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ОСНОВНОЙ РАЗДЕЛ

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PROBLEMS OF PRODUCTIVE SKILLS. SPEAKING

Annotation: This article focuses on the problems that arise with productive skills in language learning. We know that although most linguists study all layers of language, they have a problem with speaking. In this article, we have tried to focus on the process of speaking.

Key words: speaking skills, conceptual phase, formulation phase, articulation phase, language skills, interlocutor, words, language expression.

When we speak, we pass on information, ask questions, make suggestions, argue or express wishes, hopes or feelings, for example. All of this must also be learned and practiced in the foreign language. We assume that one only learns to speak by speaking, i.e. by speaking as often as possible in situations that require speaking. Actively involving the learners in the lesson and getting them to speak as often as possible is a particular challenge for the teachers and the lesson design. Sometimes you also speak to make a first contact or to avoid being impolite. You can also speak without direct reference to the person you are talking to, but this usually requires special opportunities or situations, such as presentations or presentations (monological speaking).

Normally, however, one speaks with a partner (dialogical speaking) with whom a relationship is to be established. So speaking is a social interaction. Depending on the social group in which we move, speaking takes place in more or less fixed, interculturally often very different forms of conversation. We speak differently with our colleagues at work than with friends in a sports club, with our children differently than with our parents, with strangers we speak differently than with familiar people. After that, it is not only decided how formal or informal our language has to be (e.g., use the formal or formal language), but also which phrases, conversational routines and forms of politeness we use ("leave me alone" you might say to your friend, but not to his boss) and which topics we can talk about.

Finding the right words, paying attention to structures without being afraid to say the words out loud and also paying attention to the intonation or knowing when to say what to whom and how - you probably know all this from your own language learning. Speaking is a very complex process in which many small sub-processes have to run in parallel and automatically.

"Spoken language refers to the verbal parts of oral communication, including all meaningful vocal and prosodic phenomena." This is how Fiehler describes what we casually call "speaking". This means that in addition to the

phonetic expressions in the form of words and texts, melody, voice pitch, etc. are also included. In addition, “oral communication” is to be defined even more broadly, as it includes “understanding between at least two parties through verbal oral communication, physical communication and/or communication based on visual perception [...]”. So not only what we hear plays a role, but also what we perceive through body language. All of these aspects play a role in DaF lessons.

Speaking in itself is very complex and has numerous characteristics, among other things, it typically takes place in face-to-face communication (exception: on the phone) and depends on the respective extra-linguistic context, i.e. on the situation in which it is spoken and dependent on the previous knowledge of the communication partners. For example, the sentence "Don't you have a trash can?" is not to be understood as a question, but as an indirect request to clean up, which both interlocutors must know for the speech act to have an effect.

Other features of spoken language include:

- a sentence once spoken can only be corrected afterwards,
- you usually have to react spontaneously to verbal statements,
- broken sentences, incomplete or grammatically incorrect sentences, repetitions or pauses can occur,
- non-verbal elements (gestures and facial expressions) accompany and support speaking,
- linguistic routines and formulaic phrases are usually automatically resorted to.

These characteristics must also be taken into account in speaking skill training in order for learners to be able to speak fluently.

What actually happens in your head when you speak? The best-known model is that of Levelt (1989), who assumes a conceptualization, formulation and articulation phase.

In the conceptualization phase, the communication is planned. The knowledge of the world that the speakers possess, their knowledge of the respective conversational situation and the way people talk to each other, as well as their addressee knowledge, i.e. they know who they are talking to, help here.

In the formulation phase, the words are searched for and the grammatical and phonological structure of the utterance is built up. To do this, the speaker uses his speech memory (mental lexicon) in which vocabulary, grammar and sounds are stored.

This means that the formulation first exists internally in the head before it is spoken out loud in the articulation phase, for which we need voice and the corresponding muscles for mouth and tongue movements etc.

All mental processes are checked again and again, either by an internal monitor (conceptualization phase) or by the listening comprehension system (formulation and articulation phase). So we always say the words mentally and check them. The speaker listens while planning and while speaking. If we do not agree with what we are saying, we break off the articulation, e.g. if we have made a slip. Strictly speaking, speaking without hearing is therefore hardly possible. When we speak, we train our hearing at the same time.

However, the different processes do not run one after the other, as the model might suggest, but take place simultaneously. When speaking, articulatory, phonological, grammatical, semantic, textual skills and knowledge of the world must interact - and very quickly. Because unlike when writing, when speaking, you don't have time to first search for the right word in your head, then think about an ending, for example, and then connect the word with the next word, etc. The conversation partner gets restless when between the words too much time passes when the spoken language is not fluent. Therefore, not only speaking per se, but above all fluent speaking must be practiced in class, as provided for in the learning field model.

In order to learn to speak, we have to train vocabulary, structures and pronunciation (formulation phase). Since speaking is a form of human action that takes place in social interaction, it is also important to build up culture-specific action knowledge, as presented in the conceptualization phase of the Levelt model, and to train it through application, in which learners get to know different situations and roles and in and with them act. This has important consequences for practicing speaking skills in task-oriented classes that are intended to prepare for language action

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USING PICTURES WILL MAKE THE LEARNERS EASIER TO REMEMBER AND UNDERSTAND THE NEW VOCABULARY

Abstract: Teachers of English as a foreign language (EFL) encourage students to take a more active role in the oral activities in the classroom through different strategies. This study examines the use of picture descriptions as a strategy to develop and enhance communication skills among students. Pictures are all around us everyday, in the street, at work, at home and even in our leisure time, so why not in the classroom as well? They are enjoyable, they set the scene or context, they inform us, they interest us, and they are a key resource.

Key words: Pictures, communication skills, foreign language, teachers, students, leisure time, vocabulary building, key resource, oral activities, ready-made picture stories.

Picture stories are often neglected or used in a very predictable way in the classroom, usually as a starting point for a narrative speaking and ultimately writing activity, but they can also be of key importance in the communicative and interactive classroom. In classroom, besides teacher and student, to have a good lesson, we have to help of teaching aids. It is really amazing tool to help enhance students learning nowadays, with a high technology, students can have an active lesson. However, chalk board using picture to teach English for children may be useful. Pictures are inexpensive, even be free. Finding pictures is very simple and does not take a lot of time. Pictures come from many sources: magazines, newspapers, posters, search engines, to name a few. Since many pictures are available from so many sources, it takes very little time for teachers to choose and prepare the lesson. Furthermore, Picture can be kept for long time generations to generations. Pictures can stimulate and motivate students to be come more express themselves. They can be used in warm-up activities by picture related to the main idea of the lesson, guess the content of lesson. Pictures can be use individual or group to introduction, summarize at unit and enriched reading and can help clarify misunderstanding. The findings of the study suggest that the students' communication skills increased as result of integrating picture descriptions in classroom activities, which in turn enhanced the students' overall participation.

Picture can use in teach skill. In Vocabulary Building or Review, teacher can explain the vocabulary by picture to students understand easily. It means that using picture will make the children easier to remember and understand the

new vocabulary that they get. In Listening, The teacher then asks the students to draw a picture according to what they hear. An alternative would be to ask two students to draw on the board. In Reading, students can arrange pictures follow the content of the text. In Speaking, The teacher asks a few students to look at their own pictures and retell the story.

In Writing, when teacher required students write a story, teacher can give some picture relate to content of stories to students can imagine. Black board is also main tool in teaching. Board is where teacher give information of lesson. Chalkboard is a screen that students can see pictures and play games such as guessing words, slap the board, hang man. A chalkboard can be a stage; it can be used to perform dancing and singing. There is my idea in using picture and chalkboard in teaching. Depending on the goals of the lesson, a teacher can manipulate the use of pictures and chalkboard in many different ways. For these reasons, they do play a vital role in teaching and should never be forgotten.

- **The use of pictures:** As well as enjoying pictures they also form a key resource for accessing the different learning styles that each student has. Using pictures really appeals to visual learners who may suffer in a speaking and listening based classroom. They also offer an opportunity for movement and a multi-dimensional perspective which will reach our kinesthetic learners.

- **Digital photos:** Now that digital technology has become widespread and accessible to all, digital photos taken by either the students or the teacher are particularly useful for picture stories. Not only can the students then be involved in making their story but they could also use technology to manipulate them, changing colours, styles or sequences and deleting what they don't want or need.

- **Internet:** The internet is a fantastic source of pictures and can be found related to any topic through major search engines. This adds the bonus of being right up to date, perhaps the latest film or cartoon characters or the students' favourite football players.

- **Magazines and newspapers:** These provide a constant supply of topical pictures in a wide range of styles, colour, black and white, photographs and stylized images to name but a few. There are also ready-made picture stories in the form of cartoon strips and comics which could be used, perhaps after deleting any text which appears.

- **Drawing:** For those more artistic teachers and students among us there remains the option of drawing our own picture stories. If you feel you need more support however, there are pictures and picture stories in the English language course books that we are currently using which we can adapt.

- **Pocket pictures:** Last but not least, let's not underestimate the power of sketches or stick men on little pieces of paper or sticky-backed notelets! They are accessible, fun and add another dimension to the usual class.

- **What I do with a picture story:** As well as the well-known and loved written narrative based on a picture story, which enables students to practice

their past tenses and linking words, there are many ways we can use picture stories to encourage our students to develop their spoken communication skills.

▪ **Conclusion:** As they say “a picture speaks a thousand words” and what more could we want from a resource in our English speaking classrooms? Pictures really help to reduce preparation time. Sets of pictures can be re-used, especially if you can laminate them, and can be used at any level in classes for kids, teenagers, exam classes and adults following general or business courses. When it comes to using picture stories in class, the key point is not to limit you to typical class activities and writing exercises.

Students need as much spoken English practice as they can get. To be even more specific, picture stories are also common in everyday life. Look at the cartoon strips in newspapers or comic books and the enjoyment which we derive from them.

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THE USE OF NEWTON'S LAWS IN THE STUDY OF "CENTRIFUGAL FORCE"

Abstract: The center provides information on how to use a new modern kind of laboratory work to explain the topic of aspiration to students.

Keywords: centrifugal force, Newton, rotational motion, acceleration, radius, angular velocity, instantaneous velocity, mass.

Introduction: such requirements are reflected in the national program of Personnel Training of the Republic of Uzbekistan and a number of laws on improvement of the educational system. Proceeding from this program and laws, it is necessary to conduct a lesson on the basis of predicate connections, using unconventional lesson methods, in order to shed light on the content of each chapter, each subject of the physics course.

Main part: as you know, the subject of curved linear motion is one of the basic concepts of the kinematics section. It is a modern requirement to convey this topic to students in a simple and understandable language with the help of vital examples and issues[1-6]. It is necessary to give students as much Internet information on the subjects as possible. Because the elements of modern, new pedagogical technology are subject to these requirements.

Of course, it is controlled that the students are deeply absorbed in this information. The use of these modern test methods will save the student's time budget to some extent.

In this article, we will focus on the above general problems of teaching physics, as well as on the private problems of short content. One such private problem is the use of a new type of laboratory work in explaining the subject of the power of aspiration to the center to the students.

This laboratory work is different from the laboratory work presented in the textbooks of physics, it is based on more science-related elements.

It is known that in order to illuminate the subject of centrifugal force, it is first necessary to give students such concepts as linear velocity, angular velocity, centrifugal acceleration and tangential acceleration [1-2]. Students should pay serious attention to the formation of these concepts, because they are difficult to master. At the same time, instantaneous speed known to students in advance will be of particular importance in the study of curve linear motion.

The main problem of mechanics in this subject is solved for the position of an object moving in a circle. This topic is the last topic of the section on kinematics, in which the basic concepts and conclusions of this section should be summarized.

As the body moves in a circle, an aspiration to the center is accelerated. Let us apply Newton's laws to the rotational motion of a solid.

The solid moving smoothly along the circle has acceleration. Such acceleration is called centrifugal force acceleration.

$a = \frac{v^2}{R}$ (1) if we put this formula in Newton's second law $F = ma$ (2) to put $F = m \frac{v^2}{R}$ (3) is formed, and this formula represents the centrifugal force, or the formula can also be expressed as follows:

$$v = \omega \cdot R \quad (4) \quad \text{from that } F = m \frac{(\omega R)^2}{R} = m\omega^2 \cdot R \quad (5)$$

Therefore, according to these expressions, the centrifugal force acting on an object is directly proportional to the mass of the object and the square of the linear velocity, and inversely proportional to the radius of rotation..

When we rotate a balloon tied to a string, we affect it through the string. Through the string, we pull the balloon to the center with a force that tends to the center. The greater the mass of the balloon, the more force we have to pull it. The greater the square of the linear velocity of the balloon, the greater the force required to pull it. But the longer the rope, i.e. the larger the radius of rotation, the less force is required to pull the balloon [1-2].

We apply Newton's third law to rotational motion. According to Newton's third law, the centrifugal force is quantitatively equal, but there is also a force opposite to it in the direction, which is called centripetal force. The centrifugal force is expressed as the centrifugal force as follows:

$$F = m \frac{(\omega R)^2}{R} = m\omega^2 \cdot R \quad (6)$$

The centrifugal force is directed from the center of rotation along the radius to the outside of the circle, and it is the force that restricts the free movement of a material point (object) and forces it to move along a curved line.

For example, if a stone (a material point) attached to a rope is rotated in a horizontal plane, the force of attraction to the center acts on the stone from the side of the rope, forcing it to move in a circle. The centrifugal force, on the other hand, acts on the rope from the stone side, tightening the rope and even causing it to break.

The centrifugal force device (Fig. 1) F conducts an experimental study of the dependence of the centrifugal force F on the mass m of a body at point r . At a distance r from the center of rotation, the centrifugal force acting on an object rotating at an angular velocity ω is determined as follows.

$$F = m\omega^2 \cdot R \quad (7)$$

The centrifugal force device is attached to the table with grips. The centrifugal force device is positioned so that the rotating rod can easily pass

through the handle with a U-shaped sensor. The centrifugal power drive is connected to the supply source by two cables [6].

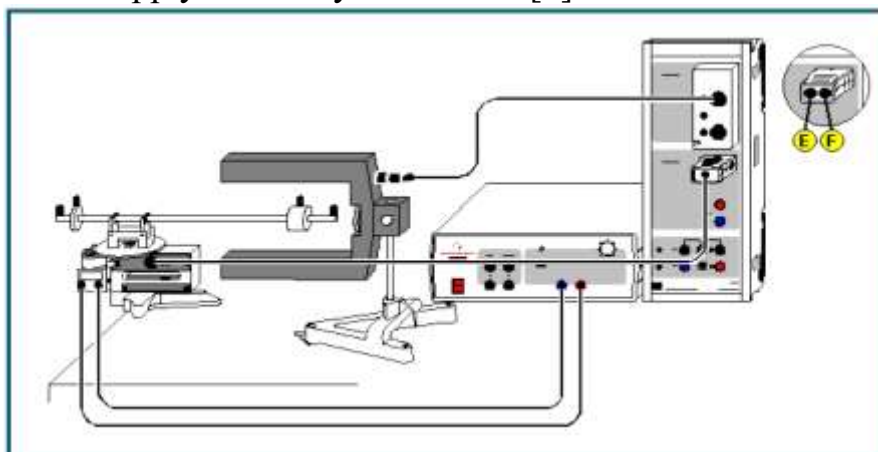


Figure 1. Centrifugal force device [6].

The supply voltage of the drive must be such that the measured power value does not exceed 15 W. By pouring the voltage to 1.5 V, the experiment begins at a low ω angular velocity and the number of revolutions is counted. The measurement is continued at a greater angular velocity by pouring the voltage to 3V.

When performing a series of measurements, measurements are made by changing the mass m ($r = \text{const}$) and changing r ($m = \text{const}$)..

The working formula of laboratory training is as follows $F = m \frac{v^2}{R}$ (8) derived from the formula. Initially, the v is found in the formula.

$$v = \frac{s}{t} = \frac{2\pi r}{T} = \frac{2\pi r}{\frac{t}{N}} = \frac{2\pi r N}{t} \quad (9) \text{ pour the found value into (8),}$$

$$F = \frac{4\pi^2 R N^2 m}{t^2} (10) \text{ is formed.}$$

In the resulting formula, R is the distance from the center to the load, N is the number of revolutions, m is the mass of the load, t is the time taken to rotate N times.

Experiments show that the force F and ω^2 are in a linear relationship [3-5]. Because centrifugal forces acting on loads of different masses vary in magnitude, they move at different speeds.

Conclusion: Thus, using Newton's laws in a circular motion, it is possible to study the topic of "centrifugal force". Similar methods allow students to develop an interest in physics. This ensures that the learning materials are somewhat deep and solid.

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DVGATELNING YUKLAMA XARAKTERISTIKALARINI O'RGANISH VA ULARNI TADQIQ QILISH

Annotatsiya. Dvigatellarning rivojlanish istiqbollari yoqilg'i tejamkorligi va chiqindi gazlar tarkibidagi zararli moddalarni kamaytirish bilan uzviy bog'liq. Shu maqsadda kichik yuklama va salt holat rejimlarida silindrlarning bir qismini o'chirish usuli qo'llaniladi.

Kalit so'zlar. Katalitik neytralizatorsiz purkash, Drossel zaslonkasi, indikator bosimi.

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STUDY AND STUDY THE LOAD CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ENGINE

Annotation. Prospects for the development of engines are closely linked to fuel economy and the reduction of emissions. For this purpose, the method of deactivation of part of the cylinders is used in low load and single mode modes.

Keywords. Spray without catalytic neutralizer, throttle valve, indicator pressure.

Katalitik neytralizatorsiz purkash tizimiga ega dvigatellar barcha sharoitlarda zaruriy quvvatlarga kerak bo'lgan yoqilg'i aralashmasining optimal tarkibini va unga mos ravishda, eng yuqori samaradorlikni ya'ni indikatorli FIK (η_i) ning eng yuqori qiymatini ushlab turish uchun sozlanadi. Bunda quvvat ortishi bilan indikatorli FIK ning qiymati oshib boradi. Injektorlardagi yoqilg'i aralashmasini boyitilganda, uni silindrlarga to'ldirilishi yomonlashishi oqibatida indikator FIK kamayadi. Drossel zaslonkasini kichik burchak ostida ochilganda (kichik yuklamalarda) indikator FIK kamayishi qoldiq gazlar miqdorining nisbatan ko'payishi, aralashma tarkibining buzilishi va issiqlik yo'qotilishning ko'payib ketishi tufayli yonish jarayonining yomonlashishi bilan izohlanadi. Yoqilg'i-havo aralashmasi tarkibi chiqindi gazlar neytralizatoriga ega dvigatellarning deyarli barcha rejimlarida stexiometrik nisbatga yaqin bo'ladi, shu sababli, indikatorli FIK (η_i) va solishtirma yoqilg'i sarfining(g_e) quvvatga bog'liqligi boshqacha xarakterga ega.

Mexanik FIK quyidagi bog'liqlik orqali aniqlanadi:

$$\eta_m = 1 - \frac{P_m}{P_i} = 1 - \frac{P_m}{A_1 \cdot \eta_v \cdot \frac{\eta_i}{\alpha}} \quad (1)$$

O'rtacha indikator bosimining (p_i) kattaligi asosan silindrning to'ldirish koeffitsiyenti (η_v), (η_i)/ α munosabat kabi kichik oraliqlarda o'zgaradi. Mexanik yo'qotishlarining o'rtacha bosimi ($p_{m.п.}$) $n = \text{const}$ bo'lganda amalda doimiy o'zgarmaydi.

Salt holatda $n = \text{const}$ bo'lganda $p_{m.п.} = p_i$ va $g_e \rightarrow \infty$ bo'lib, bunda gazlarning barcha bajargan ishlari agregatlarning uzatmalardagi va ishqalanish kuchlarini yengish uchun sarflanadi. Dvigatel quvvati ortishi bilan indikator va ayniqsa mexanik FIK ortadi, bu esa solishtirma yoqilg'i sarfining kamayishiga olib keladi. Indikator va mexanik FIK larining mahsuldordorligi (ularning ko'paytmasi ya'ni – $\eta_i \cdot \eta_m$) solishtirma yoqilg'i sarfining (g_e) oqim xarakterini belgilab beradi. Solishtirma yoqilg'i sarfining (g_e) eng kichik qiymati indikator va mexanik FIK larining mahsuldorligining (ularning ko'paytmasi ya'ni – $\eta_i \cdot \eta_m$) eng katta qiymatiga (ko'pincha, effektiv quvvatning ($Ne \text{ max}$) 80% miqdoriga) to'g'ri keladi. Keyinroq (zaslonkaning ochiq holatida) quvvat ortishi bilan injektorlarning ochilish vaqti uzayib, yoqilg'i–havo aralashmasining boyitilishi va to'la yonishning yomonlashishi (η_i kamayishi) sodir bo'lishi solishtirma yoqilg'i sarfining ortib ketishiga olib keladi.

Yuqoridagi bo'limlardan ma'lumki, yoqilg'i aralashmasi silindrdan tashqarida tayyorlanib, ichida yondiriladigan dvigatellarda silindrlarni o'chirish tizimlari samaraliroq qo'llanilgan.

Malumki, bunday dvigatellar uchun:

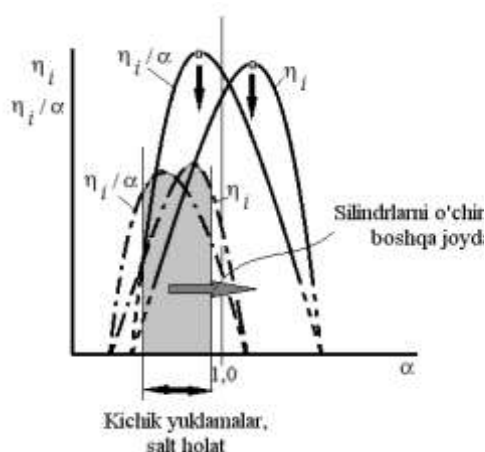
$$\eta_e = f(\alpha, \varphi_{dp}) \quad (2)$$

Bundan tashqari

$$\eta_e = \eta_i \cdot \eta_m, \quad (3)$$

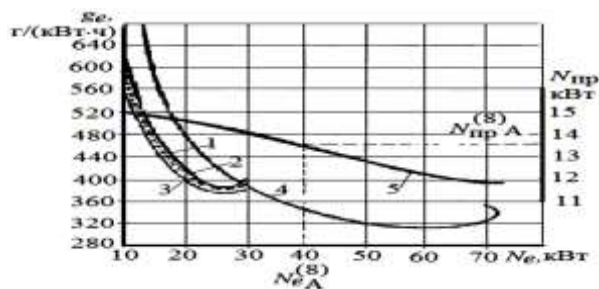
bu yerda $\eta_m = f(\varphi_{dp})$; $\eta_i = f(\alpha)$

Quyida ko'rsatilgan 2-rasm yordamida silindrlarning yuklamalari ortishi bilan effektiv va mexanik FIK ning (η_e va η_m) ortadi deb xulosa qilishimi mumkin.



1–rasm. Benzinli dvigatellarning boshqaruvchi xarakteristikalar [1].

Egriliklar silindrlari turli sonlarda o'chirilgan dvigatelning solishtirma effektiv yoqilg'i sarfining o'zgarishini ko'rsatadi (2–rasm).



2–rasm. Turli usullarda silindrlari o'chirilgan dvigatelning yuklama xarakteristikallari [2]:

1 – yoqilg'i uzatishi to'xtatilgan; 2 – o'chirilayotgan silindrlarni drossellanishi vayoqilg'i uzatishi va to'xtatilgan; 3 – klapan tuzilmasi o'chirilgan; 4 – barcha silindrlari ishlamoqda; 5 – mexanik yo'qtishlar bilan

Bunda silindrlarning bir qismi o'chirilganda $N_e = 20$ kW (bu holda yuklama to'la yuklamaning 30% atrofida) bo'lganda solishtirma yoqilg'i sarfining kamayishi 15 – 17% ni tashkil etadi. Dvigatelning yuklamasi 20% atrofida bo'lganda esa, solishtirma yoqilg'i sarfining kamayishi hattoki 22% ni tashkil etadi. Bularning barchasiga silindrlarni yarmini o'chirgan holda erishiladi. Yoqilg'i sarfidan yanada ko'proq yutish uchun kichik yuklamalarda to'rttadan ham ko'proq silindrlarni o'chirish mumkin.

Aytish mumkinki, kichik yuklamalarda samaradorlikni oshirishda o'chirilayotgan silindrlarning yoqilg'i ta'minotini to'xtatib qo'yish asosiy rol ni o'ynaydi. Ish hajmini boshqarish orqali dvigatelni samaradorligini oshirish usulida samaradorlikni qo'shimcha ravishda oshirish uchun o'chirilayotgan silindrlarni drossellanishini to'xtatish hamda bu silindrlarning klapan tuzilmalarini to'xtatib qo'yish orqali amalga oshirish mumkin. kam sonli silindrga ega dvigatelning samaradorligini oshirish imkoniyatini ko'rsatmoqda. Ushbu rejimda to'la yuklamaning 28% miqdorida deyarli 12% yoqilg'ini tejashga erishish mumkin. Shuni qayd etish kerakki, yuqoridagi holatda bo'lgani kabi, bitta silindrni faol ishlatib turganda, ya'ni uchta silindrni o'chirib qo'yganda ham yanada ko'proq samaradorlikka erishish mumkin [1].

Yuqoridagi xarakteristikalar kichik yuklamalarda ishlayotgan uchqunli o't oldiriladigan dvigatellarning samaradorligini oshirish uchun alohida sikllarni o'chirish tizimini ishlatish maqsadga muvofiqligini ko'rsatadi. Elektron boshqaruvga ega dvigatel bilan jihozlangan zamonaviy avtomobillar uchun bunday muammolarni hal etish katta texnik qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqarmaydi [48].

3-rasmda ko'rsatilgan xarakteristikalar gibrid o'rnatmalarni yaratishni tasdiqlaydi. Ko'rinib turibdiki, yirik dvigatellarni kichikroq hajmli dvigatelga almashtirish yaxshigina iqtisodiy samara berishi mumkin. Biroq dvigatelning ish paytida, kichik yuklamalar kattaligiga bog'liq holda turli miqdordagi silindrlar sonini o'chirish orqali uning ish hajmini o'zgartirish imkonsizligi yanada ko'proq iqtisodiy samara olishni cheklaydi.

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TARIXIY DEVORIY ASARLAR

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada tarixiy devoriy asarlar, qadimgi devoriy rassomchilik, devoriy rassomlik namunalari, devoriy rassomlik va monumental haykaltaroshlikning xususiyati, mazmuni, miniatyura va devoriy rassomlik san'atida nodir asarlar haqida batafsil bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: devoriy asarlar, devoriy rassomchilik, monumental haykaltaroshlik, miniatyura.

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HISTORICAL MURAL WORKS

Annotation: this article describes in detail the features, contents of historical mural works, ancient mural painting, mural painting samples, mural painting and monumental sculpture, and rare works in miniature and mural painting.

Keywords: wall works, wall painting, monumental sculpture, miniature.



Kirish: Devoriy asarlar – bezak san'ati sohasi, bevosita bino devori, shifti, ustuni suvog'i ustidan yoki ularga mustahkamlangan mato, qog'oz va

boshqalarga bo'yoqlar yordamida ishlanadigan tasvir yoki naqsh. Me'morlik bilan bog'liq va ko'pincha sof bezak xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan barcha mahobatli rassomlik asarlarini (mozaika, namoyon bundan mustasno) o'z ichiga oladi.

Devoriy asarlarda syujetli (tarixiy, maishiy, batal janrlarida), manzarali va boshqa mavzularda asar yaratishda freska, tempera, yelim rassomligi, mum rassomligi, moy-bo'yoq rassomligi va boshqalardan foydalaniladi. Eng qadimgi Devoriy asarlar namunalari (g'or va qoyalarga ishlangan rasmlar) so'nggi paleolit davrida yuzaga kelgan.

Adabiyotlar tahlili va metodologiya:

Qadimgi va o'rta asrlarda Devoriy asarlarning nodir namunalari yaratildi. 7-8-asrlarda Markaziy Osiyo (Varaxsha, Panjakent va boshqalar) dagi ibodatxonalar, saroylar tasvirlar bilan bezatilgan bo'lsa, o'rta asrlarda musulmon mamlakatlarida naqshli mujassamotlar keng tarqalgan. Qadimgi Misr devoriy rasmlari, Xitoy (Dunxuan) va Hindiston (Ajanta)da g'or-qoyalarga ishlangan tasvirlar ajralib turgan.

Yevropada esa ma'lum diniy tartiblarga moyil ko'tarinki ruhdagi Devoriy asarlar namunalari Vizantiya, Gruziya, Bolqon, qadimgi Rusda rassomlik san'atining muhim turiga aylandi. Uyg'onish davrida Italiyada (Jotto, Mazachcho, Leonardo da Vinchi, Rafael, Mikelanjelo va boshqalar) grajdanlik ruhidagi chuqur realistik Devoriy rassomlik asarlari yaratildi. Roman uslubi, gotika, barokko uslublaridagi binolarda sof bezak xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan

Devoriy rassomlik namunalari yuzaga kelgan, 17—18-asrlarda devoriy rasmlar o'rnini vitrajlar, gobelenlar, oynalar va boshqalar egallay boshladi. 19-asrda devoriy rasmlarga qiziqish kuchaydi. O'zbekistonda afisha san'ati azaldan ma'lum. Surxondaryo (Xolchayon, miloddan avvalgi 1-asr, Tuproqqal'a, 3-asr, Bolaliktepa qal'asi, 5—6-asrlar), Buxoro yaqinidagi (Varaxsha saroylari, 7-asr) va Afrosiyob (7-asr) devor rasmlari namunalari jihatidan qimmatlidir.

Syujetli rasmlarda o'sha davrning hayotiy manzaralari, hayvonlar obrazlari, ziyofatlar, sayohatlar, qabullar, podshohlarning qahramonliklari aks ettirilgan. Tarixiy qo'lyozmalardan ma'lum bo'lishicha, islom hukmronligi davrida naqshli haykallar bilan bir qatorda mavzuga oid devoriy suratlar namunalari ham bo'lgan (masalan, Samarqanddagi Amir Temurning Dilkusho saroyi devorlari qahramonona jangovar lavhalar va tasvirlar bilan bezatilgan).

Natijalar:

19-asr oxiri 20-asr boshlarida yevropacha uslubda qurilgan binolar (Toshkentdagi Polovtsev uyi — hozirgi O'zbekiston amaliy san'at muzeyi, Samarqanddagi Kalantarov uyi — hozirgi O'zbekiston xalqlari madaniyati va san'ati muzeyi bo'limi va boshqalar) Devoriy rassomlik asarlari bilan bezatilgan. 20-asr o'rtalaridan Devoriy rassomlik yangi mazmun bilan boyidi, binolarni bezashda keng qo'llanila boshlandi.

Dastlabki yirik Devoriy rassomlik namunalari Ch. Ahmarovning Navoiy teatri foyelariga Navoiy dostonlari asosida ishlagan rasmlari bo'ldi. 1950— 60 yillarda Devoriy rassomlik beqiyos darajada o'sdi (A. Gan, V. Sosedov va

ayniqsa, Ch. Ahmarov samarali mehnat qildilar), takomillashdi, ajoyib devoriy rasmlar yaratildi.

O'zbekistan Fanlar Akademiyasi Sharqshunoslik instituti, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi adabiyot muzeyi, «Bahor» kontsert zali, «Alisher Navoiy» metro bekati, «Kinochilar uyi», Temuriylar tarixi davlat muzeyi va boshqa jamoat binolariga ishlangan Devoriy rassomlik namunalari badiiy jihatdan qimmatlidir. O'zbekistonda Devoriy rassomlikning keyingi taraqqiyotiga rassomlardan B. Jalolov, T. Soipov, T. Boltaboev va boshqalar, naqqoshlardan A. Ilhomov, K. Karimov va boshqalar munosib hissa qo'shmoqda.

Ilk feodalizm davridan bizgacha yetib kelgan tasviriy san'at asarlarining parchalari shu davrda rassomlik va haykaltaroshlik ijtimoiy hayotning ajralmas qismi bo'lganligini ko'rsatadi. Bu davrda tasviriy san'at diniy va dunyoviy binolaming bezatilishida keng ishlatilgan.

Muhokama:

Ilk o'rta asr san'ati o'z taraqqiyotida so'nggi qadimiy an'analarni yangi bosqichga ko'tardi. Ular o'z mazmuni, mohiyati, kasbiy mahorati jihatidan jahon san'ati tarixida noyob yodgorliklarni yaratdilar. Aytish joizki, eftalitlar va Turk xoqonligi davrida bir qancha mahalliy maktablar shakllangan. Bu xususiyat monumental rangtasvirda yaqqol sezilib, bu davr yodgorliklarini keng tadqiq etish Bolaliktepa, Varaxsha, Panjikent, Afrosiyob va boshqa rasmlarning badiiy yechimida o'z ifodasini topgan. Bu davr san'atini bir qancha maktab fanlariga bo'lish mumkin.

O'rta asr o'zbek me'morlik san'ati o'zining gullagan davrini boshidan kechirdi. Yangi, chin ma'nodagi aristokratik me'morlik — hashamatli va go'zal binolar qurish san'at uslubi vujudga keldi, rivojlandi. Devoriy rassomchilik, amaliy dekorativ san'at sohasida qator yangi an'analalar shakllandi. Jumladan, me'morlikda birinchi bor vujudga kelgan yirik va murakkab me'morlik majmualari shaharsozlikda muhim o'rinni egallay boshladi. An'anaviy me'morlik shakl va uslublari qayta qurib chiqildi. Ayniqsa, me'morlik yodgorliklarini rangli koshinlar bilan boyishi katta badiiy-estetik ahamiyat kasb etdi.

Xulosa:

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish joiki, devoriy rassomlik va monumental haykaltaroshlikning xususiyati, mazmuni ham shu me'morlik bilan bog'liq holda o'zgarib bordi. Endilikda antik mavzular kamayib suvoriylar jasoratini kuylovchi romantik kompozitsiya va muhim tarixiy voqea va hodisalar bilan bog'liq mavzular monumental san'atda keng o'rin egallay boshlagan.

Temur va temuriylar davrida tasviriy va amaliy bezak san'ati o'zining haqiqiy gullash davrini boshidan kechirdi. Miniatura va devoriy rassomlik san'atida nodir asarlar yaratildi. Haykaltaroshlik esa asosan bo'rtma tasvir tarzida mavjud bo'ldi.

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BILATERAL TRADE BETWEEN KAZAKHSTAN AND RUSSIA WITHIN THE EAEU

Annotation. The article discusses the Republic of Kazakhstan's and the Russian Federation's trade and economic cooperation within the EAEU framework. The article includes a timeline of the beginnings of bilateral cooperation, a study of trade ties between the two nations from 2000 to 2021, and an examination of the structure of countries' exports and imports through time. The main attention is dedicated to the state of cooperation between countries within the scope of the EAEU.

Key words: regional integration, EAEU, trade and economic cooperation, Kazakhstan, Russia, import, export, trade turnover.

Introduction

If worldwide free exchange becomes difficult to achieve, the construction of a regional integration area could be considered as a backup plan, at least temporarily [1]. The terms "regional integration" and "globalization" are frequently used interchangeably. All of them imply a strengthening of interrelationships between particular countries and communities in a variety of areas, including economics, politics, military, and culture. The first process of creating regional integration was on the territory of Europe after the end of World War II. The European Coal and Steel Community was created in 1951 to set up free movement of coal and steel between Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg and West Germany. The ECSC was a significant step toward European integration.

Bela Balassa, a well-known American economist of Hungarian ancestry, created the present classification of regional integration stages in 1961. The following major stages, in his opinion, can be recognized [2]:

- Free Trade Area
- Customs Union
- Common market
- Monetary Union
- Political Union

Nowadays, the European Union is one and only who achieved all 5 stages of regional integration.

Table 1. Chronological order of events

№	Year	Event
1	1995	The Customs Union Agreement was signed by the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the Russian Federation for the purpose of free economic exchange, trade, and equal competition among the participants.
2	26 March, 1996	Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Russia concluded an agreement on economic and humanitarian integration.
3	26 February, 1999	Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, and Tajikistan signed the Treaty on the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space, in which they agreed to complete the establishment of the Customs Union and create a Common Economic Space on its foundation.
4	10 October, 2000	The Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) was founded by Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, and Tajikistan to improve interaction efficiency, build integration processes, and deepen cooperation in a variety of fields. Uzbekistan became a member of the Community in 2006.
5	19 September, 2003	Within the framework of the CIS, the heads of state of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine signed an agreement on the creation of a Common Economic Space based on the principle of multi-level integration in order to establish conditions for the stable and successful growth of states' economies and to improve the living standards of their populations.
6	6 October, 2007	Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia signed an Agreement on the Creation of a Single Customs Territory and the Formation of a Customs Union on the basis of the EurAsEC.
7	November, 2009	Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia signed an Agreement on the Customs Code of the Customs Union
8	January, 2010	Was introduced a single customs tariff and were canceled customs control at internal borders since the beginning of functioning of the Customs Union
9	November, 2011	Was signed the Eurasian Economic Integration Declaration, which declared the transition to the next stage of integration construction - a single economic room - on January 1, 2012; And an agreement on a creation of regulatory body of the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space - the Eurasian Economic Commission
10	January, 2012	The beginning of functioning of the Common Economic Space
11	29 May, 2014	Presidents of Kazakhstan, Belarus and Russia signed an Agreement on a creation of Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)
12	10 October, 2014	Agreement on the accession of the Republic of Armenia to the EAEU was signed. On 2 January, 2015 it came into force

13	23 December, 2014	Agreement on the accession of the Kyrgyz Republic to the EAEU was signed. On 12 August, 2015 it came into force
14	2016	Entry into force of the free trade zone agreement between the EAEU and Vietnam; Statement by the Presidents of the member states on the digital agenda of the EAEU
15	2017	Signing and ratification of the agreement on the Customs Code of the EAEU
16	2018	EAEU member states and China signed an agreement on the trade and economic cooperation; The Republic of Moldova became an observer country; Signing of an interim agreement leading to the creation of a free trade area with Iran
17	2019	The EAEU and Singapore have signed a free trade agreement; The EAEU and Serbia have signed a free trade agreement; The Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation between the EAEU and China enters into force; The Interim Agreement establishing a free trade zone between the EAEU and Iran enters into force.
18	2020	Adoption of significant EEC measures and decisions to combat the spread of the COVID-19 coronavirus infection and the pandemic's effects; The Republic of Uzbekistan and Cuba became observer countries; The Strategic Directions for the Development of Eurasian Economic Integration until 2025 have been approved by the heads of the EAEU member states; The beginning of discussions on a free trade deal with Iran was approved by the heads of the EAEU nations.

Source: *Eurasian Economic Commission*,
<http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/nae/news/Pages/11-10-2018-inf.aspx>
Eurasian Economic Union, <http://www.eaeunion.org/#about-history>

The Eurasian Economic Union was established after signing an international treaty signed in Astana on May 29, 2014. (EAEU). The Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Armenia, and Kyrgyzstan are the current members of the supranational organization. Moldova was also granted the status of an observer country in 2018.

However, the preconditions for creation of a union arose earlier. Since the collapse of the USSR, the former member states have signed an agreement on the creation of a commonwealth of independent states. In the framework of this organization countries cooperate in political, economic, environmental, humanitarian, cultural and other fields.

President of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev proposed the creation of the Eurasian Union on the basis of a single economic space and a shared defense policy during his first official visit to Russia on March 29, 1994 at Moscow State University after L. N. Lomonosov. In his speech he stated that there is a need for transition on a new level of countries' relationship.

As we can see, the EAEU is the outcome of a Eurasian integration process that began from the CIS, Customs Union and EurAsEC. The Eurasian Economic Union went through two stages in its development: the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space, before entering the Eurasian Economic Union stage.

The bodies of the EAEU are:

- The Supreme Eurasian Economic Council (the SEEC);
- Eurasian Intergovernmental Council (Intergovernmental Council);
- Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC);
- Court of the Eurasian Economic Union (Court of the EAEU)

Research methods

Statistical methods of analysis, data collection methods, data analysis methods, as well as methods of systematization and comparison, are all part of the research methodology, from which acceptable conclusions are made. The study gathered and analyzed data from the period of 2000th till 2021st from the Statistics Committee of Kazakhstan's Ministry of National Economy, the Russian Federation's Federal Customs Service, and the Eurasian Economic Commission.

Research results

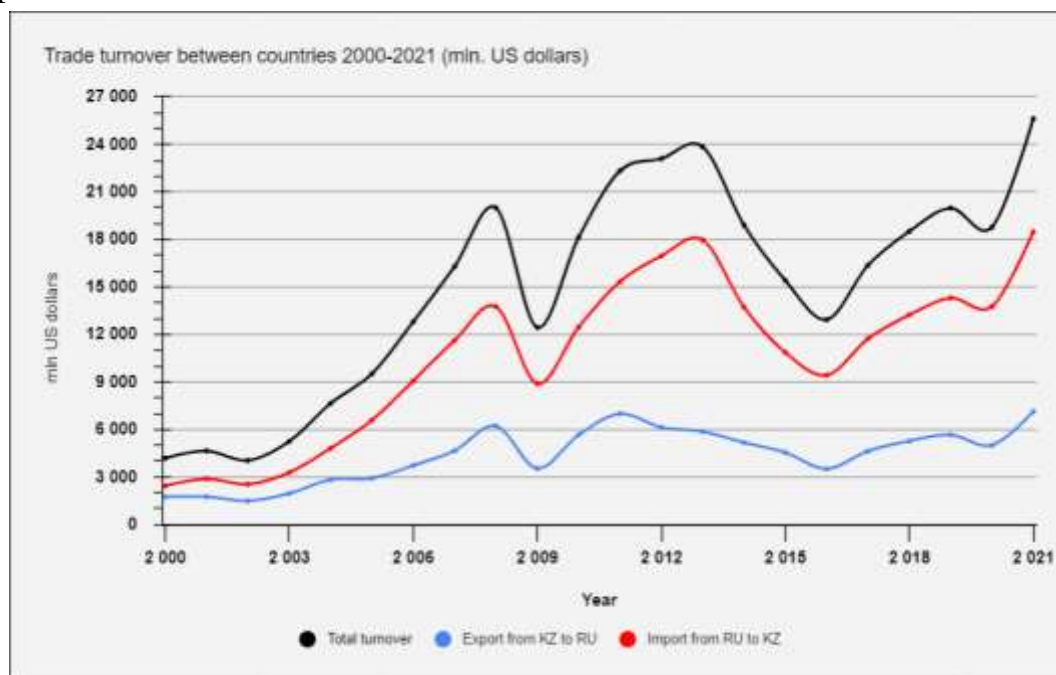
At present, trade and economic cooperation between Kazakhstan and Russia play a key role in the economy of both countries. Since the collapse of the USSR, the countries have been the main partners in many areas of the country's activities. Cooperation between the newly formed countries dates back to May 25, 1992, from the moment of signing the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Subsequently, Kazakhstan and Russia signed several more agreements, such as:

- Agreement on further deepening of economic cooperation and integration of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation of March 3, 1994;
- Declaration on the Broadening and Deepening of Kazakh-Russian Cooperation of January 20, 1995;
- Almaty declaration of December 27, 1991;
- Declaration of eternal friendship and alliance between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, oriented to the XXI century of July 6, 1998;
- Agreement on economic cooperation for 1998-2007 of October 1, 1998.

In the result of the existing regulatory and legal framework, and as a result of fruitful cooperation between interstate organizations, trade and economic relations between countries are productive

At the given Table 2, we can observe dynamics of three indicators (export, export, trade turnover) of two countries since 2000th until 2021st

Table 2. Trade turnover between Kazakhstan and Russia from 2000 to 2021



Source: Federal customs service, <https://customs.gov.ru/folder/502>; Eurasian Economic Commission http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/act/integr_i_makroec/dep_stat/Pages/default.aspx;

Agency for Strategic planning and reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan Bureau of National statistics <https://stat.gov.kz/edition/publication/collection>

Since the development of active cooperation between countries in the field of trade and economy, we can see the dynamic development of trade between countries until 2008. At the moment, Russia is the dominant consumer of Kazakh products. However, in 2009 there was a sharp decline in trade by 37.7%. There was a decrease in the export of goods of Kazakh production by 43% and Russian production by 35.3%. The decline occurred as a result of the global crisis in 2008, which affected the production of almost all categories of goods, chemical, food, grain and technical.

The customs union, which includes the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, and the Republic of Belarus, began operations in January 2010. Member states agreed to eliminate customs controls and implement a single tariff. As a result, in 2010, the trade turnover between Kazakhstan and Russia surged by 31.3 percent to 18,128 million US dollars. The volume of commerce has restored to the prior level as a result of a change in trade and economic relations strategy.

According to the Eurasian Economic Commission's report for the years 2010-2014, the overall volume of trade between the three member states, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Belarus, was 47.1 billion US dollars in the first years. However, during the time that the customs union and the single economic space were in operation, the amount of commerce climbed to 57.4 billion US dollars, a rise of 17.9% in percentage terms [3].

Following a strong growth in mutual trade volume in 2010-2011, owing to the establishment of a common market for goods, there has been a downturn in trade turnover since 2013, which has later developed into a recession. At the same time, multidirectional dynamics in the volume of commodities provided to the CU and SES common markets were displayed by the participating countries. Exports of Belarus, for example, have been increasing year after year, whilst exports of Kazakhstan have been declining since 2011. In the case of Kazakhstan and Russia, the volume of commodities exchanged between the two nations accounted for barely 1/3 of the entire volume [3].

Table 2 shows the 2014 indicators, which show negative trends in both countries when compared to 2013. The drop is equal to 20% of overall trade volume, of which Russia accounts for 85.9%.

The indicators of trade between Kazakhstan and Russia continued to drop in the years after that, till 2017. The amount of mutual commerce declined by 18.4 percent compared to the previous year. The amount of trade fell by further 16 percent in 2016. Energy items account for a large portion of trade volume, hence there was a drop in 2015-2016 due to lower Brent crude oil prices. Brent crude oil was \$34 per barrel in 2015, and \$29 per barrel in 2016. Other internal and external variables influencing the drop in trade volume include the state of the global economy and trade, EAEU nations' devaluation processes and macroeconomic indicators [4].

In 2017, 2018, and 2019, the volume of commerce increased gradually, eventually reaching 19,983 million US dollars [5], with Kazakhstan accounting for 29.4 percent and Russia for 71.6 percent.

However, an epidemic of the COVID-19 virus occurred in February 2020, causing the global economy to contract by 3.2 percent and worldwide trade to contract by 5.3 percent [6]. By 2020, the trade turnover between Kazakhstan and Russia will have declined by 6%.

The Russian Federation's Federal Customs Service estimates a commercial turnover of \$25,621 million dollars in 2021 [7]. This is a 26.7 percent increase over 2020, and it is the greatest statistic for the whole duration of partnership.

As we noted, one of the features of mutual trade between Kazakhstan and Russia is a large gap between their volumes. The volume of imports exceeds the volume of exports by almost three times. Based on tables 3 and 4, we can observe a gap between the same categories of goods in the turnover of both countries.

In both countries, most of the volume of supplies is occupied by the Fuel and Energy Complex Products, Mineral Products, Fuel and Energy. The categories of metals and related products in exports and machinery, equipment, and vehicles in imports are tied for second place.

Agricultural items are one of the most important groups, accounting for a large portion of Kazakhstan's and Russia's trade turnover. However, considering Russia's current situation with Ukraine, as well as Russia's recent announcement that it will no longer export sugar and grain products to EAEU nations, the volume of this category of trade between Kazakhstan and Russia may decline and now it resulted an increase in the prices of these products in Kazakhstan and other EAEU countries. .

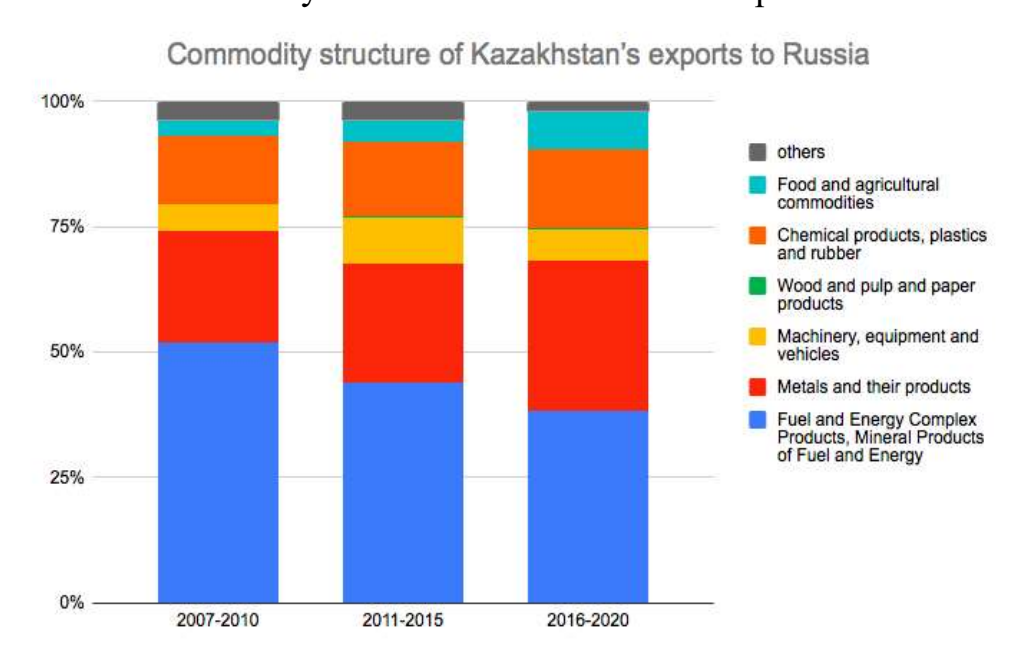
According to official statistics, nowadays, the foreign trade transaction between Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation has increased by 26.2 percent to \$25 billion 621 million since 2014, when Russia was subjected to economic sanctions as a result of the annexation of Crimea. By \$6 billion 713 million, in absolute terms [7].

Domestic goods exports to Russia climbed by 27.5 percent, or \$1 billion 965 million, at the same time. Russian imports grew by 25.6 percent, or \$4 billion 748 million. Over eight years, the gap in favor of Russia climbed by 24.5 percent, rising from \$8 billion 552.2 million to \$11billion 335 million [7].

Russian producers' interest in Kazakhstan has increased dramatically as a result of Western sanctions against the Russian Federation.

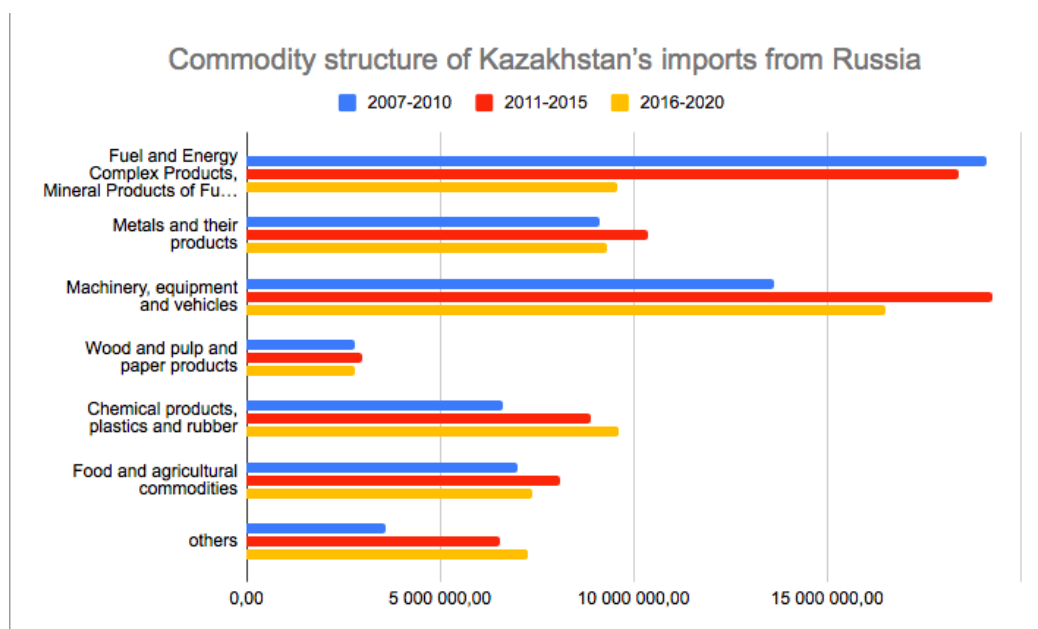
The Kazakh economy is currently performing better than Russia's. The volume of Russian exports to Kazakhstan is expected to expand in the future. Restrictions on direct or indirect export delivery of Russian commodities to numerous countries across the world will help to enable this. Also, it will certainly be impossible to re-export Russian goods through Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan will not be used to bypass sanctions, according to the deputy director of the presidential administration.

Table 3. Commodity structure of Kazakhstan's export to Russia



Source: Federal customs service, <https://customs.gov.ru/folder/502>; Eurasian Economic Commission
http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/act/integr_i_makroec/dep_stat/Pages/default.aspx

Table 4. Commodity structure of Kazakhstan's imports from Russia



Source: Federal customs service, <https://customs.gov.ru/folder/502>; Eurasian Economic Commission
http://www.eurasiancommission.org/ru/act/integr_i_makroec/dep_stat/Pages/default.aspx

Conclusion

Kazakhstan and Russia have been important partners in economic, social, and political matters since the fall of the Soviet Union. According to data from 2021, the countries' trade turnover accounts for 25% of Kazakhstan's overall trade turnover. At the start of the year 2000, trade relations between the two countries were improving.

However, trade relations between Kazakhstan and Russia had difficulties as a result of various global events, including the global financial crisis of 2008, the development of a customs union between Kazakhstan, Russia, and Belarus, and sanctions against Russia following the Crimean events.

These effects, on the other hand, have certain benefits. The trade turnover between Kazakhstan and Russia, for example, surged by 1.3 after the sanctions imposed in response to the Crimean events. The EAEU also helped to reduce trade barriers.

In light of the current situation between Ukraine and Russia, it is unclear how Kazakhstan and Russia's trade relations will grow. Russia has currently banned the export of grain and sugar to EAEU nations, resulting in an increase in the prices of these products in Kazakhstan and other EAEU countries. Furthermore, Russia is having problems importing sophisticated technology for the creation of a domestic product, which will have an impact on the production and export of a variety of items.

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MASAFUVIY TA’LIM RESURLARI VA IMKONIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: Masofaviy ta'lim innovatsion turdagi ta'lim sifatida qaraladi. Talabanning ijodiy faolligini oshirishda masofaviy ta'lim resurslari va imkoniyatlariga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Innovatsiya, axborotlashtirish, modul, interfaol, printsiplial, individuallashtirish, potentsial.

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RESOURCES AND OBJECTIVES OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

Annotation: Distance education is considered as an innovative type of education. Particular attention is paid to the resources and possibilities of distance learning in enhancing the student's creative activity.

Keywords: Innovation, informatization, module, interactive, principle, individualization, potential.

Jamiyatni axborotlashtirish va innovatsion yo'naltirishning zamonaviy sharoitida inson dunyoning axborot resurslari va ma'lumotlar bazalaridan foydalanishi, butun hayoti davomida o'z kasbiy mahoratini doimiy ravishda oshirishi mumkin bo'lgan uzluksiz ta'limning moslashuvchan taqsimlangan tizimini shakllantirish zarurati tug'iladi. Hayot va bu unga professional mobil va ijodiy faol bo'lishga imkon beradi. Axborot oqimining uzluksiz o'sib borishi va tez o'zgaruvchan texnologiyalar jarayonida masofaviy ta'lim ham shu kabidir.

Masofaviy ta'limni rivojlantirishning ahamiyati davlat darajasida belgilangan va "ta'limni rivojlantirishning eng muhim ustuvor yo'nalishi" [1]. Bilimlarni oddiy uzatishga asoslangan ta'limning an'anaviy yondashuvlaridan farqli o'laroq, masofaviy ta'lim uzluksiz ta'limni, uning barcha bosqichlarini bosib o'tishni, bilim, ko'nikmalarni ta'minlashni, tushunishni o'rgatishni, foydalanish imkoniyatini oshirishni va yangi telekommunikatsiya va masofaviy usullarni keng qo'llashni nazarda tutadi, insonni moslashtira oladi.

Bizning tadqiqotimizda masofaviy ta'lim ma'lumotlarini almashish vositalariga asoslangan ixtisoslashtirilgan axborot-ta'lim muhiti yordamida respublika va xorijda keng aholi qatlamiga ko'rsatiladigan ta'lim xizmatlari majmuasi sifatida qaraladi. Masofaviy ta'limning axborot-ta'lim muhiti - bu

foydalanuvchilarning ta'lim ehtiyojlarini qondirishga qaratilgan ma'lumotlarni uzatish vositalari, axborot resurslari, o'zaro aloqa protokollari, texnik dasturiy ta'minot va tashkiliy-uslubiy ta'minotning tizimli tashkil etilgan majmuidir.

Masofaviy ta'lim talabalarga noan'anaviy ma'lumot manbalaridan foydalanish imkonini beradi, mustaqil ish samaradorligini oshiradi, ijodkorlik, turli kasbiy ko'nikmalarga ega bo'lish va mustahkamlash uchun mutlaqo yangi imkoniyatlarni beradi va o'qituvchilarga "kontseptual va amaliy bilimlardan foydalangan holda o'qitishning tubdan yangi shakllari va usullarini" amalga oshirishga imkon beradi. Masofaviy ta'limning ko'p qirraliligi uni talabaning ijodiy faoliyati tajribasini shakllantirish jarayonida muvaffaqiyatli qo'llash imkonini beradi.

Masofaviy ta'lim tizimlarini tahlil qilish jarayonida biz o'quvchining ijodiy faoliyati tajribasini shakllantirishga yordam beradigan resurslarni aniqladik: ta'lim mazmunini rivojlantirish, uni tizimlashtirish va faol o'qitish usullaridan foydalanish bilan bog'liqligi; talaba ishlayotgan axborot sohasini kengaytirish imkoniyatini yaratish, tashkiliy o'quv jarayoni subyektlarining interaktiv ta'sirini tashkil etish.

Kontent resursi: Masofaviy ta'lim elektron o'quv-uslubiy majmuaning, shu jumladan kurs dasturi, o'quv-metodik materiallar (ma'ruza kurslari, o'quv qo'llanmalari, taqdimotlar va slaydlar to'plami, lug'at, tizimlashtirilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati, nazorat diagnostikasi - testlarning mavjudligi) mavjudligini nazarda tutadi. Talabaning axborot-ta'lim muhiti bilan interfaol hamkorligini ta'minlash maqsadida ijodiy topshiriqlar tizimidan, jumladan, elektron darslikdan foydalangan holda elektron o'quv-uslubiy majmua ishlab chiqish zarur. Har bir talaba uchun o'quv materialining optimal hajmi va mazmunini aniqlash orqali o'quv jarayonini individuallashtirishga imkon beruvchi talabalar uchun metodik qo'llanmalar yaratish kerak.

Axborot resursi masofaviy ta'lim talabaning axborot sohasini kengaytirish, subyektlarning o'z-o'zini ta'lim qobiliyatini rivojlantirish uchun maqbul shart-sharoitlarni yaratish imkonini beradi. Axborot texnologiyalari elektron nashrlar, Internetning o'quv resurslari – elektron kutubxonalar, axborot va o'quv saytlaridan ijodiy faoliyat uchun asos sifatida foydalanish imkonini beradi.

Shunday qilib, elektron ta'lim resurslari masofaviy ta'limda talabaning ijodiy faoliyati tajribasini shakllantirish jarayonini quyidagi xususiyatlar bilan boyitadi:

- axborotning muqobil manbalariga, shu jumladan masofaviy va taqsimlangan ma'lumotlar bazalariga, axborot saytlariga, Internet orqali butun dunyo bo'ylab ko'plab konferensiyalarga kirish;
- elektron konferensiyalarni, shu jumladan real vaqt rejimida kompyuter audio va video konferensiyalarini tashkil etish imkonini beradi, turli universitetlarning o'qituvchilari, talabalar, tadqiqotchilarining turli xil qo'shma ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan tanishish;

- madaniy, etnik, gumanistik rejaning eng keng ma'lumotlari bilan tanishish asosida o'quvchining ijodiy rivojlanishiga hissa qo'shadigan masofaviy viktorinalar, olimpiadalar, loyihalarda qatnashish.

Masofaviy ta'limda talabaning ijodiy faoliyati tajribasini samarali shakllantirish jarayoni bevosita ushbu jarayon subyektlarining o'zaro ta'sirining samaradorligiga bog'liq bo'lib, shu munosabat bilan biz interaktiv ta'limni ta'minlaydigan masofaviy ta'limning tashkiliy resursini ajratamiz. Elektron pochta, chat, forum orqali talabalar va o'qituvchi o'rtasidagi o'zaro aloqani tashkil etish zarur. Interfaol vositalar o'qituvchilar va talabalarga ma'lumot almashish, umumiy muammolar bo'yicha hamkorlik qilish, g'oyalar yoki sharhlar joylashtirish, muammolarni hal qilish va muhokamalarda qatnashish va umumiy loyihalar yaratish imkonini beradi. Bunday o'zaro ta'sirda talabalar to'liq ishtirokchi sifatida harakat qiladilar, ularning tajribasi nafaqat tayyor bilim beradigan, balki o'qituvchining tajribasidan kam emas.

Shu munosabat bilan interaktiv o'zaro ta'sir vositalari ijodiy faoliyat tajribasini shakllantirish jarayonini takomillashtirish uchun keng istiqbollarni ochadi, xususan:

- o'quvchilar tomonidan yangi ta'lim natijalariga erishishga qaratilgan xayrihoh ijodiy virtual muhitni yaratish;

- talabalar tomonidan bir-biridan uzoqda joylashgan jismoniy foydalanuvchilar o'rtasida masofaviy axborot makonida o'z ta'lim mahsulotlarini taqdim etishi;

- o'quv jarayoni subyektlari o'rtasida ularning masofaviy o'zaro ta'siri strukturasi ishlab chiqqan va ularning kommunikativ faoliyatining ma'lum algoritmini o'rnatgan holda maqsadli muhokama o'tkazish;

- o'quvchilarni o'qituvchi va talabalar tomonidan taklif qilingan mavzular bo'yicha mazmunli savollarni to'g'ri berishga, ularga qisqa va to'liq javob berishga o'rgatish;

- masofaviy aloqa ishtirokchilari o'rtasida o'z ijodiy mahsulotini yaratish, muammolarni aniqlash va ularni hal qilish yo'llarini topishda erishgan yutuqlaridan xabardorligi bo'yicha trening aks ettirish.

Masofaviy ta'lim potentsialining muhim tarkibiy qismi o'qituvchi va talabaning birgalikda yaratishga asoslangan interaktiv o'zaro ta'siridir. Talabalar bilan birgalikda amaliy va nazariy muammolarni hal qilishga qaratilgan va yaxlit ta'lim jarayonida o'zaro ta'sir subyektlari rivojlanishining o'zaro bog'liqligini taklif qiladigan qo'shma (jamoaviy, guruh ish shakllari sharoitida) ijodiy faoliyat olib boorish zarur.

Birgalikda ijod qilish mohiyatan kommunikativ jarayon bo'lib, u birgalikda ijodkorlikni rivojlantirish maqsadida amalga oshiriladi. Talabaning ijodiy faoliyati tajribasini shakllantirishga qaratilgan birgalikda ijod belgilarini aniqlashni zarur deb bilamiz.

Tajribani nazariy tahlil qilish va masofaviy ta'lim imkoniyatlari doimo rivojlanib borishini ta'kidlash imkonini beradi; tashkiliy shakllar, usullar, o'quv

qo'llanmalari, mazmunini tanlash erkinligi bilan o'quvchining ijodiy faoliyati tajribasini shakllantirishni ta'minlash; individual-shaxsiy ta'lim trayektoriyasini tanlash imkoniyatini beradi.

Shunday qilib, masofaviy ta'lim o'quvchining ijodiy faoliyati tajribasini shakllantirish omillaridan biri bo'lib, tabiiy ravishda pedagogik jarayonning ichki kuchlarini harakatga keltiruvchi vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi, chunki u resurslar mazmunan tashkil etish bilan tavsiflanadi va talabaning ijodiy faoliyati tajribasini shakllantirish uchun bir qator imkoniyatlar yaratadi:

- o'quvchining ta'limida faol rolini kuchaytirish (muvofiqlik, ochiqlik, mazmunning o'zgaruvchanligi, turli xil uslubiy qo'llanmalar, o'quvchining ijodiy faoliyati tajribasini shakllantirishga qaratilgan texnologiyalardan foydalanish);

- darslarning interfaol shakllari, multimediali o'quv dasturlari, internet tarmog'idagi axborot va ta'lim resurslaridan foydalanish orqali o'quv jarayonining komponentini oshirish;

- masofaviy ta'lim subyektlarining birgalikda yaratish asosida vositachilik bilan o'zaro hamkorligi, o'z faoliyati mahsulini internetda hamma uchun ko'rsatish, o'qituvchi va tengdoshlari bilan muhokama qilish orqali talabaning o'zini ijodiy namoyon etishi.

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TRANSFORMATION OF MARKETING RESEARCH TOOLS IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITALIZATION

Abstract: The article is devoted to the process of transformation of marketing research tools from traditional forms to digital ones. The dynamics of the volume of the marketing research market in Uzbekistan for the period from 2012 to 2021 is presented. The characteristics of the existing methods used in the framework of research and market analysis are given. Modern marketing research tools in the context of digitalization of the economy are described. The necessity of digitalization of marketing research is substantiated.

Keywords: marketing research, marketing analysis, marketing tools, digitalization, target audience, market.

To solve the problems of effective current and strategic planning, making managerial decisions, each company in modern conditions must have a well-built marketing information system, which is a system of measures for searching, storing and analyzing marketing information. The main role in building such a system belongs to marketing research. Despite the difficult economic situation, the volume of the Uzbek marketing research market shows stable growth, over the period from 2013 to 2021 it grew by 88% (from 8.2 billion soums to 15.9 billion soums) [1]. Today, the management of most enterprises applies modern tools and methods of marketing research in practice, since in the conditions of the active development of the digital economy, they are more promising than traditional ones. Competitive analysis of marketing services in the global network suggests that the sale of products through digital channels is in a more advantageous position [2]. In this connection, the analysis of modern tools and methods used by enterprises in the framework of marketing research becomes very relevant.

Marketing research includes the search, collection, processing and analysis of data necessary for making managerial decisions [3]. They are aimed at forming a strategy for the development of an enterprise in the market, studying consumer behavior in order to develop an effective marketing mix. Marketing research reveals the opportunities and problems of the enterprise, serves as the basis for making strategic decisions and monitoring the effectiveness of the company's marketing activities.

As everyone knows, the main methods of marketing research include observation, experiment and survey [4]. Observation involves the study of the

behavior of potential consumers in the process of making a decision to purchase a product, consumption of a service. Using this method, you can create a model for making decisions about making a purchase. The survey is one of the most popular research methods, the essence of which is the direct interaction of the researcher with the respondents. Conducting a survey allows you to find out the opinions of a particular group of people, to identify the characteristics of the behavior of potential consumers using a questionnaire. The method of Internet surveys is perhaps one of the most popular in conducting research on the global network [5]. Basically, surveys are conducted through user surveys.

An experiment in marketing is a method of collecting information that involves the direct intervention of the researcher in the processes he is studying. This method allows you to identify cause-and-effect relationships between events and establish control over all factors that affect the functioning of the objects under study. With the development of digital technologies and the emergence of a large number of different online platforms, the main methods of marketing research are being transformed and their transition to the digital environment. The most popular are web analytics tools, of which the most famous are Google Analytics and Yandex. Metrics. With the help of which you can collect detailed information about the company's website visitors, their preferences, geographic location, etc. There are also lesser-known tools, such as: IBM Watson Analytics (IBM Watson Analytics) - finds patterns in the data and displays the results in the form of various reports or Metabase (Metabase) - a solution designed not only for data analysis, but also for visualizing the results [6].

Currently, the process of conducting surveys using various instant messengers and social networks has become widespread due to their availability and popularity. The most common in the Uzbek market are social networks - Telegram, Facebook, WhatsApp, Viber, Instagram [7]. Respondents are encouraged by such traditional methods as payment of monetary or other material rewards for participating in the survey. Among the digital methods of marketing research, it is worth highlighting the conduct of online focus groups, which involves remote, in-depth interviews with respondents [8]. This method is effective in testing various types of goods/services and provides a high level of objectivity. In addition, significant methods of marketing research of the company are the study of forums, blogs and teleconferences, an important task of which is to study the opinions of leaders. Online focus groups are very popular these days. This form really has serious advantages over the traditional one, primarily because of the simpler organization. Through the Internet, it is easier to find the right category of people with a certain number of characteristics, in addition, it is easier to convene them - no one needs to gather in a certain place. In addition, the "online" form is only suitable when it comes to some intangible objects of research - a brand, logo, slogan, etc. Internet groups are almost useless when it comes to testing something - a product,

packaging and other things where people need to “manually” test a product [9]. As part of the observation method, such a tool as the search and analysis of customer reviews in the Internet communication and information network has been widely developed. With the help of the results obtained, the optimization of product output, the improvement of the assortment and the process of customer service are carried out. It should be noted that with the development of modern technologies and the process of digitalization, which covers all spheres of life of modern society, an increasing number of enterprises are switching to the use of digital technologies, since due to the growth in the volume of data, it becomes impossible to analyze them manually. Creating conditions for the digital transformation of industry and the formation of a single digital space for industry is a priority area of cooperation for a number of states.

Based on the above, the following conclusions can be drawn: the transformation of marketing research tools is dictated by the peculiarities of the current stage of development of the digital economy, where an increasing number of enterprises go online; in view of the increase in the volume of information and the complexity of conducting market analysis, enterprises need to apply marketing research methods, taking into account the digitalization process; the most common digital channels of communication with respondents are social networks and instant messengers.

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INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO ORGANIZATION OF PRACTICES IN PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Annotation: In this article the questions on organization and holding of educational practice, as well as recommendations for improvement and ways of efficient organization of educational practice.

Keywords: educational practice, innovation approach, education, competence, advanced pedagogy.

Comprehensive reforms in the education system of the Republic envisage the development of intellectual abilities and professional knowledge in the younger generation. The basis for the practice is the order of the head of the college or university, which is appointed by the head of practice from college to university, the time and place (organization) of the practice are established.

Between the organization in which the practice is conducted, a contract is concluded. The relations of trainees (students) with organizations and, the investigator, registration of these relations can be different depending on the circumstances, students are accepted for vacant positions as employees or they are only enrolled as trainees. Admission to a vacant post for the period of practice is the right, and not the duty of the head.

Students of universities during the training and production practice, in the presence of vacant positions in the organization may in the prescribed manner be credited to them. Depending on the specialty, the students' practical training can be conducted at educational and production facilities (in workshops, at the polygon of professional colleges, in organizations, in visiting art exhibitions and other objects corresponding to the profile of training specialists.) The objective of the training practice is to instill in students first skills in the chosen specialty.

It is allowed to conduct industrial practice in the composition of student groups, if the work performed by the student corresponds to the profile of the specialty on which he is studying. Students who study on the basis of a contract for targeted training, practice: the profile of the specialty are held in those organizations with whom the contract for targeted training has been concluded.

Currently, there is a problem - the need to improve the effectiveness of training practice and its organizational process, and especially its side, which is associated with the humanization of education, the development of the student's personal potential, the prevention of dead ends of its development. In recent years, the attention of educators has been increasingly attracted by the ideas of innovative approaches to the organizational process of educational practice, with which they link the possibility of fundamental changes in professional colleges. In recent years a number of scientific works have been published, the authors of

which consider the theoretical and practical aspects of the functioning of innovative educational institutions and the peculiarities of the activity of psychological services in professional colleges. In these works, innovative colleges are considered as institutions, which are based on the idea of comprehensive development of the student's personality through training practice. An innovative approach to the learning process, in which the goal of learning is to develop the ability of students to learn new experiences based on the purposeful formation of creative and critical thinking, the experience and tools of educational research, role-playing and imitation modeling, suggests changes in the activity of the psychological service in professional colleges.

The goal of the work of teachers is not just the provision of educational practice, but the complex psychological accompaniment of the student throughout the entire course of training tactics, that is, the system of professional activity aimed at creating psychological, pedagogical, socio-psychological conditions for successful student learning in teaching practice. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the differences in the innovative educational space from the traditional process of the training qepiqa. Educational institutions of an innovative type are not focused on the formation of any particular type of personality, but on the development of the natural individuality of each student, his creative abilities, general education and on specialty, professional self-determination and social adaptation to new living conditions.

This direction is associated with the development of models of training as an organization; Training, research, training as an organization of modeling activities, training as an organization for an active exchange of views, creative discussion. In its basic meaning, the term "innovation" refers not only to the creation and dissemination of innovations, but also to transformations, opinions in the way of activity, the style of thinking that is associated with these innovations.

And here the professional psychological activity focuses on the psychological preparation of teachers for work on innovative technologies, as often when the college moves to the mode of innovative work, teachers "are not ready for such changes. Psychological complexity requires the inclusion of teachers in the active discussion of the problems of developmental learning on the basis of an individual approach to each student in the period of training practice. At the heart of such discussions of conversations is the personality of the student, his mental and mental health, and a comprehensive account of his interests and abilities. In working with educators, one should not limit oneself to holding general events and recommendations on reading special literature. The most effective are individual forms of psychological work. Contacts between educators and psychologists should help to deepen the teachers knowledge of the psychological, age, individual and typological characteristics of children, be specific and effective.

The essence of the innovative approach is to create conditions. Which in the process of educational practice the student becomes his subject, I.E. Learns for the sake of self-change, when its development from a side-effect and an accidental result turns into a major task for both the teacher and the student himself. In this regard, it is necessary to find in the pedagogical process such psychological or psychological-pedagogical conditions that could maximize the manifestation of the students independence and activity in the process of the training practice, as well as advancement in their intellectual personal development.

Modern approaches to the organization of training practice and its development. Approach in the vocabulary interpretation of V.I. Dal means "to go under the bottom of something", ie be at the core of something.

- the concept of "approach" as a certain position, point of view, determines the research, design, organization of the mud;

- a different phenomenon, a process. In modern science, many approaches are presented. They can be classified for different reasons, for example, in scientific disciplines, philosophical, psychological, pedagogical, anthropological, interdisciplinary, etc;

- on the object of the application:

- activity, culturological personality, etc.

On the organization of consideration (analysis) systemic, integrated structural, etc. (Winter IA) Different approaches do not exclude each other, but implement different review plans. In the organization of training practice, it is possible to use a competence approach. The notion of "competence approach" became widespread in the beginning of the 20th century in connection with discussions on the problems and ways of modernization of the national education. Competent approach implies not mastering by a student of separate knowledge and skills, but mastering them in a complex. In connection with this, the system of teaching methods is differently defined. The selection and construction of training methods is based on the structure of the relevant competencies and functions that it; Perform in education.

The notions of "competence approach" and "key competence" were disseminated relatively recently in connection with discussions about the problems and ways of modernizing national education. The appeal to these concepts is related to the desire to determine the necessary changes in education, including in colleges, due to changes in the society.

The competence approach in general education objectively corresponds to social expectations in the sphere of education, and to the interests of participants in the educational process. At the same time, this approach contradicts: many stereotypes existing in the education system; The criteria for assessing the educational activities of children, pedagogical activity of teachers, the work of administration of professional colleges. Along with these, theoretical and methodical training of personnel for the implementation of the competence

approach in the system of pedagogical education, including in the centers of advanced training, is necessary.

Principles of training organization:

1. The weight of the learning process should be focused on achieving the objectives expressed in the form of competencies, the mastering of which is the result of training.

2. Formation of the so-called "area of trust" between instructors; Trained

3. Learners should consciously take responsibility for their own learning, which is achieved by creating a learning environment that forms this responsibility. For this, students should be able to actively interact.

4. Learners should be given the opportunity to learn how to search, process and use information. It is necessary to abandon practices: "knowledge translation".

5. Trainees should be able to practice their mastered competences in as many real and imitative contexts as possible.

6. Trainees should be given the opportunity to develop competence, which is called "learn how to learn," that is, be responsible for their own training.

All of the foregoing represents the methodical, didactic, pedagogical and value basis on which the process of teaching practice is based, based on the competence approach.

Experience shows that the question of the relationship between theory and practice is the very third question, which is connected with the unambiguous orientation of the competence approach to the development of competences, that is, the realization of work activity and the integrated holistic development of the necessary competences. It seems that theoretical training is not given enough attention. This approach requires breaking stereotypes, and this is the most difficult. Any innovation causes resistance. Thus, the competence approach allows you to direct pedagogical activity to involve the student in active, conscious activity, to develop information, communication, educational and cognitive competencies and to disclose the student's personal potential, to build self-esteem and self-control of pupils and teacher reflection, which allows you to achieve better results in Process of educational practice.

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GEOGRAPHY EDUCATION IN THE MODERN WORLD

Annotation: This article discusses the importance of the science of geography in the modern world. Another problem is that modern students have become much smarter and accordingly are rapidly learning subjects that will be useful not only in life but also when entering universities. Geography is not such a science. For some reason, the science that should form the basis of economic and geographical specialties in higher education is completely ignored by them. Although, in my opinion, a manager needs more geography than social sciences. Even when applied, we see the same social science, not geography, in the profile specialization of the pedagogical university.

Keywords: geographical discoveries, methods, modern lesson.

Why study geography? This question immediately reminds me of an episode with the geography of Fonficin's comedy "Little". I recommend seeing it. Prostakova was right when she talked about "a taxi driver who takes you to the place you ordered"? There are specially trained people who will take me to the right place, a mass of maps, including digital, colour guides, GPS receivers, travel agencies, and an unlimited collection of geographic videos. And finally, the Internet! And modern school students ask themselves the question: why study geography? In a wide range of educational disciplines, geography is given little space in the core curriculum. For example, in the sixth grade, only one hour per week (excluding the regional component). In the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades - two hours per week, in the tenth and eleventh grades - one hour per week, if the class is general education. And if the class has a specific profile, geography may not be taught at all. For all parallels, there were 9-10 hours left instead of 17-20. The regional component is almost gone, with children paying less attention to exploring their small homeland.

Another problem is that modern students have become much smarter and accordingly are rapidly learning subjects that will be useful not only in life but also when entering universities. Geography is not such a science. For some reason, the science that should form the basis of economic and geographical specialties in higher education is completely ignored by them. Although, in my

opinion, a manager needs more geography than social sciences. Even when applied, we see the same social science, not geography, in the profile specialization of the pedagogical university. Admittedly, it's hard to imagine a qualified international relations specialist or tourism manager who doesn't have a deep knowledge of geography. Currently, the field of knowledge, such as geography, exists in Russian classical universities (24 faculties) and pedagogical universities (41 faculties). Large universities and academies are separate faculties that train bachelors, specialists, and masters in their narrow fields. The importance of school geography lies in its uniqueness. The school theme is an ideological character that forms in students a complex, systematic, and socially-oriented view of the Earth as a human planet. It is also the only subject that introduces them to the regional approach as a special method of scientific knowledge. The importance of geographical knowledge in the formation of the individual allows for forming the general purpose of geographical education. Thus, students have a complete system of geographical knowledge and skills, and the ability to apply them in life, in different situations, i.e. demonstrate skills. What competencies can be formed in geography lessons? - Valuable and semantic competencies shape attitudes to life, and correctly defined value orientations. - General cultural competencies are formed in the study of ethnic groups, family and social values, traditions, and lifestyles. different nationalities... - educational and cognitive competencies are formed in the lesson, and extracurricular activities. When a student learns about the world around him during excursions, he learns to distinguish facts from assumptions and uses statistics. - Information competencies imply mastery of modern means of information and information technology... For example, create a presentation for a lesson or extracurricular activity, showing and analyzing images of areas studied from space. - Communicative competencies are formed in the process of communication, including knowledge of how to interact with others, teamwork skills, and different social roles. After all the empty spots disappeared from the map of the earth, the main task of geographers was to study the laws of the development of nature and human society. And new amazing discoveries are possible in geography today. Geography studies the objects, processes, and events that exist on Earth. Geographical objects are very diverse and can be divided into natural (mountains and plains, seas and rivers) and artificial (cities and factories, power plants, and irrigation canals). The role of geographical phenomena and events (changes in time) that take place around us every day in nature and human life is also great. Many geographical events are catastrophic: volcanoes and earthquakes, thunderstorms, and more. Geographers describe their origin and destructive power. The most important subject of geography is the process of interaction between man and nature. After all, every year man changes more and more natural objects, mining, deforestation, waste pollution and so on.

In Uzbekistan G. Y. Glazirin, V. G. Konovalov, V. F. Suslov, A. S. Shchetinnikov, V. Nozdryukhin, A. A. Kreiter, M. A. Nosirov, A. Akbarov developed by glaciologists. Among the scientists who studied the lakes of Central Asia were N. L. Korzhenevsky, L. A. Molchanov, N. G. Mallitskiy, A. M. Nikitin, et al. contributed. The main centers of hydrometeorological research in Uzbekistan are V. A. Bugayev Central Asian Regional Hydrometeorological Research Institute (Tashkent), National University of Uzbekistan, Sciences of Uzbekistan Academy of Geology and Geophysics and Water Problems institutions. Scientific and applied hydrological research is mainly hydrometry, water erosion and study of river processes (A. R. Rasulov, T. Jo'rayev, S. R. Saidova, M. Mirziyotov, F. Khikmatov), hydrochemistry (E. Chembarisov, K. Domlajonov), hydroecology (A. Nazarov, A. Abdurahmonov, 3. Sirliboyeva), history of hydro melioration (Sh. Yunusov, E. Jurabekov) and irrigation (A. Razzoqov), the study of water resources (Sh. Murodov, S. Karimov, U. Tursunov), glaciology (M. A. Nosirov, A. Akbarov), lake studies (O. Nuriddinov). Soil geography. 1920 at the University of Central Asia Soil scientist N. A. Dima at the Institute of Soil Science and Geobotany soil cover is an integral part of geographical landscapes and mirrors, at the same time the basis of agricultural production and studied as a resource. On various problems of regional soil science A. M. Rasulov, A. Maksudov, H. Maksudov and A. Nematov, J. S. Sattorov and L. Tursunov conducted research. Geographical soil science in Uzbekistan developed on the basis of ecological and geochemical studies (O' Abdunazarov, H. Ma'sudov, L. Kamolov and others). The founders of the School of Biogeographic Research are zoologist D. N. Kashkarov and botanist Y. P. Korovin. Biogeographic research in Uzbekistan is currently one of the two main networks - both in the field of botanical geography and zoogeography formed. In the 1920 s and 1940 s, the region's flora and fauna were geographically ecologically studied (M. P. Popov, R. I. Abolin, Y. P. Korovin, P. A. Baranov, I. A. Raykova, M. M. Sovetkina, I. I. Granitov). Development of botanical geography in Uzbekistan and national scientific staff Academician. Zokirov and Uzbek Sciences Corresponding member of the Academy I. Granitov made a significant contribution. Plant geography, ecology and physiology since the 1950 s Uzbek botanists - M. M. Orifkhonova, P. K. Zokirov, Scientific works of M. Ahunov were published. Also botanical - geographical. K. Saidov, M. M. Nabiyeu, T. A. Odilov, O. H. to the development of scientific research. Hasanov, A. I. Usmonov, O' Prator, S. S. Soatovs also make a certain contribution added. Animal geography research in Uzbekistan was conducted by zoo ecologist D. N. Kashkarov and zoogeographer N. A. Bobrinsky. Uzbekistan further development of zoogeography T. Zohidov, I. I. Kolesnikov, R. N. Meklenburshev, H. Solihboyev, G. S. Sultanov, V. P. Kostin, G. I. Ishunin. Economic and social geography. Economic and demographic in the republic research began in the 1920s. Economists and geographers G. N. Cherdansev, N. N. Kojanov, N. K. Yaroshevich, Yu. I.

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EDUCATION REFORMS, PROBLEMS AND EDUCATIONAL PROSPECTS

Annotation: This scientific article provides detailed information on the ongoing reforms in the education system, educational reforms. There were also discussions about the problems in the educational process and their solutions.

Keywords: Education system, process, reform, problem, creativity, innovative technology, principles.

INTRODUCTION. It is known that the training of qualified personnel who will contribute to the socio-economic development of the country is directly related to the development of the education system. remains one of the grievances. There is a need for modern knowledge and new approaches to the socio-economic development of the country. Therefore, in order to improve the quality of education, to organize the educational process in accordance with the requirements of the time, to improve the state educational standards and curricula, to create a new generation of textbooks, to use modern innovative pedagogical and information technologies, to eliminate existing problems is a guarantee of our future success.

DISCUSSION. Today, with the rapid development of science and technology, the volume of scientific knowledge, understanding and imagination is growing rapidly. This, on the one hand, ensures its differentiation due to the development of new areas of science and technology, and on the other hand, there is a process of integration between the sciences. In this context, the demand for qualified educators is growing, requiring the training of creative educators who are well versed in the fundamentals of science, methods of pedagogy and psychology, highly trained and able to apply modern innovative pedagogical and information technologies in practice.

Today, the use of pedagogical innovations in education is a global trend. This, in turn, requires special attention to the systematic introduction of innovations in the field of education, as the process of modernization in the country is developing rapidly. However, the level of implementation of pedagogical research on the introduction of new content, forms, methods and tools of teaching in this area is not enough.

Indeed, in the implementation of an updated education system, it is important that every educator regularly studies educational innovations and has the skills to apply them consistently in their work. Today, innovations in science and technology need to be quickly incorporated into the curriculum, paving the way for the formation of modern knowledge. In addition, modern teaching

technologies and related methodological approaches create favorable conditions for future teachers to form the necessary knowledge, important laws and many fundamental concepts in a deep and solid way.

Improving the quality of education, the relevance of knowledge and professional skills of teachers to the requirements of the time, the rational use of innovative educational technologies in teaching, the effectiveness of organized lessons, the use of pedagogical and information technologies in each subject required to ensure the transition. One of the most important tasks is to introduce a competency-based approach to teaching, to apply the knowledge acquired in life, to choose a profession, to study independently, to develop learning competencies. Today, in order to modernize the education system, to introduce innovative teaching technologies, to train young people with professional qualities such as independence, creativity, initiative, entrepreneurship and to encourage teachers, great work is being done in our country.

However, the results of the analysis and research show that there are still problems in our education system. *Including:*

- ❖ Lack of qualified teachers in educational institutions, incomplete consideration of reforms in the development of curricula and programs implemented in their training, and their outdated content;

- ❖ Lack of systematic and innovative activities to strengthen the theoretical and practical knowledge of students and the implementation of creative ideas of talented young people;

- ❖ Lack of training by teachers aimed at developing the intellectual abilities of students;

- ❖ Lack of widespread implementation of innovative pedagogical technologies and methods by teachers;

- ❖ Incomplete cooperation between educational institutions;

- ❖ students are rarely given the opportunity to argue and express their opinions in the classroom;

- ❖ In some classes, teachers are limited to repeating old information, they are not prepared to the required level, low level of knowledge and skills remain a serious problem, and their competence is insufficient.

Overcoming these problems requires the continuous training of educators, the use of alternative methods and the implementation of continuous research. That, in turn, places a great deal of responsibility on the educator.

It is important to reconsider the content and structure of the curriculum. It should serve as a "mirror" for the educator. Because when you look in the mirror, you see your whole body. Therefore, the educator, depending on the curriculum in his subject, remembers the whole activity, the process that must be conveyed to the learners in the classroom, the tasks that must be performed in it. However, current science programs have their drawbacks, including:

- the relevance and importance of the subject is not fully disclosed in the introduction;

➤ Lack of depth or clarity of goals and objectives in the teaching of science;

➤ The qualification requirements for students are not formed in accordance with today's requirements, there is a lack of cooperation with manufacturers in this regard;

➤ Lack of criteria and indicators to determine the level of qualification requirements for the transition from course to course or graduates;

➤ Factors such as professional qualities of students (independence, creativity, entrepreneurship, initiative) and logical thinking operations (ability to analyze, classify, compare, compare, summarize, draw conclusions, put into practice) in the development of qualification requirements. neglect;

➤ the need to update and change the structure of curricula;

➤ the need to introduce mechanisms for designing the learning process;

➤ Misinterpretation of pedagogical and information technologies and independent education;

➤ The list of used literature is limited by years.

By overcoming these shortcomings, we can create modern curricula. To do this, I think it is necessary to perform the following tasks: in the introductory part of the science program, special attention should be paid to the relevance and importance of the science taught, its goals and objectives, and what it needs in the future. It would be useful to cover this with real-life examples of science, science and technology, and advances in manufacturing. This, of course, helps to motivate learners to start with science and to develop confidence in the future;

It is important to choose the right quality of education, its goals and objectives, content, form, methods, technology and tools. Each lesson should be aimed at developing students' learning competencies and finding the necessary information independently from the textbooks. The quality of the lesson is determined by the teacher's responsible approach to the studied topic, the ability to convey its content to students, the methodological activity of organizing and managing the lesson in accordance with today's requirements. An educator can achieve a goal if he or she is able to explain that it is based on a theory that is important to the subject, and that the ideas are logically connected. It is necessary to use the opportunities and methods of modern teaching technologies.

In particular, the use of problem-based, modular, design, heuristic and collaborative learning technologies in the classroom teaches students to think creatively and independently, increase their independence, strengthen their confidence in their abilities, develop a sense of responsibility. involves shaping.

CONCLUSION. Through the implementation of these tasks, it is necessary to effectively use foreign experience in the training of qualified specialists, based on which to develop new approaches in educational institutions to the organization of training. Because the educational process is the main area of pedagogical creativity, it is necessary to organize and manage

it, an innovative approach allows students to acquire knowledge, independence, creativity, initiative, collaboration, deepening professional competencies. draws attention to the quality of education.

Overcoming the existing shortcomings and problems in improving the quality of education, clearly defining the goals and objectives in this direction, the use of world-renowned experience, the use of information technology in combination with pedagogical technologies to improve the quality of professional training of future professionals serves to improve, which increases the efficiency of the process. Clarification of educational goals, the use of different technologies and methods used in the process of teaching and learning, focus on content leads to the development and improvement of educational institutions.

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“OMMAVIY MADANIYAT” NING SALBIY TA’SIRI VA UNING OLDINI OLISH YO’LLARI

Annotatsiya. Kelajagimiz bunyodkorlari bo'lmish yoshlarimizning ta'lim va tarbiyasiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatayotgan “ommaviy madaniyat” bugun barchamizni hushyorlikka chaqirmoqda. Zero, globallashuv tomon intilayotgan yoshlarimiz har qanday “yangilik” ham yaxshilik keltirmasligi xususida o'ylab ko'rishlari darkor. Binobarin, ushbu maqolada “ommaviy madaniyat”ning millat kelajagiga ta'siri, unga qarshi mafkuraviy immunitet yaratish yo'llari, shuningdek, mamlakatimizda bu borada olib borilayotgan ma'naviy-targ'ibot ishlari xususida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: “ommaviy madaniyat”, ta'lim, ma'rifat, yuksak ma'naviyat, internet, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, globallashuv, milliy qadriyatlar, mafkuraviy immunitet.

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THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF «PUBLIC CULTURE» AND WAYS TO PREVENT IT

Annotation. The "mass culture" that negatively affects the education and upbringing of our young people, the builders of our future, today calls us all to vigilance. After all, our young people, who are moving towards globalization, need to think that any "innovation" will not bring good. Therefore, this article discusses the impact of "popular culture" on the future of the nation, ways to create ideological immunity against it, as well as the spiritual and propaganda work carried out in our country in this regard.

Keywords: “mass culture”, education, enlightenment, high spirituality, internet, social networks, globalization, national values, moral immunity.

“Ommaviy madaniyat”ning kuchi bugungi kunda ochiq-oydin ba’zi holda yashirincha tarzda targ’ib qilinayotgani, achinarlisi uning ta’siriga tobora berilayotganimizdir. Ayniqsa, yoshlar madaniyatining yo’qolib borayotgani, milliy qadriyat, urf-odatlarimiz, an’analarimizning oyoqosti qilinishi va bu holatga shunchaki “zamonaviylik” deya qarayotganimiz sababchi bo’lmoqda. Qalbga nish sanchib turadigan tomoni shundaki, hali murg’ak ongida yaxshiyomon, oq-qorani ajratolmaydigan bolalarimizning unga ko’r-ko’rona ergashishi, shu bilan birga kattalarimizning beparvo, e’tiborsizligi eng og’riqli nuqtaga aylanib boryapti. Farzand tarbiyasi nihoyatda mas’uliyatli va dolzarb masalalardan biri. Tarbiya bolaga “Ona qornidaligidan beriladi”, deydi donishmandlar. Shunday ekan, turmush tasvishlaridan hech ortmaydigan otalarimiz, jonkuyar tarbiyachi va o’qituvchilarimiz, ko’cha-ko’yda savlat to’kib yuradigan mahalla ahllarimiz-hurmatli “katta”larimiz tarbiya masalasiga qanchalik e’tibor berishmoqda?

Ommaviy madaniyatning o’ziga xosligi nimada, uning jamiyatdagi funksiyasi nimadan iborat, insonlar uchun foydali va salbiy jihatlari nimalarda namoyon bo’ladi, jamiyatning taraqqiyotdagi o’rni salbiymi yoki ijobiymi, u nimalarni madh qiladi, u nimalarga da’vat qiladi, uning chaqirig’ida qanday g’oyalar singdirilgan, insonlar, ayniqsa, yoshlarda qanday xulq-atvorni shakllantirmoqda, u ma’naviy tanazzul elchisimi?-degan bir qancha savollar bizni ushbu maqolaga qo’l urishga undadi. Bizningcha, ommaviy madaniyat ko’p qirrali jarayon. Insoniyat tarixida Ommaviy madaniyat o’z faoliyati va maqsadlari, kurashish mexanizmlari hamda usul-tamoyillariga ega bo’lib kelgan. Uning o’ziga xosligi shundaki, u zamonga qarab o’z shakl-shamoyilini o’zgartirib turgan. “Ommaviy madaniyat” ishlab chiqaruvchilari inson psixologiyasini yaxshigina o’zlashtirishgan va qaysi yoshni tezroq o’zlariga og’dirishi-yu, o’zlarining yashirin maqsadlarini amalga oshirish mexanizmlarini chuqur ishlab chiqqanlar. Ularning asosiy maqsadi tez fursatda mo’may daromadga, moddiy ta’minotga ega bo’lishdir. Ular bu maqsadni har xil sabablar bilan yashirishga, xastpo’shlashga harakat qiladilar.

Mutafakkir olim Abu Ali Ibn Sino madaniyatni insonning ruhiy quvvat oladigan ma’naviy manbai, -deb ta’kidlaydi. “Hozirgi vaqtda ko’z o’ngimizda dunyoning geopolik, iqtisodiyva ijtimoiy, axborot-kommunikatsiya manzarasida chuqur o’zgarishlar ro’y berayotgan, turli mafkuralar tortishuvi keskin tus olayotgan bir vaziyatda barchamizga ayonki, fikrga qarshi fikr, g’oyaga qarshi g’oya, jaholatga qarshi ma’rifat bilan kurashish har qachongidan ko’ra muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda”¹.

¹ Karimov I.A. Yuksak ma’naviyat yengilmas kuch. -Toshkent :Ma’naviyat, 2008,119-bet

Ha, bugun atrofimizda ro'y berayotgan turli voqealarga to'g'ri va munosib baho bermasdan, kechayotgan jarayonlarga o'zimizning daxldor ekanimizni his qilmay, "bu muammolarga mening daxlim yo'q, ular haqida o'ylash mening uchun emas, boshqalar bosh qotirsin", degan tushuncha bilan yashashning, loqaydlikning vaqti allaqachon o'tib ketgan. Bugungi zamondoshlarimiz o'tgan asrning 90-yillaridagi odamlar emas. Yurtdoshlarimizning ma'naviy dunyosi yuksalib ijtimoiy faolligi o'sib, daxldorlik tuyg'usi kundan kun kuchayib bormoqda. Binobarin, yuksak ma'naviyatli shaxsni hech kim yenga olmaydi. Yuksak ma'naviyat qaror topgan jamiyat esa hargiz tanazzulga yuz tutmaydi.

Ma'lumki, yoshlar hamma masalada juda ta'sirchan, hissiyotga beriluvchan bo'ladi. Ayniqsa, ular hayotda uchrab turadigan adolatsizlik, nohaqlik holatlarini nozik his qilib, bu boradagi ijobiy va salbiy o'zgarishlarni g'oyat tez va hassoslik bilan qabul qiladi. Shuning uchun ham turli mafkuraviy markazlar chetdan turib, "mutlaq erkinlik", "chegarasiz erkinlik", "erkin axloq" degansoxta g'oyalarni ularning ongiga singdirishga zo'r beradi. Bu yo'lda "ommaviy madaniyat" namunalaridan, turli axborot texnologiyalaridan, radio-televideniye, internetning ijtimoiy tarmoqlari kabi vositalardan makkorlik bilan foydalanadilar.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyevning 2021-yil 19-yanvardagi ma'naviy-ma'rifiy ishlar tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish, bu borada davlat va jamoat tashkilotlarinig hamkorligini kuchaytirish masalalariga bag'ishlangan yig'ilishidagi ma'ruzasida ma'naviy tarbiya to'g'risida shunday degan edilar: "Agar jamiyat hayotining tanasi iqtisod bo'lsa, uning joni va ruhi ma'naviyatdir. Biz yangi O'zbekistonnini barpo etishda ana shu ikkita mustahkam ustunga, ya'ni bozor tamoyillariga asoslangan kuchli iqtisodiyotga hamda ajdodlarimizning boy merosi, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga asoslangan kuchli ma'naviyatga asoslanamiz"².

Ma'naviy-axloqiy tarbiya strategik masala. Toki, ma'naviyat insonga yo'l boshchilik qilmasa, uni "egib olish", "og'dirib olish" juda oson kechadi. "Hammamizga ayonki, bugungi kunda dunyoda keskin kurash va raqobat hukm surmoqda. Jahonda manfaatlar to'qnashuvi kuchaymoqda. Globallashuv jrayonlari bashariyat uchun beqiyos imkoniyatlar bilan birga, kutilmagan muammolarni ham keltirib chiqarmoqda. Terrorizm, ekstremizm, transmilliy va kiber jinoyatchilik, odam savdosi, narkotik kabi tahdidlar xavfi tobora ortib bormoqda..."³.

Yurtboshimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev ta'kidlaganlaridek, eng kuchli va eng ta'sirchan qurolimiz — bu ma'naviyatdir. Ma'naviyatli inson — irodali, dunyoqarashi keng, tafakkuri boy va madaniyatli bo'ladi. Va aynan yuksak

² Sh.M.Mirziyoyev. "Erkin va farovon demokratik O'zbekiston davlatini birgalikda barpo etamiz". Toshkent, "O'zbekiston"-2017.

³ Shavkat Mirziyoyev Insonparvarlik ezgulik va bunyodkorlik - milliy g'oyamizning poydevoridir "Tasvir " nashriyot uyi Toshkent 2021.

ma'naviyat "ommaviy madaniyat"ga, buzg'unchi va vayronkor g'oyalarga qarshi kuchli himoyadir.

Yurtimiz buyuk insonlar yurtidir. Biz ajdodlarimiz bilan qancha faxrlansak, iftixor etsak shuncha ozdir. Ammo kechagi kun xotira, bizga saboq bo'lsa, ertangi kun bizdan harakatni, umidlar, orzularning ro'yobini kutadi. Ajdodlarimiz kutgan istiqloq bizning davrimizga nasib bo'ldi. Endi mamlakatimiz mustaqilligini mustahkamlash, uning qadriga yetish, bizdan keyingi avlodga obod va farovon, taraqqiyot yo'lidan ildam odim otib borayotgan mustaqil Vatanni qoldirish mas'uliyati chin insoniylik, vatanparvarlik burchidir.

Buning uchun, eng avvalo, yoshlarimiz ta'lim tarbiyasiga, dunyoqarashining shakllanishiga e'tibor berishimiz, turli xil yot g'oyalar ta'siriga tushib qolmasliklari, "ommaviy madaniyat" qurboniga aylanmasliklari uchun mafkuraviy immunitetni shakllantirishimiz lozim. O'zbek milliy tarbiyasi yetuk, komil insonni andoza qilib olgan. "Ommaviy madaniyat" esa insonni bilim, imon, insof, hayo, sadoqat kabi tuyg'ularga loqayd va befarq shaxsga aylantirib qo'yadi. "Ommaviy madaniyat" qurboni bo'lgan kishi vatanparvar, fidoyi, rostgo'y, insofli bo'lishi qiyin, chunki u erkin fikrlashi kerak. Mustaqil fikrlovchi odamlar ko'p bo'lsa, "ommaviy madaniyat"ning bozori kasod bo'ladi. Shuning uchun ularga o'rtamiyona, ergashuvchi omma kerak.

Yoshlar qiziquvchan, ishonuvchan, ergashuvchan, lekin katta kuchdir. Shu bois ham "ommaviy madaniyat" qurbonlari ko'proq yoshlardir. "Ommaviy madaniyat" shaxsning didini o'ldirib, millionlab odamlarni mustaqil fikrdan, shaxsiy munosabatdan, demak, o'zligidan, qalbidan judo qiladi. Bu esa turli xil yot g'oyalarni g'arazli maqsadlar yo'lida targ'ib qilayotgan kuchlar uchun ayni muddao. Demokratiya niqobidagi bunday tahdidlardan ogoh bo'lish uchun esa o'zlikni anglash, mohiyatini tushunish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Mana shunday murakkab sharoitda yoshlarimizni davlatimiz rahbari Shavkat Mirziyoyev ta'kidlaganidek, "Jaholatga qarshi ma'rifat" degan ezgu g'oya kun tartibimizdagi doimiy masalalardan biri bo'lib keladi. Hayotda o'z yo'lini izlayotgan farzandlarimiz o'z ongi, o'z aqli bilan mana shu g'oyaning tarafdoriga aylanadi. Muqaddas dinimizda ilmga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Qadimlardan ham ilmga tashviq etilib, "Ilm talab qilish - har bir musulmonga farzdir" deyilgan. Muhtaramyurtboshimizning g'amxo'rliklari va sa'y-harakatlari tufayli yoshlarni ilm-ma'rifatli, odob-axloqli etib tarbiyalashga juda katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Yoshlarimizning buyuk ajdodlarimizga munosib bo'la olishlari uchun har jihatdan barkamol qilib voyaga yetkazish uchun ko'plab sharoitlar yaratilayotgani bejiz emas. Prezidentimizning bu sa'y-harakatlari zahirida navqiron avlodimizga nisbatan qanchalar mehr, ishonch va e'tibor mujassam ekanini ko'plab amaliy misollarda ko'rish mumkin. Bugungi erkin va ozod hayotning ma'nosi va qadr -qimmatini yoshlarning ongiga

yetkazish, ularga to'g'ri yo'l ko'rsatishda biz – birinchi navbatda ota-onalar, ustoz-murabbiylar mas'ul bo'lishimiz zarur.

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MEASURE ON CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL ARCHIVES CENTER I AS THE TOURIST DESTINATION OF TOURS IN VIETNAM

Abstract: In the current era of economic integration and development, tourism has been one of the key economic sectors making an important contribution to the economic growth and development. Recently, the Vietnamese cultural heritage has become an important product that effectively serves the development of tourism in general and cultural tourism in particular. One of the places with great resources of cultural heritage for the tourism activities is the National Archives Centers where the archives documents are kept. One of the centers where a large volume of documents of historical value could be exploited and developed to become the product of cultural tourism is the National Archives Center I. Currently, the National Archives Center I has not been able to maximize its strengths and concretize the process of construction of the Archives Center as the tourist destination. In this article, the author has given a number of measures on the construction of National Archives Center I as the tourist destination of tours in Vietnam.

Key words: model, tourist destination, tourism resources, tourists.

1. PREAMBLE

The archival documents are not only a special antiquity, one of the great resources of cultural heritage of each nation, but also a true and vivid reflection of the nation's history of formation and development. With their great values, the archival documents could become a product of tourism and help the National Archives Centers become a tourist destination if they are invested and developed. However, in reality, at present, the National Archives Centers have not improved fully their potential, and have not yet developed a destination of tourist attraction.

The National Archives Center I is the place where a large volume of documents on the feudal period, the archival documents in French from Tonkin

during the French colonial period, and the archival documents of the pro-French government in the temporary war zone from 1946 to in 1954, are kept. This is a large volume of documents of historical value, which could be exploited and developed to become the product of cultural tourism and turn this place into a tourist destination that attracts a large number of tourists in the region and abroad. Therefore, the research of solutions on the formation of model of: National Archives Center I - the destination of tours in Vietnam is an issue that needs to be concerned.

2. CONTENTS

2.1. Policy of leadership of the State Records and Archives Management Department of Vietnam and the National Archives Center I regarding the construction of tourist destination model at the National Archives Center I

Following the State's policy in the expansion, advertisement and promotion of the value of archival materials and the construction of public areas, most of the Centers have built the exhibition and display areas. This is also the premise for the construction of the archives centers as the tourist destination. Therefore, the leadership of the State Records and Archives Management Department of Vietnam has always encouraged the Centers to improve their infrastructure, expand the display and exhibition areas, and regularly collect and gather the documents in order to expand and advertise the value of archival documents through the tourism. However, the leadership of the State Records and Archives Management Department of Vietnam has not yet promulgated any specific legal document on the direction and process of construction as well as the regulations in construction of the Archives Center to become the tourist destination of the tours in Vietnam.

Although there are no specific regulations or guidelines on the construction of the tourist destination model at the National Archives Center I, the Center has initially focused on and invested in the construction of the Center to become the tourist destination. Specifically, on March 2, 2022, I conducted an interview with Ms. Nguyen Thu Hoai - Deputy Director of the National Archives Center I on the policy of the National Archives Center I regarding the construction of the tourist destination model, she shared: *“Currently, the National Archives Center I has not promulgated any specific policy regarding the construction of the destination model at the Center. However, the Center is also aware of its tourist potential, so it has taken the measures to promote the tourism such as renovation and improvement of its infrastructure, particularly the exhibition and display areas”*. It is thanks to these changes that in the recent years, the Center has had more beautiful and modern galleries; the tourist promotion activities have also been widely carried out; the staff who serve the tourists to the Center has been required more strictly regarding the skills. At the same time, the Center has also actively looked for partners to link the tourism (travel businesses, museums, media agencies, etc.)

Thus, it can be seen that although the leadership of the National Archives Center I has not yet promulgated any specific policies or documents regarding the construction of the tourist destination model at the Center, they still see the potential for the tourist development of the Center and initially executed the measures of tourist attraction.

2.2. The first results of the construction of the National Archives Center I to become the destination of tours in Vietnam

In the recent years, the National Archives Center I has actively executed the measures to attract readers and tourists such as construction of open and modern exhibition and display areas; promotion of tourist advertisement activities in various forms to bring the image of the Center in particular and archival documents in general closer to the community.

At the National Archives Center I, the public areas, also known as the exhibition and display areas, have been built. In previous years, the exhibition and display areas were quite small, not commensurate with the tourist potential of the Center. However, in the year 2021-2022, the Center has been expanding and rearranging the documents at the exhibition and display areas for the purpose of attracting tourists to come to visit and experience. It is expected that these two permanent exhibition areas will be officially opened to receive the tourists by the end of this year. The National Archives Center I has the advantage of location and traffic when it is located on a convenient traffic route, moreover its location is in the center of Hanoi city, so the Center has combined to organize the exhibition of documents indoors and outdoors at other locations in Hanoi. Thanks to that, the Center attracts more than 2500 tourists every year. The tourists who visit and experience at the Center also have quite good feedback on the welcoming attitude of the staff at the Center and they feel quite happy when they could witness and touch the archival documents such as the Nguyen dynasty manuscripts, the Nguyen dynasty directory. Many foreign tourists who come the National Archives Center I for the first time are also surprised by the beauty and value of the archival documents in Vietnam. They are happy to experience and learn about a new land, a historical dynasty in a country which is rich in cultural traditions. In particular, the application of new technologies in the archival activities makes the tourists extremely excited when they have access to the archival documents in an authentic and vivid manner and deeply feel the message that the exhibition and display shows desire to convey.

With the number of tourists visiting the Center every year as well as the positive feedback of tourists on the quality and services of the Center, this proves the more and more increasing demand on survey of the archival documents and the higher and higher coverage of the Archives Center. In order to achieve such achievements, it is partly due to the good training of staff at the Center, most especially the fact that the Center has carried out many forms of advertisement to introduce the image and attract tourists to come the Center such

as: Organization of exhibitions; production of archival publications; posting of articles on the mass media.

Although the guidelines and a number of measures on the construction of the tourist destination model at the National Archives Center I have been promulgated, so far, the construction of the model of the Archives Center - the tourist destination at the National Archives Center has been still faced with many difficulties and restrictions such as: The display of original documents is easy to damage the documents; the infrastructure has not met the needs of sightseeing; the human resources have not been properly trained in the tourism skills and operations; the government has not promulgated the regulations on the construction of tourist destination models; some officials have still been doubted the feasibility of the construction of tourist destination model at the National Archives Center I. Particularly, for the construction of the model of National Archives Center I as the tourist destination of tours in Vietnam, a large amount of funding is required for the tourism promotion, human resources training, infrastructure upgrading,... However, where does this funding come from, because the Center could not meet such a large amount of funding. This has still been a difficult problem for the Center when it executes the construction of the tourist destination model [2].

2.3. Some measures on perfection of the construction of the National Archives Center I to become the destination of tours in Vietnam

2.3.1. Assessment of feasibility

There are many opinions that construction of the tourist destination model at the Archives Centers is not feasible because they think that the archival documents are boring and do not bring the high entertainment. However, as we all know, in the world this type of historical - cultural tourism is extremely developed such as in Taiwan, China, Germany and some other European countries. In Germany, the tourist destination model at the Archives Centers have been very developed and attracted a large number of domestic and foreign tourists. Looking at the achievements achieved by other countries, we are completely also capable of such development. Meanwhile, the National Archives Center I is also home to rich and diverse resources which meet the tourism demands and the staff quality, and its infrastructure are under the improvement to serve the tourism. Ms. Nguyen Thu Hoai - Deputy Director of the National Archives Center I also affirmed: *“The National Archives Center I is fully qualified and capable of construction of the tourist destination model if it is invested in the correct direction and has a synchronous development strategy”*.

2.3.2. Some measures

2.3.2.1. Completion of legal documents as the basis for the construction of tourist destination model

Currently, the leadership of the State Records and Archives Management Department of Vietnam has not yet issued any specific guidelines or regulations on the tourism development as well as the construction of tourist destination

model. Therefore, the Centers face with the difficulties in executing the process of construction of tourist destination model. Starting from such matter, in order to complete the legal documents as the basis for the construction of tourist destination model, I would like to give some suggestions as follows:

- Regarding the State Records and Archives Management Department of Vietnam: It is necessary to promulgate a process of construction of tourist destination model and specify the price to be paid by visitors when they visit the National Archives Center. At the same time, coordinate with National Archives Center I to find out the reasonable investors to promote the tourism development.

- Regarding the National Archives Center I: promulgate the documents specifying the responsibilities of each individual and department at the Center in the construction of tourist destination model. Organize the refresher and training courses on tourism skills for individuals and staff who directly welcome tourists at the Center.

2.3.2.2. Completion of process of construction of the National Archives Center I model- the destination of tours in Vietnam

For the successful construction of the Archives Center - tourist destination model of tours in Vietnam, the National Archives Center I needs to take the following steps:

- Step 1: Promotion the research on tourists' demands

- Step 2: Preparation of the tourism resources

- Step 3: Investment in and upgrading of the infrastructure

- Step 4: Human resources training

- Step 5: Tourist advertisement

- Step 6: Promotion of joint venture and association with tour operators

a. Promotion the research on tourists' demands

In order to capture the tourists' demands with the purpose of formation of a tourism program which meets the tourists' expectations, the National Archives Center I is required to have the ways of research on the tourists' demands. This not only helps the Center advertise its image, improve its position and reputation, but also is the basis for the Center to earn a profit from the tourism.

To conduct the research on tourists' demands, the Center needs to follow the following steps:

- Determine the research objective: The research objective is to survey the tourists' demands to come up with solutions to satisfy the tourists' demands.

- Determine the research object: The research object of the National Archives Center I is tourists.

- Way of implementation:

- + Research documents: Learn about the market through research works, opinions of experts, books, magazines, internet, conferences... This is a less expensive method but sometimes difficult to find and process the information;

the level of reliability and relevance is not high, because this is a secondary source of information, which is widely published.

+ Other forms such as direct survey by interview, opinion form, hiring marketing companies... This form helps the Center obtain the primary and highly effective information sources, but the cost is often quite high and it spends on many stages.

b. Preparation of the tourism resources

The tourism resources of the National Archives Center I are the archival documents. In order to have the diverse and rich resources, the Center is required to strengthen and promote the collection and gathering of archival documents on a regular basis. In order to do this well, the National Archives Center I first needs to make a list of the types of records and documents that are submitted to the historical archives.

Next, the National Archives Center I is required to coordinate with the archival agencies to plan the collection and addition of archival documents to the historical archives. Especially, the collection and gathering of rare and precious documents should be promoted and paid attention to. Because the tourists' demands are to feel the beauty and discover the new. Therefore, the less rare and precious documents are accessed, the more they attract the attention and curiosity of tourists.

In addition, the National Archives Center I is also required to build a system of modern warehouses with equipment and techniques to ensure the efficient preservation of documents so that the documents are preserved fully, free from any damage, termites or mold. If, during the effective process of collection, gathering and addition of documents, the Center collects a large amount of documents, the Center shall take into account of the expansion plan of archives warehouse to meet the needs of the collection and gathering of archival documents.

c. Investment in and upgrading of the infrastructure

In order to meet the tourists' demands, the National Archives Center I is required to invest, upgrade and perfect the infrastructure because currently the Center only operates as a State agency, not a tourist attraction location.

Currently, the Center only has a display and exhibition area, but this area has not been properly and nicely decorated. For the tourism development, the National Archives Center I is required to arrange this area and build a number of other areas for tourism such as: dining area, entertainment area, souvenir are, etc. After the determination of the area to be built, the Center shall prepare an implementation plan for the competent person's approval and funding.

Finally, after receipt of the funding for construction, the National Archives Center I shall to find a reputable unit to design the drawings and organize the bidding to find a construction contractor.

d. Human resources training

This is a model of a specific tourist destination in a specific field that is archives, so the staff, in addition to the tourism knowledge, and the tour guides shall have the knowledge of history and archives. The staff who work directly at the Center are those involved in the history and archives, so they are very knowledgeable about the archival documents, however, they have not been trained in tourism. Therefore, in order to develop the staff, the National Archives Center I shall coordinate with the tourism training units to train the necessary knowledge and skills for tourism activities, especially the problem-solving skills. In addition, the staff at the Center also need to improve their foreign language skills to be able to serve foreign tourists. Besides, to evaluate the effectiveness of tourism professional training courses, the Center could organize the contests for its staff to practice their skills of guiding tourists and at the same time arouse their passion for tourism.

e. Tourist advertisement

Although the Center has currently organized many forms of advertisement and introduction of archival documents, many people have not known the National Archives Center I because the Center has not yet had any efficient tourism advertisement strategy. Thus, the image of the Center has not been widely disseminated to all ages and professions. Therefore, in order to reach a large number of tourists, the National Archives Center I shall carry out various forms of tourism advertisement such as: advertise on mass media: website, Facebook, Youtube; coordinate with broadcasting stations to produce introductory films of archival documents; organize the exhibitions; publish the archival publications; advertise through KOLs or a third party,... Besides being proactive in the tourist advertisement, the Center could learn more experiences from other Archives Centers at home and abroad to develop an effective tourism advertisement strategy to reach many potential tourists [3].

f. Promotion of joint venture and association with tour operators

Currently, tourists coming the Center are often alone, not in groups, if in groups, it is mainly a group of students or officials of agencies or organizations involving in the archives. Therefore, in order to attract a large number of tourists in groups, the National Archives Center I shall promote the joint venture and cooperation with travel companies. This association will create benefits for both sides because the Archives Center is a suggested place for historical - cultural tours designed by tour operators to help the tour operators increase profits, on the contrary, the tour operators will help the National Archives Center I widely promote its image to attract a stable number of tourists and also help the Center gain profits from the tourist activities [1].

In order to link up with tour operators, the Center shall learn more about tour operators across the country and then select on the criteria to find out the tour operator that meets the given requirements of the Center.

After the two parties meet and discuss with each other, the contract will be signed and ensure the spirit of cooperation on the basis of mutual benefits.

The contract clearly stipulates the responsibilities of Party A and Party B in the process of cooperation and if either party violates the contract, it shall be responsible for the compensation.

2.3.2.3. Build a good relationship between tourists and archivists

In order to promote the tourism, the service attitude of the archivist, specifically the tour guide, is extremely important. Therefore, the National Archives Center I shall build a team of staff serving the tourism activities who are not only good at professional work but also enthusiastic and dedicated, thereby leave a good impression in the minds of tourists on a cultural destination. It is important for the archivists to be aware of their responsibilities. They are not only those who serve the tourists' demands but also those who transmit the contents and values of archival documents contributing to the preservation and protection of the historical memory of the nation.

2.3.2.4. Link with the tourist - history destinations in Hanoi to form tours

Linkage is the basic principle of tourism development. To form the tours, the tourist, culture and history destinations could be linked together for mutual development and tourist attraction. The National Archives Center I is located in Hanoi which is one of the cities of many major tourist, culture and history destinations across the country, so the linkage with other tourist destinations is not difficult at all. The Center could be linked with such destinations as the Vietnam Museum of Revolution, Vietnam National Museum of History, Hanoi Museum, Vietnam Museum of Ethnology, etc. So the tourists shall be able to start from the survey of the history and culture to admiration of authentic artifacts to better understand the periods of Vietnamese history. This linkage is a condition for the tourist destinations to develop together and attract a large number of tourists.

3. CONCLUSION

The construction of tourist destination model at the National Archives Center I is not only a form of introduction and advertisement of archival documents closer to all subjects in the society, but also helps the Archives Center Country I's development commensurate with its potential.

For the successful construction of this model, the support policies and funding from the State Records and Archives Management Department of Vietnam are required. At the same time, coordinate with National Archives Center I to find out the reasonable investors to promote the tourism development. In addition, the National Archives Center I also needs to come up with policies and strategies for synchronous development from infrastructure, human resource training, tourism advertisement and linkage with tour operators to officially carry out the construction of tourist destination model in order to maximize the value of archival documents and enhance the center's position in the public mind.

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PREMATURE BABIES

Abstract: As we embark on this important task, I would like to emphasize that we are deeply aware that the goal we have set for ourselves can only be achieved through deep reform and modernization of the entire system of human health protection. The universally recognized principle in our country - "Healthy mother - healthy child", in essence, has become a priority state that unites and mobilizes the population and has risen to the level of the state and society.

Keywords: Goal, childhood, protection, premature baby.

As we embark on this important task, I would like to emphasize that we are deeply aware that the goal we have set can be achieved only on the basis of deep reform and modernization of the entire system of protection of human health. Birthdays "is celebrated. It was founded in 2009 at the initiative of the European Foundation for the Care of Premature Babies I. Every year, about 15 million children are born prematurely on our planet, in other words, every third child born in the world is born prematurely. Uzbekistan's premature birth rate in the world does not exceed 8-9%, of which less than 32% at 3 weeks and 1% at 28 weeks.

Pregnancy in Uzbekistan at 500 g and 22 weeks The transition to international standards of live births, the introduction of the "safe motherhood" program has led to radical changes in the organization of maternal and child health, which includes mothers, children and neonatal children. led to a steady decline in limes. According to many studies, the first year of a child's life is a special period in which changes in the development of the child due to pathological abnormalities in the neonatal period, especially in premature infants, lag behind their peers. There are several recommendations that developmental parameters should be monitored continuously until the premature infant is compared to its full peers [5,6].

The introduction of modern scientific advances in perinatal technology for infants born with low birth weight and very low body weight has made it possible to increase their survival rate and transition to the proposed new live birth criteria. Pregnancy management by WHO from 22 weeks of gestation; intensive care and care of newborns with low and very low body weight [1,2]. It is necessary to study the health status and psychomotor development of low birth weight and very low birth weight children, as infant mortality and early childhood disability are high among this contingent of children [3,4]. In very premature infants, there is a high risk of brain damage due to hypoxic ischemia,

fetal growth retardation, and infections, which pass through the fibers of the descending pyramidal pathway that are responsible for lower motor function. According to international data, the frequency of delays in cognitive development is as follows:

14-39% of 24-week-old infants; 25 weeks -10-30%;

26 weeks 4-24%;

29 weeks 11-18%.

However, impairment of cognitive functions at an early age may not have a significant impact on future intellectual development. Cognitive activity of the child depends in many respects on psychomotor speech and socio-emotional development. About half of premature children have speech development delays, and at school age there are difficulties in changing reading and writing [9,10].

Saxarova E.S. On the basis of ambulatory observation centers [7,8] recommend to help children born with extreme low birth weight and very low birth weight, whose tasks should include: assessment of psychomotor development and early birth of infants in the first 3 years of life dynamic monitoring of health status; diagnosis of organic pathology and functional disorders in premature infants; correction of detected deviations, treatment and examination taking into account the maturity of the nervous system. Early detection of delays in motor and neuropsychic development of the child and early correct intervention of specialists achieve the best results, because the reserve capacity of the central nervous system is highest in the first years of life [11, 12].

The aim of the study: To reveal the features of physical and psychomotor development in premature infants in the neonatal period. Materials and Methods: The study conducted a comparative assessment of the psychomotor development (PMR) of full-term and premature infants at the age of two:

the first week of life; 2) In the period from 2021 to 2022, children born in the Samarkand regional multidisciplinary medical center and breastfed for one month. The control group included 50 premature infants, while the main group included 50 premature infants with an average gestational age of 32.60 ± 2.67 (25 to 35 weeks). Dynamic monitoring and evaluation of psychomotor development was conducted in 40 preterm infants at one month of life. Evaluation of psychomotor development was carried out according to the scale of quantitative assessment of the child's age development, in the first two age groups recommended, in the main areas of development: motor, speech (before speech for newborns) and mental functions of the child, risk for central nervous system injury for early detection of developmental delay, taking into account factors.

Exception criteria for newborns were birth defects, birth defects of the central nervous system, and severe perinatal conditions. In analyzing the data obtained, we took into account that the reliability of the results of the assessment

of psychomotor development in newborns may depend not only on the actual level of psychomotor development, but also on a number of factors such as the level of biological comfort: daily biorhythm, mood of the child and the doctor. the environment under investigation, etc.

To minimize assessment deficits, we repeated assessments of the child's functions both during one examination and during follow-up examinations. With a short interval. Static data processing was performed using applications. The average value of the index and the standard deviation ($M \pm m$) were calculated. An unpaired Student t-test was used to compare the tools. Comparison of non-parametric data was performed using Fisher's exact test.

Conclusion.

Thus, observations in 1-week-old newborns suggest that the analysis of risk factors in all areas of psychomotor development suggests that developmental problems identified in preterm infants are not due to hereditary causes and are likely to be directly related to gray brain structures and the central nervous system have been shown to be associated with the maturity of pregnancy in early childbirth. A general assessment for all areas of development of newborns allows to determine the severity of the delay in their development.

In our study, in accordance with the methodology, a comparative assessment of the dynamics of motor, sensory-motor and pre-speech and communicative development of children in two age groups was performed. Quantitative assessment of the dynamics allows to create a "profile" of psychomotor development in premature infants, to determine the formation of age-related functions. It should be noted that these delays were not related to hereditary factors, but were directly related to the maturation of the brain and central nervous system during pregnancy, due to the peculiarities of their antenatal development.

Diagnosis of organic pathological and functional disorders in premature infants; correction of identified abnormalities, treatment and early initiation of examination, taking into account the maturity of the nervous system.

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FEATURES OF PROBLEM LEARNING

Annotation: In this article there are explained some information about problem-based learning to improve students' intellectual ability by doing various tasks and solving educational problems in the class.

Key word: activity, dialect, problem-based, theoretical, logical, phenomena, systematic, assimilation, hypotheses.

The first and most important feature is the specific intellectual activity of the student in independently mastering new concepts by solving educational problems, which ensures consciousness, depth, strength of knowledge and the formation of logical-theoretical and intuitive thinking. Only solid knowledge becomes the real property of students, which they can consciously apply in their further theoretical and practical activities.

The second feature is that problem-based learning is the most effective means of forming a worldview, since the features of critical, creative and dialectical thinking are formed in the process of problem-based learning. Independent problem solving by students is also the main condition for the transformation of knowledge into beliefs, since only a dialectical approach to the analysis of all processes and phenomena of reality formulates a system of strong and deep convictions.

The third feature follows from the regularities of the relationship between theoretical and practical problems and is determined by the didactic principle of the connection between learning and life. Connection with life serves as the most important means of creating problem situations and a criterion for assessing the correctness of solving educational problems.

The fourth feature of problem-based learning is the teacher's systematic use of the most effective combination of various types and types of students' independent work. The specified feature lies in the fact that the teacher organizes the performance of independent work, requiring both the actualization of previously acquired knowledge and the assimilation of new knowledge and methods of activity.

The fifth feature is determined by the didactic principle of an individual approach. The essence of the difference between problem-based and traditional learning is that in traditional learning, the need for individualization is a consequence of the dialectical contradiction between the frontal presentation of new knowledge by the teacher and the individual form of their perception and assimilation by the student.

In problem-based learning, individualization is mainly due to the presence of educational problems of varying complexity, which are perceived differently by each student. Individual perception of the problem causes a difference in its formulation, putting forward various hypotheses and finding other ways to prove them.

The sixth feature of problem-based learning is its dynamism (moving interconnection of its elements). The dynamism of problem-based learning lies in the fact that one situation passes into another in a natural way based on the dialectical law of interconnection and interdependence of all things and phenomena of the material world.

As some researchers point out, there is no dynamism in traditional teaching; instead of problematicness, "categorical" prevails there.

The seventh feature lies in the high emotional activity of the student, due, firstly, to the fact that the problem situation itself is the source of its excitation, and secondly, to the fact that the active mental activity of the student is inextricably linked with the sensory-emotional sphere of mental activity. Any independent mental activity of a search nature, associated with the individual "acceptance" of an educational problem, causes a personal experience of the student, his emotional activity. In turn, emotional activity determines the activity of mental activity.

The eighth feature of problem-based learning is that it provides a new ratio of induction and deduction (increasing the significance of the second way of cognition) and a new ratio of reproductive and productive, including creative, assimilation of knowledge, increasing the role of students' creative cognitive activity.

Thus, the first feature of problem-based learning is that it provides the strength of knowledge and a special type of thinking, the second - the depth of beliefs, the third - the creative application of knowledge in life. These three features are of the greatest social significance and ensure the fulfillment of the main task of the school. The main five features are of a socio-didactic nature and determine the effectiveness of the actions of the first three.

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KAYKOVUSNING «QOBUSNOMA» ASARIDA FUQAROLIK MADANIYATI TALQINI

Annotatsiya: Kaykovusning «Qobusnoma» asari XI asrda yuzaga kelgan yirik tarbiyaviy asardir. Maqolada asardaagi fuqarolik madaniyati haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Javonmardlik, suxandonlik, kamtarlik, mehmondo'stlik, saxiylik, to'g'rilik, haqshunoslik, pok kiyinish, hunar.

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KAYKOVUS'S INTERPRETATION OF CIVIL CULTURE IN KABUSNOMA

Annotation: The Nightmare of Kaikovus is a major educational work of the 11th century. The article deals with civil culture in the play.

Keywords: Generosity, generosity, humility, hospitality, generosity, honesty, honesty, clean dress, profession.

Har bir millat milliy merosi bilan umumbashariy, umuminsoniy qadriyatlarni bog'lagan holda muqaddasdir. Har bir millatning o'ziga xos meros va qadriyatlariga suyangan holda tarbiyalash, milliyasosda yosh avlodga etkazish doimo dolzarb jarayonlardan biri bo'lib kelgan.

Inson kamolotiga qaratilgan, xalq yaratgan boy tajriba, ilmiy tadqiqotga doir manbaalarga O'rta Osiyo va jahon ma'rifatparvar, mutafakkir olimlarning asarlariga suyangan holda komil insonni tarbiyalash, o'qitishning qoida va umumiy qonuniyatlariga asoslanadi.

Kaykovusning «Qobusnoma» asari XI asrda yuzaga kelgan yirik tarbiyaviy asardir. XI asrning 82-83 yillarida G'arbiy Eron podshohining nabirasi Kaykovus ibn Iskandar o'z o'g'li Gilonshohga bag'ishlab «Nasihatnoma»sini yaratadi va o'sha davr an'anasiga ko'ra uni bobosi podshoh Shamsul-maoliy Qobus sharafiga «Qobusnoma» deb ataydi.

«Qobusnoma» asrlar mobaynida G'arb va Sharq mutafakkirlarining e'tiborlarini o'ziga jalb etib kelgan. 1702-1705 yillarda Turk tiliga, 1786-1787 yillarda Muhammad Siddiq Rashidiy tomonidan uyg'ur tiliga, 1881 yilda Qayum Nosiriy tomonidan tatar tiliga hamda XIX asrdayoq ingliz, farang, olmon, rus tillariga tarjima qilindi. 1935 yilda Tehron dorulfununining professori, atoqli adib Said Nafisiy «Qobusnoma»ni Tehronda bosmadan

chiqardi. 1860-yilda «Qobusnoma» o'zbek tilida birinchi marta buyuk shoir va mutafakkir Muhammad Rizo Ogaxiy tomonidan tarjima qilindi.

Kaykovus o'z hayoti davomida ko'rgan-bilganlari asosida O'zining buyuk "Qobusnoma" asarini yaratdi. Kitobni u o'g'li Gilonshohga bag'ishlagan. Bu paytda Kaykovus taxminan oltmish yoshlarda edi.

Kaykovusning «Qobusnoma» asari qirq to'rt bobdan iborat. Bular, Parvardigori olamni tanimoq zikrida, Payg'ambarlarning xilqati zikrida, Ota-ona xaqini bilmak zikrida, Hunar afzunligi, Baland qadr va oliy ta'b bo'lmoq bayoni zikrida, Suxandonlik bilan baland martabali bo'lmoq zikrida, Qarilik va yigitlik sifati zikrida, Sharob ichmak zikrida, Farzandparvarish qilmoq zikrida, Do'st tutmoq zikrida, Ilm talabi va qozigarlik zikrida, Tib ilmi rasmi zikrida, Javonmardlik zikrida.

Kaykovusning "Qobusnoma" asari o'z davri uchun ayniqsa, katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, insonparvarlik g'oyalari bilan sug'orilgan. Kaykovus bilim va aqlning ahamiyatini ulug'lar ekan, uni mol-dunyodan ham yuqori qo'yadi: «Agar molsizlikdan qashshoq bo'lsang, aqldan boy bo'lmoqqa sa'y ko'rguzgilki, mol bilan boy bo'lg'ondan, aql bilan boy bo'lgon yaxshirokdir, nedinkim, aql bilan mol jam etsa bular ammo mol bilan akl urganib bulmas. Bilgil, akl bir moldurki, uni ugri olmas, u utda yonmas, suvga oqmas» - deb ta'riflar ekan, inson adabi xam aqlning belgisi («al –adab-suratil aql») deya xulosa chiqaradi.

Kaykovus javonmardlik tarbiyasi haqida asarning eng oxirgi bob qirq to'rtinchi bobda so'z yuritadi. U odamlarning xislatlarini uch xilga bo'ladi: biri aql, biri rostlik va yana biri javonmardlikdir.

Javonmardlikni asosini Kaykovus uch narsada deb biladi. Birinchisi, aytgan so'zning ustidan chiqish, ya'ni rostlik; ikkinchisi rostlikka xilof qilmaslik; uchinchisi, insonparvarlik, xayr ishini ilgari tutish¹. Ey farzand, u agar sen juvonmardlardek harakat qilmoqtilasang, dastlab juvondmardlik nima ekanligin va uning qandog' paydo bo'lurin aniq bilgil. Bilgilki, odam uch xil sifatga egadur. Barcha shaxs u xoh dono, xoh nodon bo'lsin, shu uch narsa bila xushnuddur. Bu uch narsaning biri akl, biri rostlik va biri javonmardlikdir. Xalqnig da'vosigahaqiqat ila qarasang, hech kishi aql rostlik va javonmardlik bila yolg'on da'vo qilmagusidur. Nedinkim bu uch sifatga ega bo'lmagon hech kishi yo'kdur. Ammo odatning tundligi (shiddatligi, gazabi) va xiraligi (dahshatli qorongu) xalqning asli yo'lini bog'lab qo'yadi. Nedinkim, javonmardlik, dinoshlik, kamolot sharif – bularning hammasi aqlning sarmoyasidur va oliy aql tashabusi bila badanda paydo bo'ldilar. Har bir odamning nafasi bila aqli orasida jahl xiralik pardasi bo'lsa, aqldin jonga fikr, tadbir, javonmardlik va rostlik etishmas. Demak, haqiqatan, aqli, hamiyatsiz bo'lmag'usidir.

¹ Кайковус. Кобуснома. Нашрга тайёрловчи С.Долимов. Тошкент, Ўқитувчи, 1986. 153-бет. (Бошқа мисоллар ҳам шу нашрдан олинди.)

Dunyoda mardumlik, ya'ni javonmardlik da'vosini qilmag'on hech odam yo'kdur, lekin, ey farzand, sen jahl qilib o'zgardek bo'lmag'il va be'mani davo qilmag'il, Fayzi Oliyni o'rganmok va idrok qilmoq zikrinda ruhoniyo'lni ta'lim va tafxim (anglatish) bila ochiq tutgil, toki sendin ma'no da'vo qilmagaylar.

Javonmardlik asli uch narsadur: biri ulkim, aytg'on so'zingni o'zing qilsang, ikkinchisi ulkim, rostlikka xilof qilmasang, uchinchisi ulki, xayr ishnini ilgari tutsang. Odamdagi qolgan barcha sifatlar bu uch narsaning ostidadir.

Insondagi boshqa barcha xislatlar shu uch narsaga bog'liq, deydi Kaykovus. Javonmardlik (yoki iyorlik)ning ustunlarini (ruknlari) quyidagilarda deb ko'rsatadi: jasurlik, mardlik, sabr-matonat, va'daga vafo qilmoq, pok dil va pok zabon bo'lmoq; asirlarga ziyon etkazmaslik, bechora kishilarga madad berib, yomonlarning yomonlig'ini yaxshilardan yiroq tutish, rostgo'ylik, insonparvarlik, yaxshiga yomonlik qilmaslik, ziyon-zahmatdan saqlash, odamlarga ziyon-zahmat etkazmaslik. Javonmard sipohiylar esa sabr-bardosh bilan ish tutishi, kamtarlik va mehmondo'stlik, sahiylik, to'g'rilik, haqshunoslik, pok kiyinish, yaxshi qurollanishi zarurligini qayd etadi.

Kaykovusning o'zi ta'kidlaganidek, butun bir asar ana shu oxirgi bobida ta'rif bergan juvonmardlar tarbiyasiga bag'ishlangan. Kaykovus unda "... barcha fikr va tushunchalarimning sening uchun kitobga yozdim va har bir ilm, ham hunar va har peshakim bilur edim, hammasini qirq turt bobda bayon etdim"¹, deyish bilan har bir yoshning aqliy, axloqiy, jismoniy tarbiyasiga oid turmush tajribasi bilan bog'lagan holda kamolga etkazish yullari va usullarini bayon etgan. Kitobda juvonmardlar egallashi zarur bo'lgan quyidagi yunalishlarda ta'lim-tarbiya berish nazarda tutilgan:

1. Bilim olish haqida.
2. Hunar va turli kasb egalari haqida.
3. Turmush va xulq-odob qoidalari haqida.
4. Jismoniy etuklik haqida.

Chunki har bir juvonmard uchun tan, jon, havos va maoniy, ya'ni ham sipohiylik, ham ma'rifat, ham donishmandlikka ega bo'lish zarur bo'lib, bu xislatlar ana shu yuqoridagi to'rt yo'nalishda zikr etilgan. Kaykovus ilmni uchga bo'ladi: biror kasb-hunarga bog'liq bo'lgan ilm; ilm bilan bog'liq kasb-hunar hamda xayr va dalolatga taalluqli odat.

Kaykovus «Qobusnoma» asarinining oxirida farzandiga aytgan dil so'zlarida har bir yosh egallashi zarur bo'lgan aqliy, axloqiy, jismoniy tarbiya bilan bog'liq faoliyat turlarini bilish kabilar ham o'z ifodasini topgan.

«Ey farzand, bilgilki, men shu qirq t o'rt bobda har xil ishlar to'grisida so'z dedim va har bob haqidagi masallar yuzasidan pand-nasihatlardim. Ammo aqllilik bobini zo'rlik bilan ayta olmasman. Aqlni kishiga zo'urlik bilan o'rgatib bo'lmas. Bilgilki, aql ikki xildur: biri tug'ma aqldur, uni azaliy derlar, ikkinchisi

¹ Кайковус. Кобуснома. 159-бет.

kasbiy aql, buni muktasib derlar, kasbiy aqlga donish ham derlar. Bas, agar azaliy aql bo'lmasa, men va sen hech iloj qila olasmiz. Sen muktasib aqlni pesha qilmoqda kamchil qilmagil, qurbing yetgonicha o'rgangin, Aqlilar toifasidan bo'lmasang ham, donishlar toifasidan san, ikkisidan biriga ega bo'lmog'ing yaxshidur, nedinkim, debdurlar, agar ota bo'lmasa, onadan yaxshi kishi yo'qdir. Agar oqil bo'lmoq tilasang, hikmat o'rgangil, aql hikmat bila kamolga yetar. Donishdin: «Oqilning quvvati nimada?» - deb so'rabdurlar. Donishmand: «barcha kishining kuchi ovqatdadur, aqlning kuchi esa hikmatdadur», - deya javob bermishdur.

Ey farzand, bilgilki, har neki ish mening odatim erdi, hammasi sening uchun bu kitobga yozdim, bu faqat sening uchundur, ya'ni barcha fikr va tushunchalarimni sening uchun kitobga yozdim va har bir ilm, har hunar va peshakim bilur erdim, hammasini qirq to'rt bobda bayon etdim»

Kaykovusning katta xizmati shundaki, u yoshlarni hayotga tayyorlashda ularni har tomonlama kamolga etkazishning nazariy masalalarini amaliy faoliyatga tatbiqi nuqtai nazaridan ifodalashi bilan hamma zamonlarda, har qanday tuzumda ham o'z qimmatini yo'qotmadi va amaliy hayot dasturi sifatida o'z o'rniga ega bo'ldi.

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THE ROLE OF GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS IN THE FORMATION OF HYDRONYMS

Abstract. The article highlights the importance of regional geographical features of nature in the formation of hydronyms, which are the names of water bodies. The formation of hydronyms as a name, the change of toponymic form and content under the influence of historical periods and processes, as well as the influence of geographical conditions on these processes are analyzed on the example of rivers of Uzbekistan.

Key words: geographical names, gidronym, rud, nahr, amulya, kash.

Introduction. Geographical place names, as an integral part of the existing general toponymic system, reflect the geographical features of a particular region. In the process of toponymic research, the characteristics of this region are taken into account in the interpretation of the geographical name, which is also compared with similar names in other regions specific to this names. A geographical name is never formed in isolation from a single, similar name, but is composed on the basis of a complex that combines common linguistic, linguistic, and morphological features. Toponyms also reflect certain natural geographical features of the area [2].

Material and methods. Geographical comparison, historical comparison, cartographic, regional analysis, descriptive-analytical, grouping methods were used to cover the topic. The study of toponyms from a geographical point of view was carried out by well-known toponymists - V.Radlov, V.Toporov, V.Bartold, G.Konkashpaev, S.Tolstov, V.Nikonov, V.Juchkevich, Y.Pospelov, E.Murzaev, A.Superanskaya, H.Hasanov, S.Karaev, P.Gulyamov and others.

The main results and their discussion. From ancient times the people have used different names for the area where they live and other geographical objects. Such terms were initially simplistic and were later complicated by the development of new lands, especially as the population increased and the number of administrative-territorial units increased. If we look at the place names in our country, we see that many geographical objects are called by the same name, that is, some toponyms have moved from one geographical object to another. It is known that in any of my toponyms there is a certain meaning, they are the product of a certain historical period, and their study, protection,

preservation, correct interpretation, geographical study is relevant. The names of all water bodies are called hydronyms. Hydronyms (ocean, sea, lake, stream, well) study the origin of objects, the laws of naming. No matter how many and varied the geographical objects, the study and analysis of the changes taking place in them is, of course, based on the identification and study of place names, which are the creative product of the people. Geographical names are a feature of a place, a historical event associated with it. Hydronyms, especially the names of large water bodies, played an important role in the socio-political and cultural life of the people, as a practical proof of the popular saying "names are born", which led to the creation of other types of toponyms. [6; 20-p.].

People began to live in black and white, naming the surrounding lands, rivers, lakes, mountains and hills, meadows and pastures by certain names. According to experts, the first toponyms were formed as simple names that do not differ from ordinary cognate horses. Primitive geographical names have not survived to the present day.

Geographical names carry not only addresses, but also a lot of information - historical, geographical, linguistic information. Every geographical name has a meaning, it is not a meaningless name. But many place names have lost their meaning and are no longer understood by modern people [5].

As toponymy studies the geographical names of cities, villages, rivers, lakes, and mountains, as well as their origins and history, the science provides rich linguistic material for both linguists and historians. Geographical names, that is, toponyms, are part of the language dictionary and are subject to the laws of language. Of course, the word must be studied in linguistics.

So toponymy is part of the science of onomastics, which studies famous horses, and is part of the science of linguistics. Geographical names, on the other hand, reflect the nature of a country or country as an important element of the map. From this point of view, toponymy can be included in the list of geographical sciences.

It should be noted that despite the fact that some ancient place names in Uzbekistan - toponyms have lost their meaning for various reasons, most of the geographical terms are derived from the characteristics of this geographical object. For example, the naming of water bodies (rivers, lakes, streams, springs, wells, canals, ditches, etc.) is related to such aspects as the color, taste, temperature, changes in water regime, The names of administrative-territorial units (provinces, cities, districts, villages, auls) are derived from their historical, ethnographic, geographical location, economic characteristics. All the place names we use today are man-made.

The names clearly expressed important aspects of the nature of a place. Therefore, many names reflect the natural conditions of the place, geographical location, relief, type of geographical object, climate, a specific feature of the landscape. In this regard, toponyms are also important for the geographical sciences [2].

Smaller rivers are called streams, and smaller streams are called streams. Water that joins a river or stream is called a stream, and a stream or stream that joins a river or stream is called a network. A large hand-dug waterway is called a *canal* or *anhor* (a *arna* in Khorezm), and a small artificial waterway is called *arik*, *rud* (*rod*).

Each of these words is found in a number of hydronyms in the territory of the republic. For example, the term *nahr* took the form of *nar* or *nor* [1]. Names are also needed to describe the geographical location of objects, their natural and socio-economic life, and other geographical concepts. In the past, toponyms were first studied by geographers and historians. Some parts of the oceans are called seas. Depths of water on land are called lakes. Larger lakes are sometimes called seas (Caspian Sea, Aral Sea). Whites can be divided into several types depending on their size. Large streams formed from groundwater and surface water are called rivers. The largest rivers in the world are the Amazon in South America, the Mississippi in North America, the Yangtze in China, the Ob, the Yenisei, the Volga in Russia, the Amudarya and the Syrdarya in Central Asia.

The Narpay canal, which originates from the Zarafshan River in present-day Samarkand Province, was called Nahri Fay in the Middle Ages and a canal that draws water from it slightly higher is now called Payarik, the Uzbek form of the Nahri Fay hydronym. In the Andijan region, the Ulugnor canal, which receives water from the Shaxrixansay, is originally the Great River. Toponymists consider hydronyms to be the most ancient toponyms. In fact, it is. For example, the ancient names of the Amudarya and Syrdarya can compete with the age of any monument.

The largest river in Central Asia, the Amudarya, was called Araks in the works of the ancient Greek historian Herodotus (V century BC), and later (I century BC, in the I century AD) in the works of later Greek historians as Ox (or Oxos). Scholars believe that this Oks (sometimes Oksos) is the) the ancient turkic name of the Amudarya is Oguz, which means "river".

In the Avesta and some historical sources, the ancient names of the Amudarya are Arang, Raha, Ranha, Aranha. The Arabs called it "Jayhun" (river). It is believed that Jaihun was named after the Jewish holy book, the Torah. The current name of the Amudarya is said to be derived from the medieval city of Omul (Omuy, Omuyya). The city may be named after a river [4].

Zarafshan "Dice-scattering" river. The river is so named because of the presence of gold particles in the sand in the riverbed. But the name of the river Zarafshan appeared in the following centuries. In the works of Greek historians before BC, Politimet was called Obi Kohak-Kohaksuvi in the Middle Ages. [3].

The Kashkadarya hydronym proves that the names of large water bodies are ancient. No matter how many speculations have been made about the origin of the name of this river, the etymology of the hydronym cannot be determined correctly. The word Qashqa has many meanings. Academician According to

V.V.Barthold, Kashkadarya is the result of a phonetic change in the name of the city of Kesh (Shahrisabz). The name Kesh was originally Kash because the city's epithet was Kashi-dilkash. In the centuries of Arab geographers, Kashkadarya (10 th century) was called Keshkirud, during the Timurid period it was called Khashka (Khashkarud) and later became Kashkadarya.

The etymology of the name Surkhandarya is still a mystery. In Tajik it means "Kyzylsuv" and should be called surkhob (the main part of the river is called Kyzylsuvdeb up to the city of Denov). In the Middle Ages, in the history of Amir Temur, it was also called Chagonrud. In Mongolian, Chagan is said to be "white" (rud-river).

Conclusions. There are so many streams and tributaries of these rivers and streams. In addition, how many lakes (Aral Sea, Arnasay lakes, etc.), reservoirs (Kattakurgan, Tuyamuyin, South Surkhan, Chimkurgan, Charvak, Tashkent Sea, Kuyimazar, etc.), there are also countless wells. We can also give the names of hydronyms associated with springs, wells, swamps, waterfalls, canals and many other water bodies.

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IMPROVING SPEAKING SKILLS FOR ESL STUDENTS

Abstract: English is the world's lingua franca, a common language that people with different native languages can use to communicate. The more fluent you are in English, the more interesting, exciting and insightful conversations you can have. What's great is you can improve English speaking skills without a classroom partner or stressful lessons. This article will take you beyond the foundational aspects to reach communicative competence.

Keywords: lingua franca, ESL learners, Build Fluency, Focus on Individual Needs, Provide High-Interest Engagement, Model, Allow Time.

According to Hedge (2000), second language learners interact and solve tasks when they develop their communicative skills; therefore, language students should learn conversational rules, openings and closings; they should know what linking words to use to pass from one situation to another one. They should learn how to pronounce and stress words according to the setting of the conversations. They should even learn when to interrupt because “studies of native speaker conversation have shown that if any of these skills are lacking or poorly performed, then communication can break down” (p. 262). To help ESL students improve their speaking skills and participation in the classroom, teachers and schools could implement several strategies. Three particular strategies have to do with speaking: role play, storytelling, and information gap exercises. The other strategies deal with affection and social interaction. Some of these social strategies are teachers and students' support, teachers' teamwork, teaching styles, the inclusion of affective factors in the classrooms, and knowledge about the students' cultures. For the purpose of this article, I will examine only the communicative strategies and the in-class peer-tutor social strategy. In conclusion, as soon as students are used to working with role playing this activity becomes a dynamic method which involves a great number of students at the same time who move, talk, and interact spontaneously. They

add that storytelling is fun for teachers and students; it is a motivational activity to enhance instruction and it is also an educational activity because “students who find difficulty recalling facts from a textbook easily remember the concepts that are contained within a story”(p. Liao suggests teachers should ask more information questions instead of merely Yes/No questions. For example, teachers should ask, “When do you usually go to the gym?” “How often do you go to the movies?” instead of “Do you go to the gym?” “Do you go to the movies?” According to Harper, Maheady, Mallette, and Karnes (1999), classwide peer tutoring programs “permit students to interact with other students whom they might otherwise avoid or ignore” (p. 46). They add that students who have been involved with CWPT programs have shown “greater gains in spelling, reading, and math more than what they showed during the teacher-led instruction” (p. 47). Rogovin (2001), concerned with students’ participation, provides teachers with some guidelines they can use to make the classroom a more dynamic place. She explains that these are “classroom rituals for encouraging full and democratic participation.” Some of the guidelines are “a) Let children talk in groups of two or three first before they talk in front of the whole class; b) model small group discussions; c) have students raise their hands rather than call out; d) call on children whether or not they raise their hands” (p. 6).

Everyone has something to say some time or another. ESL learners are no different. As a teacher of either online English or classroom ESL instruction, it is important to make your students feel comfortable speaking. They may feel embarrassed about their inability to speak English fluently. Or perhaps they are just shy. As an instructor, you need to ask yourself how you are impacting the learning environment:

- Are the students afraid to make mistakes?
- Is your instruction on their level?
- Do you state clear instructions with examples?
- Do your lessons incorporate exciting material and ways to teach?
- Are your students motivated and interested to learn?

After you ask yourself these questions and alter your teaching based on honest self-evaluation, you can incorporate more ways to encourage your students to learn English.

1. Build Fluency

The most important thing to remember is that your students need to be speaking English as much as possible. The more they practice, the better they speak. The better they speak, the more confidence they will gain. And this cycle will continue to build fluency. Don't make the grammar lessons the focal point of your instruction. Don't do too much teacher talk and lengthy explanations. Choral responses where the students recite the same "response" -- whether it be a word, phrase, sentence or dialogue -- are an effective tool to build vocabulary

skills that lead to comprehension. This method helps to build success for all learners. So get your students to talk, and keep them talking!

2. Focus on Individual Needs

With the current educational journals consumed with such topics as *Differentiated Education*, *Meeting the Needs of All Learners*, *Maximizing the Disconnect Between the Real World and the Classroom*, etc., it is important that you, too, focus on each student. Choose those skills that are the most important for him or her, and tailor your instruction accordingly. While Student A may be struggling with learning the alphabet and initial sounds, Student B might be reading at a fourth-grade level. I'm sure you get the point. Challenge all of your students with material at their own level to ensure language progress. My own teaching mantra is, "All learners can learn if we but know how to teach them." The onus is on you as a teacher. That is the unique skill you have to offer.

3. Provide High-Interest Engagement

We all learn more when we are engaged. Think of times when learning was the most enjoyable for you. Try to emulate those teaching styles. Was it how the teacher interacted with the class and how you were treated with respect, fairness, patience and acceptance? Maybe the teacher planned lessons that involved more than just passive learning. Perhaps there were learning activities with movement, which allowed for maintaining the students' attention levels and increasing their classroom participation. Did you have a creative teacher who used a variety of materials like flashcards, games, magazine and newspaper articles, pictures, photos, fieldtrips, projects, technology, role plays, guest speakers, simulations or question-and-answer sessions? Did they mix it up when it came to working individually and in small groups or whole-class instruction? Did they allow choice in student learning and ask for input as far as needs and interests?

4. Model

How you talk in your lessons, when both focusing on instruction and relating with your students, will increase their language ability. Speak slowly and clearly so that the ESL student will understand. Choose words that are easier for them to grasp. Use visuals whenever possible so that students can also read the directions at the same time. Teaching with two or more modalities heightens understanding and learning. Offer repetition and review until your students have mastery. Always be positive toward them, and continue to praise them for speaking to encourage more speaking. Develop a strong, open and caring relationship toward each of your students, and in turn they will strive to be the best students possible. I guarantee you will have a more successful classroom of ESL students.

5. Allow Time

Learning a language is developmental. There are endless factors in acquiring a language, so it is important that you put this in perspective. When

you talk to a student, allow wait time for the response. When they struggle with a certain skill or concept, help them over this hurdle. Everyone learns in different ways, and once you embrace this idea, you and your students will be more apt to enjoy the learning process together.

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THE FORM AND LANGUAGE OF GEORGE GORDAN BYRON'S “CAIN”

Annotation: Cain is a special kind of play called a closet drama. Closet dramas, unlike traditional dramatic scripts, are not meant to be performed on a stage. Instead, they should be read either silently to oneself or aloud in a small seated group of people.

Byron named his play Cain: A Mystery because he wanted it to conform to the language of ancient mystery plays. Mysteries were played written in medieval Europe that retold stories from the Bible. However, unlike the medieval mystery plays, which were largely reverential to God, Byron's mystery has a decidedly ironic undertone to it.

Keywords: Romanticism, establishment, manifesto, skeptical, affirmation, disingenuous, consolatory, catastrophism, globalization, enthusiasm.

Introduction. In the context of globalization, the emergence of Romanticism, one of the largest currents in nineteenth-century literature, is gaining traction in the scientific schools of literature. the scope of applied research is expanding.

In world literature, the literature of Romanticism developed on the basis of humanistic ideas such as spiritual nourishment, freedom of the individual, the struggle for human dignity, while respecting the ancient, classical literature. The great geniuses of world aesthetic thinking, thinkers, philosophers praised the literature of Romanticism and expressed their valuable views in the field of defining its theoretical foundations, principles.

Romanticism a strong influence on the spiritual life of society, literary, social and aesthetic underpinnings of the artistic, literary and artistic direction are not open enough to the need for research in this area. World translation of literary works of the great genius of other direct and indirect, to make a comparative study of comparative literature, translation theory and practice of modern science as well as the improvement of the service.

Cain is a dramatic work by Lord George Byron published in 1821. In Cain, Byron dramatizes the story of Cain and Abel from Cain's point of view. Cain is an example of the literary genre known as closet drama.

The play commences with Cain refusing to participate in his family's prayer of thanksgiving to God. Cain tells his father he has nothing to thank God for because he is fated to die. As Cain explains in an early soliloquy, he regards his mortality as an unjust punishment for Adam and Eve's transgression in

the Garden of Eden, an event detailed in the Book of Genesis. Cain's anxiety over his mortality is heightened by the fact that he does not know what death is. At one point in Act I, he recalls keeping watching at night for the arrival of death, which he imagines to be an anthropomorphic entity. The character who supplies Cain with knowledge of death is Lucifer. In Act II, Lucifer leads Cain on a voyage to the "Abyss of Space" and shows him a catastrophic vision of the Earth's natural history, complete with spirits of extinct life forms like the mammoth. Cain returns to Earth in Act III, depressed by this vision of universal death. At the climax of the play, Cain murders Abel. The play concludes with Cain's banishment.

Perhaps the most important literary influence on Cain was John Milton's epic poem "Paradise Lost", which tells of the creation and fall of mankind. For Byron as for many Romantic poets, the hero of Paradise Lost was Satan, and Cain is modeled in part on Milton's defiant protagonist. Furthermore, Cain's vision of the Earth's natural history in Act II is a parody of Adam's consolatory vision of the history of man (culminating in the coming and sacrifice of Christ) presented by the Archangel Michael in Books XI and XII of Milton's epic. In the preface to Cain, Byron attempts to downplay the influence of poems "upon similar topics", but the way he refers "to Paradise Lost" suggests its formative influence: "Since I was twenty, I have never read Milton, but I had read him so frequently before, that this may make little difference."

As Byron himself notes in the preface to Cain, Cain's vision in Act II was inspired by the theory of catastrophism. In an attempt to explain large gaps in the fossil record, catastrophists posited that the history of the Earth was punctuated with violent upheavals that had destroyed its flora and fauna. Byron read about catastrophism in an 1813 English translation of some early work by French natural historian Georges Cuvier. Other influences include The Divine Legation of Moses by William Warburton and A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful by Edmund Burke.

The fact that Cain has been associated with such radically different theoretical perspectives might be taken to suggest, in itself, that we are not dealing with a work of straightforward polemical intentions but one that is more resistant to interpretation than has generally been allowed in particular, the directly opposed readings when taken together, seem to call into question the very possibility of understanding the play from a single, overarching philosophical point of view. The latter's identification of Cain's 'unmitigated rationalism as a potential object of critique is entirely plausible and tends to complicate the connection between rebellion and heroism assumed by the play's orthodox readings. On the other hand, to go as far as to suggest that Cain is an expression of religious orthodoxy that facilitates the task of vindicating God is to go too far.

His first reading one of the play's advocates of love, for instance, is unconvincing, whereas their claim that his one of the self-righteous supporters

of the tyrant god fits the tones and emphases of the play far more closely. As for why Byron would write a religiously orthodox play during a hiatus in the composition of "Don Juan", his first answer that "Cain" represents 'an extreme in the Byronic canon and conveys a standpoint too absolute for Byron's philosophy of uncertainty again fails to convince. It is certainly the case that most established readings of "Cain" over state or simplify Byron's rationalist and anti-establishment intentions, but I don't think the play licenses quite this much certainly at the other end of the spectrum either. Its sub-titular 'mystery' is not so easily dispersed we might, given this apparent philosophical messiness, conclude that "Cain" is a muddled piece of thinking lacking any real intellectual coherence. We may even decide, with Philip Martin, that the work is as potent an affirmation of Byron's bankruptcy as a philosophical "Cain" and philosophical poetry poet as we are likely to find. This seems undeniable if we understand philosophical poet to mean a philosopher who has chosen to formulate his opinions in verse. On the other hand, if we take such a poet to be a thinker interested in the philosophical implications of literary form as a distinct means of apprehension, then the case becomes more complex. if we understand poetry, that is, as being philosophical', not because it makes direct philosophical claims but because it is interested in the context of philosophy emergence into epistemological privilege, then we will need to judge that poetry unless impoverished terms.

There is a bad habit in Byron criticism of deciding that the poet is not being serious when he says things that don't fit with the critic's reading of him. This leads to critics choosing what they listen to rather than listening. This is what Byron says in defense of "Cain" in letters to friends and associates if "Cain" be "blasphemous" - paradise lost is blasphemous - and the very words of the oxford gentleman "Evil be thou my good" are from that very poem - from the mouth of Satan, - and is there nothing more in that of Lucifer in the mystery? Cain is nothing more than a drama - not apiece of argument - if Lucifer and Cain speak as the first murderer and the first rebel may be supposed to speak - surely all the rest of the personages talk also according to their characters - and the stronger passions have ever has been permitted to the drama. With respect to "religion," can in ever convince you that I have no such opinions as the characters in the drama, which seems to have frightened everybody?

My ideas of a character may run away with me like all imaginative men, of course, embody myself with the character while I draw it, but not a moment after the pen is from off the paper claims that these remarks are as all the early reactions to the play indicate, disingenuous. Certainly, Byron's attempt to hide behind is difficult to take without a pinch of salt: although the latter can be and has been read in radically unorthodox terms, Byron's Lucifer (bringer of light) seems far more clearly and subversively intended than the former's Satan (adversary). Lucifer's from his biblical context as well as his clear identification with the Byronic (not quite the same as Byron's) quest for liberty. Might also

suggest that Byron's claim to have written a 'drama' rather than Byron and the forms of thought an 'argument' is something of a red herring. On the other hand, it has not been easy for critics to agree about what precisely Cain is arguing. The play isn't as good as Don Juan at making the determined reducer of poetry look silly, but it also can't help being a literary work written by a poet who always struggles to accept the assumption that argument and thought are identical. This is partly to do with Byron's mind about the enthusiasms of liberal progress: he knew that the determined arguer who thinks that argument is everything can, for all his heroic potential, easily become the author of aftermath (the French revolution made this clear enough, if it wasn't already). This is why Byron is very different to the hunt brothers, even if he thought they were broadly right in some of their key political convictions.

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DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY, AGE AND GENDER DIFFERENCES IN POPULATION MIGRATION

Annotation: This article highlights the differences in the population between sex and age, migration processes, factors affecting the birth rate, the main causes of increased mortality and the processes of affecting a person by severe cassettes.

Key words: politics, economic, natural growth, pestilence, chewing gum, plague, death, birth, harmful gases, cancer, diseases of the cardiovascular tumors, exogenous.

Another important factor that affects the birth rate is the demographic policy carried out by the state in the population sector. Usually the policy that states take in relation to the population is economic. For example: it is mutnkin that a bit of the expense that goes to the children is taken by the state, paying monthly contributions when the child is born, providing various material assistance to families with many children. For example, China is pursuing a policy of self-indulgence in order to stop the growth for the majority of its population, albeit a little bit. One of these policies prohibited young people from entering into marriage during their student years. In almost every country of the world, a certain policy is pursued in the sphere of population. But such policies can vary for different reasons. According to the UN, now the world's population increases by 85 million people a year, every 35 years the world's population increases by more than 2 times. At present, 2/3 of the world's population does not eat enough food. Accordingly. the plan to reduce the growth rate of the world's population continues to be high. Another important factor that affects the birth rate in some countries is the wide prevalence of the management of the number of children by the couple in the family. From a brief analysis of the factors that affect the birth rate and the cause, it can be concluded that there are many factors and causes that affect the birth rate, it is necessary to analyze all of the factors in explaining the birth rate and the causes of the birth rate of the world population of ahoiisi or some countries. Data on the mortality of the population iming reproduction is an important indicator in determining the level of natural growth. About this, scientists think only on the basis of archaeological data and some written monuments that have reached US. In the second half of the XVIII century, there was a lot of death among the population in almost all parts of the world. A significant reduction in mortality began in the second half of XIX asming. The decrease in mortality during this period was the

result of the achievements of medical science. A significant reduction in mortality first began in Europe. By the end of the XIX century, such diseases as plague, smallpox, plague on this continent were almost completed. The decline in mortality later spread to other continents.

The loss of life as a result of congenital diseases, caused by the biology of each person and associated with heredity, is the endogen cause of death. Threeraydi in babies more likely to die as a result of this disease. Endogen death for reasons is very rare. Most of the deaths that occur among the population are caused by exogen causes. This occurs as a result of external influence on the body of a person. When we say external influence, all the environment in which a person lives is understood. The influence of the geographic environment on the mortality rate can also be through the animal world. Some animals are the source of infection and distribution of some infectious diseases. Hulas, the impact of the natural environment on the process of death among the population is great. Mankind has for centuries been obsessed with the loss of some of its properties, which negatively affects nature for themselves, or the application of measures to combat it, and for this purpose has achieved great success.

What are the main sources of harmful substances currently polluting the atmosphere?

Since the most basic maixba cars polluting the atmosphere. Checking the air of cities showed that the concentration of harmful gases when working in some of the busiest streets of the big city, in many cases, is much higher than the permissible level. Environmental protection measures for the regional use of Natural Resources and restoration of land are being developed and implemented. Using the latest scientific techniques, natural relics are being used. Also, control over the state of environmental miiliitis and its sources of pollution is being carried out[^]. It is necessary to talk about another negative effect of motorization on mortality among the population, which is educational. These are car accidents. Every year around 60 million car accidents occur in the Earth's sphere on average. During these same accidents, more than 500 thousand people are killed, 10 millions are injured. The mortality rate among the population is also affected by the culture achieved by different people, their living conditions. Habits such as drinking, smoking, cannabis also cause an increase in mortality among people. Thus, the level of mortality is also influenced by the sanitary culture achieved in each state by mnhim. According to statistics, death occurs more often among children under the age of 1 year. At present, a sharp reduction in mortality among young children in almost all parts of the world has been achieved. The average life expectancy of the population varies from one to another in different states. The countries with the highest average life expectancy of the population include Sweden, Norway (79 years), Japan (80), England (72), GFR, France (79) and others. As science and culture develop further, if methods of treating cancer, cardiovascular diseases are found, the longer the life expectancy, the greater the doubt. Above we got acquainted with

the main elements of the process of reproduction of the population. These indicators determine the natural growth of the population in each country and district. The natural growth of the population is determined by the residual when the number of deaths from the number of births is removed within a certain period of time. Indicators of the natural growth of the population are calculated for every 1000 people. First of all, we must say that the natural growth of the population is in different parts of the world in different countries, and even in some parts of the same country in the genus. At the moment, 85 million people are added to the population of the Earth's sphere every year, or ahoK is growing by 1,2% per year. Such a rapid growth of the world's population has never been observed. Currently, 80% of the annual natural growth of the world's population corresponds to developing countries. With an average growth rate of 1,2% on the globe, it reaches 3-3,5 even 4% in most developing countries. The natural growth of the population of most developed countries is 1,0-0,5% boisa, in some developed countries this indicator is very low: 0%.

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MAKTABGACHA YOSHIDAGI BOLALARNI BADIY ADABIYOT BILAN TANISHTIRISH

Annotatsiya: Maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarida bola har tomonlama maktab ta'limiga tayyorlanadi. Ular orasida bola nutqini rivqjlantirish eng asosiylaridan hisoblanadi. Ularning so'z boyligi oshishi ravon gapirishi va o'z fikrini to'liq ifoda etib, aytib bera olishi juda muhim.

Kalit so'zlar. Tarbiya, o'yinchoq, badiiy adabiyot, tayyorlov, maktabgacha ta'lim, hikoya.

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INTRODUCTION OF FICTION LITERATURE TO PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Annotation: In preschool education, a child is prepared for a comprehensive school. Among them, the development of children's speech is one of the most important. It is important for them to be able to speak freely and fully express their thoughts.

Keywords. Education, toys, fiction, preparation, early childhood education, storytelling.

Hayotimizda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan ta'lim-tarbiya tizimi haqida gapirganda, Abdulla Avloniy bobomizning dono fikrlarini takror va takror aytishga to'g'ri keladi: ta'lim-tarbiya – biz uchun hayot-mamot masalasidir, dedi prezidentimiz. Qaysi sohani olmaylik, biz zamonaviy yetuk kadrlarni tarbiyalamasdan turib biron-bir o'zgarishga, farovon hayotga erisha olmaymiz. Bunday kadrlarni, millatning sog'lom genofondini tayyorlash, avvalo, maktabgacha ta'lim tizimidan boshlanadi.

Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimi uzluksiz ta'limning birlamchi, eng asosiy bo'g'ini hisoblanadi. Mutaxassis va pedagoglarning ilmiy xulosalariga ko'ra,

inson o'z umri davomida oladigan barcha axborot va ma'lumotning 70 foizini 5 yoshgacha bo'lgan davrda oladi. Ana shu dalilning o'zi bolalarimizning yetuk va barkamol shaxs bo'lib voyaga yetishida bog'cha tarbiyasi qanchalik katta ahamiyatga ega ekanini yaqqol ko'rsatib turibdi.

Demak bolalarning eng sevimli va qiziqarli faoliyatlaridan biri bu o'yinchoqlarni ko'rib chiqish va tasvirlashdir. O'yinchoqlarga qarab hikoya tuzishning ma'nosi juda keng. U tarbiyalanuvchilarda axloqiy sifatlarni tarbiyalaydi, birgalikda hikoya qilish malakalarini rivojlantiradi, xotira, diqqat e'ribor va irodani mashq qildiradi. Hayotda hosil bo'lgan tajribalarini, idroklarini mustahkamlaydi; kam gapiradigan bolalarning nutqiy muloqotga kirishib ketishiga ta'sir etadi, ularning hayotlarini sermazmun va quvnoq qiladi; lug'atini faollashtiradi, bog'langan nutqning rivojlanishiga yordam beradi. O'yinchoqlarga qarab hikoya tuzish maktabgacha ta'limning kichik guruhlaridan boshlab savod o'rgatish davri jarayonigacha davom etadi. O'yinchoqlar bo'yicha mashg'ulotni tashkil etishda o'yinchoqlarni tanlashga jiddiy e'tibor berish kerak. Kichik guruh bolalariga tasvirlash ushuni taklif etiladigan o'yinchoqlar o'zining ba'zi bir xususiyatlariga ega: o'yinchoqlar nomi bo'yicha bir xil bo'lishi mumkin, biroq tashqi ko'rinishi jihatidan bir-biridan farq qilishi kerak (katta va kichkina ayiqchalar; sochi mayda o'rigan, do'ppi kiygan va sochiga lyenta taqilgan qo'g'irchoq; qizil va yasli piramidalar, kubiklar va hokazolar).

Katta va savod o'rgatishga tayyorlov guruhlarida taxminan quyidagi o'yinchoqlarni tanlash mumkin (tarbiyachi oldindan o'yinchoqlar to'plami ro'yxatini tuzib qo'yadi):

Qog'ozdan yasalgan to'q sariq, zarg'aldoqrang bayroqcha; matodan yasalgan yashil rangdagi bayroqcha; plastmassadan va metallardan qilingan chelakchalar; har xil kattalikdagi qo'g'irchoqlar to'plami; qayiqchalar (o'yinchoqlar nimadan yasalganligini, nomini, rangini bildiruvchi so'zlarni mustahkamlash ushuni).

Soatlar, pochta qutisi, telyefon, paroxod, aytemobillar, samolyotlar (shakl va fazoni bildiruvchi, oldinda, yuqorida, orqada kabi so'zlarni mustahkamlash va tushuntiruvshi hikoya lar tuzish ushuni).

Juft o'yinchoqlar to'plami: past va baland ikkita piramida; ikki xil avtemobil; mushuk va kuchuk; har xil rangdagi ikkita otcha; ikkita har xil qo'g'irchoq (o'ngda, chapda, yonda, ketma-ket so'zlarini mustahkamlash hamda taqqoslovchi hikoya tuzish uchun).

Bu hikoya turi tarbiyalanuvchilarning bog'lanishli nutqini rivohantirishga, muloqotga o'rgatishda, o'z his-tuyg'ularidan foidalanish va uni bog'langan holda bayon etishga odatlantiradi. O'z fikrlarini aniq, ravshan va tushunarli tarzda bayon etish malakasi shakllanadi. Bu hikoya turining rivojlanish asosi bolalar hayotining mazmunidir. Bolalar xikoyasining mavzulari ushuni sayrlar, sayohatlar, mehhat va bayramlar asos bo'ladi. Tevarak-atrofdagi narsa-buyumlar va hodisalarni kuzatish, she'rlar, badiiy asarlardan parcha o'qib berish,

tasvirlashga asoslangan ta'limiy o'yinlar o'tkazish, bolalar nutqini badiiy so'z va iboralar bilan boyitish ularni o'z hayotlaridagi qiziq voqealar haqida hikoya qilib bera olish qobiliyatini rivojlantirishning muhim shartlari hisoblanadi. O'z tajribalaridan hikoya tuzish maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida o'rta guruhidan boshlanadi.

Bolalarga o'zlariga tanish bo'lgan, yaqinda bo'lib o'tgan aniq-ravshan voqealar mavzu sifatida taklif etiladi: "Bizning bayram", "Biz onamizga qanday sovg'a tayyorladik?", "Biz anhorga qanday bordik?". Yaqin atrofdagi kishilar mehnati bilan bog'liq bo'lgan mavzularni ham taklif etish mumkin: "Oshxonada kim ishlaydi?", "Zulfiya ora - bizning farroshimiz". Shuningdek, ota-onalarning mehnatlari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan mavzularda ("Mening otam va onam qayerda ishlaydilar?") hikoya lar tuzdirish mumkin. Yuqoridagi mavzularda mashg'ulot o'tkazishdan avval tarbiyachi bolalarni oshxonaga olib boradi, farrosh mehnati bilan tanishtiradi, ota-onalarga bolalariga o'z kasblari haqida (Qayerda kim bo'lib ishlaydi? bu kasb nimasi bilan muhim?) gapirib berishlarini aytadi. Sayrlar, tarbiyalanuvchilarning mehnat, tabiat to'g'risida kichik hikoyalar tuzishlari ushuni asos bo'lib hisoblanadi. Avval bolalar narsa-buyumlar yoki tabiatdagi mehnat va turli hodisalar haqida voqeaviy hikoya lar tuzishga o'rgatiladi. ("Biz tomorqada qanday ishladik?", "Biz qanday qilib qushchani boqdik?") Tarbiyachi hikoya ushuni mavzu tanlar ekan, u bolalarni bog'chaga yaqin bo'lgan tabiat manzaralari bilan tanishtiradi, savohat yoki sayrning mazmunini va maqsadini belgilaydi. Tarbiyalanuvchilarni hikoya tuzishga tayyorlash ishlari sayohat, kuzatishlar vaqtida olib boriladi. Tarbiyachi bolalarga sayohatda, sayrda ko'rgan kuzatganlari bo'yicha savollar beradi.

Faoliyat oxirida tarbiyachi: "Bizning bog'imiz haqida nima deyish mumkin, u qanday?" degan savol beradi va hajmi uncha katta bo'lmagan hikoyaning namunasini beradi. Tarbiyachi tarbiyalanuvchilarning taassurotlarini mustahkamlash maqsadida ta'limiy o'yin o'tkazadi. Rasmni ko'rishni taklif etadi yoki she'r aytib beradi. Taklif bergan mavzuda hikoya qilishga o'rgatishni jamoa bo'lib hikoya tuzishdan boshlash ma'qul. Tarbiyachi hikoyani boshlaydi, tarbiyalanuvchilar uchun katta bo'lmagan tasvirlashlar bilan hikoya qilib beradilar. Tarbiyachi hikoyani yozib borishi va mashg'ulotning oxirida o'qib berishi maqsadga muvofiqdir. O'z tajribalaridan (xotiradan) hikoya tuzishning muhim metodik usullardan biri - bu bolalar diqqatini qaysidir, qandaydir voqeani eslash va uni o'z hikoyasi yuzasidan o'tkazadigan suhbatida esga tushirishni aytadi, hikoyaning asosiy qismlarini belgilaydi (avval nimani hikoya qilamiz, nima bilan (qanday) yakunlaymiz).

Shuningdek, bu hikoya turida tarbiyachining hamma hikoyasi ham katta rol o'ynaydi. Bolalarni o'z tajribalaridan hikoya qilishga fikirlashga o'rgatish ularni o'zlariga yaqinroq bo'lgan mavzuda ancha uzoq so'zlashishga o'rgatadi va ijodiy hikoya tuzishga zamin tayyorlaydi. Maktabgacha ta'limning keyingi bosqichida bu hikoya turining roli ancha ortadi, bir guruhdagi tarbiyalanuvchilar ko'rgazmali qurolsiz hikoya tuza boshlaydilar. Xotiradan

hikoya tuzishning hamma turlari bo'yicha (shaxsiy, jamoa tajribalaridan, ko'rgazmali quolsiz tasvirlashga oid ta'limiy o'yinlar) mashg'ulotlar tashkil etiladi.

Bolalarning ijtimoiy hayot hodisalari, kishilar mehnati bilan tanishish doirasi kengayadi. Shuning ushun ham ularning hikoya mavzulari murakkablashishi mumkin. Masalan, katta guruh tarbiyalanuvchilari qurilishdagi kishilarning mehnatlarini kuzatganlaridan so'ng, tikuv ustaxonasiga (atelyega) va boshqalarga sayohatga borishgach, ularga quyidagi mavzularda hikoya tuzish taklif etilishi mumkin: "Bu uni kim qurgan?", "Kiyimlarni qanday tikadilar?", "Bizning dam olishimiz ushun kimlar mehnat qilgan?" va hokazo.

Maktabgacha ta'limning keyingi bosqichlarida esa quyidagi mavzular berilishi mumkin: "Biz kutubxonada bo'ldik", "Maktabdagi darslar", "Biz shirinliklar fabrikasida nimalarni ko'rdik?" va hokazo. Ushbu guruhlarda tabiat to'g'risidagi mavzular ham murakkablashadi.

Keyinchalik tarbiyalanuvchilar hikoyasi uchun bayramlar, kattalar mehnati, tabiat manzaralari haqida kichik rasmlı albomcha tuzish mumkih. O'z shaxsiy tajribasidan hikoya tuzishga bemor o'rtog'iga yoki boshqa shahardagi tengdoshlariga jamoa bo'lib xat matni tuzish ham kiradi.

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TEACHING SPEAKING IN ESP CLASSROOMS BY USING OF SOME TECHNIQUES

Abstract: Speaking is the one type of productive skills but in order to communicate in a target language listening (a receptive skill) is also increasingly important when having a conversation. There are many factors to consider with teaching speaking. This essay will examine three main factors: cultural, learning and L1 factors. It is important to understand that many cognitive processes are taking place when a student speaks in the target language and so fluency can be a key focus when improving the skill.

Key words: english language learner, specific circumstance, unstructured discipline, vocabulary, different reasons, advancement, effectiveness, various levels, aspect.

ESP is a field, that English language learner students need to consider when learning English for agriculture, economy, financial aspects, software engineering, pharmaceutical, medical, governmental issues and different orders. It doesn't contemplate general English however reaches out to extraordinary vocabulary utilize where understudies may confront numerous issues when learning. In reality, ESP is an unstructured discipline as Hutchinson and Waters (1987) note. It has not been developed hence but rather because of various different reasons: the requests of Brave New World, an upheaval in etymology, and the emphasis on the student. This opened doors to numerous individuals to learn English since it turned into the language of innovation and trade, particularly after the advancements came about because of Oil emergencies of the mid 1970s.

Another reason is variety; phonetics is viewed as a depiction of English tenets use (sentence structure portrayal) yet this view has been moved to portrayal of dialect use as indicated by the specific circumstance. Actually, language learning has been situated towards need and effectiveness for various ESP students. ESP has risen in the sixteenth century where the generation of particular vocabularies and expression books for ambassadors, specialists and others has occurred.

Teaching speaking in ESP classrooms is defined by this way. To be able to define ESP, it is necessary to clarify its position towards the rest of ELT ("English Language Teaching"). Hutchinson and Waters use for this purpose an analogy with a tree structure. It can be concluded that there are various levels of ESP courses. At the top, individual courses can be seen, the lower level than

shows that each ESP class can be further categorized as an EAP class (“English for Academic Purposes”) or an EOP class (“English for Occupational Purposes”). Furthermore, each individual ESP course is a part of one of the broader ESP courses – EST (“English for Science and Technology”), EBE (“English for Business and Economics”) or ESS (“English for Social Sciences”) (Hutchinson and Waters, 1987). Nevertheless, based on the tree structure, it is apparent that every English course has the same roots and belongs into the general category of language teaching which suggests that there might be some common background for learning and teaching in all the classes. Hutchinson and Waters (1987) attempt to define ESP negatively by saying: a) ESP is not a matter of teaching “specialized varieties” of English; b) ESP is not just a matter of Science words and grammar for Scientists, Hotel words and grammar for Hotel staff and so on; c) ESP is not different in kind from any other form of language teaching, in that it should be based in the first instance in principles of effective and efficient learning.

This stands against the general belief that ESP courses are predominantly based on acquisition of vocabulary related to the field of study. According to the above-mentioned definition, it might seem that there is no clear distinction between ESP and other types of language teaching, thus a question of what makes teaching and learning ESP different arises. The answer is provided by Hutchinson and Waters (1987) who claim that, “ESP must be seen as an approach not as a product”. They continue to explain that the ESP is “Based on the learner need” and can be defined as “An approach to language teaching in which all decisions as to contents and method are based on the learners’ reason for learning” (Hutchinson and Waters, 1987).

Day and Krzanowski (2011), who also focus on teaching and learning in ESP classes, state that “ESP involves teaching and learning specific skills and language needed by particular learners for a particular purpose”. Based on the definitions, it can be said that each ESP class is different, learners have various needs and reasons for studying, they pursue specific goals and these factors put high demands on the teachers, whose main task is to identify those needs and design a suitable course.

Speaking and teaching speaking is the main goal of language. However, achieving high levels in all three areas requires a great deal of skill in a number of areas, for example, the student will need to manage their personal knowledge of the content, structure information so that it is coherent, use a sound system that may be very different to their own in the L1 and use transactional and interpersonal functions. Furthermore, for a student to improve in this skill they will also need to develop abilities to self monitor and identify and correct their own production problems and all of this will take place in real time. Therefore, it seems that increasing a student’s fluency will require a lot of practice and development of learning strategies to enable them to take part in authentic

spoken communication. There are some factors that could be affecting each learner individually when practicing speaking in the classroom.

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INFLUENCE OF FERTILIZER RATE AND IRRIGATION MODE ON SOWING SCHEMES AND STANDING DENSITY OF COTTON VARIETY PLANTS

Annotation. As a result of the research, the stand densities of cotton Andijan-35 82-84 thousand/ha, Andijan-36 115-120 thousand/ha and 95-100 thousand / ha of cotton Andijan-37 were developed and recommended, the cultivation of which is the main element of water and resource-saving technology by sowing scheme 60x13-1 for the regions of the Ferghana Valley.

Key words: cultivation, cotton, experiment, composition, accumulation, substantiated, transparent.

At present, the development of scientifically substantiated effective use of mineral fertilizers, water and resource-saving agricultural technologies is an urgent task of cultivating cotton, especially densely populated in the Andijan region of the Ferghana Valley of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Thus, the new created cotton varieties Andijan-35, Andijan-36, Andijan-37, created in the soil and climatic conditions of the Ferghana Valley of the Republic of Uzbekistan, require a kind of cultivation care. Since, the development of agricultural technology of new varieties and their introduction into production is the main task of today.

From this direction, a number of scientific research works have been developed and recommended for the cultivation of an early high-quality cotton crop with top dressing from the annual rate of NPK-200-140-100 kg/ha at a plant density of 90-110 and 110-120 thousand/ha, as well as irrigation pattern 1-2-1, 1-3-1, 1-2-2.

So, a number of scientific research works have established and proved that when creating favorable conditions for ridge methods of tillage and sowing cotton under a film, it contributed to obtaining early shoots, healthy plants and

optimal plant density, as well as high damage to raw cotton varieties of cotton in comparison conventional tillage by 28-30 cm [1, 2, 3,4].

In order to develop similar agricultural technologies for new cotton varieties Andijan-35, Andijan-36 and Andijan-37 of cultivation under different schemes of sowing, top dressing and plant density, as well as irrigation regime for soil moisture 70-70-60% of the FPV, we conducted field experiments 2012-2014 at the Andijan Scientific and Experimental Station of the NIISSA VKh.

So, the soil of the experimental plot is light gray soil of old irrigation, medium loamy mechanical composition, groundwater occurrence 4-5 m from the earth's surface. The content of humus in the arable layer is 0.9-1.1%. Options in triplicate, one tiered arrangement. The total area of the plot is 400 m², accounting 200 m². The research was carried out in two experiments.

In the first experiment, sowing cotton varieties Andijan-35, Andijan-36 according to the sowing scheme 90x13-1 and 90x13-1-2 and top dressing was carried out from the annual rate of N150P125K75 and N200P140K100 kg/ha as well as the irrigation regime for soil moisture 65-65-60% and 70-70-60% of PPV. The sowing of the cotton variety C-6524 according to the scheme 90x10-1 was taken as a control variant.

In the second experiment, the cotton variety Andijan-37 was cultivated with row-spacing mulching with a transparent film when sowing according to the technology of sowing cotton under film and black film after two cycles of processing the row-spacing, which is the main element of water and resource-saving technology.

So, in 1-2 variants, cotton was sown using the usual method of sowing according to the 90x10-1 scheme without a film. But, on the 2nd option, mulching of the row spacing with a black film was carried out after the end of two cycles of processing the row spacing (until June 20), which, being the main element of water and resource-saving technology.

In the 3rd variant, mulching of the aisle with a transparent film was carried out during sowing according to the technology of sowing cotton under a film with a planting scheme of 60x15-1. And the processing of the row spacing in this variant was carried out along the furrows not covered with a film. Irrigation of cotton in the growing season on both variants was carried out with a mulched film. On the variants, two norms of fertilizer NPK-150-105-75 kg/ha are applied, the minimum of the annual norm and the annual norm of NPK-200-140-100 kg/a when irrigated according to the soil moisture of the irrigation regime 65-65-60% and 70-75 -60% of FPV.

The results of the study show that if, taking into account the theoretical plant density of 85 thousand/ha on crops according to the scheme 90x13-1 and 128 thousand/ha on crops according to the scheme 90x13-1-2, on average over three years of research, the practical plant density could be obtained up to 93-95% of theoretical density.

For example, the density of standing of plants of cotton varieties Andijan-35 and Andijan-36 on crops according to the scheme 90x13-1 managed to obtain plant density on average for 3 years 80.3-85.3 thousand / ha, and on crops according to the scheme 90x13-1-2 123.1-128.1 thousand/ha, 93-95% compared to theoretical density.

Further research showed that when cultivating on crops according to the 90x13-1-2 scheme, with an increase in plant density up to 123.1-128.1 thousand/ha, the Andijan-35 cotton variety did not give an effective result. On the other hand, there was a decrease in the yield of raw cotton. Because, due to the morpho-biological features, the Andijan-35 variety is a 2-type branching and has a habit length of 70-80 cm and constituted widely branched plants. In this case, with an increase in plant density, despite a stronger degree of accumulation of a set of fruit elements, many-membered weak, low-yielding and small box plants developed.

According to the structure of the bush, the Andijan-36 variety, which has a compact bush with 0.5-1-type branching, when cultivated on crops according to the 90x13-1-2 scheme, with an increase in plant density, contributed to an increase in the yield of raw cotton.

Studies on the result of the yield of cotton varieties showed that on crops according to the scheme 90x13-1 with an optimal plant density of 80.3-84.3 thousand / ha, the yield of the Andijan-35 cotton variety was 37.4, and on crops according to the scheme 90x13-1-2 increased plant density up to 123.1-128.1 thousand/ha cotton variety Andijan-36 37.0 c/ha.

So, on the basis of a three-year study, we can conclude that the cultivation of the Andijan-35 cotton variety in the Fergana Valley region can be recommended 82-84 thousand / ha, and for the Andijan-36 cotton variety 115-120 thousand / ha plant density.

On the second cultivation experience, where water and resource-saving technology, it was possible to obtain 90-95% full-fledged seedlings, healthy and powerful plants of the cotton variety Andijan-37.

The results of the study show that on ordinary crops without a coated film according to the scheme 90x10-1, the density of standing of plants of the cotton variety Andijan-37 averaged 87.0-89.4 thousand/ha over three years with a decrease of 10-15% from the theoretical density standing plants.

Also, on crops where the cotton variety Andijan-37 is cultivated according to the scheme 60x15-1 with mulching with a transparent film of inter-row spacing, it was possible to obtain plant density of 94.0-95.3 thousand/ha with a decrease in plant density by 5-7% of the theoretical density standing plants. In this, it should be noted that favorable soil temperature and soil moisture contributed to full-fledged shoots, healthy and powerful plants of the cotton variety Andijan-37 and no loss of plants was allowed.

And on 1-2 variants of conventional sowing, where without a covered film due to various climatic conditions, row-spacing cultivation and other

negative influences, the plant density decreased by 12-15% of the theoretical plant density.

In both experiments, the influence of the rate of fertilizers and the irrigation regime on the standing density of the Andijan-35, Andijan-36, and Andijan-37 varieties was not observed.

So, on the basis of a three-year study, we can conclude that when cultivating according to water and resource-saving technology with row spacing mulching, which is the main element of this technology, according to the sowing scheme 60x13-1 cotton variety Andijan-37, we can recommend 95-100 thousand / ha density standing plants.

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HUQUQIY ONG VA HUQUQIY MADANIYAT SHAKLLARI, RIVOJLANISH BOSQICHLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola huquqiy ong va huquqiy madaniyatni rivojlantirish uning huquqiy asoslarini yaratish, jamiyatda fuqarolar ayniqsa yosh avlodning huquqiy bilim va ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga qaratilgan ishlar haqida. Qolaversa huquqiy ong va huquqiy madaniyatning shakllari, ularni vazifalari keltirib o'tilgan. O'zbekiston Respublikasida fuqarolarning huquqiy ong va madaniyatini oshirishga qaratilgan amaliy chora tadbirlar keltirib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Huquq, madaniyat, huquqiy ong, jamiyat, guruh, shaxs, fuqarolik jamiyati, demokratiya, qonun, iyyimoiy-iqtisodiy, islohot, siyosat, shaxsiy mafaat, jamiyat mafaati, g'oya, huquqiy ta'lim-tarbiya, oila, davlat organlari, sud, prokuratura, huquqiy davlat, mahalla, ta'lim muassasasi, huquq normasi, huquq ijodkorligi, umuminsoniy va milliy taomillar, rivojlanish istiqbollari.

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FORMS OF LEGAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND LEGAL CULTURE, STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

Annotation: This article deals with the development of legal awareness and legal culture, the creation of its legal framework, the formation of legal knowledge and skills of citizens in society, especially the younger generation. In addition, the forms of legal consciousness and legal culture, their functions are given. Practical measures are given to improve the legal awareness and culture of citizens in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Law, culture, legal consciousness, society, group, personality, civil society, democracy, law, social and economic reform, politics, personal interest, public interest, idea, legal education, family, state bodies, court, prosecutor's office., rule of law, community, educational institution, rule of law, lawmaking, universal and national processes, development prospects.

KIRISH

Mamlakatimizda istiqlolning dastlabki yillaridan boshlab huquqiy davlat va fuqarolik jamiyati barpo etishning asosiy sharti sifatida xalqimizning huquqiy bilimi va madaniyatini yuksaltirish, huquqshunos kadrlar tayyorlash tizimini tubdan yaxshilash, qabul qilingan qonun va qarorlarning mazmun-mohiyatini aholiga chuqur anglatishga katta e'tibor qaratilib kelinmoqda.

Bugungi kunda fuqarolik jamiyatini shakllantirish jarayonida huquqiy madaniyatni yuksaltirishga erishish, tom ma'noda huquqiy ongni yuksaltirish davr talabiga aylandi. Fuqarolarda yuksak huquqiy tafakkur shakllanmas ekan, turli xil nomutanosibliklar kelib chiqaveradi. Huquqiy madaniyatni shakllantirish va shu orqali qonun ustuvorligiga erishish nafaqat jamiyatning, balki o'sib kelayotgan yoshlar uchun ham qimmatlidir. Huquqiy davlat, fuqarolik jamiyati qurishning zarur sharti qonunlarga so'zsiz itoat etishdir.

Mamlakatimizda yosh avod tarbiyasi davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarilgan. Shuningdek, ularni qonunlarga hurmat ruhida tarbiyalash ham muhim vazifalar sirasiga kiradi. Huquqiy demokratik davlat qurishda o'sib kelayotgan yosh avlodning huquqiy bilimlarni mukammal egallaganligi ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mukammal ta'lim-tarbiya olgan avlod hech qanday huquqbuzarlik yoki jinoyatlar ko'chasiga kirmaydi. Shuningdek, turli yot g'oyalar ta'siriga tushmaydi.

ASOSIY QISM

Yurtimizda huquqiy demokratik davlat barpo etish va fuqarolik jamiyatini shakllantirish borasida keng ko'lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Jumladan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 9-yanvardagi PF-5618-sonli "Jamiyatda huquqiy ong va huquqiy madaniyatni yuksaltirish tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish to'g'risida»gi farmoni qabul qilindi. Aholining huquqiy ongi va huquqiy madaniyatini yuksaltirishga doir ishlar samaradorligini yanada takomillashtirish, fuqarolarning ijtimoiy-siyosiy o'zgarishlar bilan uyg'un ravishda huquqiy bilimlarini oshirib borishning zamonaviy usullarini joriy etish, shuningdek, aholini, ayniqsa, yoshlarni zararli axborotlardan himoya qilish bo'yicha mustahkam huquqiy immunitetni shakllantirish maqsadida:

1. Quyidagilar jamiyatda huquqiy ong va huquqiy madaniyatni yuksaltirishning asosiy vazifalari etib belgilandi:

aholiga mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy islohotlar, qabul qilinayotgan qonun hujjatlari va davlat dasturlarining mazmuni va mohiyatini izchil yetkazish tizimini shakllantirish, fuqarolar ongida **"Jamiyatda qonunlarga hurmat ruhini qaror toptirish – demokratik**

huquqiy davlat qurishning garovidir!” degan hayotiy g‘oyani mustahkamlash;

jamiyatda huquqiy ong va huquqiy madaniyatni yuksaltirishda, eng avvalo, ta’lim-tarbiyaning tizimli va uzviy ravishda olib borilishiga alohida e’tibor qaratish, maktabgacha ta’lim tizimidan boshlab, aholining barcha qatlamlariga huquqiy ong va huquqiy madaniyatni chuqur singdirish, **shaxsiy manfaatlar hamda jamiyat manfaatlari o‘rtasidagi muvozanatni saqlash g‘oyalarini** keng targ‘ib qilish;

yosh avlod ongiga huquq va burch, halollik va poklik tushunchalarini hamda odob-axloq normalarini chuqur singdirib borish, Konstitutsiyaning muhim jihatlarini ularga bolaligidan boshlab o‘rgatish;

aholi o‘rtasida huquqiy madaniyatni shakllantirish bo‘yicha huquqiy-ma’rifiy tadbirlarni xalqimiz tarixi, dini, milliy qadriyatlarini o‘rgatish bilan uyg‘un holda tashkil qilish, shuningdek, har bir fuqaroda davlat ramzlari bilan faxrlanish tuyg‘ularini shakllantirish orqali mamlakatga daxldorlik, vatanparvarlik hissini kuchaytirish;

davlat xizmatchilarining huquqiy ongi va huquqiy madaniyatini yuksaltirib borish, ularda korrupsiya va boshqa huquqbuzarliklarga nisbatan murosasizlik munosabatini shakllantirish;

davlat hokimiyati va boshqaruvi organlari, shu jumladan, huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar hamda fuqarolik jamiyati institutlarining manzilli huquqiy targ‘ibotni amalga oshirish borasidagi o‘zaro hamkorligini mustahkamlash;

jamiyatda huquqiy ong va huquqiy madaniyatni oshirishga doir tadbirlarni tashkil etishda ijtimoiy sheriklik prinsiplaridan keng va unumli foydalanishni tizimli asosda yo‘lga qo‘yish;

ommaviy axborot vositalarining huquqiy axborot bilan ta’minlashdagi rolini oshirish, huquqiy targ‘ibotning innovatsion usullaridan keng foydalanish, shu jumladan, veb-texnologiyalarni qo‘llashni kengaytirish;

yuridik ta’limni takomillashtirish, shuningdek, yuridik kadrlarni tayyorlash, qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish tizimini rivojlantirish;

jamiyatda huquqiy ong va huquqiy madaniyatni yuksaltirishning ilmiy asoslarini chuqur tadqiq etish.

2. **“Yuksak huquqiy madaniyat — mamlakat taraqqiyoti kafolati”** degan konseptual g‘oya asosida aholining barcha qatlamlari huquqiy savodxonlikka erishishlari, yuksak darajadagi huquqiy ongga ega bo‘lishlari hamda huquqiy bilimlarini kundalik hayotda qo‘llay olishlari uchun tizimli va keng qamrovli huquqiy targ‘ibot tadbirlarini tashkil qilish davlat organlari va tashkilotlarning ustuvor vazifalaridan biri etib belgilansin.

3. Belgilab qo‘yildiki, jamiyatda huquqiy ong va huquqiy madaniyatni yuksaltirish **“shaxs — oila — mahalla — ta’lim muassasasi — tashkilot — jamiyat”** prinsipi bo‘yicha tizimli va uzviy tashkil etiladi.

Huquqiy davlatning eng muhim belgilaridan yana biri — qonun ustuvorligini ta'minlash va yuksak darajadagi huquqiy ong va madaniyatga ega bo'lgan barkamol avlodni tarbiyalash mazkur islohotlarning o'zagini tashkil etadi. Jamiyatda huquqiy ong va huquqiy madaniyatni yuksaltirish, mamlakatimiz aholisi va yoshlari ongida qonunlarga hurmat ruhini singdirish masalalari juda muhim. Inson o'zini huquqiy jihatdan yetuk, bilimli deb hisoblashi uchun birinchi navbatda unda jamiyatda o'rnatilgan huquq normalariga nisbatan hurmat ruhi shakllangan bo'lishi lozim. O'tgan yillar mobaynida o'tkazilayotgan islohotlarning qonuniy zamiri yaratildi. Ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotning huquqiy asoslari izchillik bilan mustahkamlandi.

Vatanimizning rivojlanishi va islohotlarning muvaffaqiyati ko'p jihatdan xalqning huquqiy ongi hamda madaniyati darajasiga bog'liq. Yuksak huquqiy madaniyat demokratik jamiyat poydevori hamda huquqiy tizim yetukligining ifodasidir. U jamiyatdagi hayotiy jarayonlarga faol ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi, fuqarolarning barcha ijtimoiy guruhlarining jipslashuviga ko'maklashuvchi, jamiyatning yaxlitligi hamda batartibligini ta'minlovchi omildir.

Huquqiy ong - bu qonunga, davlat organlari faoliyatiga, shuningdek, shaxslarning huquqiy tartibga solish sohasida sodir etilgan harakatlariga munosabatni ifodalovchi g'oyalar, g'oyalar, his-tuyg'ular, his-tuyg'ular yig'indisidir. Huquqiy ongning ijtimoiy ong shakli sifatidagi o'ziga xosligi uning odamlarning ijtimoiy va individual hayotining intellektual ifodasi ekanligida namoyon bo'ladi. Huquqiy ong huquq tizimining quyidagi elementlari bilan chambarchas bog'liq: huquqiy normalar, huquqiy tamoyillar, huquqiy munosabatlar, huquq ijodkorligi jarayonlari va boshqalar.

Huquqiy madaniyat - huquqiy ongni amalga oshirish. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, huquqiy madaniyat - bu huquq ijodkorligi faoliyati natijalarida (qonunlarning sifati va asosiligi), huquqni qo'llash jarayonida (huquqni muhofaza qilish va huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari xodimlarining xulq-atvor madaniyati) ifodalangan ob'ektivlashtirilgan huquqiy ongdir.), yuridik institutlarning (sud, prokuratura va boshqalar) faoliyatida, shuningdek, oddiy fuqarolarning xatti-harakatlarida.

Huquqiy madaniyatning turlari uning tashuvchisiga qarab ajratiladi:

- 1) Jamiyatning huquqiy madaniyati;
- 2) Guruhning huquqiy madaniyati;
- 3) Shaxsning huquqiy madaniyati.

Jamiyatning huquqiy madaniyati - bu butun jamiyatning huquqiy faolligi va ong darajasini bildiruvchi umumiy madaniyatning ma'lum bir qismi. Keng ma'noda jamiyatning huquqiy madaniyatini ma'lum bir davr uchun to'plangan barcha huquqiy bilim va tajribalar yig'indisi sifatida belgilash mumkin.

Jamiyat huquqiy madaniyatining rivojlanish darajasini ko'rsatuvchi ko'rsatkichlar:

- Qonunchilikning rivojlanish darajasi
- Huquqiy normalarni talqin qilish sifati
- Aholining huquqiy faoliyati
- Huquqiy bilimlarga talab darajasi va mavjudligi
- Huquq normalarida umuminsoniy va milliy tamoyillarning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi

➤ Qonun hujjatlari talablariga subyektlar tomonidan rioya qilish darajasi

Ijtimoiy guruhning huquqiy madaniyati - bu ma’lum bir ijtimoiy guruhning huquqiy ongi va huquqiy xulq-atvori darajasining holati.

Ijtimoiy guruhlarning huquqiy madaniyati quyidagi xususiyatlar bilan ajralib turadi:

- Qonunchilik va qonunchilikni bilish
- Qonunga rioya qilish
- Kerakli narsalarni bajarish qobiliyati huquqiy hujjatlar
- Xalq va qonun tomonidan berilgan kuchdan foydalanish qobiliyati
- Fuqarolarning huquqiy tarbiyasi

Shaxsning huquqiy madaniyati - bu yakka shaxs, shaxs madaniyati. U quyidagi elementlardan iborat:

- Qonunni bilish va tushunish
- Qonunga rioya qilish va qonuniy inson xatti-harakati
- Huquqiy xulq-atvor darajasi
- Huquqiy psixologiya va mafkura

Shaxs va guruhning huquqiy madaniyati sifati va darajasini quyidagi mezonlar orqali baholash mumkin:

- Huquqiy ong va ta’lim darajasi
- Huquqiy ongning sifat xususiyatlari
- Amaliy xulq-atvorning sifat xususiyatlari, uning qonuniyligi va foydalilik darajasi.

XULOSA

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, “Jamiyatda qonunlarga hurmat ruhini qaror toptirish - demokratik huquqiy davlat qurishning garovidir!”. Shunday ekan, qonunlarning samarali ishlashi uchun fuqarolarning huquqiy ongini, huquqiy madaniyatini, huquqiy mafkurasini yuksaltirish juda muhim. Aholining barcha tabaqalari, ayniqsa yosh avlodning huquqiy bilim saviyasini yuqori darajaga ko‘tarish bilan biz qonun buzilishlari, adolatsizliklar, jinoyatlarning oldini olgan bo‘lamiz. Zero, har bir fuqaro iqtisodiy va siyosiy islohotlar jadal o‘tkazilayotgan hozirgi davrda qayerda ishlamasin, xizmat qilmasin, o‘qimasin, har qadamda huquqiy bilimga ehtiyoj sezishi tayin.

Zamonaviy davrda insonlarning huquqiy ongi va huquqiy madaniyatini barqaror rivojlanish yo‘liga olib chiqish uchun huquqiy ongning umumiy darajasini ko‘tarish fuqarolarning huquqiy nigilizimini engishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlarni qabul qilish va amalga oshirish zarurati va ehtiyojini keltirib

chiqaradi. Biz jamiyatda qonun va qonunga hurmat har bir insonning shaxsiy ishonchiga aylanishi uchun harakat qilishimiz zarur.

Huquqiy jamiyatda bosqichma-bosqich shakllanib boradigan shaxsning ehtiyojlari va manfaatlarini maqsadga muvofiq ravishda shakllantirish, qonun ustuvorligini va qonuniylikni mustahkamlashning samarali vositalaridan biri sifatida ushbu tadbirlar orasida huquqiy madaniyat va huquqiy ong, huquqiy ta'lim alohida o'rin tutishi kerak. Huquqiy tarbiyaning maqsadi qonunlarga hurmatni shakllantirish bo'lishi kerak.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi: 2021-yil
2. Davlat va Huquq nazariyasi: O.Qoriyev 2018-yil
3. Mamuriy huquq: B.Musayev, D.Artikov, B.Qosimov 2020-yil
- 4.<http://www.my.gov.uz>
- 5.<http://www.lex.uz>

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QISHLOQ XO'JALIGI TEXNIKALARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya: Maqolada Outback S-Lite, Outback S2, Outback Sts (S sensorli ekran) qishloq xo'jaligi texnikalariga asoslangan parallel boshqaruv tizimlarining parametrlari tavsiflangan. Parallel boshqaruv tizimlarining parametrlari va variantlari keltirilgan.

Selozhozyustveda geoinformatika texnologiyasida yangiliklarni sodda izlash, texnologiya tizimlarini soddalashtirish, sputnik navigatsiyasi, avtomatlashtirish jarayonlari.

Kalit so'z: Outback S-Lite, Outback S2, Outback Sts (S sensorli ekran).

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IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES

Abstract: The article describes the parameters of parallel control systems based on agricultural techniques Outback S-Lite, Outback S2, Outback Sts (S touch screen). Parameters and options for parallel control systems are presented.

Simple search for innovation in geoinformatics technology in selozhozyustve, streamlining technology systems, sputnik navigation, automation processes.

Keywords: Outback S-Lite, Outback S2, Outback Sts (S touch screen).

Introduction. Parallel driving systems are primarily intended for high-precision driving of agricultural machinery along a given route within the field.

Table 1. Suitability of systems for use in various agricultural operations.

Parallel driving systems can be divided into three classes:

1. Systems that do not have the ability to upgrade to autopilots;
2. Systems with the ability to upgrade to the installation of a thruster ("Steer");
3. Systems with the ability to fully upgrade to automatic driving systems (autopilots).

1 Savings (€)
Area, ha



Figure 1. Cost reduction based on area.

The main elements of parallel driving systems:

- Course indicator (necessary to configure the system, decrypt satellite signals received by the antenna, process data, display the course indicator). The course indicator can be equipped with a liquid crystal screen or show the course (deviation from the course) using LED indicators. By and large, the method of displaying the course is not critical, however, devices equipped with LCD screens, as a rule, have more various useful additional functions and are more convenient for perception;

- Receiver of satellite navigation signals. At the moment, GPS / GLONASS receivers are beginning to appear, designed to work with the signals of both navigation systems with a large number of channels for receiving a signal.

The parallel driving system operates as follows:

- An electronic marker is installed (course indicator);
- The machine-tractor unit leaves for the field;
- The parallel driving system is activated;
- The width of the machine mounted on the tractor is set;
- An electronic marker determines the location of the machine-tractor unit based on signals received from satellites. As a rule, the signal state is reflected by indicators: red indicates the lack of information for determining the location, yellow - the device works with the accuracy provided by the navigation system without differential correction, green - the differential correction is taken into account in the device. After the

indicator appears, the parallel driving system is ready for operation;

- The machine operator fixes the starting point of the movement (processing);

- Having traveled to the end of the rut or having driven off at a distance of at least 30 meters from the point of start of movement, the machine operator fixes the point of end of movement;

- The computer of the parallel driving system builds in its memory a line connecting these two points. The electronic marker creates routes in memory that are parallel to the baseline at a distance of the implement's working width based on location data, aggregate width, and calculated values and directions of deviation of the machine from a given course. Routes can be either direct or curved;

- The machine operator can process the field, focusing on LED indicators or a field map displayed on the display, where the direction and magnitude of the deviation of the tractor from the route laid by the direction indicator are also recorded;

- On the display, in real time, the electronic map is redrawn taking into account the movement of the machine and tractor unit, its current position is displayed by some symbol in the center of the map window, the necessary data are recorded, additional characteristics are displayed;

- All of the above "tips" indicate to the operator - which direction and how much to turn the steering wheel for the correct passage of the row. Figure 1.

The parallel driving systems of agricultural machinery in the domestic market are represented by the following models:

Outback S-Lite is the basic device in the Outback line of parallel driving systems. It is installed on almost any machine, has an intuitive and easy to read interface. To master the system and work with it, no special theoretical training is required. It is possible to select parallel or contour driving modes, continue driving from the stopping point, calculate the field area[1]. Figure 2.



Figure 2. The base unit of the Outback S-Lite parallel driving system.

The system supports the following driving options: straight rows parallel to the baseline defined by two points at the beginning and at the end of the first row; curved rows, with each successive row repeating the previous one; combined with pre-processing of pivot zones along the field contour with subsequent processing in parallel straight rows. The maximum accuracy of driving the Outback S-Lite system is 10-15 cm (taking into account the use of the technology of free differential correction e-Dif) [2].

Outback S2 is a functionally more advanced autopilot-oriented system than Outback S-Lite (for example, e-Drive). When working with a base station (RTK, BaseLine HD), the driving accuracy reaches 1-3 cm. The system can use WAAS and e-Dif differential corrections in work.

Conclucions

Outback Sts (S touch screen) is the latest addition to the Outback line of parallel driving systems. Combining the most popular features of the widely sold Outback S2 with the user-friendly user interface and Outback S3 touchscreen, Outback Sts offers a complete, productive solution with fairly simple controls. Outback Sts is equipped with a large, high-resolution color touchscreen display using GPS data and specific job information. It has a set of easy-to-use add-ons and the ability to set and change directions. The system provides a wide range of work management options, including setting perimeters, setting landing sites, creating templates and recording specific information on work, such as

type of landings, wind direction and temperature. All this information can be stored in internal memory or transferred via USB port[5]. Figure 4

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SAVOD O'RGATISH DAVRIDA UNLI TOVUSHLAR VA HARFLAR USTIDA ISHLASH USULLARI

Annotatsiya: mazkur maqola boshlang'ich savod o'rgatish davrida unli tovush va harflar ustida ishlashning ahamiyati, yangi interfaol metodlardan namunalar tavsiya qilinib yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: boshlang'ich sinf, fonetika, fonema, bo'g'in, metod, ta'lim, savod o'rgatish.

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METHODS OF WORKING ON VOICES AND LETTERS IN LITERACY TEACHING

Annotation: This article highlights the importance of working on vowels and letters in elementary education, recommending examples of new interactive methods.

Keywords: elementary school, phonetics, phoneme, syllable, method, education, literacy.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidadagi nufuzi va mavqeini tubdan oshirish chora tadbirlari tog'risida"gi Farmoni ijrosini ta'minlash maqsadida "2020-2030-yillarda o'zbek tilini rivojlantirish hamda til siyosatini takomillashtirish konsepsiyasi"⁴ qabul qilindi. Bu respublikamizda davlat tili to'g'risidagi qonunchilikni takomillashtirish va o'zbek tilining xalqaro miqyosdagi obro'-e'tiborini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Til fikrni shakllantirish va bayon qilish, taassurot, his, kechinmalarni ifodalashda muhim o'rin tutadi. Til jamiyat a'zolarining bir-biri bilan aloqasi uchun xizmat qiladigan vositadir, Bu vosita qanchalik takomillashsa fikr

⁴O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti SH. MIRZIYOYEV. Toshkent shahri, 2019 yil 21 oktabr O'zA

shunchalik aniq, ta'sirchan ifodalanadi. Boshlang'ich sinflarda ona tilini chuqur o'rganish zaruriyati tilning mana shu asosiy vazifalaridan kelib chiqadi.⁵

Mashhur rus olimi K.D.Ushinskiy boshlang'ich maktab o'quv predmetlari tizimida ona tiliga katta ahamiyat berib, uni markaziy va yetakchi predmet hisoblagan. "Ajoyib o'qituvchi bo'lgan ona tili bolaga ko'p narsani o'rgatadi. Bola ikki-uch yil ichida shunchalik ko'p narsa o'rganadiki, ko'p narsa bilib oladiki, 20 yil qunt bilan metodik jihatdan juda to'g'ri o'qiganda ham uning yarmicha o'rgana olmaydi. Ona tilining ulug' pedagogligi ham ana shundadir", - deydi u.⁶

Bolalar maktabga kelgunga qadar ham nutqning tovush qurilishini amaliy o'zlashtiradilar, ammo ular maxsus o'qigunlariga qadar so'zni bo'g'inlarga bo'lishni, so'zdagi tovushlarni izchil talaffuz qilishni bilmaydilar.

Savodga o'rgatish davri 2-sentabrdan to dekabr oyining oxirigacha bo'lgan muddatni, ya'ni ikki o'quv choragini o'z ichiga oladi. Savodga o'rgatish jarayoni tayyorgarlik va alifbe davridan tashkil topadi. Tayyorgarlik va alifbe davrida ta'lim savodga o'rgatishning tahlil-tarkib (analitik-sintetik) tovush usulida amalga oshiriladi.

O'qituvchi savod o'rgatish jarayonida o'quvchilarni tovush va harflar bilan tanishtirishda, ularni sintezlab o'qishga o'rgatishda o'zbek tilining fonetik xususiyatlarini hisobga olishi zarur. Savod o'rgatish analitik-sintetik tovush metodiga asosan olib boriladi. So'z bo'g'inga bo'linadi, bo'g'indan kerakli — o'rganilayotgan tovush ajratilib olinadi, tahlil qilinadi, o'rganiladigan harf bilan sintezlanadi, shu asosda harf va butun o'qish jarayoni o'zlashtiriladi. Bunda o'zbek tili grafik tizimi, tovushlarni yozuvda belgilash xususiyatlari hisobga olinadi.⁷

Savod o'rgatish davrida tovush-harf bilan tanishtirish unilardan boshlanadi. Hozirgi o'zbek tilida 6 ta unli fonema bor: a, o, i, e, u, o'. E harfi asosan so'z va bo'g'in boshida qo'llanadi (*ekin, echki, aeroplan*), undoshdan keyin o'rtta keng lablanmagan unli tarzida o'qiladi (*kel, tez*). Savod o'rgatish davrida avval so'z boshida keladigan e, so'ngra undoshdan so'ng keladigan e tovush-harfi bilan tanishtiriladi. Oo harfi o'zbek, turkiy so'zlarda quyi keng, lablangan Oo tovushini ifodalaydi, ruscha-baynalmilal so'zlarda urg'usiz bo'g'inda a tarzida (*zoologiya*), o' tovushi singari (*tonna*), qisqa i tarzida (*elektor*) talaffuz qilinadi. Shuning uchun bu unli qatnashgan ruscha-baynalmilal so'zlar savod o'rgatish davridan so'ng o'quv jarayoniga kiritiladi.

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilariga so'zlarning tovush tarkibi ustida ishlash savod o'rgatish davridan ilk kunlaridanoq boshlanadi. O'quvchilar bu davrda

⁵O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari" to'g'risidagi qarori. — "Xalq so'zi" gazetasi, 2017-yil, 21-aprel.

⁶ Qosimova. K., Matchonov. S va bosh-toshkent:Noshir. 2009,178-bet

⁷ Karima Qosimova, Safo Matchonov va boshqalar. Ona tilio'qitish metodikasi — Toshkent:Nosir,2009.351-bet

talaffuz qilingan yoki eshitilgan soʻzlardan tovushlarining tuzilishini bilib oladilar. Ular soʻzlarni tovush tomondan tahlil qilishga oʻrganadilar, soʻzdagi tovushlarni tartibi bilan aytadilar. Bunda tovush tomonidan tahlilni harf tomonidan tahlil bilan aralashtirmaslikka alohida ahamiyat beriladi.⁸

Soʻzning tovush tarkibini toʻgʻri tasavvur etish undagi harflarni tushirib qoldirmay yoki oʻrnini almashtirmay yozish malakasini shakllantirish uchun ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Shuning uchun savod oʻrgatishdan soʻng ham soʻzni tovush tomondan tahlil qilish mashqlari yordamida soʻzdagi tovushlar tarkibini aniqlash koʻnikmasini takomillashtirish ustida ishlab borish zarur.⁹

Savod oʻrgatish davrining ilk darslaridayoq oʻquvchilarda tovush haqidagi tushunchani shakllantirish boʻyicha amaliy ishlar olib boriladi.

Soʻz va boʻgʻinlarni oʻqishga oʻrgatishda tovush-harflarni alohida-alohida aytib oʻtilishi, oʻzbek tilining tovushlari va mazkur tovushlarning yozuvda ifodalanishining oʻziga xos jihatlarini eʼtiborga olish lozim. Soʻzlarni ogʻzaki nutqdagi kabi yaxlit holda tovushlar uygʻunligiga rioya qilib oʻqishga odatlantiriladi. Bunda tovush (harf) va boʻgʻinlarning birikkan holatda boʻlishiga alohida eʼtiborni qaratish lozim.

Amaldagi “Alifbe” darsligining alifbe davri ilk bosqichida oʻrganiladigan matnlarning aksariyati “Oʻqituvchi oʻqib beradi” belgisi bilan berilgan boʻlib, matn tarkibida oʻquvchi oʻqiy oladigan soʻzlar yashil rang bilan ajratilgan. Bundan asosiy maqsad oʻquvchilarda ravon nutq, badiiy soʻzning goʻzalligini his etish, oʻquvchilar nutqini jadal rivojlantirish layoqatini tarbiyalashga qaratiladi.

Bunday amaliy mashgʻulotlar, didaktik oʻyinlar yordamida kelgusida darslarda oʻquvchilarda tovush va harflar haqidagi bilim, malaka, koʻnikmalarini mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi. Masalan oʻqituvchi oʻquvchilarga Oo unli tovushi va harfini tanishtirishda quyidagicha didaktik oʻyindan foydalanishi mumkin. Alifbe darsligida tavsiya qilingan rasmlarning kattalashtirilgan nusxasi slaydda koʻrsatiladi. Masalan, Oo tovushini talaffuz qilayotgan bola rasmi koʻrsatilib, Oo tovushining talaffuzi tushuntiriladi. Oo tovushi unli tovushlar sirasiga kirib, talaffuzda oʻpkadan chiqayotgan havo ogʻiz boʻshligʻida hech qanday toʻsiqqa uchramaydi. Bu nazariy bilim oʻquvchilarga bevosita oʻqituvchi koʻmagida Oo tovushini amaliy talaffuz qildirish asosida oʻrgatiladi. Bunda Oo tovushining nisbatan choʻzib aytilishiga oʻquvchilar eʼtibori qaratiladi. Oo harfi va tovushi haqidagi tasavvurga ega boʻlayotgan bolajonlar uchun quyidagi rasm orqali “Zanjir” oʻyini oʻynaladi. Ushbu oʻyin orqali oʻquvchilar Oo harfi shaklini oʻrganishda amaliy yordam beradi.

Oo, toychoq soʻzlarini boʻgʻinlarga boʻlib talaffuz qilish asosida oʻquvchilarda boʻgʻin va tovush munosabati, Oo tovushining oʻziga xos xususiyati haqida tushuncha hosil qilinadi.

⁸ Hayitova F.A, Turdiqulov SH.D. Boshlangʻich sinflarda ona tili oʻqitish metodika.-Termiz:2013y

⁹ Matchonov. S. Bakiyeva. H. va bosh. Boshlangʻich sinflarda ona tili oʻqitish metodikasi. Chirchiq. 2020,669-bet.

Jonli suhbat asosida o'quvchilarga har bir so'zning ma'nosi haqida tushuncha beriladi hamda rasmda tasvirlangan tabiat, hayvonlarga oid tarbiyaviy jihat ham sindiriladi. Savollarga javob berish orqali matn tuziladi. Matn asosida ishtirok etgan so'zlar bo'g'inlarga ajratilib, so'zlardagi Oo unlisining o'rni aniqlanadi. So'zlarning tovush tarkibi kesma harflar yordamida izohlanadi. Ot, toychoq, odam, olam, doimo kabi so'zlardan foydalanishimiz mumkin.

Shuni takidlab o'tish lozimki, ta'lim jarayonida uyushtiriladigan didaktik o'yinlar o'quvchilar tafakkurini rivojlantirishda asosiy vosita hisoblanadi. Unga dam olish yoki vaqt o'tkazish vositasi emas, balki ta'lim beruvchi faoliyati sifatida qarash lozim.

Xulosa o'rnida aytish mumkinki, boshlang'ich ta'limning 1-4 sinflari bola hayotida muhim davrni tashkil qilib, o'quvchilarning keyingi davrdagi o'qish jarayoniga bo'lgan tasavvurida eng ahamiyatli davrdir. Dars mashg'ulotlari vaqtida har bir o'qituvchi o'z o'quvchisini dars jarayonida faollashtira olsa, bolaning o'qish, o'zlashtirish, bilim, ko'nikma, malakalarini egallash darajasi yuqori ko'rsatkichlarni tashkil etadi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yhati:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev. Toshkent shahri, 2019 yil 21 oktabr O'zA
2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari" to'g'risidagi qarori. – "Xalq so'zi" gazetasi, 2017-yil, 21-aprel.
3. Qosimova. K., Matchonov. S va bosh. Toshkent: Noshir. 2009, 178-bet
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6. Matchonov. S. Bakiyeva. H. va bosh. Boshlang'ich sinflarda ona tili o'qitish metodikasi. Chirchiq. 2020, 669-bet

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BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA FONETIKANING NAZARIY ASOSLARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH USULLARI

Annotatsiya: mazkur maqola boshlang'ich sinflarda ona tili darslarida fonetikaning nazariy asoslarini shakllantirish ahamiyati, yangi interfaol metodlardan namunalar tavsiya qilinib yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: boshlang'ich sinf, fonetika, nutq tovushi va harf, bo'g'in, metod, ta'lim, savod o'rgatish.

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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF TEACHING PHONETICS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

Abstract: This article suggests the importance of shaping the theoretical foundations of phonetics in mother tongue lessons in primary school, examples of new interactive methods.

Keywords: elementary school, phonetics, speech sound and letter, joint, method, education, literacy training.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidadagi nufuzi va mavqeini tubdan oshirish chora tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Farmoni ijrosini ta'minlash maqsadida "2020-2030-yillarda o'zbek tilini rivojlantirish hamda til siyosatini takomillashtirish konsepsiyasi"¹⁰ qabul qilindi. Bu respublikamizda davlat tili to'g'risidagi qonunchilikni takomillashtirish va o'zbek tilining xalqaro miqyosdagi obro'-e'tiborini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Til fikrni shakllantirish va bayon qilish, taassurot, his, kechinmalarni ifodalashda muhim o'rin tutadi. Til jamiyat a'zolarining bir-biri bilan aloqasi uchun xizmat qiladigan vositadir, Bu vosita qanchalik takomillashsa fikr

¹⁰O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti SH. MIRZIYOYEV.Toshkent shahri,2019 yil 21 oktabr O'zA

shunchalik aniq, ta'sirchan ifodalanadi. Boshlang'ich sinflarda ona tilini chuqur o'rganish zaruriyati tilning mana shu asosiy vazifalaridan kelib chiqadi.¹¹

Mamlakatimizda ta'limning eng asosiy zamini hisoblanuvchi umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablari uchun Milliy o'quv dasturi ishlab chiqildi va "Milliy o'quv dasturi" deb nomlanishi biz yosh pedagoglarga katta umidlar baxsh etmoqda. Shuningdek, o'zbek tilini o'qitish metodikasini tubdan isloh qilish, ayniqsa respublikamiz hududida istiqomat qiluvchi barcha millatlar o'zbek tilini jadal o'rgatishni ta'minlaydigan zamonaviy darsliklar yaratish hozirgi kunning eng dolzarb vazifalaridan biriga aylandi.

Shu paytgacha Ona tili va O'qish fanlari alohida o'qitilar edi. Bu ikki fanni birlashtirgan yangi "Ona tili va o'qish savodxonligi" deb nomlangan yagona fan dars soati saqlab qoling holatda tashkil etiladi. Boshlang'ich ta'limning ona tili fani o'quv dasturi o'quvchilarda kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishga yo'naltirilgan. Davlat ta'lim standarti talablaridan kelib chiqib tuzildi. Ushbu o'quv dasturida 1-4-sinf o'quvchilarida tayanch hamda fanga oid (nutqiy va lingvistik) kompetensiyalarning elementlarini shakllantirish ko'zda tutilgan. Boshlang'ich ta'limda – o'quvchilarning savodxonligini ta'minlash, ularni og'zaki va yozma nutqida adabiy nutq me'yorlariga rioya qilishga o'rgatishdan iborat.

Boshlang'ich ta'limda-o'quvchilarning savodxonligini ta'minlash, ularni og'zaki va yozma nutqida adabiy nutq me'yorlariga rioya qilishga o'rgatishdan iborat. Mazkur ona tili o'quv dasturi quyidagi bo'limlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

1.Savod o'rgatish va nutq o'stirish.

2.Fonetika, grammatika, imlo va nutq o'stirish.¹²

"Fonetika" bo'limining izchil kursi "Fonetika va grafika", "Nutq tovushi va harf", "Unli tovushlar", "Undosh tovushlar", "Nutq a'zolari", "Lab tovushlari", "Til tovushlari", "Burun tovushlari", "Bo'g'iz tovushi", "Nutq tovushlarining ma'no farqlash vazifasi" singari mavzularni o'z ichiga qamrab oladi.

"Nutq tovushi va harf" mavzusini o'tishda o'qituvchi ayrim so'zlarni o'quvchilar diqqatiga havola etib, bu so'zdagi tovushlarning talaffuzini qiyoslash, unlilar va undoshlarning xususiyatlarini aniqlash, ularning talaffuzida ishtirok etadigan nutq a'zolarini belgilashni topishlari mumkin.¹³

O'qituvchi savod o'rgatish jarayonida o'zbek tilining fonetik xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda, o'quvchilarni tovush va harflar bilan tanishtirish, ularni sintezlab o'qishga o'rgatishi zarur. Savod o'rgatish analitik-sintetik tovush metodiga asosan olib boriladi. So'z bo'g'inga bo'linadi, bo'g'indan

¹¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari" to'g'risidagi qarori. – "Xalq so'zi" gazetasi, 2017-yil, 21-aprel.

¹² <https://fayllar.org/ona-tili-fanidan-oquv-dasturi-1-2-4-sinf-uqtirish-xati.html>

¹³ A. G'ulomov, M.Qodirov, M.Ernazarova, A.Bobomurodova, N.Alavutdinova, V.Karimova. Ona tili o'qitish metodikasi. Toshkent -2012.144-bet

kerakli — o'rganilayotgan tovush ajratilib olinadi, tahlil qilinadi, o'rganiladigan harf bilan sintezlanadi, shu asosda harf va butun o'qish jarayoni o'zlashtiriladi.

Savodga o'rgatish davrida o'quvchilarga avval unli tovushni o'rgatishdan boshlanadi. Dastlab unli yozilishi talaffuziga mos keladigan so'zlar tanlanadi. Bolalarni yozuvga o'rgatishda so'z tarkibidagi harflarning to'g'ri, aniq yozilishi va qo'shilishiga daftarlarni ozoda tutishga bolalar e'tibori tortiladi. O'qituvchining savod o'rgatish davrdagi darslarni to'g'ri tashkil etishi, o'quvchilarning fonetik va grafik bilimlarni kelgusida puxta egallashlariga zamin yaratadi. O'qituvchining bu sohadagi yutuqlarilari uning dars o'tish usullari, mahorati, darsda qo'llaydigan didaktik materiallarga ko'p jihatdan bog'liqdir. Intefaol dars jarayonini tashkillashtirish, o'quvchilarning dars davomida faollashuviga, ularni darsni o'zlashtirish ko'rsatkichlarini o'sishiga sabab bo'ladi. O'qituvchi dars o'tish jarayonida o'quv materiallarining ma'lum bir qismi o'quvchilar tomonidan mustaqil o'rganiladi, so'ngra sinfda har tomonlama muhokama etiladi. Bu esa o'quvchilarning o'tilgan mavzuni puxta egallashlariga zamin yaratadi.

Inrefaol usullar xilma-hil bo'lib, qaysi metodni tanlash o'qituvchining o'tayotgan mavzusi, darsning maqsadi va vazifalariga bog'liq. Buning uchun o'qituvchi doimo yangiliklar izlanishi, har darsda yangi-yangi usullarni qo'llashi, o'z bilimini doimiy ravishda oshirib borishi lozim.

Savodga o'rgatish davrida o'quvchilar bilan didaktik o'yinlar o'tkazishga alohida e'tibor qaratish lozim. Xususan, "Ranglar so'zlaganda", "O'zingni yelpi", "Olma terish", "Kungaboqar", "Ko'zgu", "Super lotto", "Piramida", "Aksini toping", "Poyezd", "O'zbekiston mevalari", "Ot va uning bolasi toychoq", "Rolli o'yin", "Ekskursiya", "Chechanlik" kabi didaktik o'yinlar shular jumlasidandir. Darslikka jumboqli topshiriqlarning kiritilishi o'quvchilarda mustaqil fikrlashni rivojlantirishda, ularni topqirlikka va bilimdonlikka undashda katta ahamiyatga ega. Shuningdek, turmushda bola nutqida faol qo'llanadigan yoki ularga yaxshi tanish bo'lgan "ma", "ma-na", "nom", "ni-ma" (16-bet) kabi ba'zi so'zlarning darslikka kiritilishi ham, avvalo, alifbe davrining boshlang'ich bosqichida o'quvchilarda muayyan harf-tovushga oid bilimlarni mustahkamlashda, ularga tavsiya qilinayotgan o'quv materiallarining yetarli darajada bo'lishiga, ya'ni ko'proq so'z o'qish imkoniyatini hosil qilishga, qolaversa, ish-harakatni bildiruvchi so'zlar (fe'l)ga oid boshlang'ich amaliy bilimlarni vujudga keltirishga qaratilgan.. O'qituvchi darslik materiallari bilan cheklanib qolmay, ushbu so'zlar mazmunini to'liq izohlashda turli mazmunli rasmlardan ijodiy foydalanishi maqsad muvofiqdir.¹⁴

Quyida ana shu o'yinlardan namunalar keltiramiz:

"Sirli kataklarni to'ldir" o'yini. O'quvchilarga kataklarni to'ldirib, tovushdor so'zlar hosil qilish vazifa qilib topshiriladi. Masalan, "choy" so'zini

¹⁴Alifbe Metodik qo'llanma Rohatoy Safarova, Muhayyo Inoyatova, Mirhabib G'ulomov, Dadajon Sayfurov, Dilrabo Malikova. Respublika ta'lim markazi, 2021.

“loy” so’zigacha davom ettirish talab etiladi. O’quvchilar guruhlarga ajratilib galma –galdan so’zlarni davom ettirishadilar.

“Sirli kataklarni to’ldir” o’yini. O’quvchilarga kataklarni to’ldirib, tovushdor so’zlar hosil qilish vazifa qilib topshiriladi. Masalan, “choy” so’zini “loy” so’zigacha davom ettirish talab etiladi. O’quvchilar guruhlarga ajratilib galma –galdan so’zlarni davom ettirishadilar.

“Keyingi bo’g’inini top” o’yini. Berilgan bo’g’inlar ishtirokida so’z tuzish tushuntiriladi va qaysi o’quvchi ko’p so’z tuza olsa, o’yin g’olibi bo’ladi. Masalan, *bo, bu, ju, ni, lo, sa, mu....*

- 1) Bola, bobo, bozor, bodom;
- 2) Bo’yin, bo’ri, bo’liq, bo’zchi;
- 3) Jo’ja, jo’ra, jo’xori, jo’ra;
- 4) Nima, nizom, nigoh, nido, nihol;
- 5) Lola, loyiq, lochin, lobar;
- 6) Savob, sarob, saxovat, sadoqat, sahifa...¹⁵

“Fonetika” garchand tilning tovush tizimi bilan ish ko’rsa-da, ammo o’quvchilarning so’z boyligini oshirish, tez va to’g’ri o’qish malakalarini takomillashtirish, fikrni ifodalashda tovushlarning boy imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish, mant yaratishga o’rgatish diqqat markazida bo’lishi lozim.¹⁶

Didaktik o’yinlar nazariy amaliy, jismoniy, rolly, ishchanlik va boshqa yo’nalishdagi turlarga ajratiladi. Ular o’quvchilardagi tahlil qilish mantiqiy fikrlash, tadqiq qilish, hisoblash, o’lchash, yasash, sanash, kuzatish, solishtirish, xulosa chiqarish, mustaqil qaror qabul qilish, guruh yoki jamoa tarkibida ishlash, nutq o’stirish, til o’rganish, yangi bilimlar olish faoliyatini rivojlantiradi.

Shuni takidlab o’tish lozimki, ta’lim jarayonida uyushtiriladigan didaktik o’yinlar o’quvchilar tafakkurini rivojlantirishda asosiy vosita hisoblanadi. Unga dam olish yoki vaqt o’tkazish vositasi emas, balki ta’lim beruvchi faoliyati sifatida qarash lozim.

Xulosa o’rnida aytish mumkinki, boshlang’ich ta’limning 1-4 sinflari bola hayotida muhim davrni tashkil qilib, o’quvchilarning keyingi davrdagi o’qish jarayoniga bo’lgan tasavvurida eng ahamiyatli davrdir. Dars mashg’ulotlari vaqtida har bir o’qituvchi o’z o’quvchisini dars jarayonida faollashtira olsa, bolaning o’qish, o’zlashtirish, bilim, ko’nikma, malakalarini egallash darajasi yuqori ko’rsatkichlarni tashkil etadi.

Foydalangan adabiyotlar ro’yhati:

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¹⁵A. G’ulomov, M.Qodirov ,M.Ernazarova, A.Bobomurodova, N.Alavutdinova,V.Karimova. Ona tili o’qitish metodikasi. Toshkent -2012.144-bet

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AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARI VA DASTURIY VOSITALAR ASOSIDA MASHG'ULOTLARNI TASHKIL QILISH METODIKASI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ayirim fizikaviy masalalarni yichishda dasturlash tillaridan, jumladan C++ dasturlashtilidan foydalanishning amaliy mashg'ulotlar jarayonida qo'llanilgan ayirim usullari hamda DevC++ dasturlashtilidan grafiklar hosil qilishda foydalanish orqali fizikadan amaliy mashg'ulotlarni tashkil qilishning usullari keltirib o'tildi.

Kalit so'zlar: dastur, grafik, dastur kodi, didaktika, texnologiya, innovatsiya.

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METHODOLOGY OF ORGANIZATION OF LESSONS BASED ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND SOFTWARE

Annotation: This article discusses some of the programming languages used to solve some physical problems, including the C ++ programming language, and how to organize practical physics lessons using the DevC ++ programming language to create graphs.

Keywords: program, graphics, program code, didactics, technology, innovation.

Keyingi yillarda kompyuter texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq holda dars mashg'ulotlarni tashkil etishning yangi usullari shakllanmoqda. Ulardan, keng foydalanayotgan amaliy ishlardan biri maxsus dasturlar yordamida kuzatilishi qiyin bo'lgan fizik jarayonlarni animatsiyalar, virtual tajribalar va taqdimotlar vositasida ko'rgazmali tushuntirishdir. Jumladan, fizika fanining, ma'ruza laboratoriya va amaliy mashg'ulotlarida yangi zamonaviy texnologiyalar va asbob-uskunalar ya'ni, raqamli o'lchash asboblari, virtual laboratoriyalar, animatsiyalar, elektron darsliklar, hamda ular asosidagi

multimediya vositalardan foydalanish ta'lim sifatiga katta ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Fizika fanini o'qitishga kompyuter texnologiyalarini va dasturiy ta'minotlarni qo'llash va ular asosidagi amaliy mashg'ulotlarni tashkil qilish pedagogik va psixologik nuqtai nazardan ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Bundan tashqari "Fizika" va "Dasturlash" fanlari orasida o'zaro bog'liqlikni, ya'ni fanlararo integratsiyani ta'minlaydi.

Talim sifatini oshirishga qaratilgan so'ngi islohotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, sifatni oshiruvchi har qanday eng yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar, innovatsiyalar va fanlararo integratsiyalar zamonaviy ta'limda dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

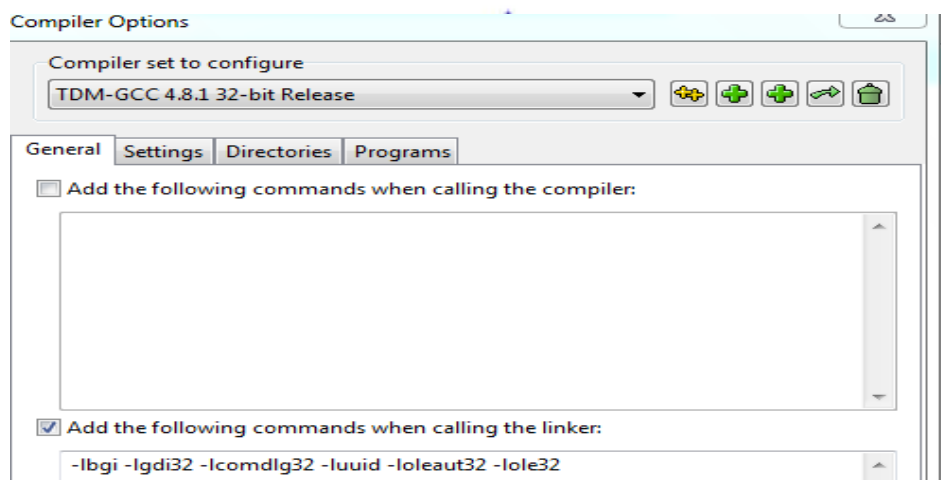
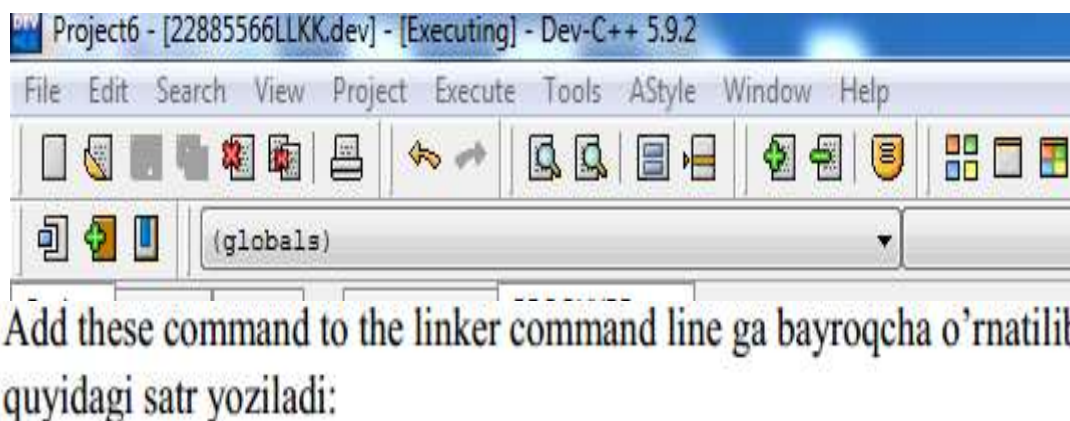
Zamonaviy ta'limda fanlarni o'qitishda ularning integratsiyasini ta'minlashga yetarli e'tibor berilmay kelmoqda. Oliy ta'lim o'quv rejalaridagi fizika, elektrotexnika, matematika, informatika va dasturlash kabi fanlar ham tizimli o'zaro bog'liqlikni ta'minlamagan holda o'qitilmoqda. Muammoni bartaraf etishga qaratilgan tadbirlar esa tegishli o'quv rejalarida ushbu fanlarni o'qitishning vaqt bo'yicha muvofiqlashtirilishi yoki fanlar mazmunini qisman uyg'unlashtirishga oid tadbirlar bilan cheklanmoqda. Uni tubdan hal qilish uchun esa, talabalar egallaydigan bilimlari yuqori sifat darajasini ta'minlovchi o'quv fanlari integratsiyasining zaruriy shart-sharoitlari, shakl, mazmun va vositalarini ishlab chiqish talab etilmoqda.

Zamonaviy didaktika o'quv fanlarini integratsiyalashga bir qancha yondashuvlarni taklif qiladi, biroq hali bu jarayonning umume'tirof etilgan mazmuni, shakl va vositalari yaratilgan emas.

Ushbu maqolada "dasturlash" va "fizika" fanlarining integratsiyasi sifatida ayirim fizikaviy masalalarni yichishda dasturlash tillaridan, jumladan C++ dan foydalanishning amaliy mashg'ulotlar jarayonida qo'llanilgan ayirim usullari hamda DevC++ dasturlashtilidan grafiklar hosil qilishda foydalanish usullari keltirib o'tildi.

DevC++ dasturlashtilidan grafiklar hosil qilishda foydalanish uchun avvalo dasturni grafik rejimda o'tkazish uchun sozlash lozim. Buning uchun DevC++4.9.9.2 versiyadan foydalanishkerakva sozlash quyidagichaketma-ketlikda amalga oshiriladi: [1]

1. **graphics.h** va **libbgi.h** fayllarini yuklab oling;
2. **graphics.h** faylini C:\Dev-Cpp\include\katologiga ko'chiring;
3. **libbgi.h** faylini C:\Dev-Cpp\include\katologiga ko'chiring;
4. Dev-C++ niishga tushirish va **Tools** bo'limidan **Compiler options** bo'liminitanlang;



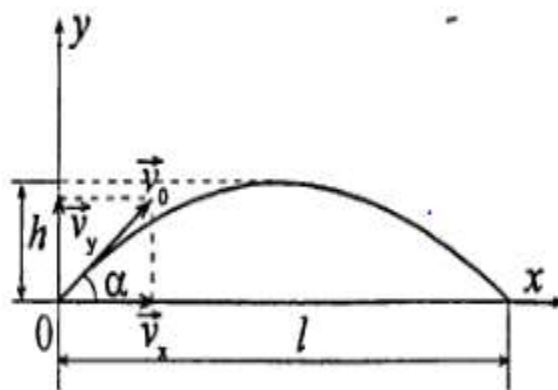
1-misol uchun masalaning qo'yilishi quyidagicha bo'lsin:

Koptok gorizontga nisbatan 40° burchak ostida 10 m/s tezlik bilan uloqtirildi. To'p qanday balandlikka ko'tariladi? U uloqtirilgan joydan qancha masofada yerga tushadi? U qancha vaqt harakatda bo'ladi? [3]

Yechish:

Yo'lning vertikal tashkil etuvchisi: $S_y = (v_0 \sin \alpha) * t - g * t^2 / 2$ - (1), tezlikning vertikal tashkil etuvchisi esa: $v_y = v_0 \sin \alpha - gt$ - (2) Yo'lning gorizontal tashkil etuvchisi: $S_x = (v_0 \cos \alpha) * t$ - (3). $t = t_1$ bo'lganda $S_y = h, v_y = 0$ tengliklar o'rinli. Ikkinchi tomondan, (2) dan quyidagiga ega bo'lamiz: $v_0 \sin \alpha = gt_1$ - (4). (1) dan $h = (v_0 \sin \alpha)t - gt^2 / 2$ - (5), (4) dan t_1 ni topamiz: $t_1 = v_0 \sin \alpha / g$, buni (5) ga qo'yamiz: $h = \frac{(v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha - g v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha)}{2g^2} = 5$ m; $t = 2t_1$, bo'lganda $S_x = l$, shunda to'liq uchish vaqti: $t = \frac{2v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} = 1,5$ s, (3) tenglamadan: $l = v_0 \cos \alpha = 10$ m.

Ushbu usulda olingan grafigi quyidagicha:

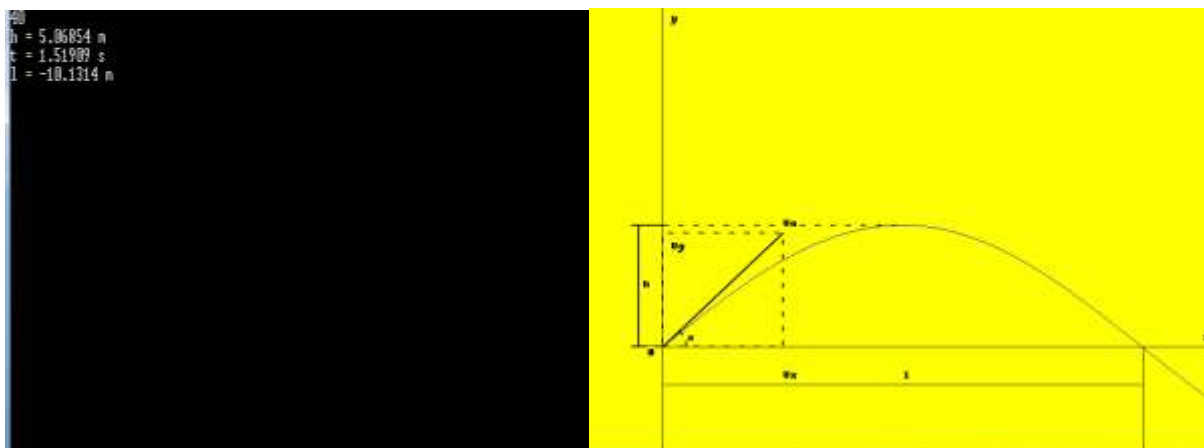


1-rasm. Analitik yichim

Endi ushbu masalani C++ da yichishning va grafigini tuzishning dastur kodini keltiramiz: [2]

<pre>#include <iostream> #include <graphics.h> #include <conio.h> #include <math.h> using namespace std; int main(){ float V0 = 10, h, t, g = 9.81, pi = 3.1415, l; float a = (2 * pi) / 9; a = a * 180 / pi; cout << a << endl; h = (V0 * V0 - pow(sin(a),2)) / (2 * g); t = (2 * V0 * sin(a)) / g; l = (V0 * cos(a)) * t; cout << "h = " << h << " m" << endl; cout << "t = " << t << " s" << endl; cout << "l = " << l << " m" << endl; initwindow(800, 600); setbkcolor(BLUE); cleardevice(); setcolor(0); line(100, 0, 100, 600); line(100, 450, 800, 450); line(100, 500, 700, 500); line(700, 450, 700, 600); setlinestyle(5, 0, 2); int x, y; float v0 = 800; g = 10, pi = 3.1415;</pre>	<pre>for(int i = 0; i < 800; i++){ x = 100 + i; y = 450 - (2 * v0 * sin((i / 3.32) * pi / 180))/ g; putpixel(x, y, 1); delay(10); } line(100, 450, 250, 300); line(100, 450, 250, 300); line(60, 290, 100, 290); line(60, 450, 100, 450); line(70, 290, 70, 450); setlinestyle(4, 59, 2); rectangle(100, 450, 250, 300); line(100, 290, 400, 290); outtextxy(75, 360, "h"); outtextxy(110, 10, "y"); outtextxy(775, 430, "x"); outtextxy(250, 280, "Vo"); outtextxy(110, 310, "Vy"); outtextxy(80, 450, "0"); outtextxy(130, 430, "a"); outtextxy(250, 480, "Vx"); outtextxy(400, 480, "l"); arc(100, 450, 0, 45, 30); getch(); closegraph(); }</pre>

Ushbu dasturni ishga tushirib quyidagi natijalarga ega bo'lamiz:



2-rasm. C++ dasturi orqali olingan natijalar

Ko'rinib turibdiki analitik usulda olingan yichimlardan hamda grafikdan C++ dasturi orqali olingan yichim va grafik diyarli farq qilmaydi.

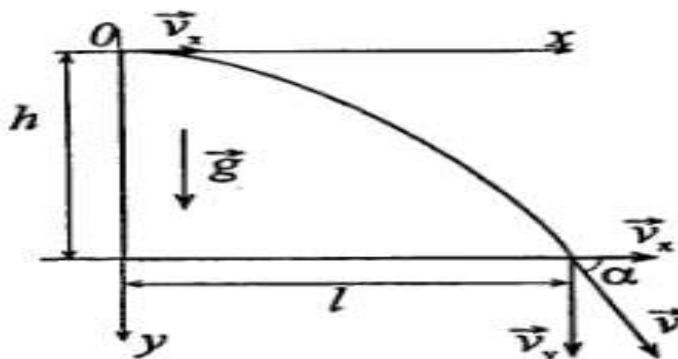
2-masala quyidagicha qo'yilgan bo'lsin:

Balandligi $h=25\text{m}$ bo'lgan minoradan $v_x = 15\text{ m/s}$ tezlikda gorizont ravishda tosh uloqtirildi. Bu tosh qancha vaqtgacha harakatda bo'ladi? Minora poydevoridan qancha masofada yerga tushadi? U qanday tezlik bilan tushadi? Yirga tushish nuqtasida gorizont bilan toshning trayektoriyasi qanday burchak xosil qiladi? [3]

Yechish:

Yo'lning vertical tashkil etuvchisi: $S_y = h = gt^2/2$ – (1), gorizont tashkil etuvchisi esa: $S_x = l = v_x t$ (2), (1) dan: $t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}} = 2,26\text{ s}$, (2) dan: $l = v_x t = 33,9$. Toshning tezligi: $= \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}$, Tezlikning vertical tashkil etuvchisi: $v_y = gt$. Bunga ko'ra $v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + (gt)^2}$ va quyidagi

grafikdan ko'rinadiki: $\cos\varphi = \frac{v_x}{\sqrt{v_x^2 + (gt)^2}} = 0,91$ $\varphi = 91^\circ$

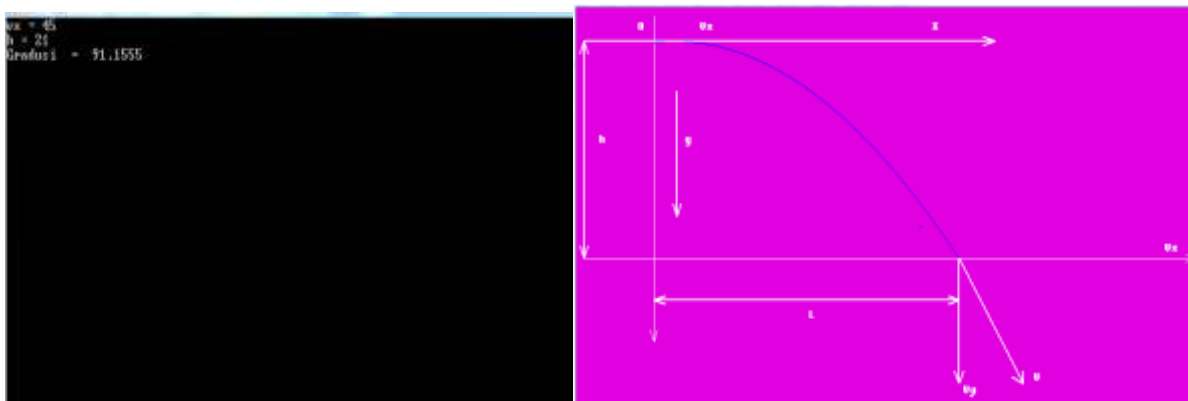


3-rasm. Analitik yichim

Endi ushbu masalani C++ da yichishning va grafigini tuzishning dastur kodini keltiramiz: [1]

<pre>#include<iostream> #include<graphics.h> #include<conio.h> #include<math.h> using namespace std; int main(){ float w, l, f, t, vx, h, g = 9.81, pi=3.1415; cout << "vx = "; cin>>vx; cout << "h = "; cin >> h; t=sqrt((2*h)/g); w=vx/sqrt(pow(vx,2)+g*g*t*t); f=w*100; cout <<"Gradusi = "<<f << endl; initwindow(850, 600); setbkcolor(BLUE); cleardevice(); setcolor(15); line(100, 10, 100, 400); line(10, 300, 800, 300); line(800,300,785,295); line(800,300,785,305); line(100,400,105,385); line(100,400,95,385); //line(100,480,600,480); //line(100,570,600,570); setcolor(RED); int x, y; g = 0.75; for(int t = 0; t < 395; t++){ setlinestyle(0,1,2); putpixel(x, y, 1); x = 100 + t; y = 42 - 0.1 * t + g * t * t / 390; putpixel(x, y, 2); delay(10); }</pre>	<pre>setcolor(15); line(10,40,540,40); line(10,40,10,300); line(10,40,5,55); line(10,40,15,55); line(10,300,5,285); line(10,300,15,285); line(540,40,525,35); line(540,40,525,45); line(100,350,494,350); line(100,350,115,345); line(100,350,115,355); line(130,100,130,250); line(130,250,135,235); line(130,250,125,235); line(494,350,480,345); line(494,350,480,355); line(494,300,577,450); line(577,450,562,442); line(577,450,577,435); line(494,450,494,300); line(494,450,500,435); line(494,450,488,435); outtextxy(140,150,"g"); outtextxy(490,450," Vy "); outtextxy(590,435,"V"); outtextxy(20,150," h "); outtextxy(150,15," Vx "); outtextxy(450,15," X "); outtextxy(750,280," Vx "); outtextxy(70,15," O "); outtextxy(300,360,"L"); getch(); closegraph(); return 0; }</pre>

Ushbu dasturni ishga tushirib quyidagi natijalarga ega bo'lamiz:



4-rasm. C++ dasturi orqali olingan natijalar

Bu erda ham ko'rinib turibdiki analitik usulda olingan yichimlardan hamda grafikdan C++ dasturi orqali olingan yichim va grafik diyarli farq qilmaydi.

O'rnida: fizikadan mashg'ulotlar jarayoniga dasturiy vositalarni qo'llash nafaqat fanlararo integratsiyani ta'minlaydi, balki talabalarda bu ikki fanga bo'lgan qiziqishni, ijodiy va ilmiy faolligini oshirish uchun ham xizmat qiladi va bu ta'lim metodi ta'lim sifatiga ulkan ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

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KREATIV YONDASHUV ASOSIDA MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLLARDA ESTETIK TAFAKKURNI RIVOJLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya: Bolada kreativlik sifatlarini rivojlantirish jarayonining umumiy mohiyatini to'laonli anglash uchun dastlab "kreativlik" tushunchasining ma'nosini tushunib olish lozimdir. Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha yosh davridagi bolalarning estetik tafakkurini rivojlantirishda kreativ yondashuv haqida so'z yuritiladi. Shuningdek mustaqil fikrlashga o'rgatish muhokama qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: kreativ, bola, tafakkur, maktabgacha ta'lim tashkiloti, ijodiy, estetika, mashg'ulot.

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DEVELOPING AESTHETIC THINKING IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN ON THE BASIS OF A CREATIVE APPROACH

Abstract: In order to fully understand the general essence of the process of developing the qualities of creativity in a child, you must first understand the meaning of the concept of "creativity". This article discusses a creative approach to the development of aesthetic thinking of preschoolers. The teaching of independent thinking was also discussed.

Key words: creativity, child, thinking, preschooler, creativity, aesthetics, learning.

Kreativlik so'zi lotincha so'zdan olingan bo'lib, "yaratish" degan ma'noni anglatadi. Kreativlik bu o'z qiymatiga ega original g'oyalar majmuidir.

Kreativlik shaxs tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan amaliy harakat bo'lib, u o'zida muayyan yangiliklarni aks ettirishi va ma'lum amaliy qiymatga ega bo'lishi lozim. Kreativ pedagogika muammolari yaxlit pedagogik nazariya va boshqa ijtimoiy fanlar tizimida: pedagogika tarixi va ta'lim falsafasi, umumiy va kasbiy pedagogika va psixologiya, o'qitish va tarbiyalash usullari va texnologiyalari, kasbiy etika va boshqalarda ko'rib chiqiladi.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda kreativ tafakkurni rivojlantirishning muammosi ko'pgina pedagog va tadqiqotchilarni qiziqtirgan muammo sifatida uzoq yillardan buyon o'rganilib kelinmoqda. Emebaylning fikricha kreativlik

muayyan soha bo'yicha o'zlashtirilgan puxta bilimlar bilan birga yuqori darajada noodatiy ko'nikmalarga ham ega bo'lish demakdir. G'arb kishilari uchun kreativlik, umuman olganda, yangilik sanaladi. Ular kreativlik negiizda noan'anaviylik, qiziquvchanlik, tasavvur, hazil – mutoyiba tuyg'usi va erkinlik mavjud bo'lishiga e'tiborni qaratadilar. Sharqliklar esa, aksincha, kreativlikni ezgulikning qayta tug'ilish jarayoni, deb tushunadilar. Garchi g'arblik va sharqliklarning kreativlik borsidagi qarashlari turlicha bo'lsa-da, biroq, har ikki madaniyat vakillari ham mazkur sifat va unga egalikni yuqori baholaydilar.

Boshqa ko'pgina, sifatlar (fazilat) singari kreativlik ham birdaniga shakllanmaydi. Kreativlik muayyan bosqichlarda izchil shakllantirib va rivojlantirib boradi. Bolaning kreativligi uning tafakkurida, muloqotida, his-tuyg'ularida, muayyan faoliyat turlarida namoyon bo'ladi.

Maktabgacha yosh davri ijodiy faol shaxsni shakllanishi uchun eng samarali davri, chunki aynan manashu davrda psixik jarayonlar progressive o'zgarishlar kechadi va shaxsiy fazilatlar tezkor rivojlanadi. Maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarida ijodni rivojlantirish bolalarning turli faoliyatlari orqali, masalan, kommunikativ, amaliy o'yinlar yordamida amalga oshadi.

Estetika (yunoncha aisthetikos - hissiy idrok, sezgi) – 1) voqyelikni hissiy ta'sirchan, emotsional o'zlashtirish; 2) estetik faoliyat qonuniyatlari to'g'risidagi fan, nafosatshunoslik. Estetikaga oid dastlabki ta'limotlar miloddan avvalgi 2-3 ming yil muqaddam Qadimgi Misr, Hindiston, Xitoyda vujudga kelib, Qadimgi Yunonistonda Aflotun, Arastu, rimlik Lukretsiy, Goratsiy singari mutafakkirlarning asarlarida har tomonlama rivojlandi. O'rta asrlarda Yaqin Sharq va Markaziy Osiyoda ham o'ziga xos estetik g'oyalar vujudga keldi. Nizomiy, Sa'diy, Yusuf Xos Hojib, Navoiy, Behzod kabi san'atkorlar ijodida go'zallik va ezgulikning uyg'unligini tarannum etuvchi estetik tasavvurlar tarkib topdi.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda kreativ yondashuv asosida estetik tafakkurni shakllantirishning ko'pgina usullari mavjud. Bunda mashg'ulot jarayonida turli o'yinlardan foydalaniladi. Mashg'ulotni samarali o'tkazish o'z navbatida tarbiyachi pedagogga bog'liqdir. Mashg'ulotlarda "kreativlik yo'l xaritasi"ga ko'ra quyidagi 4 ta yo'nalish bo'yicha harakatlanadi va ulardagi harakatlar pedagoglarning kreativligini ifodalovchi belgilar sanaladi:

1. Ijodiy fikrlash ko'nikmalarini namoyon etish;
2. Mashg'ulotlarni qiziqish bilan o'zlashtirishga rag'batlantiruvchi strategiyalardan foydalana olish;
3. Innovatsion yondashuv va pedagog masalalarining yechimini topishga kreativ yondashish;
4. Kutiladigan natija.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda ijodkorlikni rivojlantirishda rasm chizish, loyihalash, modellash, shuningdek, bolalar faoliyatining o'yin, dramatizatsiya kabi turlaridan muvaffaqiyatli foydalanish mumkin.

Shunday qilib, kreativ fikrlashni shakllantirishda quyidagi aniq vazifalarni hal qilish kerak:

1. Bolalarning estetik va hissiy tajribasini boyitish, ularning atrofdagi voqelik haqidagi g'oyalari hajmini oshirish, ufqlarini kengaytirish.

2. Bolalar nutqini, majoziy iboralarni rivojlantirish, so'z boyligini boyitish.

3. Bolalarda qayta loyihalash, tajriba elementlarini birlashtirish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish.

Bolalarda "inklyuziya" asosid rekonstruksiya qilish kabi operatsiyani shakllantirishga alohida e'tibor beriladi, bu turli xil tasvirlarni yaratish uchun bir xil elementdan foydalanishga imkon beradi.

4. Rivojlanayotgan muhitni ma'lum bir tarzda jihozlash. Tasavvurning kombinatsion mexanizmlarini shakllantirish uchun sharoit yaratish lozimdir.

Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda ijodkorlikni rivojlantirish jarayonida qo'yilgan vazifalarni hal qilishda biz turli usullardan foydalandik va turli dasturlarni sinab ko'rdik. Bizning maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotimizda o'quv jarayonida hissiy jihatdan boy muhit yaratiladi, o'qituvchilar darslar va boshqa ta'lim shakllari mazmunini ertak va o'yin syujetlari va qahramonlari bilan to'ldiradi, o'zlarining improvizatsiyalari, frontal shakllari kichik guruh va individual bilan birlashtiriladi. Bolalar bilan ishlash shakllari. Bu bizga bolalar ijodiyotini rivojlantirish muammolarini hal qilish imkonini beradi.

Bolalarga og'zaki ko'rsatmalarga muvofiq alohida elementlardan ma'lum raqamlarni birlashtirish taklif etiladi, ya'ni. etishmayotgan namuna. Bola kelajakdagi ob'ektni tasavvur qilishi, uni tahlil qilish, mavjud tafsilotlar to'plami bilan solishtirish va qaysi detal yaratilgan ob'ektning alohida qismlarini almashtirishi mumkinligini aniqlashi kerak. Shundan keyingina u elementlarni to'liq ob'ekt tasviriga sintez qilishni boshlashi mumkin. Bunday vazifalar bolalarda nafaqat fazoviy tasvirlar bilan erkin harakat qilish qobiliyatini shakllantiradi, balki tasavvurni rivojlantirish uchun katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan harakatning oraliq va yakuniy natijalarini majoziy kutish (oldindan ko'rish) ga yordam beradi.

Keyingi mashg'ulotlarda bolalarga berilgan geometrik shakllardan o'zlari xohlagan narsalarni yasash taklif etiladi. Ular nafaqat o'zlariga oldingi sinflardan yaxshi ma'lum bo'lgan narsalarni, balki haqiqiy va fantastik narsalarni ham chizishadi. Shunday qilib, maxsus ta'lim jarayonida barcha bolalar ijodiy konstruktiv muammolarni hal qilishning umumiy tamoyillarini shakllantiradilar, kreativ fikrlash qobiliyatlarini shakllantirishdan iborat bo'lgan tushunchadir.

Xulosa o'rnida shuni ta'kidlab o'tish joizki, kreativlikni faollashtirish usullaridan foydalangan holda tashkillashtirilgan ijodiy o'yin vazifalari, hayotiy vaziyatlar kreativ o'yin va mashg'ulotlardan foydalanish maktabgacha yosh davridagi bolalarda kreativ yondashuv asosida estetik tarbiyani shakllantirishda katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Kreativ tafakkurga ega bo'lgan bola mashg'ulotlarni

tez o'zlashtirish, berilgan har bir ta'limiy va tarbiyaviy ta'limotlarni tezda ilg'ab oladilar va hayotga tatbiq etish xususiyatiga ega bo'ladilar. Maktabgacha yoshdanoq kreativ fikrlay oladigan estetik tafakkurga ega bo'lgan bolalar kelajakda buyuk inson bo'lib, yetishadilar va o'z navbatida kelajakda vatani ravnaqiga o'z hissalarini qo'shadilar. Shunday qilib, maxsus ta'lim jarayonida barcha bolalar kreativ va ijodiy konstruktiv muammolarni hal qilishning umumiy tamoyillarini shakllantiradilar.

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THE ROLE OF PHYSICS CLUBS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CREATIVITY

Annotation: in the circles of Physics, creative abilities are formed in them by giving assignments of a creative character to students, and the confidence of the physical laws in the technique, production, application in life is aroused.

Keywords: pendulum, vibration period, technique, creativity, free fall acceleration, measuring tap.

Introduction: Science begins with measurement. That is, students' interest in science is enhanced when they try to figure out how to apply the laws of physics to life, technology, and production. The level of mastery will increase.

Main part: It is known that different forms of teaching can be used to teach students physical concepts: lessons, excursions, practical work and laboratory classes, independent research activities of students, preparation of abstracts, etc. [1-5]. However, the use of circles is often the best way to study physics. The clubs proved to be purposeful by encouraging students to think creatively in introducing them to physical concepts [2].

Teaching physics in a circle means teaching the structure of the universe, introducing its constituents, and explaining the essence of the physical processes that take place in nature. Practical lessons are very important in teaching physics in clubs [2]. Practical training is mainly in the form of problem solving, laboratory work and seminars. Problem-solving is an integral part of the process of teaching physics, in which theoretical knowledge is strengthened, physical concepts are formed, physical ideas are developed, skills and abilities to apply the acquired knowledge in practice are formed, developed and improved. Providing new information by solving problems in physics, creating problem situations and posing problems to students, developing the formed practical skills and abilities, testing the strength and breadth of students' knowledge, consolidating, generalizing and repeating theoretical material, introducing students to technical achievements, can develop creative skills [3-5].

Leading in the development of Science and technology is experimental science in terms of fundamental science, physics is the radical content, solving mainly issues in practical training. In this science, theoretical concepts, legalities will have their own experimental basis and practical proof. Therefore, the

organization and conduct of demonstration experiments, practical work, which is an integral and complementary part of lecture classes, is of great importance in teaching physics. Physical experience in circles-practical training plays an important role in the formation of the scientific worldview of students.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the lesson, the teacher should be able to better understand his science, the methodology of teaching it, the various form of teaching knowledge to the students, to connect it directly with life, science with technical progress.

One of the types of independent work that is organized outside the audience is the training of the circle.

The circle helps to form an active creative personality, creating opportunities for a variety of districts, interesting independent work. In addition to industrially produced tools and equipment for practical work in the clubs, the use of simple, inexpensive, labor-intensive, artificial teaching and learning tools gives good results. The work of the circle allows you to apply the theoretical knowledge gained in physics classes in practice, for example, in the construction of instruments and models. Tool-making develops students' design skills, their ability to make a variety of devices with their own hands, which is very important for a deeper understanding of physics.

For this reason, this article presents one of the practical tasks that students in physics clubs can do with their own hands and get experimental results. The name of this creative assignment [1]:

Find the surface of the room using a mathematical pendulum

The processes that are distinguished by its reproducibility at this or that level are called oscillations. Depending on the physical nature of the repetitive process, vibrations are divided into: mechanical, electromagnetic, electromechanical, etc. Fluctuations are common in nature and technique.

We can give examples of pendulums for mechanical vibrations. Mathematical pendulum is said to system that thin elongated weightless weight dropped to a point (Figure 1).

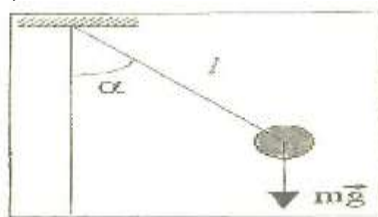


Figure 1.

The surface of a room is found by multiplying the width and height of the room by a mathematical pendulum (Figure 1).

The surface of a room is found by multiplying the width and height of the room by a mathematical pendulum (Figure 1).

The period of oscillation of a mathematical pendulum

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}(1)$$

is found by the formula where l is the length of the mathematical pendulum (m), $g = 9,81 \frac{m}{s^2}$ - free fall acceleration, T – period of oscillations of a mathematical pendulum (s). From this the mathematical pendulum length is found by the formula $l = \frac{T^2 g}{4\pi^2}$ (2)

If we take an L -length thread, the length of which is equal to the length of the room, then we take it closer to 1 m n – fold and hang a load (for example plasticine) on the thread, measure the generated mathematical pendulum t vibration period, then we find the length of the room l from the formula:

$$l = \frac{n g T^2}{4\pi^2}(3)$$

The width of the room is determined in the same way. Then multiply the length and width to find the surface of the room [1-2].

Tools and equipment: clutch and clamp tripod, stopwatch, load (plasticine), thread.

Objective: To learn how to find the surface of a room using the laws of vibration

Order of performance of work

1. Cut the string to the length of the room.
2. Fold the cut piece of yarn n times to form a yarn about 1-1.5 m long.
3. Hang plasticine on the string and make a mathematical pendulum.
4. Turn the pendulum out of equilibrium and calculate the time it takes for the pendulum to oscillate completely tone (for example, $N = 20$).

$T = \frac{t}{N}$ find the period of oscillation of the pendulum using the formula.

6. (3) – Using the formula, calculate the length of the room l

7. Calculate the width of the room in the same way.

8. Calculate the measurement errors and draw conclusions.

9. Draw a table as shown below to record the measurement results.

Measurable size	n	N	$t(c)$	$T(c)$	$l(m)$	$S(m^2)$
Room length						
Room width						

Additional task. Find the surface of the room with the help of a measuring tape and compare it with the results obtained. Based on this experience can also determine the surface of the rooms.

Conclusion: to give similar creative assignments in circles, its performance will help to increase the work of mugs, the content of Independent Education, which is an integral part of pedagogical technology, improve their effectiveness..

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THE BEST STRATEGIES FOR TEACHING GRAMMAR TO ELEMENTARY STUDENTS

Annotation: English occupies an important place in the world today. It seems obvious that it is impossible to teach all the knowledge, skills, methods, techniques, which are of potential use to teachers. It seems advisable to teach the teachers and caregivers in such a way as to strengthen their dispositions go on learning, to be resourceful and to be inventive. Teaching language is hard work. Learning the rules of punctuation and structure can be less appealing to kids than the more obviously creative and fun aspects of writing.

Key words: grammar, visual aids, elementary students, grammar lessons, educational videos, parts of speech, skills, methods, techniques, especially important, graphic organizers.

Teaching learning materials should be more in quantity and variation. Audiovisual electronic gadgets, computers, internet should be among them. Students should be motivated. Different ways of teaching may attract them as it gives them a taste of variety. Without the skill of grammar, there can be no language learning and sense no communication – surely the most important interaction human beings are involved in.

That's why the best strategies for teaching grammar in elementary groups all focus on the same things: piquing your students' curiosity and bringing language to life in creative, engaging ways. The following strategies are sure to give your grammar lessons that extra edge they need to be truly effective and enjoyable.

- **Get Visual.** We have to admit that sometimes, words just aren't enough. A picture, after all, is worth a thousand. Sometimes visual aids are necessary for helping your elementary students grasp something as conceptual as grammar in concrete terms. Educational videos can be a great way to grab younger students' attention and help them see how different parts of speech and rules of punctuation work together to create meaningful sentences. Graphic organizers can help students understand how different words are classified, as well as keeping them on task and on topic when formulating sentences and paragraphs of their own. Posters and other classroom decorations, whether bought at an educational goods store or hand-drawn by your students, help remind them of basic rules and provide a quick and easy guide to refer to when practicing writing. For a more in-depth visual lesson in grammar, have your students form groups and assign each group a different part of speech.

Ask each group to then generate a list of words that fall under their assigned category. After checking their lists for accuracy, ask each student to choose one word on their group's list. Have them draw an illustration of that word first, then define and describe it or, for more advanced writers, write a story using it. Finally, publish their art and writing in a class book that clearly illustrates the different parts of speech.

- **Get Playful.** Grammar is surprisingly easy to turn into a game – and doing so makes it so much simpler to both teach and learn! To interest your elementary students in the next grammar lesson, try one of the following: Grammatical Go Fish. Go Fish vocabulary cards are widely available, but it's also a breeze to have your students make their own using index cards and markers. Instead of asking for threes or aces, they'll be fishing for parts of speech. Fill-in-the-Blanks. Create your own word game by asking your students to create framed sentences with only certain types of words were missing – adjectives, or perhaps adverbs ending in "ly". Ask them to create a list on a separate piece of paper of just the types of words needed to fill in the blanks. Have them partner up and swap lists, filling in the blanks without seeing the original framed sentences.

Finally, ask them to swap back and fill in the blanks with their partner's words. Be sure to have them read these aloud at the end. Pin the Punctuation on the Sentence. Create or buy a few oversized punctuation marks and write a sentence on the board at the front of the classroom. Have your students draw the marks blindly from a hat or bag and see if they can pin it to the board in a spot that makes grammatical sense.

Of all of these word games, the one which lends itself most readily to a more involved project is the fill-in-the-blanks game. Before beginning, choose an important theme or subject for all of their framed sentences or paragraphs to adhere to.

Once your students have completed a first draft, have them edit and revise their work as needed to ensure that everything makes sense, both logically and grammatically. Then, ask them to draw illustrations to accompany their writing. Finally, be sure to publish their work in a professionally printed and bound classbook.

- **Get Creative.** Working with examples is especially important when it comes to teaching grammar in elementary school. Seeing the rules of writing in action helps illustrate the purpose and importance of those rules.

However, as tempting as it is to simply use cut-and-dried examples straight from a textbook or other basic resource, a far more engaging lesson plan will involve thinking a bit farther outside the box. Try asking your students to bring in their favorite books to use as reference material. Ask them to copy a sentence, a paragraph or even a page from the book and identify different grammatical elements and how they affect the meaning of the text. Reading something they enjoy will motivate your students both to pay more attention and

dig a little deeper when completing the assignment. Alternatively, you can hand-pick a few clips from popular age-appropriate movies or TV shows to use as examples. Transcribing the dialogue might be a bit difficult for your students, so you can use these clips in other ways – for instance, asking your students to raise their hands whenever someone uses a pronoun, or pausing after each sentence to ask what sort of punctuation mark should go at the end of it. To practice what they've learned in real-time, try having your students write a page-long short story. After completing the first draft, ask them to proofread each other's work and revise it accordingly, making sure to check for grammar and punctuation. Grammar lessons are always better in context!

After having your students write and revise a short story, you can take the lesson one step further by asking them to work together to create a collection of stories. Once their stories are complete, ask them to illustrate each other's work.

Last but not least, publish their stories in a beautiful class book they'll be proud to show off to their friends and family. By using visual aids, educational games and a little creative thinking, you can rest easy knowing your kids learning something – and liking it. Plus, if you choose to publish their writing in a real book, you'll be able to demonstrate to them not only the importance of grammar, but the impact of thoroughly understanding the rules of language and applying them effectively to get their own original thoughts and ideas out in the world. Even though grammar may not be a favorite subject to teach, there's one argument that cannot be refuted: grammar is a key skill to learn when it comes to writing, reading, and speaking well.

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ASSESSMENT OF THE ROUGHNESS OF ROAD PAVEMENTS

Annotation: This article examines the various factors that affect the roughness of the highway, develops measures to counteract them, and develops recommendations for increasing the service life of the highway.

Keywords: highway, roughness, paving, coating surface.

We know that one of the most important indicators of the transport and operational condition of roads is the roughness of the pavement. The roughness of the road surface has a significant impact not only on traffic comfort, traffic safety, speed, but also on transportation costs, ie fuel consumption, transportation costs and service life of roads and vehicles.

Typically, coating irregularities occur as a result of defects during construction, deformations and distortions during operation. The longitudinal roughness of the surface of urban roads differs from the profile of the surface of paved roads outside the city due to the following factors: requires them to be compatible with existing facilities (intersections, barriers). In addition, the inability to ensure uniformity of velocity during the measurement of roughness affected the assessment of coating roughness [1].

When measuring coating smoothness using modern devices and analyzing the measured data, it is important to understand that roughness is expressed through frequencies. In addition, the frequency of the coating surface profile is a major factor in the fatigue of car parts, modeling and analysis of suspension parts.

In the literature on car dynamics, the oscillation frequency of the suspension is taken as a unit (cycle / second) or (Gers). In the literature related to the study of the effect of the pavement surface profile on the vehicle reaction in the illumination of a wide range of frequencies of the pavement surface profile, the unit of wave number (stikl / meter) has generally been adopted. [2]

Measurement of the roughness of the road surface is carried out in accordance with the requirements of GOST 30412-96 [1]. In this case, the factors influencing the assessment of fluency are not sufficiently taken into account. Factors that directly affect the roughness of city street and road

pavement include pipe caps, railroad tracks, pedestrian crossings, traffic lights, speed limits, and more. At the same time, the sudden negative impact on the roughness of the pavement by elements that do not provide roughness in the pavement of a car moving on a smooth road is calculated and reflected in the graphic form in our research work. The requirements of Table 1 below were used to analyze the results obtained from the device Roughometer III [3] and to assess the roughness [4]. There are a number of methods for assessing the roughness of the coating and a set of measuring devices for use. We measured the roughness of the city streets and roads on the highway "Kichik halqa yo'li 4R21" in Tashkent with the help of Rafometer III.

The control functions of the Rafometer III device are ESC - return to the main menu, YES - selection of numbers and menu data received during the count, Start / Stop - start and stop data collection, and Scroll A & B - queries performed through the menu. The Rafometer III consists of components such as an accelerometer, a GPS, a distance measuring device, and a power cable. [5]

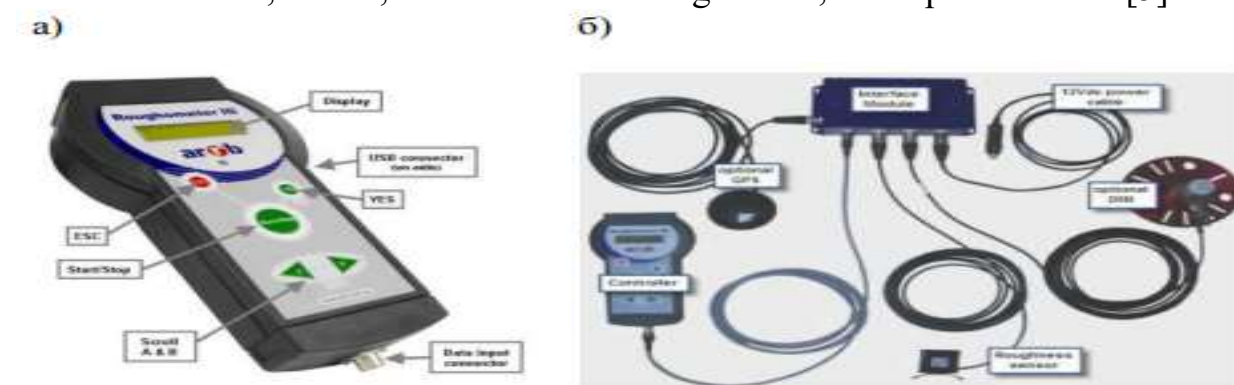


Figure 1. The control functions and control circuit of the device "Rafometer III" are given. In this case: a) functions, b) control scheme.

Kichik halqa yo'li route. Straight direction

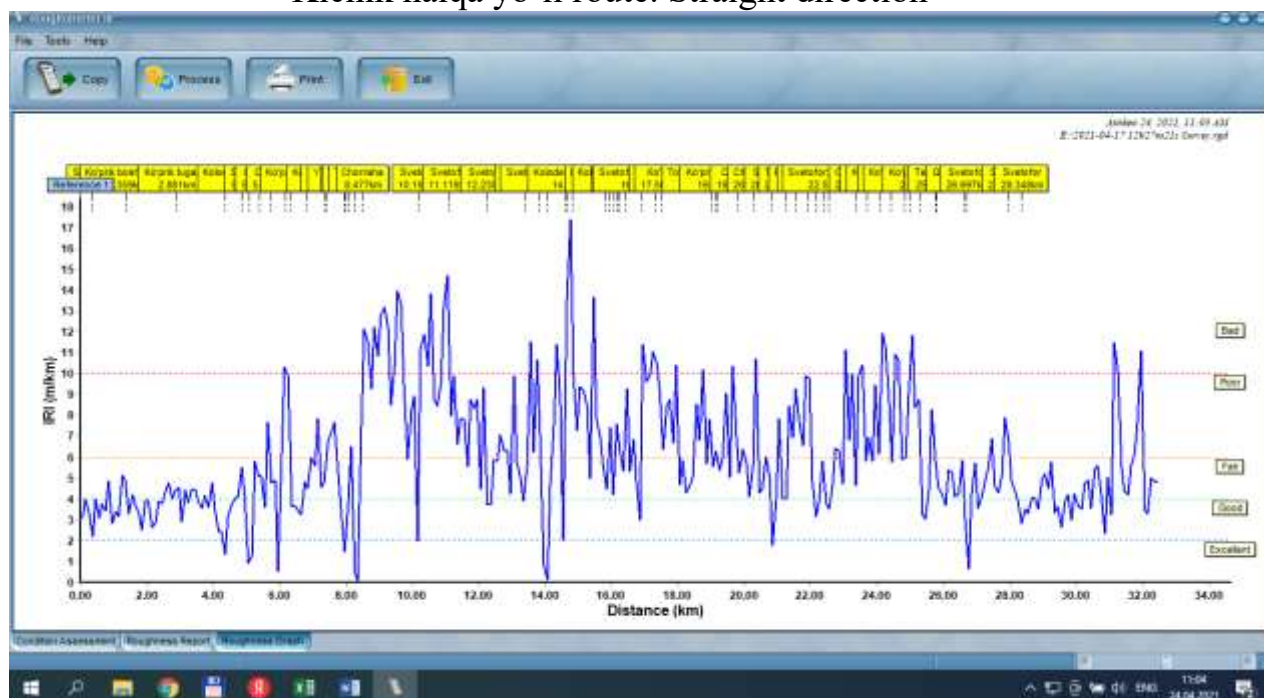


Figure 2. Numbers obtained on the highway "Kichik halqa yo'li 4R21" with the help of the device Rafometer III Graphical view of the roughness of the road surface.

Kichik halqa yo'li. Back direction

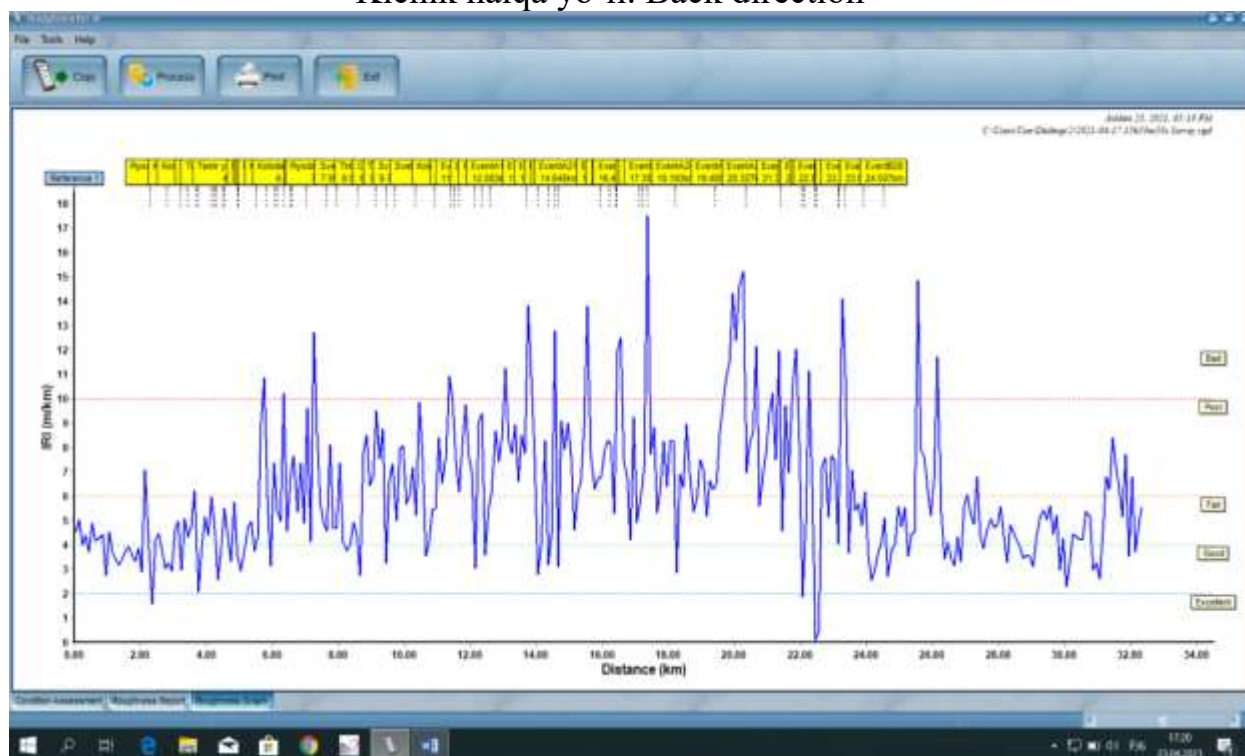


Figure 3. Numbers obtained on the highway "Kichik halqa yo'li 4R21" with the help of the device Rafometer III Graphical view of the level of pavement of the highway.

We can also see from the graph below that the roughness condition of the road surface lies in the 4 [m/km] to 6 [m/km] section of the chart. Even some plots are in the 6 [m/km] to 10 [m/km] section. This led to the conclusion that the roughness of the road surface was unsatisfactory. The average value of the results obtained was 6.1 [m/km]. However, in order to assess the condition of this highway as “good”, our schedule had to be between 2 [m/km] and 4 [m/km].

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SURONDARYO VILOYATI YER RESURLARIDAN QISHLOQ XO'JALIGI SOHASIDA FOYDALANISH MASALALARI

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada O'zbekiston respublikasi yer resurslari, hususan Surxondaryo viloyatining yer resurslari haqida so'z boradi. Yer resurslarida foydalanishning bugungi kundagi hholati, yerlarga agrotexnik ishlov berishda e'tibor qaratilishi lozim bo'lgan jihatlar yoritilgan. Shuningdek qishloq xo'jaligi maqsadlarida foydalaniluvchi yerlar tumanlar kesimida sarhisob qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: yer, resurs, O'zbekiston, agrotexnologiya, tumanlar, Surxondaryo, oziq-ovqat, dehqonchilik.

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ISSUES OF THE USE OF LAND RESOURCES IN AGRICULTURE IN THE SURANDARYA REGION

Annotation: This article discusses the land resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular the Surkhandarya region. The current state of land use, aspects of agrotechnical tillage should be taken into account. Agricultural land is also summarized by district.

Key words: land, resource, Uzbekistan, agricultural technology, regions, Surkhandarya region, food, agriculture.

Yer insoniyatning omon qolishi va farovonligi uchun ham, barcha quruqlikdagi ekotizimlarni saqlash uchun ham muhim tabiiy resursdir. Ming yillar davomida odamlar yer resurslaridan o'z maqsadlari yo'lida tartibsiz foydalanib keldilar va yer resurslari bo'yicha yetarlicha tajribaga ega bo'ldilar. Ushbu resurslarning chegaralari cheklangan lekin insonlarning ushbu resursga bo'lgan talablari ortib bormoqda.

Yer resurslariga bo'lgan talabning oshib borishi, oziq-ovqat ekinlarni va yer resurslarining sifat va miqdorining pasayishiga olib kelmoqda.

Xalqaro oziq-ovqat tashkiloti(FAO) ma'lumotiga ko'ra hozirgi kunda yer resurslari biz uchun quydagi vazifalarni bajarmoqda;

- ✓ jamiyat uchun boylik do'koni
- ✓ inson foydalanishi uchun oziq-ovqat, tola, yoqilg'i yoki boshqa ishlab chiqarish manbai
- ✓ o'simliklar, hayvonlar va mikroorganizmlarni biologik yashash joylari bilan ta'minlash
- ✓ global energiya balansi
- ✓ yer usti suvlari va yer osti suvlarini saqlash va oqimini tartibga solish
- ✓ inson foydalanishi uchun minerallar va xom ashyo ombori
- ✓ kimyoviy ifloslantiruvchi moddalar uchun bufer, filtr yoki modifikator
- ✓ aholi punktlari, sanoat va dam olish uchun tabiiy makon bilan ta'minlash
- ✓ tarixiy yoki tarixiy yozuvlardan dalillarni saqlash va himoya qilish (toshqotganliklar, o'tmishdagi iqlim dalillari, arxeologik qoldiqlar va boshqalar.)
- ✓ hayvonlar, o'simliklar va odamlarning bir hudud bilan boshqasi o'rtasida harakatlanishiga imkon berish yoki to'sqinlik qilish

Yer yuzida inson paydo bo'libdiki yer resursidan, u bizga inom etgan tabiiy homashyodan tinimsiz ravishda foydalanib kelmoqda. Lekin bu foydalanish meyordan ortib ketmoqda. Hozirgi kunda dunyo bo'yicha haydaladigan yerlarning 16% keskin tanazzulga uchragan va ushbu holatning asosiy sababi aholi soning ortishi hamda yer resurslariga bo'lgan ta'labning ortib borishidir (FAO).

Surxondaryo viloyati mamlakatimizning janubiy qismida joylashgan bo'lib maydoni 20.1 ming km² ni(2009911 gektar), aholisi 2681 ming kishini tashkil etadi. Viloyat mamlakatimizda iqtisodiyotida qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari yetishtirish va ularni qayta ishlash sanoat tarmoqlarida yuqori o'rinlarni egallaydi.

Viloyatning jami yer maydoni 2 009 911 gektarni tashkil etadi. Qishloq xo'jalik ekin yer maydonlari 278 124 gektarni bo'lib, shundan sug'oriladigan yerlar 238632 gektar, lalmi yerlar 39 492 gektar, holati yomon yerlar 19744 gektarni tashkil etadi (1-jadval) [1].

(1-jadval)

**Surxondaryo viloyati tumanlari bo'yicha qishloq xo'jaligi yerlarining
taqsimlanishi
(01.01.2021 y)**

T/r	Tuman nomi	Umumiy maydon	Ekin yerlar			
			Jami	Shu jumladan		Holati yomon yerlar
				suvli	lalmi	
1	Angor	38731	15535	15535		1806
2	Bandixon	68424	13373	13318	55	1653
3	Boysun	325307	20648	1982	18666	262
4	Denov	81933	24324	21738	2856	983
5	Jarqo'rg'on	116198	19700	19700		3268
6	Qiziriq	38788	24078	24078		1038
7	Qumqo'rg'on	213752	18826	18784	42	1099
8	Muzrabot	73923	33321	33321		1197
9	Oltinsoy	56832	12593	9825	2768	655
10	Sariosiyo	384638	12721	8935	3786	35
11	Termiz tumani	83444	11930	11930		2520
12	Uzun	163165	15094	10808	4286	874
13	Sherabot	272785	40375	33464	6911	3769
14	Sho'rehi	86202	15331	15209	122	585
15	Termiz shahri	4274	365	365		
16	Denov shahri	1515				
Jami		2 009 911	278124	238632	39492	19744

(Surxondaryo viloyat yer geokadastr borqarmasi 2021-yil 1-yanvar holati)

Quyidagi raqamlardan bilish mumkinki bizning viloyatimiz oziq-ovqat mahsulotini yetkazib berish uchun juda katta imkoniyatlar mavjud. Lekin shunga qaramasdan qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlari uchun ajratilgan yerlar yaroqsiz holatga kelib, sho'rlanish jadal suratlar bilan yaroqsiz holatga kelib qolmoqda.

Viloyatimizning Surxon-Sherabot vodiysidan bo'lak qismi asosan, tog'lardan iborat. Tog'lar shimoldan keladigan sovuq oqimni to'sib turganligi sababli O'zbekistonning subtropik o'lkasi hisoblanadi. Hududning yana bir o'ziga xosligi janubdan issiq va quruq "afg'on shamoli" esib, ekinlarga jiddiy zarar yetkazishidir. Ziroatchilikni tashkil etishda, albatta bu omil e'tiborga olinadi. Tog'lardagi mevali daraxtlar oziq-ovqat sanoati uchun qimmatli

xomashyo yetkazib beradi, bog' tokzorlar barpo qilingan. Tog' zonasi va adirlarda, asosan, lalmi yerlarda boshqoli o'simliklar ko'p ekiladi [2].

Janubiy qismi keng qumliklar bilan qoplangan. Tekislik qismining iqlimi quruq subtropik. Yozi jazirama issiq va uzoq, qishi iliq va qisqa. Yillik o'rtacha temperatura 16°—18°. Iyulning o'rtacha temperaturasi 28°.—32°, yanvarniki 2,8°—3,6°. Yil davomida bulutsiz kunlarning ko'p bo'lishi va quyosh nurining tik tushishi effektiv tralar yig'indisi yuqori bo'lishiga olib keladi. Kunlik o'rtacha harorat 10° dan yuqori kunlar tekislik qismida 290— 320 kun davom etadi. Bu esa viloyatda eng issiqsevar mevalar (shakarqamish, limon, mandarin, xurmo) va ekinlar yetishtirish uchun qulay sharoit mavjudligidan dalolat beradi [3].

Xususan prezidentimiz tashabbusi bilan amalga oshirilayotgan tub islohotlar iqtisodiyotimizning muhim tarkibiy qismi bo'lgan qishloq xo'jaligini jadal rivojlantirish, mahsulot yetishtirish va uni qayta ishlash hajmini muttasil oshirish imkonini bermoqda. Surxondaryo viloyatida jami 29 ta agroklaster faoliyat ko'rsatmoqda. Ularning 8 tasi paxta-to'qimachilik (ishlab chiqarish hajmi 24677 tonna), 8 tasi g'allachilik (ishlab chiqarish hajmi 171 500 tonna) va 13 tasi meva-savzovatchilik (ishlab chiqarish hajmi 92688tonna). Ularga 169 217 gektar yer birlashtirilgan, shundan 11 340 gektari (6,7 %) klasterga hududlari uchun ajratib berilgan bo'lsa, shundan klasterga tarkibiga kiradigan 4961 ta fermer xo'jaligi 157 877 gektar (92%) maydonga egalik qiladi [4]. Mintaqada 3 ta agrologistika markazlari faoliyat yuritmoqda. Hozirgi kunda viloyarda 5698 ta fermer xo'jaligi faoliyat ko'rsatmoqda, ulardan 1859 tasi paxtachilik, 136 g'allachilik, 964 tasi bog'dorchilik, 780 tasi bog'dorchilik-uzumchilik, 465 tasi uzumchilik, 98 tasi bog'dorchilik va polizchilik va boshqa yo'nalishlarga ixtisoslashgan. Viloyatda 404.1 gektar (0.2%) maydon 122 ta fermer xo'jaliklar tomonidan issiqxonalar uchun ajratilgan bo'lib, ularning 45 gektarlik 5 tasi gidroponika usulidagi, 117 tasi esa plyonka usulidagi issiqxonalardir.

(2-jadval)

**Qishloq xo'jaligi va ekologiya statistikasi bo'limi
(13.01.2022)**

T/r	Mahsulot turi	Viloyat bo`yicha (tonna)	Yetakchi tumanlar	Mahsulot hajmi (tonna)
1	Don va dukkakli don ekinlari	703748	Muzrabot	113894,8
			Sherobod	108361,6
			Qumqo'rg'on	77600,7
Shu jumladan:				
a	Boshqoli don ekinlari	624047	Sherobod	100869,9
			Muzrabot	89467,1
			Denov	69257,4
	bug'doy	614101	Sherobod	100024
			Muzrabot	88954,9
			Denov	69257,4

	<i>makkajo'xori don</i>	30332	Jarqo'rg'on	7211,1
			Muzrabot	6177
			Sho'rchi	2405,4
	<i>Sholi</i>	5985	Muzrabot	3810,3
			Angor	574
			Sho'rchi	460,9
b	Dukkakli don ekinlari	28655	Qumqo'rg'on	7778,2
			Sherobod	5291,8
			Muzrabot	2857,6
2	Kartoshka	346419	Denov	81623,6
			Sho'rchi	51866,8
			Qumqo'rg'on	41059,1
3	Sabzavotlar	1065983	Denov	167241,8
			Sherobod	155225,4
			Termiz	96744,1
4	Poliz	320308	Sherobod	61981
			Denov	45250,1
			Qumqo'rg'on	38188,5
4	Mevalar va rezavorlar	172541	Sherobod	27982,6
			Sariosiyo	27137
			Denov	23602,3
5	Uzum	102626	Oltinsoy	32452,6
			Denov	20231
			Qumqo'rg'on	10701,5

Yuqoridagi jadvaldan ko'rinib turibdiki viloyatimiz xo'jaligi asosan qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlarini yetishtirishga ixtisoslashgan agrar xarakterga ega. Bu esa mintaqqa qishloq xo'jaligini modernizatsiya qilish va fantalab tarmoqlarga ko'proq e'tibor qaratishni taqoza etadi [5].

Xulosa qiladigan bo'lsak jahon bo'yicha 2050 yilga borib dunyo aholisi deyarli 10 milliardga yetishi kutilmoqda, bu esa qishloq xo'jaligiga bo'lgan talabni yilga nisbatan qariyb 50 foizga oshiradi. Hozirgi kundagi kabi yerga bo'lgan munosabat va qishloq xo'jaligiga investitsiya mablag'lari davom etsa 2030 yilgacha yuzlab million odamlarni to'yib ovqatlanmaslikka olib keladi(FAO).

FAO tomonidan Qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirish xalqaro jamg'armasi (IFAD) va Jahon oziq-ovqat dasturi (WFP) bilan birgalikda tayyorlangan tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatdiki, joriy investitsion modellar va ijtimoiy himoyaga sarflangan mablag'lar bo'yicha daromadlar o'sishi va undan foydalanish imkoniyatlari yaxshilanmasligi pragnoz qilinmoqda. Bu esa 2030 yilga borib ochlikni yo'qotish uchun yetarli oziq-ovqat bo'lmasligi va shunga asosan 2030 yilda 650 milliondan ortiq odam yoki dunyo aholisining 8 foizi to'yib ovqatlanmay qoladi (FAO, IFAD va WFP, 2015).

Hisob-kitoblarga ko'ra jahon bo'yicha qishloq xo'jaligi savdosining umumiy tez o'sishiga qaramasdan, ko'plab mamlakatlarda iste'mol qilinadigan

oziq-ovqatning asosiy qismi mamlakatning o'zida istemol qilinmoqada. Ishlab chiqarilgan qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotining atigi 20 foizigacha oralig'ida eksport qilmoqda. Bu esa asosan har bir hududa qishloq xo'jaligi yerlaridan samarali foydalanish talablarining ortib borayotganligidan dalolat beradi [6].

Takliflar

1) Qishloq Xo'jaligi milliy sektori dasturini qabul qilish va amalda tadbiq etish.

2) Mintaqaning tuproq-iqlim sharoitlarini hisobga olgan holda qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlarini oqilona joylashtirishni ta'minlash,

2) Qishloq xo'jaligi ekin maydonlari tarkibini takomillashtirish hisobiga yer-suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanish,

3) Fermer xo'jaliklarining iqtisodiy va moliyaviy barqarorligini taminlash, kasbiy ta'lim malakalarini oshirish,

4) Qishloq dehqonlarining daromadlari ko'tarish, unumsiz va eroziyaga uchragan maydonlarni qayta tiklash hamda ularni keyingi eroziyadan himoya qilish bo'yicha maslahat berish tizimini shakillantirish,

5) Qishloq xo'jaligi jamoalarini yangi inavatsion texnikalar bilan taminlanish darajasini ko'tarish va texnikalar harid qilish uchun past stavkali kreditlar taklif etish,

6) Oziq-ovqat bazasini sifatli mahsulotlar bilan boyitish va raqobatbardoshligini oshirish.

7) Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotini qayta ishlash va marketing bo'yicha firmalarning yangi bozorlarga chiqish uchun o'zlarining operatsion jarayonlarini takomillashtirish va sifatli takliflar ishlab chiqishni rag'batlantirish.

8) Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarining eksport salohiyatini kengaytirish

Maqsadlar

1) Vazirliklar, muassasalar va hokimiyatlarning qishloq sektori hamkorlari bilan qishloq xo'jaligi uchun yanada yaxshi siyosiy va institutsional shart-sharoitlarni ishlab chiqish uchun siyosiy muloqot olib boradi.

2) Ushbu maqsadlarga erishish uchun dastur oziq-ovqat sohasi tadbirkorlarini qo'llab-quvvatlaydi.

3) Shu maqsadda ishlab chiqarish zanjirining turli bosqichlaridagi to'siqlar tahlil qilinadi va barcha ishtirokchilar bilan birgalikda bartaraf etiladi. Misol uchun, fermerlar yaxshi urug'likdan foydalanish va yaxshi qishloq xo'jaligi amaliyoti tamoyillarini qo'llashga o'rgatiladi.

4) Qayta ishlash va marketing bo'yicha firmalarga yangi bozorlarga chiqish uchun o'zlarining operatsion jarayonlarini takomillashtirish va sifat standartlarini joriy etish bo'yicha tavsiyalar beriladi.

5) Shu bilan birga, eroziya natijasida hosildor qishloq xo'jaligi tuproqlarining uzluksiz yo'qotilishiga chek qo'yiladi.

6) Ushbu yondashuv aholiga iqlim o'zgarishi oqibatlariga yaxshiroq javob berishga imkon beradi.

7) Malakasini oshirish tashkil etish vazirlik va mutasaddilarga o‘z oldiga qo‘yilgan vazifalarni yanada samarali bajarish imkonini beradi.

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FERGANA PROVINCE UCHKUPRIK IN THE DISTRICT VISITORS FOR GUEST HOUSES DEVELOPMENT AND ARCHITECTURAL SOLUTIONS

Abstract: Permanent evolving growing world in life all areas such as different diverse tourism is also its own leading instead of has become is growing. Visit tourism Tourism of the field big a contribution right will come in the article visitors for especially family visit command to tourists simply hotel it's not maybe national Uzbek " Guest houses " architectural solution and to them put general requirements about word goes Also visit tourism more development and population in the middle mass tourist ruhini formation issue focused laws and decisions is passed. Uchkuprik in the district visitors for guest houses this of the region traditions mos without architectural volumetric planned solutions we can see possible.

Keywords: sipoh, monument, ayvon, gatekeeper, general room, hallway, archarobi, architectural, guest houses.

Intraduction

United Nations Of the General Assembly of the Organization of September 20, 1993 gross since 1994 at the meeting from 15 May " International family day " as to celebrate agreed that 's it problem international scale How current because evidence giving stands. All periods also state and society care families strength and to peace basis which was. Therefore, in our country in 1998, " Family Year ", 2012 " Strong family Year ", 2016 " Healthy child and she year made and In our republic family institutes strengthen concept acceptance Uzbekistan Republic Presidential Decree No. PQ-3808 of 27.06.2018 with his ustuvor functions and instead increase on measures approval, as well as from 2019 from May 15, in our country International family day to be celebrated in our country family environment and uni strengthen for being done current efforts obviously is an example.

Indeed, centuries during own confession found and religious and moral values level rising family in a relationship honest living, working to do, child upbringing social life style development is the source. Sharqona in upbringing of the person umummadaniy worldview formation basis from the family begins.

Methodology

Family visit tourism is tourists family is sacred places, dear people, religious steps with acquaintance, history learn in order to other places go and visit do is

Family holy religious steps visit in doing following procedures amal to do necessary.

1. Shrine to the territory clean without silence with enter is performed. Here high in the voice speaking noise will not be done;

2. To visit male and Women separately they enter. Women opportunity level sipoh dressed be, others attention attract clothes not to wear to the goal is compatible;

3. Usually to visit Hi there giving enters, of the deceased about tilovati The Qur'an and is blessed;

4. Visit on time grave stones kiss them silab face to face drive, grave atrophy turning circumambulation to make, there to light a candle, a shrine in the territory of tree or to the woods latta fragments bind joiz not;

5. Grave next to photo fall, him printing jump, there laugh or sound carry to talk possible not;

6. Visit being done respectable God is also a is a gang. From him najot wish, or any hojatni ask him atab live slaughter useless, on the contrary big it is a sin;

7. Grave on top pul shave possible not har how much charity and charity if special donation boxes throw Demand is given;

8. From the pilgrimage then more oxista out is removed. Exit on time to the grave bow to do joiz not;

9. The mausoleum around food cook food make music hear or sleep rest possible not;

10. Shrine territory tidy save need Young of children other visitors aunt give prevent get should.

In the family peace and young of the generation universal, spiritual worldview in shaping visit the importance of tourism is large. Because family visit to do in the family environment improve, children dinga which was respect to raise, sacred places study help gives Unfortunately, in our country family (grandparents) and children with) visit to do for they are selected in the tombs all conditions there is not. With this in all no I mean I'm not, but, many in our shrines even enough tables there is not.

Main hypotheses

Family tourists for in our shrines to be created need which was condition conditions about following our suggestions giving we want to pass:

First of all in our shrines enough to sit for tables, cottage awnings with supply need;

Secondly, in our shrines special children room and enagalik service our organization it is necessary of the parents bemalol worship to do opportunity creates and empty the work seats is created;

Third, visit from tourists for shrine outside shop to be need, in the store children spirituality uplifting, religious views expanding children and adults for books for sale need and to children need to be food (children) porridge, children biscuits) and unhealthy food (children) soles, toys) products need;

Fourth, the shrine around family har a member for designed all services has nutrition to be an enterprise need In this enterprise children and adults for separately menu created to be darkor.

Architectural solution

Ancient monuments, sacred shrines, historical and cultural monuments with a row, unique culture and traditions, pleasant of course and tidy corners with tourists reaching the frame coming in our country visit tourism in the direction of instead increasing efforts tourism industry and infrastructure more in development important importance profession is doing so despite this tourism type some a shortcomings no it's not of course. This shortcomings bartarf in the future many visitors to our country attractive in our country visit tourism more development we will achieve.

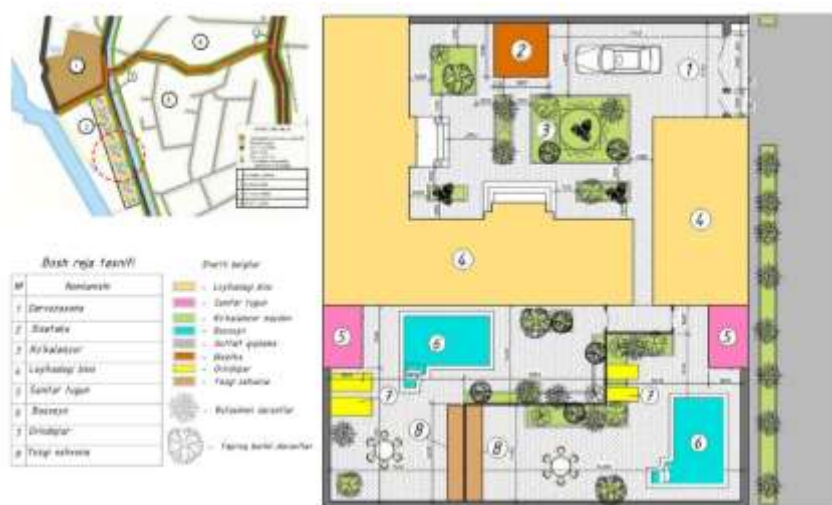


Figure 1. Uchkuprik district Sariqorgon MFY Sariqorgon in the village located Sariqorgon tepali and Shahidbuva shrine to the territory close in places “Guest of houses” general plan

Family dam get formed of basic The principle - all family a ' zolara relatively age connected, psychophysical features, as well as each a of the generation interests and values account received without yo ' naltirishtan consists of. Family vacation forms separately value family of communication different mechanisms active attractive is to do. This communication a of time in itself family vacationer har a family members positive feeling gives Family vacation relationship in the family convenient mental environment to create active effect provider self restore function become from Adults and of children

joint social useful and empty times transfer activities formed to reach attention focus family strengthen and to stimulate positive effect shows.

Pilgrims for construction intended guest of houses general appearance and national out of style use aspects

Family visit command visitors for guest houses project offer.

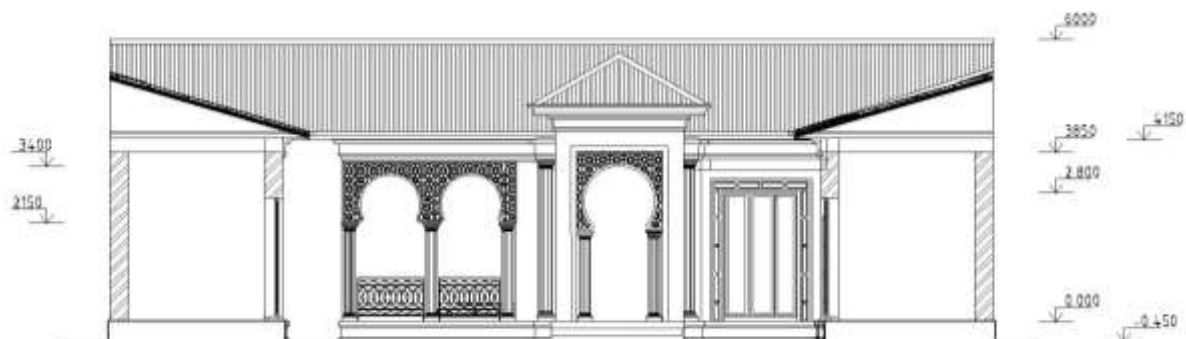


Figure 2. Front view



Figure 3. General plan

Family visit command visitors for har how religion e ' tiqotga has which was tourists for service can do to receive without designed bo ' lib bunda national in style made gatekeeper and awning in the project meaning caught. Also Guests for general room and dormitories are also implied caught. Bedding a from one far away placed and separately separately sanitary knot with designed.



Figure 3. General view

Conclusion

More than twenty historical ethnic, memorial, archeological, archeological and memorial pilgrimage sites can be found in Uchkuprik district. This means that there are enough shrines in the district to travel. The most important thing for visitors is a comfortable environment during the visit is a vivid example of how necessary and important guest houses are for a good rest and a desirable visit. The article outlines the design of guest houses to be built in Uchkuprik district on the basis of modern architectural solutions that will allow Uzbek families to live in the ancient Uchkuprik area and express their way of life. It will be a very interesting process for any visitor to learn his lifestyle when visiting another country so guest houses like the above projects in Uchkuprik district are considered as an acceptable memorial building for any foreign or local tourists.

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COMPUTER OF SECTION OF SOLID PHYSICS TEACHING TECHNIQUES USING TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract: This article focuses on the problems of increasing the effectiveness of teaching the section of solid physics using computer technology. As a result of the further development of this section, new topics and the content of relevant practical exercises have been developed. There are also practical ways to strengthen theoretical knowledge.

Keywords: Solids, crystals, technology, learning efficiency, methodology, practical training.

Introduction. It is known from the historical development of any country that the rapid development of a country, its achievements and the well-being of its people depend on the level of attention paid to the education and future of young people in that country. In this sense, the issue of youth in New Uzbekistan is one of the priorities of state policy. The future and prosperity of our country depends on how our children grow up to be human beings. Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to show their potential. Consistent measures are being taken in our country to raise the education system to a new level, to improve the quality of teacher training on the basis of advanced international standards and to increase the level of higher education coverage. In the address of the President to the Oliy Majlis and the people on December 29, 2020, dedicated to 2021, the teaching of physics and foreign languages in 2021 has been identified as a priority. Emphasizing that physics is a fundamental science, the head of our state said that without a deep understanding of this science, it is impossible to achieve high results in today's demanding areas [1]. This means that not only the teaching of physics, but also the training of qualified technologists is a priority. It is no coincidence that our country pays great attention to technology. It is necessary to teach future technologists (students) not only to teach science itself in the process of training in higher education institutions, but also to keep abreast of science news and use it in educating young people. The training of technologists is mainly the responsibility of higher education institutions in the field of technology. Therefore, it is important to improve the teaching of physics in the technical higher education institution, to provide it with modern textbooks, as well as to develop recommendations for the effective organization of lessons.

Literature analysis and methodology. One of the urgent methodological issues is the creation of a methodology for the widespread introduction of modern pedagogical and information technologies in our country to raise the quality of the organization of the educational process in the education system to world standards. It is no secret that computers, which form the basis of modern information technology, now play an important role in all spheres of society. Especially in the development of science and technology, the collection of information shows that processes such as processing and transmission can be carried out in a completely different way. The main role is played by computer equipment and other tools. In addition to speeding up the exchange of information, such an organization of work facilitates the processing and use of the search for the necessary information. It is well known that non-traditional interactive teaching methods are gaining popularity around the world. Over the last 50 years, with the development of computer technology, information technology has also reached its peak. The effective use of information technology in higher education depends on the quality of computer-aided teaching materials.

Discussion. Modern information technologies can be used in the educational process in the following forms:

- computer programs for teaching certain subjects;
- In the organization of group and frontal work of students, it is difficult for students to understand the field, especially in the textbooks of physics in the field of solid state physics.

Solutions to solid-state physics can be supplemented with Computer Modeling and Virtual Labs. Laboratories of solid state physics online using computer technology allow students to better understand the topic.

In recent years, electronic versions of physics textbooks have been developed. Modern technology allows students to model physical processes. [2]

Results. When modern technology is used in physics lessons, it enables students to think creatively, to analyze the results of work, to differentiate the content of teaching and individualize knowledge, to teach students to model knowledge and independence, different learning. learns to use complex tools, to check their knowledge with the help of a computer, to identify errors and correct them.

Conclusion. If the learning process is organized using the above ideas, students will be interested in science.

It causes them to study physics in depth and they don't fall asleep in class. The Department of Solid State Physics differs from other departments in that it is interesting, complex, modern, and requires a high level of imagination to study. Adequate provision of new materials covering the current achievements of the Department of Solid State Physics will help students to understand the innovations in this field, broaden their horizons and master them independently.

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PHRASEOLOGY IN THE INTERPRETATION OF GERMAN LINGUISTS

Annotation: The article discusses the term phraseology, including the scholars who have studied phraseology and their opinions. The article also contains ideas on the classification of phraseologies.

Keywords: Linguistics, linguists, phraseology, stable compound, phraseological unit, lexical unit.

Phraseological units are the main unit of the modern phraseological system and are a multifaceted linguistic phenomenon that differs with great difficulty from the general number of existing phrases in the language. Therefore, the issue of the linguistic nature of phraseology in the linguistic literature is still controversial. Sh. Balli believes that the main feature of phraseology is whether it can be replaced by a word that corresponds to the meaning of the phrase, B. A. Larin believes that its main feature is the meaning of the individual words that make up the phraseological units. From the fact that those units do not have a common meaning. The emergence of phraseology serves to reduce the imbalance between human thinking and the lexical capabilities of language. German phraseology is rich and at the same time has a long history. In addition to pure German phraseology, there are international phraseologies derived from a foreign language. Phraseological units cannot be considered only as an "ornament" of language. There is no language in the world without expressions, in particular, the phraseology of the German language is very rich and has its own centuries-old history. There are a number of scientific works on the theory of phraseology in German linguistics. If we look at the history of linguistics, Charles Balli introduced the term "phraseologie" in the sense of "a branch of stylistics that studies phrases", but the term is reflected in the works of Western European linguists in three other senses:

1. word choice, form of expression, description;
2. language, syllable, style;
3. expression, phrase.

The term phraseology means, on the one hand, a branch of linguistics that studies word combinations, and, on the other hand, a set of all stable compounds of a given language. The vocabulary of a language consists not only of other words, but also of stable phrases. Stable word combinations, in other words, serve as a means of conceptual expression. Stable phrases represent words that are combined in a subordinate clause.

A stable phrase consists of certain words that cannot be changed without compromising the meaning of the compound. A stable compound differs from

other compounds in form and a certain meaning, which is determined by its traditional use and whether the completeness of the content is high or low. A fixed phrase is not created in the process of speaking during a speech, but is already fixed in the speech and is used in a certain sense. The full content of a stable phrase does not mean an independent part of a sentence, but a stable compound forms a part of a sentence as a whole, except for the proverb, because its structure can be equal to the whole sentence.

After the study of phraseology in German linguistics, the issue of classification and systematization of phraseological units began to arise. German linguists have classified phraseologies based on different approaches. For example, M. D. Stepanova and I. I. Chernishyova classified phraseological units structurally and semantically. Theo Shippan also distinguished two types of phraseology: phraseological integrity and stable compounds. Another linguist, U. Fix, distinguishes between two types of phraseologies, whether they correspond to the meaning of the verbs, or not. This means that linguists have tried to study different aspects of phraseology. As in all areas, phraseology has its object of study. The object of study of phraseology, in turn, is so complex and unique that in the process of its study it creates new sources for the development of the linguistic sciences listed above. Phraseology has already been proven to be a major topic in German linguistics in general. First of all, the issue of classification is under discussion. Phraseologisms do not have a separate system of structural types and elements of formation (affixes), as in word formation. Due to the fact that the topic is about word groups and sentences, the classification criteria that can be applied to words are not fully copied in phraseology. We are not talking here about the classification of any species, but about the rare phenomena, ie the relationship between the function and content of phraseology, attitudes, views, their stability and variability with other linguistic units. is about to go out. The relevance of the essence of phraseological construction to the characterization is considered as a classification criterion. On the one hand, the "illegal" relationship between the meanings of words used as a component in phraseology, and on the other hand, the absolutely clear factors of phraseology, the meaning of phraseology indicate the criteria of semantic classification. However, due to the fact that it does not cover the separation at the level of origin, it also brings other functional and structural criteria closer. Defining a topic and an object is a little more difficult than identifying the various problems in defining the subject of a word and word construction. That is why it is primarily influenced by all classification experiments. Phraseology as an independent branch of linguistics includes all types of specific combinations of word complexes existing in the language. N. Telia also distinguished the view of phraseology as an independent section adjacent to lexicology as a problematic issue and rejects the formation of a phraseological layer with detailed justification in the sections of the language system and the recognition of the word as a lexical semantic unit of language.

explained the separation of problematic issues of traditional phraseology from problematic issues as one of the shortcomings of phraseological research. The first independent general expression of German phraseology, as mentioned earlier, belongs to the Russian linguist I. I. Chernyasheva. He distinguished between "phraseological units" (meaning at least one component) and "fixed word components" that are not specific to the phraseological type. Chernyasheva divides non-phraseological fixed word sets into "lexical units" such as "phraseological construction" (e.g. einem Verhör / einer Prüfung unterziehen) and "modeled construction" (in Verlegenheit sein / zur Kenntnis bringen / nehmen). I. I. Chernyasheva was not so satisfied with this classification. In his next work, he tried to reveal the issues of phraseology by identifying and classifying the subject. But further work was not completed. His unfinished work was connected with such issues as synonymy and ambiguity of phraseological units, the development of the phraseological system according to the general rules, the emergence of new phraseological words. The German linguist H. Burger also did a lot of work on phraseology. He focused on the stylistic aspects of idioms and their translation. He interpreted idioms as a group of phraseologies. According to H. Burger, the general meaning of a compound can be interpreted as an exception to the rule. In this case, the specified figurative phrases or their general meanings are in no case understood from the free meaning of the components.

There are some specific problems in the study of phraseology, and experts differ on this issue. Indeed, one of the most important tasks facing researchers in the field of phraseology is to generalize the theoretical and practical ideas in the field of phraseology and to conduct accurate research. Scholars who have conducted research in the field of linguistics include V. Flaysher, V. V. Vinogradov, E. D. Polivanov, B. A. Larin, A. V. Kunin, N. M. Shansky, L. P. Smith, and Sh. The Balls have also done commendable work on phraseology and its issues, and their contribution to the development of this field has been invaluable.

Phraseology is related to history, literature, linguistic geography, and a number of other disciplines, such as lexicology, semantics, grammar, phonetics, stylistics, language history, etymology, textual linguistics, and general linguistics. Phraseology consists of lexemes, and lexemes are the object of study of lexicology. The nature of the components of phraseology and their linguistic level can be determined based on the sources of lexicology.

After the study of phraseology in German linguistics, the issue of classification and systematization of phraseological units began to arise. German linguists have classified phraseologies based on different approaches. For example, M. D. Stepanova and I. Chernishyova classified phraseological units structurally and semantically. Thea Shippan also distinguished two types of phraseology: phraseological integrity and stable compounds. Another linguist, U. Fix, distinguishes between two types of phraseologies, whether they

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The process of formation of phraseology as a separate branch of German linguistics continues, and many innovations are being made in this field. Nevertheless, the problematic parts of phraseology that need to be addressed clearly show how in-depth the field needs to be studied.

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ALTERATIONS OF TESTING SYSTEM IN THE PERIOD OF Z GENERATION

Abstract: this article deals with manifesting changes in testing system in the latest period. On the top of that problems occurred because of alterations have been implemented. Well-organized testing system is used to be merged by means of changes that declared by authorities.

Key words: changes, condition, student, testing system, state testing center, education.

Introduction

The complex pandemic process that has prevailed in our country has been much more difficult. These difficult conditions have been a great test for any system, and our unity and childhood have been tested. It was not easy to organize and conduct tests in such a situation. But that didn't stop there. There are plans, and updates are being made for applicants and all systems that are required to take the exam in general.

UzA correspondent spoke with Majid Karimov, Director of the State Testing Center under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, about the innovations and benefits of the test system, as well as practical work.

The state testing center, as a large part of the public thinks, does not only conduct tests for admission to undergraduate programs in higher education throughout the year, holds another 27-28 such events a year. It is easy to say that quality preparation for tests, transparent and fair processes do not happen by themselves, almost the entire system of public administration is involved and cooperated for the testing process.

Discussion Let us recall the tests for admission to the bachelor's degree programs of higher education institutions held in the 2020/2021 academic year. It should be noted that the tests conducted last academic year were radically different from the previous ones.

For example, 65 open facilities were prepared for testing with 1,304,194 entrants and was equipped with 2,708 units, including 137 personal identifiers, 2,434 stationary and 137 rotating cameras, as well as 126 metal detectors, and 347 backup power supplies (UPS).

A sharp increase in workload was also observed in the formation of test items. Last year alone, more than 200,000 in general and special subjects

(Uzbek, Russian, Karakalpak and Tajik), as well as a database of test assignments in 1295 Uzbek and Russian languages on the definition of intellectual ability, logical thinking, psychological stability was formed and examined. During this period, science experts worked in conditions completely isolated from the outside world, complying with the requirements of information security.

In order to support applicants in the event of a pandemic, they are required to take tests without compulsory subjects that was allowed to take only 2 majors, select up to 5 undergraduate majors with the same set of disciplines and sequences, and take the tests in the area of their choice. At the same time, a total of 60 test tasks in 30 subjects were given in each specialty, and a total of 3 hours of 1.5 hours were set to solve them.

It is true that last year there were difficulties in preparing applicants. A number of meetings chaired by the President also discussed the issue of finding a painless solution to such cases.

Tests have been simplified to support applicants, given the pandemic conditions and the requirement to stay home during quarantine requirements. This has increased the share of easy and simple, pictorial, unwritten map, tabular test tasks, and reduced the number of complex test tasks. There are also conditions for applicants to use the e-Test system free of charge. This had not yet been observed. In addition, information about the test scores of applicants was published on the website abitur.dtm.uz the day after the test. In this case, the entrants through their personal cabinets can see the color-scanned state of the answer sheet, which they worked on, that answer to which test task, regularly monitored the correctness or incorrectness of the answers they assigned to each test task and their overall scores. It helped build their confidence that their results would not change.

Preventing the gathering of parents and others was also an important issue at a time when quarantine restrictions were in place and health concerns were high. Good work has been done in this regard, as a result of which all interested people have been able to follow the testing process online through a specially launched website test2020.uz.

Problems

Admittedly, last year's event had some successes as well as some shortcomings. The shortcomings have caused a stir in the community, leading to negative feedback. However, in good conscience, such deficiencies were remedied before they led to serious violations. For example, despite all the technical means, despite the increase in the number of law enforcement officers prohibited vehicles, mainly mobile phones, were brought to the test sites; with the help of which the questions in the test books were photographed and posted on the Internet. It should be noted that the negative contribution of this situation is not in the fact that the questions have spread, as in the case of social media, but in how mobile devices have penetrated. Because in such cases, the spread of

questions is reduced to an insignificant level. This is because the questions are distributed separately for each shift, not used in other shifts.

These include an increase in the number of maximum scores, approval of recommendations for applicants with military privileges, and some adverse events related to the announcement of results.

The state testing center currently conducts 28 types of tests. It is projected that their number will reach 35 this academic year. Indeed, the bachelor's degree entrance exams are the largest and most important process in the nation.

Republican higher education institutions offer bachelor's degrees, law colleges under the Ministry of Justice, Academic lyceums of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, academic lyceums "Temurbek School", professional educational institutions under the State Committee for Tourism Development, admission to specialized state general education institutions (5th, 7th grades), admission to professional educational institutions (colleges and technical schools), tests in many areas can be enumerated, such as tests for military servicemen graduating from conscription. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 646 of October 12, 2020 provides for the introduction of a national test system for assessing the level of knowledge of general education in a complex of disciplines in accordance with the directions of undergraduate education from December 1, 2020. According to it, the certification of general education sciences from December 1, 2020 in the native language and literature (Uzbek language and literature, Russian language and literature, Karakalpak language and literature) and mathematics, from February 1, 2021 in chemistry and biological sciences will be introduced in physics, geography and history in 2022-2024. In December last year, applicants for their native language and literature (Uzbek language and literature, Russian language and literature, Karakalpak language and literature) and mathematics were registered online. Those who score at least 60% of the maximum score on the test will receive a certificate for a period of 3 years. It is also about the level of knowledge of the relevant general education subjects from the admission of the 2021/2022 academic year to an applicant with a state-issued certificate in accordance with the percentage of mastery in the certificate a bachelor's degree admission test is graded in relation to the maximum score set in the subject.

Conclusion

The existence of any state, its bright future is based on the health of the nation of that state and the care and support of its youth, equipping them with modern knowledge. The legislation of our country and the policy of the country's leadership have already been systematized in accordance with these principles. Such systematic reforms in education will soon begin to blossom. In the world community, a sense of pride in our spiritually rich children, full of potential, maturity, competitiveness, universal and national values, becomes a daily reality.

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PROBLEMS OF HYGIENE OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Annotation: This article describes the goals and objectives of child and adolescent hygiene, which are part of the science of hygiene, and the current challenges facing them today.

Keywords: hygiene, adolescence, body, physiology, influence.

Hygiene of children and adolescents is a branch of preventive medicine that studies the conditions of the environment and activities of children, their impact on the health, functional state and physical development of a growing organism, develops scientific foundations and practical measures aimed at creating conditions that ensure the preservation and strengthening of health, optimal the level of functions and the favorable development of the body of children and adolescents.

Hygiene of children and adolescents is a complex science that unites all branches of hygiene in relation to children and adolescents. It deeply and comprehensively studies the influence of diverse environmental factors on a growing organism. Research on the hygiene of children and adolescents is aimed at creating the most favorable conditions for balancing the growing organism with the environment, which is achieved by hygienic regulation of the environment, as well as the impact on the body of proper education and training.

The main problems of the hygiene of children and adolescents are the hygiene of education and upbringing, labor hygiene of adolescents, the hygiene of children's and adolescent institutions, the hygiene of physical education, the study and correction of the health status of children and adolescents. The hygiene of children and adolescents solves the problems of protecting and strengthening the health of the younger generation on the basis of scientifically based sanitary and hygienic requirements for the conditions of education and training.

The hygiene of children and adolescents develops standards and requirements, complexes of health-improving measures for the body, the formation of which has not been completed, which is in the process of growth and development, qualitatively different from the body of an adult. With the hygienic substantiation of recreational activities and the regulation of environmental factors, the hygiene of children and adolescents is based on the morphological, functional and psychological characteristics of a growing organism at different stages of its development, which allows us to speak of the hygiene of children and adolescents as age-related hygiene.

The sensitivity and reactivity of the child's body is higher than that of the adult body. Each period of a child's life, depending on the degree of morphological and functional maturity of individual organs and systems are characterized by their physiological reactions to environmental factors. The principles of standardization of environmental factors for children and adolescents are reduced to taking into account the functional readiness (maturity) of a growing organism. The norms in the hygiene of children and adolescents are different for different age stages, but do not change at the same time. Standards in hygiene are determined by those parameters of factors affecting the body that have a favorable and harmless effect. Influence, ensure the preservation of health and the harmonious development of children and adolescents. The most important strategic direction of protecting the health of future generations is to preserve and improve the health of children, reduce morbidity, disability, mortality, improve the quality and accessibility of medical care, social security for children and education, increase the level of social adaptation and integration of children with health problems into modern society, disabled children.

The purpose of teaching the study of the discipline "Hygiene of children and adolescents" is to form students and acquire scientific knowledge about the principles of maintaining and strengthening the health of children and adolescents, increasing the resistance of the child's body to the effects of adverse environmental factors, as well as ways and means of creating a health-saving environment habitat for children.

Physical development is one of the leading indicators of the health status of children and adolescents. Other indicators of health depend on the level of physical development. The term "physical development" of children and adolescents means the state of morphological and functional properties and qualities, as well as the level of biological development - biological age. The physical development of a child in each period of life is a complex of morphological and functional properties that characterize the age of the achieved biological development and the physical capacity (working capacity) of the child's body. The term "physical development" reflects not an instantaneous characteristic of the state (development), but the dynamics of the process. From these positions, physical development is understood as a process of age-related changes in body size, physique, appearance, muscle strength and performance of the child's body.

To assess the physical development of children and adolescents, the following indicators are used:

- somatometric - body length (height), body weight, approx. chest tightness, etc.;
- somatoscopic - the condition of the skin and vision my mucous membranes, the degree of development of subcutaneous fat layer, the state of the musculoskeletal system, the degree of sexual

development;

- physiometric - vital capacity of the lungs, muscle strength, pulse rate, blood pressure, etc.

COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING IN NON- PHILOLOGICAL UNIVERSITIES

Annotation. This article analyzes the process of formation of communicative skills in ESP learners. Higher education today faces the problem of finding effective ways to form competencies that are part of a foreign language communicative competence, as well as introducing new ways of forming communicative competence by developing its constituent components that are necessary for future specialists in any area of their activity.

Key words: communicative, linguistic, sociocultural, strategic, discursive, cognitive competences, educational paradigms, extrasensory perception, socio-cultural environment.

Currently, the problem of mastering a foreign language at all levels of the educational process is becoming increasingly important. High school is faced with the task of not only updating the content of education, but also introducing new ways of forming communicative competence by developing its constituent components that are necessary for future specialists in any area of their activity.

According to the State educational standards of the higher education system, learning a foreign language is mandatory, its goal is the formation of foreign language communicative competence of a graduate, his preparation for professional communication in a foreign language in various situations. To solve everyday problems in the modern socio-cultural environment, a young specialist needs a level of proficiency in a foreign language that would be sufficient for the implementation of personal and various industrial contacts, for further professional growth and self-development.

The concept of foreign language communicative competence has been repeatedly considered by a number of methodological scientists, and most of them believe that here we are dealing with a complex phenomenon that includes a number of components. [1, p. 87].

Since communication is a difficult, multifaceted process, therefore, its component composition is heterogeneous and can be determined by the main competencies: linguistic, socio-cultural, strategic, discursive, cognitive. Competence as a result of educational activity implies a complex of interrelated knowledge, skills and abilities in combination with the personal experience of students, obtained in the process of completing the assigned tasks, and emotional attitude to various types of educational activities and methods of its implementation [2].

The flexibility of the competence-based approach to the organization of the educational process makes it possible to introduce elements of the basic educational paradigms (knowledge-oriented, personal, cultural) into the competence-oriented educational environment [3].

Higher education today faces the problem of finding effective ways to form competencies that are part of a foreign language communicative competence. Quite effective methodological techniques include project activities related to the collective solution of the assigned tasks, problem discussions, role-playing games with modeling situations of professional communication.

The formation of communicative competence can be imagined in the form of climbing to the top of pyramid, at the highest point of which is the ability to perform tasks for productive thinking, and the whole process of moving to this point is the daily overcoming of educational difficulties for the transition from simple to complex, from reproduction of knowledge to simple mental actions (description), then to more complex operations (argumentation, explanation), and then to the generation of speech utterances.

The effectiveness of the formation of communicative competence depends on the correct choice of the strategy underlying the learning process. The optimal didactic strategy is related to how correctly the set of target tasks is defined and whether it takes into account the logic of the development of the assimilation process, that is, it is important to clearly understand what the set of target competencies should be at each stage of the educational process, and how to correctly emphasize the priority points in their choice [2].

As you know, language competence as one of the main components of communicative competence implies knowledge of vocabulary, grammar and phonetics of a foreign language, as well as the ability to use this knowledge receptively and productively in various types of speech activity.

The development of linguistic (linguistic) competence requires from the teacher such an approach to the organization of training, which would give each student the opportunity to develop and open up as a creative person, who understands that her worldview, feelings, interests are significantly important at every stage of language acquisition. In order for the immediate activities of students to come to the fore, it is reasonable to use such a form as project development. Work on the project helps to form a universal system of students' speech actions, which are applicable not only for solving a specific educational and communicative task in class, but also for real professional tasks in a multicultural space. It is important for the student to feel not so much a "student" as a full-fledged partner, on whose activities overall success depends, as a result of which the student turns from a passive listener into an active participant in communicative interaction, and the process of communicating knowledge takes the form interdependent exchange of knowledge.

Project activity as a didactic method is inextricably linked with the development of team work skills, as well as with the method of problem

learning, since a project is, first of all, a problem that needs to be resolved. This method is not new, but its effectiveness is undeniable, because it encourages students to actively, creatively, independently acquire knowledge.

The system-forming components of project activities include the selection of topics, in which not only teachers, but also the most active students should take part, while their interests, potential opportunities, creative and professional needs should be taken into account. Important components are also the organization of the workplace and the formation of working teams, within which the planning of specific directions for the implementation of the project begins, the definition of the role and tasks of each team member, based on his individual linguistic abilities and taking into account the possibility of realizing a subjective position [4, p. 134].

As an example, we can cite the study of possible unforeseen (emergency) situations on an oil and gas field oil rig and ways to prevent them. The first stage of work in a team is to search for information in various sources, including teachers of the graduating departments. Then work with special dictionaries, study of the found authentic text and video material, accumulation of the necessary vocabulary. The final stage is a role-playing game - a "production meeting", at which each team reports on an "incident" (shutdown of drilling equipment, release of associated gas, fire at an oil storage facility), asks other teams for help and advice, and then offers his own ways to solve this problem. The purpose of this work is to simulate a real production situation, focusing on the behavior of a petroleum engineer (drilling foreman or other specialists), his ability to find a solution and manage a team, as well as the willingness of each team member to do everything possible to find solutions and competent justification of options.

Thus, the project participants are involved in the process, where they are subjects of their own activities, where they are faced with the task of seeing and isolating the problem, formulating and organizing the study and solution of a particular issue, and applying the knowledge gained in speech activity.

The activity approach is focused both on the assimilation of knowledge and on the formation of skills and abilities, it helps to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and the practice of its application in speech, makes it possible to develop skills and abilities from an activity position. A student, when he obtains knowledge, and does not receive it ready-made, realizes the meaning of educational activity. This contributes to the effective development of their own abilities and general educational competencies. If each subsequent stage is logically based on previous results, it means that the general didactic strategy is defined correctly, and the result is a smooth transition from the formation of skills to the development of competencies that are so necessary for a future specialist.

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BO`YIMADARON O`SIMLIGINING KIMYOVIY TARKIBI, XALQ TABOBATI VA TIBBIYOTDAGI AXAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada bo`yimadaron o`simligining Ozbekistonda o`suvchi turlari, tarqalishi, tabobatdagi ahamiyati, zamonaviy tibbiyotdagi o`rni, kimyoviy tarkibi, tarkibidagi organik va noorganik moddalar hamda vitaminlarning foydali xususiyatlari yoritilgan.

Kalit so`zlar: Bo`yimadaron, karotin, ekstrakt, flavanoidlar, antioksidant, gastrit, tuyon, kamfora, borneol, kariofillen, sineol, chumoli, sirka va valerian kislotalar.

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CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF BOYIMADARON PLANT, ITS IMPORTANCE IN FOLK MEDICINE AND MEDICINE

*Annotation: This article describes the species of the *Achillea millefolium* L., growing in Uzbekistan, its distribution, significance in medicine, role in modern medicine, chemical composition, organic and inorganic substances and the beneficial properties of vitamins.*

*Key words: *Achillea millefolium* L, carotene, extract, flavonoids, antioxidants, gastritis, thyme, camphor, borneol, caryophyllene, cineol, formic, acetic and valeric acids.*

O`zbekiston xududida tabiiy xolda o`suvchi yuksak o`simliklarning soni 4500 turdan ziyodni tashkil qiladi. Shulardan 2000 ga yaqin turlari dorivorlik xususiyatiga ega. Xozirgi paytda Respublikamizda 112 turdagi dorivor o`simliklar rasmiy tibbiyotda foydalanishga ruxsat berilgan bo`lib, ularning 80% ini tabiiy xolda o`suvchi o`simliklar tashkil qiladi. [1]

O'zbekistonda o'suvchi dorivor o'simliklar soni 2000 turdan ziyodni tashkil qilib, ular ichida bo'yimadaron o'simligini aloxida ahamiyatga ega.

Bo'yimadaron (*Achillea millefolium*) — qoqio'ldoshlar oilasining dastarbosh turkumiga mansub patsimon bargli ko'p yillik o't. Ildiz bo'g'zidan bo'g'iz barglari va poyalar o'sib chiqadi. Bo'yimadaron ko'p yillik, bo'yi 30-70 sm ga yetadigan o't o'simlik. Poyasi bir nechta, yuqori qismi shoxlangan bo'lib, qalqonsimon to'pgullar bilan tugallangan. Iyunda gullay boshlaydi; mevasi mayda, yassi pistacha, avgustda yetiladi. O'zbekistonda bo'yimodaron turkumining 5 turi uchraydi. Bo'yimodaron adir va qirlar, yo'l yoqalari va o'rmon chekkalarida o'sadi. Tarkibida karotin, K va S vitamin, achchiq moddalar bor. Ekstrakti va damlamasi me'daichak yarasi kasalliklarini davolash, ishtaha ochish hamda qon to'xtatish uchun ishlatiladi. Bo'yimodaron o'simligi tibbiyotida keng qo'llaniladigan gulli o'simlik bo'lib, o'zining tinchlantiruvchi xususiyatlari bilan mashhur va qadim zamonlardan



beri qo'llanilgan [2]. Bu o'tning lotincha nomi qadimgi yunon miflariga va Troya urushi qahramoni Axillesga borib taqaladi, u o'tni sheriklarining jarohatlarini davolash uchun ishlatgan. Kosmetologiyada bo'yimodaron tarkibidagi qimmatbaho yog'li kislotalar va o'simlik qandlari unga ajoyib yumshatuvchi va g'amxo'rlik xususiyatlarini beradi. Bo'yimodaron ekstraktidagi flavonoidlar va taninlarning yuqori miqdori unga mukammal antioksidant va tinchlantiruvchi xususiyatlarni beradi. Kosmetologiyada teriga g'amxo'rlik qilishda va uni tinchlantirishda, ajoyib antioksidant sifatida hamda bo'yimodaron tarkibidagi yog' kislotalari va o'simlik shakarlari unga mukammal yumshatuvchi va terini parvarish qilish xususiyatlarini bergani uchun teri parvarishida ishlatiladi. Oddiy bo'yimodaron (*Achillea Millefolium*) ning Kimyoviy tarkibida biologik va kimyoviy faol moddalardan karotin, K va C vitaminlari, axillein va betonitsin alkaloidlari, 0,8% gacha efir moyi, matrikarin izomeri, millefin laktoni, 0,31% xolin, asparagin, smola, oshlovchi, achchiq (proxamazulen-axillin) va boshqa moddalar bo'ladi. Efir moyi tarkibida 1-4% gacha xamazulen (asosiy qismi, efir moyini olish vaqtida proxamazulendan hosil bo'ladi), tuyon, kamfora, borneol, kariofillen, 10% gacha sineol, chumoli, sirka va valerian kislotalar bor.

O'simlikning mineral tarkibi esa quyidagi jadvalda batafsil berilgan; [3]

Makro va mikroelementlar nomi		100 g yashil massadagi elementlarning tarkibiy miqdori (mg)
Rux	Zn	3,48
Qo'rg'oshin	Pb	0,01
Magniy	Mg	116,00
Natriy	Na	80,09
Temir	Fe	8,20
Mis	Cu	155,33
Kaliy	K	1618,00
Kalsiy	Ca	606,00
Kadmiy	Cd	0,01
Nikel	Ni	1,07

Yuqoridagi jadvalda ko'rib turganingizdek o'simlik tarkibida miqdor jihatidan kaliy, kalsiy, mis va magniy nisbatan yuqori hisoblanadi. Inson tanasida mineral elementlarning roli juda xilma-xildir. Ular organlar va to'qimalarning tarkibiy qismlari, hujayra va to'qima suyuqliklarining bir qismi, shuningdek fermentlar, mushaklarning qisqarishining molekulyar mexanizmida, asab impulslarining uzatilishida qatnashadi. Bo'yimadarondan tayyorlangan mahsulotlarning dorivor preparatlari me'da ichak(me'da yarasi va gastrit hamda shilliq qavatining yallig'lanishi) kasalliklarini davolash, ishtaha ochish va qon to'xtatuvchi dori sifatida (ichakdan, bachadondan va gemmoroidal qon oqishi) hamda burun, milk va yaralar qonaganda uni to'xtatish uchun ishlatiladi.

Ibn Sino bo'yomodaron yer ustki qismidan tayyorlangan qaynatmani shamollaganda, bosh og'rig'ida, bachadon yarasida, buyrak tosh va boshqa kasalliklarda tavsiya qilgan. Xalq tabobatida o'simlikning yer ustki qismidan tayyorlangan damlama yoki qaynatma turli qon oqishlarda (qon tupurish, qon aralash ich ketish, bavoil kasalliklarida) qon to'xtatuvchi hamda ishtaha ochuvchi dori sifatida ishlatiladi. Bu dorilardan yana bosh og'rig'ini qoldiruvchi, siydik haydovchi vosita sifatida hamda o'pka sili va meda- ichak kasalliklarini davolashda foydalaniladi. Bo'yomodaron gulining kukuni asalga qorib yeyilsa, gijjalar tushadi.[4]

Tibbiyotda bo'yomodaron o'simligining yer ustki qismidan tayyorlangan damlama va suyuq ekstrakt me'da-ichak kasalliklarini davolashda hamda ishtaha

ochuvchi, qon oqishini to'xtatuvchi dori sifatida ishlatiladi. Bo'yimodaron o'simligini o'stirish texnologiyasi ham juda oddiy uni mamlakatimizning barcha sug'oriladigan tuproqlarida (sho'r yerlardan tashqari) ekib o'stirish mumkin. Ayniqsa sug'oriladigan tipik bo'z tuproqlarda ekilsa yaxshi o'sadi va rivojlanadi. Undan mo'l hosil yig'ib olish mumkin bo'ladi. Ko'p yillik ilmiy kuzatishlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, yovvoyi holda o'sadigan bo'yimodaron o'simligiga nisbatan, ekib o'stiriladiganlari tarkibida biologik faol moddalar ko'proq to'planadi va xomashyosini vaqtida yig'ib olinadi. Undan tashqari ularning ayrim noyob, kamayib ketayotgan turlarini ko'paytirish imkoniyati paydo bo'ladi. Bo'yimodaron ekiladigan yerlarni kuzda organik va mineral o'g'itlar bilan oziqlantirib, 25-27 sm chuqurlikda traktor bilan haydab qo'yiladi. Bo'yimodaron ko'p yillik o'simlik bo'lgani uchun uni kech kuzda va erta bahorda ham ekish mumkin. O'simlikni urug'idan va vegetativ yo'l bilan ham ko'paytiriladi. Ekish davrida eng saralangan urug'lardan foydalaniladi.

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak yuqorida sanab o'tilgan shifobaxsh xossalari, zararli va toksinli xossalarning o'ta kam miqdorda namoyon bo'lishini inobatga olib, bo'yimodaron o'simligidan farmatsevtikada va xalq tabobatida qo'llash va shu bilan birga foydali komponentlarini ajratib olishning samarali metodlarini ishlab chiqishni tavsiya etish mumkin.[5]

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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5. Dorivor o'simliklar yetishtirish texnologiyasi va ekologiya. Toshkent. Tafakkur bo'stoni-2018. 192-196 b

ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC WORK ON THE SEPARATION OF FIBROUS WASTE IN GINNERIES AND TEXTILE ENTERPRISES

Annotation: The article analyzes the main products of ginning and spinning enterprises, technological machines used in fiber cleaning and ginning of raw materials of spinning mills, their types, productivity, advantages, disadvantages and conducted research works on their elimination.

Keywords: fiber, dirt, cotton, waste, cleaning, machinery, experience.

Introduction. In the world, great attention is paid to the development of fiber cleaning techniques and technology as the main technological process of primary processing and spinning of cotton. For this reason, much attention is paid to the modernization of the fiber cleaning process, which is the main means of ginning and spinning enterprises, and improving the quality of the obtained fiber. Therefore, it is important to conduct large-scale research on the technique and technology of spinning cotton. At the same time, it is necessary to develop a scientifically based cleaner for effective cleaning of cotton fiber, to determine the parameters of the improved auger (cleaning equipment) parts that accelerate the fiber cleaning process and to replace them.

Today, due to the great emphasis on machine picking, serious attention is paid to the effective cleaning of cotton fiber. The problem of creating fiber cleaners by effectively separating fine and coarse impurities from machine-picked cotton fiber is not enough [1].

In the last 10-15 years, the world textile industry has changed significantly. As a result of globalization in the world economy, the center of textile production has moved from Europe and the United States to "third world" countries - Northeast and Central Asia, North America. Dozens of large textile companies with an annual turnover of \$ 1 billion, as well as thousands of small manufacturers, which have installed the most modern equipment, have launched the production of hundreds of assortments of fabrics, thousands of decorative options. These companies produce the bulk of the world's textile products [2].

Today, in almost all enterprises in Uzbekistan, the process of spinning, cleaning, mixing and combing of cotton fiber is carried out continuously (flow line). As a result, it led to a reduction in sales and increased labor productivity, while reducing the cost of yarn.

Research methodology

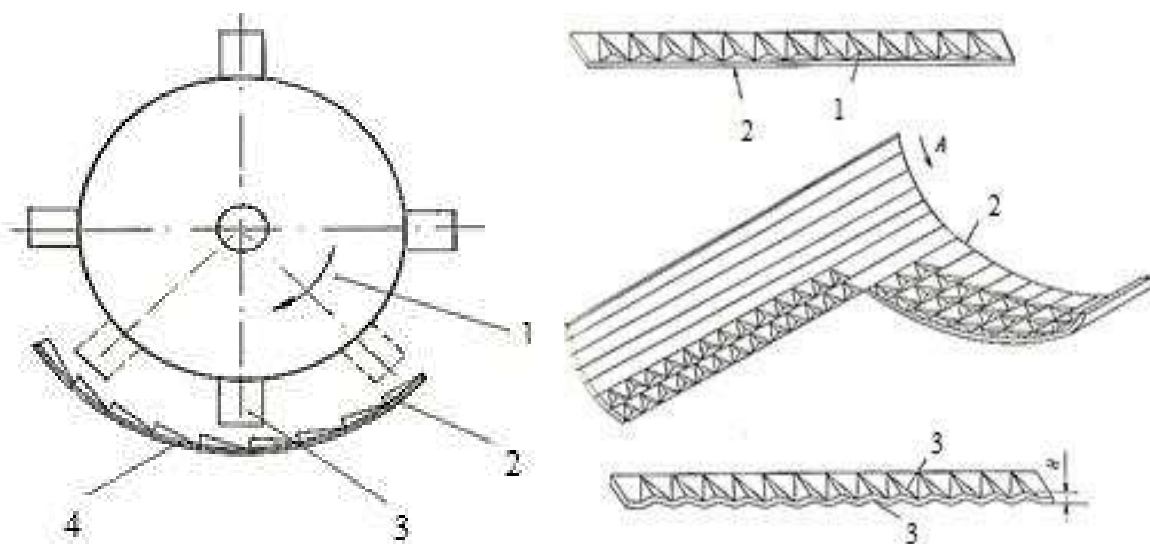
The fibrous mass coming out of the machines of the refining unit for processing fibrous products consists of small fibrous tufts that are not separated into individual fibers, and contain traces and defects. To clean them, the fibrous tufts can be separated into separate fibers and then cleaned of defects [3].

The authors [4, 5] present the structure, shape and experiments on the recommended perforated surface in the process of cleaning the working parts of cleaning machines used in spinning mills.

Analysis and results: In Aliyev's case, a device for separating spinning fibers from waste was created. The distances between the saw gear drum and the blades are 4.0; 3.0; 2.0; 1.5; 1.0; It is said that the best effect is achieved when it is 0.5 mm. Saw gear drums and cleaning blades (6 pcs.) Were installed to remove long fibers from the fiber waste. The efficiency of spinning fiber from fibrous waste was achieved by 2-2.5% [6].

In his research, A.Safaev found that the same mechanical exposure to cotton during the cleaning process leads to a decrease in cleaning efficiency. In order to overcome this problem, the cleaning suggested the preparation of drum piles in various forms. As a result, it has been proven that cotton moves in different trajectories, as well as increases cleaning efficiency [7].

In M. Avezov's work, by changing the shape of the grate, the fibers were less likely to fall between the bars [8]. The surface of the grate is made in the form of a prism (Fig. 1).



1-blade drum
2-convex guide
3-knife
4-column

b) prism-shaped grate
1-prism-shaped guides
2-grating bars
3-prism-shaped perforated grid for separation of foreign matter

Figure: A) *prism-shaped grate*

Researcher D. Umarkhodjaev proposed a two-drum direct-flow fiber cleaner. The purpose of the research is to determine the main optimal technological and design parameters of the modernized fiber cleaner and its hard-to-clean and machine-picked cotton raw material, which will ensure the effective implementation of the fiber cleaning process in the initial processing. The modernized fiber cleaner (Figure 2) found that the efficiency of the cleaning process in a two-drum direct-flow fiber cleaner was on average 39.2%, or 9.1%, higher than that of a two-drum single-drum cleaner.

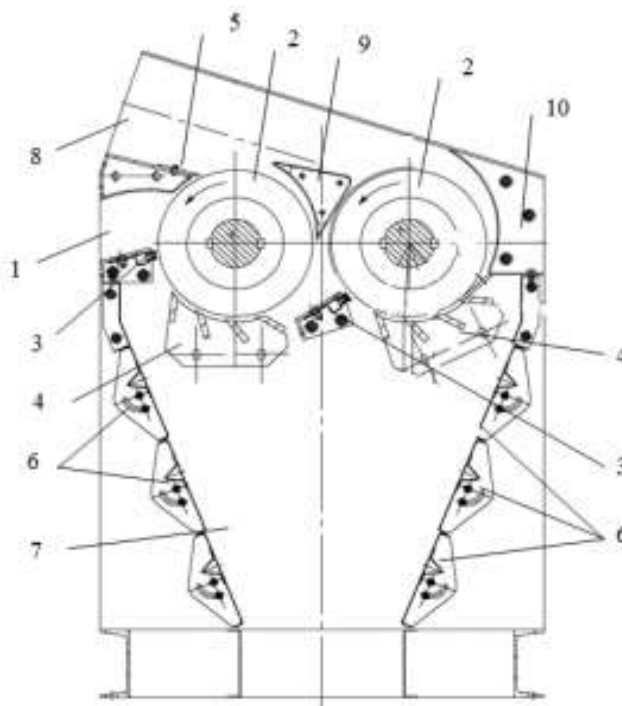


Figure. *Schematic diagram of a modern double-drum fiber cleaning stand modernized by D. Umarkhodjaev*

Researcher U.Muminov proposed a two-section fiber cleaning device [9]. The aim of the study is to improve the quality of fiber cleaning by improving the fiber cleaning process.

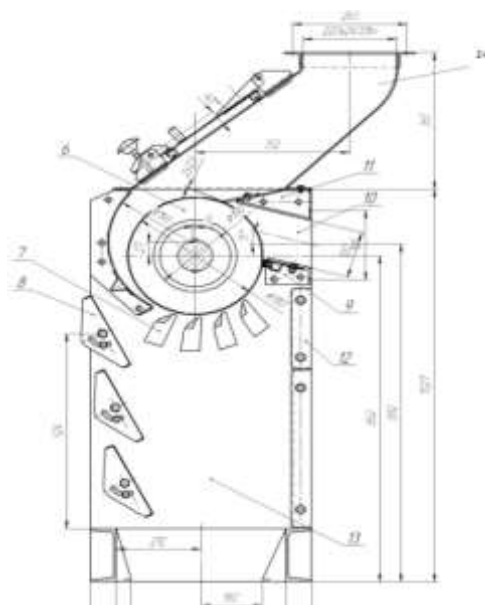


Figure. *Construction scheme of the fiber cleaner, improved by U.Muminov*

The researcher U. Egamberdiev proposed to install a guide in the receiving zone of the saw cylinder to increase the viscosity of the cylinder and reduce the separation of spinning fiber into waste [10]. He also conducted research and obtained positive results by shifting the second saw from 2mm to 4mm relative to the saws in the cylinder.

Conclusions and suggestions

In this article, the authors have studied the designs of fiber cleaners, the advantages and disadvantages of fiber cleaning. The following technological requirements are set for fiber cleaning machines:

- Formation of fiber defects as a result of exposure of the working bodies of the fiber cleaning machine to the fiber;
- Does not lead to deterioration of natural physical and mechanical properties;
- Cleaners separate the maximum amount of dirt and dead matter from the fiber;
- Ensuring that waste is disposed of in accordance with standard standards;
- Ensuring that the amount of fiber that can be spun in the waste is kept to a minimum.

Despite the fact that the above-mentioned scientific research has been applied to production, it is still observed that in modern cleaners, spinning fibers are added to the waste.

The results of the above-mentioned scientific research can be used as an example in future scientific research.

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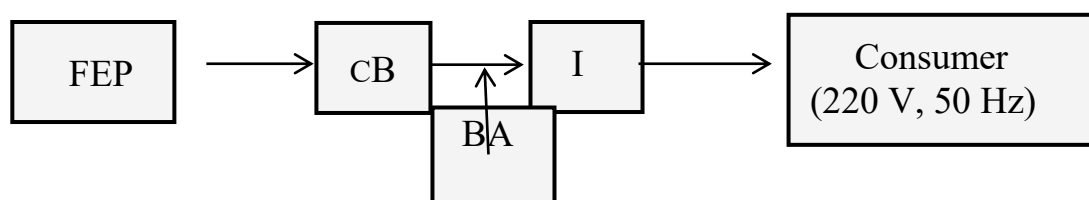
ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES

Annotation: The article provides information on the possibilities of using alternative energy sources in small families and the economic performance of this energy. It has been shown that solar photovoltaic sources have a shorter payback period.

Keywords: energy, photoelectric plate, energy, solar, photocell, inverter, battery, efficiency.

Introduction: Worldwide, energy consumption per capita averages 2-4 kWh, which is constantly increasing. Therefore, the demand for alternative energy, especially solar photovoltaic devices, is growing, and now photovoltaic power plants with a capacity of 100 to 12,000 W are being developed and put into practice. There are also some shortcomings in the development of solar power plants, such as the inability of photovoltaic cells to convert sunlight to electricity, the high cost of photocells, the variability of the angle of solar radiation on the surface of photoelectric plates. In determining the efficiency of photovoltaic sources, it is necessary to calculate these economic indicators. This article analyzes the description of the main components of a photovoltaic source for a particular home and the economic performance of its use.

Solar photovoltaic devices consist of the following main parts:



FEP photoelectric plate; CB-control block; RB-rechargeable battery; I-inverter.

The control unit controls the voltage connected to the load and the battery. FEP is a photoelectric plate that converts light energy into electrical energy, which is now made of silicon crystal and polycrystalline based plates. The

inverter amplifies the constant voltage generated at the FEP and converts it to an alternating voltage (220 V, 50 Hz).

The BA-battery accumulates the voltage generated in the FEP and serves to provide uninterrupted power to the consumer in the absence of light. The service life of photoelectric plates is on average 30 years. During this period, the inverter is replaced 1 time and the batteries 5 times. If the average power consumption for an apartment of 6 people is assumed to be 2 kW, this power can be provided by photovoltaic panels in sufficient quantities. This loading capacity serves to power everyday electrical appliances such as low-power energy-saving lighting lamps, refrigerators, televisions, and low-power washing machines. The average solar radiation (radiation intensity) in our country is 1 kW / m². The efficiency of modern photoelectric plates is 15%, and a photoelectric plate with a surface of 1 m² can produce 150 watts of electricity. There should be a surface of a photoelectric plate to generate the 2 kW power required for a small family

$$S = 2000 / 150 = 14 \text{ m}^2$$

The combined cost of a 2 kW photovoltaic plate with components is calculated by Mir Solar as follows:

$$K_c = 2 \times 9,0 = 18,0 \text{ mln. sum.}$$

Electricity generated in a photoelectric plate in a year is defined as $W = K_o P_M T_{bl}$

It is defined as the amount of electricity generated in a photoelectric plate within a year. In this case, $K_{lc} = 0,5 \div 0,7$ the coefficient is the loss correction, which takes into account the change in the angle of incidence of heat and light in the solar cell during the day; P_M – maximum power of the photoelectric plate; T_s – hours of sunny days (1 year) [6].

In our country, the number of hours of sunshine during the year is 850-1000 hours, the total power of the photoelectric plate is $W = 0.7 \times 2 \text{ kW} \times 1000 \text{ hours} = 14000 \text{ kWh}$.

Nowadays, 1 kWh of electricity in our country costs 295 soums a year

$$E = 14000 \times 295 = 4130000 \text{ soums.}$$

The payback period of a photovoltaic device is determined as follows:

$$18 / 4.13 = 4.3$$

This means that the payback period has been reduced more than 3 times from 2000 to 2022. In subsequent years, the price of 1 kWh of electricity in separately used photovoltaic panels was 7 euros / kWh in 2004 and 5.5 euros / kWh in 2022. That is, the price of alternative electricity is declining. The price of traditional electricity across the country is rising steadily. In recent years, the price of electricity has increased by 3 ÷ 5 times.

Conclusion: From the above data, it can be seen that the self-coverage costs of solar photovoltaic panels are continuously decreasing and alternative energy sources remain economically competitive with traditional electricity sources.

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JAHONDA TUG`ILGANDA KUTILAYOTGAN UMR DAVOMIYLIGI MASALALARINING HUDUDIIY TAFAVUTLARI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada jahon mamlakatlarida kutilayotgan umr davomiyligi holati statistik tahlil qilingan. Unga ko`ra eng yuqori va eng past umr davomiyligi kuzatilgan hududlar o`rganilgan. Shu bilan birga umr davomiyligi yuqori va past ko`rsatkichlari geografik omillarning ta`siri aniqlangan.

Kalit so`zlar: umr davomiyligi, geografik omillar, ijtimoiy omillar, iqtisodiy omillar, aholi.

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TERRITORIAL DIFFERENCES IN LIFE EXPECTATIONS AT THE BIRTH OF THE WORLD

Abstract: The article provides a statistical analysis of life expectancy in the world. According to him, the regions with the highest and lowest life expectancy were studied. At the same time, the influence of geographical factors on high and low life expectancy was identified.

Keywords: life expectancy, geographical factors, social factors, economic factors, population.

Jamiyat taraqqiy etib borar ekan, insonlarning hayot tarzi ham doimiy ravishda o'zgarib boradi. Yer yuzida insonlar tug'iladi, umr ko'radi va hayotdan ko'z yumadi. Bularning barchasi demografik jarayon bo'lib, hammasi ma'lum bir davrni o'z ichiga qamrab oladi. Bu jarayonlarning negizida esa aholi kategoriya sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Aholi - yer yuzida yoki uning muayyan hududi, qit'a, mamlakat, tuman, shaharda istiqomat qiluvchi odamlar majmui hisoblanadi¹⁷. Aholini tadqiq etish bilan asosan demografiya fani shug'ullanadi. Aholi orasida sodir bo'layotgan jarayonlarning barchasi biologik, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, geografik omillar natijasidir. Ammo aholi rivojlanishiga ta'sir etuvchi asosiy omil bu- iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy omildir. Ushbu iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy omillar tibbiy xizmat sifati, turmush tarzi, iqlim sharoiti, davlatning ekologik jihatdan qulaylik ko'rsatkichlarida yaqqol namoyon bo'lib, aholi umr davomiyligiga hamda uzoq umr ko'rishga o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatadi.

Tug'ilganda kitilayotgan umr davomiyligi muhim demografik ko'rsatkich hisoblanib, ma'lum bir hudud aholisining o'lim darajasini tavsiflaydi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, insonning tug'ilishdan to o'limigacha bo'lgan o'rtacha umr ko'rishini anglatadi. Umr davomiyligi ehtimollik nazariyasi qonunlariga muvofiq aniqlanadi. Umr davomiyligi – bu organizm yashash davrining davomiyligi bo'lib, u ko'p jihatdan ijtimoiy muhit bilan bog'liq bo'ladi. Jahon Sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti aholining o'rtacha umr davomiyligini hisoblashda «hayot jadvali»¹⁸ natijalaridan foydalanib, ularning natijalarini aniqlaydi. Ushbu jadvalni ilk bor ingliz statisti 1621-yil Jon Graunt tadqiqotlarida hisoblab chiqqan. Bunga ko'ra ma'lum bir davr tanlanib, o'sha davrda tug'ilganlar hamda yoshga ko'ra o'lganlar soni orqali bir nechta demostatistik formulalar asosida ishlab chiqiladi. Mazkur jadval natijasi esa hisoblangan davrdagi umr davomiyligi ko'rsatkichini bildiradi. O'racha umr ko'rish yoshi mamlakatlarda har xil bo'lib ularga sog'liqni saqlash darajasi, atrof-muhit holati, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy muhit hamda siyosiy vaziyat kabi omillar o'z ta'sirini o'tkazadi.

¹⁷ Bo'riyeva M.R., Tojiyeva Z.N., Zokirov S.S. Aholi geografiyasi va demografiya asoslari. T.:2011.

¹⁸ Hayot jadvali-rus olimlari ushbu statistikani o'lim jadvali (смертность таблица), ingliz olimlari esa (life tab) ya'ni hayot jadvali deb nomlashgan.

1-jadval

Dunyo mintaqalarida aholining umr davomiyligi dinamikasi

Mintaqalar	2010 yil			2015 yil			2020 yil		
	jami	ayol	erkak	jami	ayol	erkak	jami	ayol	erkak
Dunyo	69	71	67	71	73	69	73	75	70
Afrika	55	57	54	60	61	58	64	65	62
Amerika	75	78	72	76	79	74	77	80	74
Osiyo	70	72	68	72	74	70	73	75	71
Yevropa	76	80	72	78	81	74	79	82	75
Avstraliya va Okeaniya	76	78	74	77	80	75	79	81	77

Jadval demoscope.ru. ma'lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan.

Muayyan mintaqada o'rtacha umr ko'rish darajasining o'zgarishiga harbiy to'qnashuvlar, davlat to'ntarishlari va urushlar ta'sir etadi. Yuqoridagi holatlar faqatgina umr davomiyligiga emas, umumiy aholi qisqarishiga hamda iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy muhitning ta'sirida boshqa demografik jarayonlarning o'zgarishiga sabab bo'ladi.

Jadval ma'lumotlariga ko'ra dunyo mintaqalarida umr ko'rish yoshi turlichaligi kuzatiladi. Bu holatni aholining turmush tarzi, iqtisodiy ahvoli hamda salomatlik tarzi bilan baholash o'rinlidir. Ma'lumotlarga ko'ra dunyoning Yevropa hamda Avstraliya va Okeaniya mintaqalarida umr davomiyligi qisman yuqori. Bu holatni hududning iqtisodiy darajasi hamda tabiiy muhitning saqlanib qolganligi bilan baholash o'rinli. Ma'lumki, Afrika mintaqasida aholi umr davomiyligining pastligiga asosan tibbiy xizmatning yaxshi emasligi hamda turmush darajasining pastligi sabab bo'ladi.

2-jadval

O'rtacha umr ko'rish darajasi eng yuqori bo'lgan mamlakatlar monitoring (2020 yil)

№	Mamlakat nomi	Aholi soni (mln kishi)	Tug'ilish darajasi	O'lim darajasi	Umr davomiyligi, yosh
1	San- Marino	0,03	7	7	85
2	Gonkong	7,5	7	6	85
3	Avstraliya	25,8	13	6	85
4	Makao	0,7	9	3	84
5	Yaponiya	126	7	11	84
6	Lixtenshteyn	0,04	10	7	84
7	Shveysariya	8,6	10	8	84
8	Singapur	5,8	9	5	83
9	Koreya Respublikasi	51,8	6	6	83
10	Normandiya orollari	0,2	9	8	83
11	Islandiya	0,4	12	6	83
12	Norvegiya	5,4	10	8	83
13	Shvetsiya	10,4	11	9	83
14	Fransiya	64,9	11	9	83

15	Italiya	60,3	7	11	83
16	Malta	0,5	9	8	83
17	Ispaniya	47,6	8	9	83
18	Isroil	9,2	20	5	83
19	Quvayt	4,7	14	2	82
20	Finlandiya	5,5	8	10	82

Jadval demoscope.ru. ma'lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan.

Dunyo aholisi turlichaligi uning demografik jarayonlarining ham har xil bo'lishiga sabab bo'ladi. Aholi joylashuvi tabiiy sharoit, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy muhit bilan bog'liq bo'lib, ularning tarqalishi demografik hodisa sanaladi. 2021-yil ma'lumotiga ko'ra Xitoy Xalq Respublikasiga dunyo aholisi (7,8 mlrd)ning 18 foizi to'g'ri keladi. Umr davomiyligi esa ushbu hududda 77 yoshni tashkil etadi.

Ushbu jadval ma'lumotiga ko'ra Yevropa hududida joylashgan San-Marino davlati mitti mamlakat bo'lishiga qaramay, aholisi eng uzoq umr ko'ruvchi hudud hisoblanadi.

2016-yilda BMTning Taraqqiyot Dasturi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, Gonkong umr ko'rish davomiyligi eng yuqori bo'lgan mintaqalardan biriga aylandi. Bu yerda odamlar o'rtacha 85 yil yashaydi. Rasmiy ravishda Gonkong Xitoyning mintaqalaridan biri bo'lishiga qaramay, o'z qonun va an'alariga ega, Xitoydan farq qiladi. Bu yerda sanoat ishlab chiqishning kamligi Xitoyning boshqa provinsiyalariga qaraganda umr davomiyligining yuqori bo'lishiga olib keladi. Gonkongda atrof-muhit kam ifloslangan va aholi iste'moli asosan dengiz mahsulotlaridan iborat. Bu esa tana holatiga ijobiy ta'sir etadi va tozalaydi.

Avstraliya materigi sanoati sust rivojlangan, ayniqsa qishloq xo'jaligiga ixtisoslashgan hudud hisoblanadi. Hududda qariyalarni e'zozlash siyosiy dasturi amal qilishi sababli so'nggi yillarda umr davomiyligi ortib bormoqda.

Makao Xitoy tarkibidagi hudud hisoblanib, tabiiy sharoiti to'liq saqlab qolingani joydir. Aholisi asosan yer va dengiz mahsulotlaridan iste'mol qilishi umr davomiyligi uzunligini saqlab qolishiga sabab bo'ladi.

Yaponiyada aholi umr davomiyligi dunyo bo'yicha oldingi o'rinda turadi. Bu holat so'nggi XX asrning 80-yillaridan keyin boshlandi. 1800-yillarda yaponlarning o'rtacha umr davomiyligi 37 yosh bo'lgan. Umr davomiyligi yuqori hisoblangan Yaponiyada turmush tarzini to'g'ri tashkil etish uzoq umr ko'rishga bo'lgan holatni yuqori pog'onaga chiqardi. Bunga to'g'ri ovqatlanish, sog'lom turmush tarzi, yurish va yugurish, itoatkorlik- shifokorning aytganlariga amal qilish, gigiyena qoidalariga rioya qilish, keksalikka hurmat bilan qarash, davlatning iqtisodiy darajasi va tibbiyotga e'tibori kabi omillar ta'sir etadi.

Singapurda qariyalarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga alohida e'tibor beriladi. Chunki ularda "Har kim o'z mehnatiga yarasha" degan tamoyilga amal qilinadi. Singapur sayyoramizdagi eng samarali taraqqiyot va ijtimoiy o'sish formulasini ishlab chiqqan mamlakatdir. Shuning uchun bu davlatda o'rtacha

umr davomiyligi 83 yosh bo'lib, bu ko'rsatkich erkaklarda 81 yosh, ayollarda esa 85 yoshni tashkil etadi.

Yevropa hududida joylashgan mitti davlat hisoblangan Lixtenshteynda aholi turmush darajasining yuqoriligi, tibbiyotning rivojlanganligi umr davomiyligiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Shvetsiya dunyodagi pensiya tizimi eng ijtimoiy kafolatlangan davlat hisoblanadi. 1992-yilda "Keksalarga yordam ko'rsatish" milliy dasturi qabul qilindi va hozirgi kunda davlatda umr davomiyligi 83 yoshga yetdi. Mamlakatning qariyalarga ijtimoiy ko'mak tizimi, tibbiyoti juda ham oldinda turadi. Keksalarga ovqat tayyorlash, uy-joyni yig'ishtirish, kiyim yuvish uchun va boshqa ishlar uchun yordamchilar ajratiladi.

Fransiya dunyoning eng rivojlangan davlatlaridan biri bo'lib, tibbiyot tizimi juda ham yaxshi yo'lga qo'yilgan. Yoshi ulug' va ehtiyojmand qariyalarga ko'mak ko'rsatish uchun "Uy yordamchilari" xizmati joriy etilgan. Bu davlatda pensionerlar qo'mitasi tomonidan 5 ta tamoyil ilgari suriladi:

- shaxs qadr-qimmati;
- tanlov erkinligi;
- yordamning muvofiqlashtirilishi;
- yordamni eng muhtojlarga ko'rsatish;
- keksalarning sog'lig'i birinchi bosqichda ekanligi.

Italiya ko'pchilikni hayratda qoldiradigan mamlakat bo'lib, bu yer aholisi boshqa yevropaliklarga qaraganda uzoqroq umr ko'radi. O'rtacha umr 83 yoshdan oshib, bu odamlar uchun hayot tarziga aylanib ulgurgan. Aholi turmush tarzi birinchi darajali sog'liqni saqlash tizimi bilan birgalikda, barcha odamlarning turmush sharoitini yaxshilashga yordam beradi.

Malta tabiatining go'zalligi, yashash uchun qulay iqlim hamda narx-navoning arzonligi bilan qariganda bir umrga ko'chib keluvchilarni o'ziga jalb etadi. Shuning uchun ham mamlakatda o'rtacha umr davomiyligi 83 yosh bo'lib, 1988-yilda ta'sis etilgan BMTning Keksalik xalqaro instituti ham aynan Maltada joylashgan.

Isroilda alohida pensiya tizimi yo'q, ammo bu davlatda ham keksalarni ijtimoiy himoya qilishga alohida e'tibor beriladi. Mamlakatda umr davomiyligi 83 yosh bo'lib, har bir fuqaroga nafaqaga chiqishidan oldin bir martalik mukofot to'lanadi. 2030-yilga borib, 60 yoshdagilar ulushi 20 foizga yetishi bashorat qilinmoqda. Shuning uchun davlatda ularga maksimal sharoitlar yaratishga harakat qilinyapti. Bu borada Pensionerlar jamiyati, Qarilikka xizmat-qonun uyushmasi va qariyalar uyi faoliyat yuritmoqda.

Finlyandiyada qariyalar salomatligiga alohida e'tibor beriladi. Chunki pensiya yoshidagi fuqarolar o'z farzandlari bilan yashashmaydi. Ularga davlat tomonidan maxsus turar-joylar va qariyalar uylari qurilgan. Har bir qariyaga ijtimoiy xodim ajratiladi. Barcha sog'lomlashtirish markazlarida 50 foizlik chegirmalar mavjud. Shuning uchun ham bu yerda umr davomiyligi 82 yoshni ko'rsatmoqda.

Bundan ko`rinib turibdiki, jahon aholisi notekis joylashuviga qaramay aholi turmush darajasi va tabiiy muhitni saqlab qolgan hududlarda umr davomiyligining yuqoriligi kuzatildi. Bularga dunyoning rivojlangan davlatlari hamda dengizbo`yi hududlarni keltirish mumkin. Aholi salomatligi umr davomiyligiga o`z ta`sirini o`tkazib, tibbiyotning ham rivojlanishiga sabab bo`lmoqda.

XX asrning 50-yillarida bu ko`rsatkich sezilarli tarzda o`zgardi. Ayniqsa, aholi orasidagi o`lim jarayonining 8-9 marotaba kamayganligi fikrimiz dalilidir. Buning bosh sababi - aholi turmush tarzidagi ijobiy o`zgarishlar, tibbiy xizmat sifati va salmog`ining tubdan yaxshilanganligidir. Ilgarilari tibbiy xizmatning yomonligi, yashash va mehnat qilish sharoitining og`irligi tufayli aholi orasida vabo, bezgak, rishta va boshqa kasalliklar keng tarqalgan edi. O`lkadagi og`ir turmush sharoiti aholi orasidagi o`limning ko`payishiga, o`rtacha umr ko`rish davrining pasayishiga olib keldi. O`tmishda O`zbekiston aholisining o`rtacha umr ko`rish davri 32-33 yosh bo`lgan.<sup>19</sup> Ushbu raqam esa O`zbekistonda 2020-yilga kelib 73,4 yoshga, erkaklarda 71,2 yosh ayollarda esa 75,5 yoshga yetdi. Aynan biz tadqiq etayotgan mintaqada esa 73,4; 74,0; 73,7 yosh (Samarqand, Buxoro, Navoiy viloyatlari)ni tashkil etgan. Bu o`zgarishlar onalar va chaqaloqlar o`limining pasayishi, spirtli ichimliklar iste`molining kamayishi va tibbiy xizmat sifatining yaxshilanishi bilan bog`liq bo`ladi. Vaholanki, insonlarning qanday yashashi turli hududlarda turli xilligi bilan ajralib turadi. Shunga qaramay har bir davlat uchun o`rtacha umr ko`rsatkichlari BMT statistik ma`lumotlariga tayangan holatda ishlab chiqiladi. Dunyoning ba`zi hududlarida 100 yoshdan oshish jamiyat tomonidan odatiy hol sifatida qabul qilingan bo`lsa, boshqa mamlakatlarda aholi 45 yosh o`rtacha umrni tashkil etadi. Bunga asosiy sabab ocharchilik, yuqumli kasalliklar, harbiy to`qnashuvlar va urushlardan vafot etadi.

Dunyoning iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy rivojlanishi aholining umr davomiyligiga o`z ta`sirini o`tkazib, qoloq davlatlar esa bunga aks holatda shakllangan. Masalan, Afrika qit`asining ko`plab mamlakatlari iqtisodiy qoloq davlatlar bo`lib, demografik holati ham shunga mos tarzda vujudga kelgan.

¹⁹ Komilova N.Q. Tibbiyot geografiyasining nazariy va amaliy masalalari. T.: 2016. B-86.

3-jadval

**O'rtacha umr ko'rish darajasi eng past bo'lgan mamlakatlar monitoringi
(2020 yil)**

№	Mamlakat nomi	Aholisi mln kishi	Tug'ilish darajasi	O'lim darajasi	Umr davomiyligi, yosh
1	Markaziy Afrika Respublikasi	4,8	35	12	53
2	Lesoto	2,1	23	14	54
3	Nigeriya	206,1	37	12	55
4	Serra-Leone	8,0	33	12	55
5	Mozambik	31,2	39	11	55
6	Somali	15,9	42	11	57
7	Kot-d'Ivuar	26,2	35	10	58
8	Janubiy Sudan	11,2	35	10	58
9	Chad	16,9	42	11	58
10	Svazilend	1,1	25	10	58

Jadval demoscope.ru. ma'lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan.

Afrika mamlakatlarida keksalik jarayonlari va pensiya tizimiga doir ma'lumotlar to'plash amaliyoti cheklanganiga qaramay, bu yerda ham bir nechta davlatlar misolida ahvol yil sayin yaxshilanib boryapti. Misol uchun, Afrika Ittifoqi Komissiyasining ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha departamenti hozirgi vaqtda maslahat kengashini yaratish bo'yicha qizg'in ish olib bormoqda. Kengash mintaqada qarilik muammolari siyosati, amaliyoti va tadqiqotlari bilan shug'ullanyapti. Hozirgi kunda Inson va xalqlar huquqlari bo'yicha Afrika komissiyasi keksalar huquqlarini himoya qilish bo'yicha ish olib bormoqda. Afrika mintaqasida aholining turmush darajasining pastligi, tibbiy xizmatning talab darajasida emasligi, yuqumli va epidemik kasalliklar o'chog'i ekanligi umr davomiyligiga o'z ta'sirini o'tkazadi. Umumiy umr davomiyligi 64 yosh, ayollar 65 yosh, erkaklar esa 62 yoshni tashkil etadi. Bundan ko'rinib turibdiki, aholi orasida tarqalgan kasalliklar umr davomiyligini pasayishiga olib kelmoqda.

2008-yilda Mavrikiy qarilik sohasida yangi milliy siyosat tayyorladi. Unga muvofiq qariyalarda o'zlariga ishonchni uyg'otuvchi o'quv dasturlari ishlab chiqish yo'lga qo'yildi. Marokash esa 2008-2010-yillarda keksalar uchun daromad, pensiya, sog'liqni saqlash, turar-joy va boshqa xizmatlarni qamrab oluvchi strategiyani ishlab chiqdi va hayotga tatbiq etdi.

Afrika davlatlari o'z konstitutsiyalarida qariyalarga tobora ko'proq e'tibor qaratgan holda o'zgartirishlar kiritmoqdalar. 2010-yilda Keniyada yangi qonun qabul qilindi. Unga ko'ra qariyalarga yordam ko'rsatish uchun hamma rahbar va mansabdor shaxslar jalb etildi. Mozambikda 35 yillik ish stajiga ega bo'lgan deputatlar pensiyaga chiqadi. Qariyalar uchun davlat byutjetidan alohida mablag' ajratiladi.

Nigeriyada qariyalarga e'tibor davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarilgan. Avvallari faqat. 2004-yilga qadar davlat tashkilotida ishlaydiganlarga nafaqa olgan bo'lsa, keyinchalik o'tkazilgan pensiya islohotiga ko'ra esa norasmiy tashkilotlar ham o'z ishchilariga nafaqa bera boshladi. Lekin hamon moliyaviy yetishmovchilik bo's, aholiga to'liq nafaqa berilmayapti.

Svazilend Afrikaning eng mitti davlatlaridan biri bo'lib, bu yerda aholi o'rtacha 58 yil yashaydi. Bu ko'rsatkich ko'proq odamlarning to'liq antisanitariya sharoitida yashashga majbur bo'lganligi bilan izohlanadi. Ijtimoiy xavfsizlik amalda yo'q, tibbiyot kam rivojlangan, ishsizlik 40 foizdan oshadi, shuning uchun odamlar o'zlarini va oilalarini boqishga qodir emaslar. Bu yerda bolalar o'limi eng yuqori ko'rsatkichlar qatoriga kiradi. Ko'pincha oilalarda 5-8 nafar bola tug'iladi, ammo ularning hammasi ham voyaga yetmaydi.

Lesotada aholi o'rtacha 54 yil yashaydi. Bu Janubiy Afrika Respublikasi hududi bilan to'liq o'ralgan yana bir kichik davlat. Bu yerda ham eng katta muammo tibbiyotning rivojlanmagani va iqtisodiy jihatdan qoloqlik hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari mamlakatning ikki million aholisi orasida har to'rtinchisi OITS bilan kasallangan, bu ko'rsatkich yildan yilga ortib bormoqda.

Aholi soni bo'yicha jahonda ikkinchi o'rinda turuvchi Hindistonda 1950-yili o'rtacha umr ko'rish yoshi ayollarda 31,7 yosh, erkaklarda esa 32,4 yoshni tashkil etgan. 1960-yil ayollarning umr ko'rish salkam 9 yilga uzaydi va 40,5 yoshni, 2009-yilda esa bu ko'rsatkich 65 yosh kuzatildi. 1950-1960-yillarda erkaklarning umr ko'rish esa 9,5 yoshga uzaydi va 41,9 yoshni, 2009-yilda esa 63 yoshni tashkil etdi. Bu ko'rsatkich 2020-yilga kelib 69 yoshga yetdi. Bunday holni Afrika, Lotin Amerikasi va Osiyodagi qator davlatlarda ham kuzatish mumkin.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, aholining umr davomiyligi aholining turmush sharoiti, davlatning iqtisodiy holatiga bog'liq. Shunday ekan mamlakatlarning iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy rivojlanishigina aholini yaxshi yashash hamda umrning uzayishiga olib keladi.

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ANALYSIS OF STRUCTURE AND GEOEECOLOGICAL SITUATION OF NORTH FERGANA MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPE

Annotation: This article provides information on geo-ecological problems in the foothills of northern Fergana and measures to prevent them. It also outlines guidelines for assessing the current geo-ecological situation in the foothill landscapes.

Keywords: mountain landscape, geoecological situation, ecosystem, landscape, geosystem, landscape complex, natural-anthropogenic, landscape structure, land reclamation.

Today, the world is focusing on such issues as the rational use of nature, environmental protection, the rapid elimination of environmental problems, as well as the production of high quality, environmentally friendly, competitive products for the world market through the development of agricultural culture. Increased human economic activity, such as irrational use of land and water resources, neglect of land reclamation, non-rotation of crops, and improper use of pastures, are leading to ecological imbalances. Intensive use of natural landscapes leads to the development of natural and anthropogenic processes in the environment, such as salinization, water erosion, landslides, landslides, suffocation, as well as man-made degradation, climate change, chemical pollution, soil and biotic factors degradation and other negative environmental processes. [4].

International organizations attach great importance to combating such unpleasant environmental problems in the world. One of the goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is to "protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems, use them wisely, manage forests wisely, combat desertification, stop land degradation and prevent biodiversity loss."

Uzbekistan is also implementing a number of reforms to protect the environment and the environment, land reclamation, not to exceed the permissible levels of harmful emissions into the environment, and significant results are being achieved. Also, the scientific concept of environmental protection in the "Concept of Environmental Protection" of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period up to 2030, the Resolution No. 484 "On approval of the Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2028" important tasks have been identified.

This article, entitled "The importance of studying the geo-ecological situation of the foothills of northern Fergana", is aimed at solving such pressing

problems. In order to solve them, the study of mountain landscapes, the factors that create landscape and ecological problems and their elimination, the identification of changes in landscape and ecological conditions under anthropogenic influences are carried out. To do this, it is necessary to study and find solutions to the problems of optimizing the geo-ecological situation in the mountainous landscapes of North Fergana, to conduct mapping at various scales, to optimize the ecological optimization of mountain landscapes, to study their structure, to assess the development of various sectors of the economy. Scientific conclusions and developed measures should be recommended for the implementation of guidelines for the effective use of nature in the region on a scientific basis. [1].

The landscapes of the Namangan region, the generality and integrity of the landscape components, in accordance with the law, have broad or narrow taxonomic units (tract, facies, etc.), such as semi-desert, steppe, mountain and hill landscapes. Landscape components are the habitats of all living things, and when we talk about protecting them, we mean, first of all, keeping its elements as clean as possible, preventing disturbances in its balance, preserving the natural beauty of nature. The First President of the Republic I.A. Karimov said: "The basis of the whole important issue of agricultural policy is the issue of land ownership. The land is the main wealth of our country. He eats, drinks, and creates the basic conditions for living. Therefore, the future of our country, the future of the people of Uzbekistan will largely depend on how land relations are organized." Therefore, while we use the components of the landscape (climate, soil, flora and fauna, rocks, air, agricultural areas, groundwater and surface water), we also have a scientific and practical approach to ways to restore them. necessary.

Landscape shell protection can be done in a variety of ways. The most important of them are: the creation of nature reserves and national parks for the preservation of typical places of nature, the transformation of some natural objects and public parks into custom-made, magnificent natural objects (waterfalls, caves, rocks, taking into account old trees, ravines, springs, etc.), recultivation of anthropogenic landscapes, etc.

Ecological optimization of mountain landscapes based on the principles and approaches of rational use of nature, study of structure, study of landscape complexes as a separate category of landscape sphere, determination of ameliorative status, geo-ecological zoning, optimization of existing geo-ecological conditions and ecological landscape of North Fergana mountain. based on the specificity of the area and the nature of the functional integrity.

In our country, a number of measures are being taken to assess the natural conditions, use the natural resource potential of the regions on a scientific basis in the field of ecology and environmental protection, improve land reclamation, combat their salinization and desertification.

In this regard, the study of the differentiation of the northern Fergana mountainous landscapes as a whole, the creation of geo-ecological maps of mountainous landscapes and the laws of transformation, the assessment of the geo-ecological situation and the development of measures to optimize the ecological situation through geo-ecological zoning exit work is performed [3].

Many scientific works on the study of geoecological situations in the country are found in the works of foreign and CIS scientists, as well as a number of geographers and geoecologists of our country. Their research focuses on the geo-ecological situation of the regions, the factors that aggravate the geo-ecological situation, soil, water, air pollution, desertification, ecology and human health, climate change, "anthropogenic burden", a comprehensive and systematic approach to environmental studies. [1].

However, previous studies have shown that the structure, assessment and geo-ecological condition of the foothills of northern Fergana have not been studied or studied separately. This requires issues such as the structure, differentiation, assessment and geo-ecological zoning of mountain landscapes. As a whole, it is necessary to assess the geo-ecological situation of the Northern Fergana mountainous region as a whole, to carry out zoning and develop optimization measures in terms of taking into account the geo-ecological situation.

To do this, the following tasks:

- study and analysis of scientific sources, cartographic materials and space images on the formation, differentiation, geo-ecological situation and its assessment of mountain landscapes as a separate geosystem;

- study of natural and anthropogenic factors that shape and develop mountain landscapes as a separate structure;

- differentiation of mountain landscape complexes and their geo-ecological assessment;

- Creation of various scale landscape and geo-ecological, ecological assessment maps of the northern Fergana mountainous region through modern programs and GAT technologies;

- Zoning should be based on an assessment of the geo-ecological situation in the foothills of the northern Fergana region, as well as the preparation of scientific and practical proposals and recommendations for the development of measures to optimize the geo-ecological situation in them.

It is also possible to protect the landscape and its elements in various forms: including the protection of the natural state of the landscape and the attractions of the landscape. In particular, the importance of nature reserves in the protection of all elements of the landscape, as nature reserves are a benchmark of nature and play the following role in the protection of nature in the region. A sample of a particular part of the region or of all the elements of the geographical nature will naturally be preserved for future generations. At the same time, laws, decrees and resolutions on nature protection have been

adopted, and even textbooks have been created in general secondary education, secondary special and higher education institutions.

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ITALYAN TILIDA ARTIKLLARNING QO'LLANILISHIDAGI FONOTAKTIK VA GRAMMATIK O'ZGARUVCHANLIK HODISASINING DIALEKTLAR MISOLIDAGI IZOHI

Annotasiya: ushbu maqolada aniq misollarda, adabiy italyan tilida artiklning ishlatilishidagi o'zgaruvchanlik hamda tartibsizlik hodisalarini tushuntirish uchun dialektlarning qo'llanilish qonuniyatlardan foydalanish imkoniyati ko'rib chiqiladi: adabiy tilning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari toskan dialekti fonotaktika qonunlarining, boshqalari esa shimoliy yoki janubiy dialektlarning xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq.

Kalit so'zlar: o'zgaruvchanlik; italyan adabiy tili; toskan dialekti; fonotaktika; artikl; undosh tovush uzayishi; o'xshashlik; ambisillabik element; sinkopa.

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EXPLAINING THE PHENOMENON OF PHONOTACTIC AND GRAMMATICAL VARIATION IN THE USE OF ARTICLES IN ITALIAN BY DIALECTAL EXAMPLES

Annotation: This article discusses the possibility of using dialects to explain variation and disorder in the use of the article in literary Italian using a concrete example: features of the phonotactic laws of literary language are related to the features of the Tuscan dialect, and others are related to the features of the northern or southern dialects.

Keywords: variability; Italian literary language; the Tuscan dialect; phonotactics; article; consonant sound prolongation; similarity; ambisyllabic element; sink.

Italyan tilini o'rganish jarayonida talabalar deyarli barcha o'quv adabiyotlarida faqat aytiladigan, lekin tushuntirilmaydigan bir qancha grammatik hodisalarga duch kelishadi. Ammo bu hodisalarni nafaqat tushuntirish mumkin, balki ularni anglash aniq bir tartibga solingan sistemani yaratishga imkon beradi. Gap ba'zi fonotaktik va grammatik o'zgaruvchanlik

hodisa haqida boryapti. Aslida, italyan tili kabi tilning tuzilish qonuniyatlari o'zida uzoq madaniy va adabiy qayta ishlash natijasini aks etadi. Bu jarayonda davlatning turli xil viloyatlari aholisining ishtiroki, uning asosida yotgan toskan dialekti mazmuniga murojaat qilish, o'zgacha qurilgan fonotaktik prinsiplarga ega boshqa dialektlar bu tilgan qo'shimcha unsurlarni olib kirdi. Shu o'rinda ta'kidlash joizki, Italiyada til me'yorini belgilashda bir nechta katta shaharlar xronologik tarzda o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatgan: Florensiya – madaniyat poytaxti va adabiy tilning tug'ilish joyi, Rim – siyosiy va boshqaruv markazi, Milan – mamlakatning iqtisodiy markazi. Agar kichik intellektual elita qatlamini hisobga olmaganda, o'qimishli kishilarning asosiy qismi adabiy tilda emas aksincha tegishli dialekt zonalarining fonotaktika qonuniyatlari aks ettirilgan italyan tilining regional variantlarida so'zlashishadi [1].

Shundan kelib chiqqan holda, ushbu maqolaning maqsadi – italyan tiling dialekt shartliligi nuqtai nazaridan ba'zi bir hodisalariga tushuncha berish va shu orqali o'qituvchiga talabalar tomonidan beriladigan savollarga nisbatan o'zini kuchsiz his etmaslikka imkon beradi. Ayniqsa, biz bilamizki, chet tilini mukammal o'zlashtirish uning tuzilishi va qo'llanilishini chuqur o'rganish asosidagina amalga oshadi.

Grammatika kursining tushunarsiz bo'lgan kirish mavzularidan biri – bu artikl, u fonotaktik o'zgarishlar misolida qo'llaniladi: talabalar qaysi so'zning boshida u yoki bu artikl formasi qo'llanilishini yod olishlari zarur. Amaliyot shuni ko'rsatadiki, ko'pchilik uchun artikl formasining to'g'ri ishlatilishi hamon hal qilib bo'lmas masala hisoblanadi. Agar variant so'zning undosh yoki unli tovush bilan boshlanishiga ko'ra tanlanishi qiyinchilik tug'dirmasa (la donna, l'amica), har xil holatdagi undosh tamoyillarning qarama-qarshiligi bilan variantni tanlash ko'pincha mexanik aqliy harakat darajasida qoladi va avtomatik mahorat darajasiga yetib bormaydi, ehtimol bu uning tushuntirilmaganligi sabablidir. Bu muammo aniq artiklning mujskoy roddagi: birlikda *il/lo*, ko'plikda *i/gli*, shuningdek, *bello*, *quello* sifatlarining aniqlanib kelayotgan otlar oldidan qo'llanilishi bilan bog'liq. Bundan tashqari artiklning uchinchi varanti ham mavjud, *l'* – unli harf bilan boshlanadigan otlar oldidan ishlatiladi. *Il* va *lo* variantlarining qo'llanilish asosida turli xil fonotaktik qonuniyatlar yotadi: birinchisi oddiy unli harflar bilan boshlanuvchi so'zlarda (il duomo, il tappo, il prete, il biondo va h.k.), ikkinchisi esa *s* bilan yasalgan undosh harf birikmalarida (lo sposo), *z* [ts], *ps* [ps], *gn* [ñ] (lo gnocco, lo zio, lo psicologo) qo'llaniladi. Ularning etimologiyasiga murojaat qilish, nega bitta butun shakl *illo* dan, ikkita variant: *il* va *lo* ning kelib chiqish sababi haqida ma'lum bir tushuncha bermaydi. Shubhasiz, bu qo'llanilish undoshning uzun-qisqaligida, ya'ni jarangiz *s* tovushi, qisqa jarangli *ś* tovushidan farqli ravishda, italyan tilida hamda markaziy region dialektlarida doimo uzun talaffuz qilinadi. Bundan tashqari *z*, *gn*, tarkibida *s* bo'lgan chetdan o'zlashtirilgan *x*, *ps*, tovushlari ham doimo uzun talaffuz qilinadi va oldidan *lo/gli* artikllarini qo'llashni talab etadi [2].

Soʻz boshida keladigan uzun undosh artikl bilan birikganda ambisillabik elementga yaʼni talaffuz jihatdan ikkita boʻgʻinga ham taaluqli tovushga aylanadi, masalan: *loz-zio*, *loñ-ñocco*, *los-sposo*, bu holat esa faqatgina unli harf ishtirokidagina boʻlishi mumkin. Shuning uchun ham, *il*-(*lo*) *pezzo* da ***lo*** tushib qolishi, *il*-(*lo*(s)) *sposo* da esa aksincha ***il*** tushib qolishi kuzatiladi, yaʼni ikkinchi holatda sinkopa fonetik oʻzgarishi mumkin emas, sababi bu yerda unli tovush artikulyar tayanch vazifasini bajarayapti va birinchi boʻgʻin ***il*** tushib qolyapti [3].

Koʻplik shakl ***i/gli*** ga kelsak, bu yerda ***gli*** ning soʻz boshidagi uzun undosh harf bilan birgalikdagi qoʻllanilishi, hozirda ham toskan ogʻzaki nutqida ishlatiladigan soʻz boshidagi tayanch unlidan (*iscola* 'scuola', *istrada* 'strada', *iscritto* 'scritto') artiklni farqlash uchun deb tushuntirish mumkin. Bu holatda unli bilan boshlangan soʻzlarning artikl bilan ishlatilishiga (*istricchi* – *gli stricchi*) imkon yaratadi. *Gli* variantining unli tovush oldidan ishlatilishi, shuningdek, unlilar orasidagi boʻshliqni bartaraf etish zarurati tufayli yuzaga kelgan: ***i occhi*** > ***[lʲ(i)okki]***. Umuman olganda, artikllarning ishlatilish qonuniyati koʻp jihatdan toskan dialekti asosida yaratilgan. Bu holat shimoliy dialektlarda undosh tovushlarning qisqaligi hamda tayanch unli tovushlarning yoʻqligi tufayli uchramaydi: sababi venetsian dialektida ***lo***, ***gli*** oʻrnida ***il***, ***i*** ishlatiladi: *un spagasso*, *un steco*, *i sposi*. Shuningdek, janub dialektlarida ham bu holat barcha undoshlarning uzunligi tufayli kuzatilmaydi, masalan napoletan dialektida: (*l*)*u mmare*, (*l*)*u vvicu*, (*l*)*u sposu*, (*l*)*u ttiempu* [4].

Artikl va shunga oʻxshash baʼzi tushunarsiz boʻlgan mavzularning dialekt orqali mana shunday usulda tushuntirilishi nafaqat italyan tili oʻrgatilishini yengillashtiradi, balki uning qiziq va esda qolarli boʻlishini taʼminlaydi. Oʻqitishning bunday tushuntirish usuli nafaqat bizda, balki umuman italyan tili oʻrganilishida samarali boʻlishi mumkin.

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ORGANIZATION OF PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

Annotation: In this article that is explained the organization of problem-based learning that involves the use of such techniques and teaching methods that would lead to the emergence of interrelated problem situations and predetermine the use of appropriate teaching methods by students.

Key words: problem, creative learning, problem-based, mental, problemativeness, cognitive independence, didactic.

The emergence of problem situations and search activity of students is not possible in every situation. It is, as a rule, possible in such types of educational and cognitive activity of students as: solving ready-made non-standard tasks; preparation of tasks and their implementation; logical text analysis; student research; essay, etc.

Therefore, the creation by the teacher of a chain of problem situations in various types of creative learning activities of students and the management of their mental (search) activities for the assimilation of new knowledge through independent (or collective) solution of educational problems is the essence of problem-based learning.

Based on the idea of developing the cognitive independence of students, all varieties of the modern lesson, based on the principle of problemativeness, are divided into problematic and non-problematic.

From the point of view of internal specifics (logical and psychological), a lesson should be considered problematic if the teacher deliberately creates problem situations and organizes the search activity of students to independently formulate educational problems and solve them (the highest level of problemativeness) or he himself poses problems and solves them, showing students the logic of the movement of thought in the search situation (the lowest level of problem).

The didactic (external) indicator of a problematic lesson is its complexity, synthetic character. The essence of a synthetic lesson is that the repetition of what has been passed, as a rule, merges with the introduction of new material, there is a continuous repetition of knowledge, skills and abilities in new connections and combinations, which is typical for a problem lesson.

The structural elements of a modern lesson are:

1) actualization of the previous knowledge of students (which means not only the reproduction of previously acquired knowledge, but also their

application often in a new situation, stimulating the cognitive activity of students, teacher control);

2) the assimilation of new knowledge and methods of action (in a more specific sense than the concept of "learning new material");

3) the formation of skills and abilities (including both special repetition and consolidation).

This structure reflects both the main stages of teaching and the stages of organizing a modern lesson. But in relation to the mental activity of students, being an expression of the goals of education, it acts as an external indicator of learning, that is, it does not reflect the process of productive cognitive activity of students and cannot ensure the management of this activity. Since an indicator of the problematic nature of a lesson is the presence of stages of search activity in its structure, it is natural that they represent the inner part of the structure of a problematic lesson:

1) the emergence of a problem situation and the formulation of the problem;

2) making assumptions and substantiating the hypothesis;

3) proof of the hypothesis;

4) checking the correctness of the solution to the problem.

Thus, the structure of a problem lesson, unlike the structure of a non-problem one, has elements of the logic of the cognitive process (the logic of productive mental activity), and not just the external logic of the learning process. The structure of the problem lesson, which is a combination of external and internal elements of the learning process, creates opportunities for managing the student's independent educational and cognitive activity.

Within the framework of problem-based learning in pedagogy, not only general pedagogical problems are studied, but also the problems of teaching individual subjects.

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TYPES OF PROBLEM LEARNING

Annotation: In this article that is explained problem-based learning cannot be equally effective in all conditions, that practice shows that the process of problem-based learning generates a different level of both intellectual difficulties of students, and their cognitive activity and independence in obtaining new knowledge.

Key words: activity, formula, theory, level, problematic, condition, problem-based.

Problem-based learning cannot be equally effective in all conditions. The types of problem-based learning are most correctly distinguished by the corresponding types of creativity. On this basis, three types of problem-based learning can be distinguished.

The first type ("scientific" creativity) is theoretical research, that is, the search for and discovery of a new rule, law, theorem, etc. by students. This type of problem-based learning is based on the formulation and solution of theoretical learning problems.

The second type (practical creativity) is the search for a practical solution, that is, the search for a way to apply known knowledge in a new situation, design, invention. This type of problem-based learning is based on the formulation and solution of practical learning problems.

The third type (artistic creativity) is an artistic representation of reality based on creative imagination, including literary compositions, drawing, writing a piece of music, playing, etc.

All types of problem-based learning are characterized by the presence of reproductive, productive and creative activity of the student, the presence of a search and solution to the problem. They can be carried out with various forms of organization of the pedagogical process. However, the first type is most often found in the classroom, where there is an individual, group and frontal problem solving. The second - in laboratory, practical classes. The third type is in the classroom and in extracurricular activities.

It is quite clear that each type of problem-based learning, as an internally differentiated activity, has a complex structure, which, depending on many factors, gives different learning outcomes.

Each of the listed types of problem-based learning can proceed with a different degree of cognitive activity of the student. Determining this degree is

important for managing the process of forming students' cognitive independence.

Each type corresponds to one of the most important conditions for problem-based learning - the presence of a certain level of cognitive independence of the student.

Having studied the psychological and pedagogical literature on issues of problem-based learning, we found out that it is called problem-based not because students learn all the educational material only by independently solving problems and "discovering" new concepts. Here there are explanations of the teacher, and the reproductive activity of the teacher, and the setting of tasks, and the performance of exercises by students. But the organization of the educational process is based on the principle of problems, and the systematic solution of educational problems is a characteristic feature of this type of education. Since the whole system of methods is aimed at the comprehensive development of the student, the development of his cognitive needs, the formation of an intellectually active personality, problem-based learning is truly developing.

Problem-based learning is based on the principle of problematization, implemented through various types of learning problems and through a combination of reproductive, productive and creative activities of the student.

Should all learning be problem-based?

Not all, if by problem-based learning we mean only the solution of educational problems and only the independent assimilation of all educational material. All learning should be developmental, in which independent assimilation of knowledge by solving educational problems, through discoveries is combined with the reproductive assimilation of knowledge presented by the teacher or student. The student cannot and should not repeat the entire historical path of the development of human knowledge. But he must repeat the principles of this development and the generalized modes of action in order to assimilate them and develop in himself methods of creative activity.

Problem-based learning means to understand it as a type of learning that provides, in combination with the traditional and the new that has been introduced into pedagogy by many researchers and practitioners, the development of the entire set of feelings and reason, the student's thinking and his memory, the development of a holistic, intellectually active personality.

Education cannot be considered developing if the patterns of problem-based learning (principle of problematization, problem situation) are not used.

Thus, the problematic type of education does not solve all educational and educational tasks, therefore it cannot replace the entire education system, which includes different types, methods, and organization of the educational process. But also the system of education cannot be truly developing without problem-based learning.

Are problem-based learning accessible to all students?

We made conclusion above. Almost everyone. However, the level of problematicity and the degree of cognitive independence will vary greatly depending on the age and individual characteristics of students, on the degree of their training in problem-based learning methods, etc.

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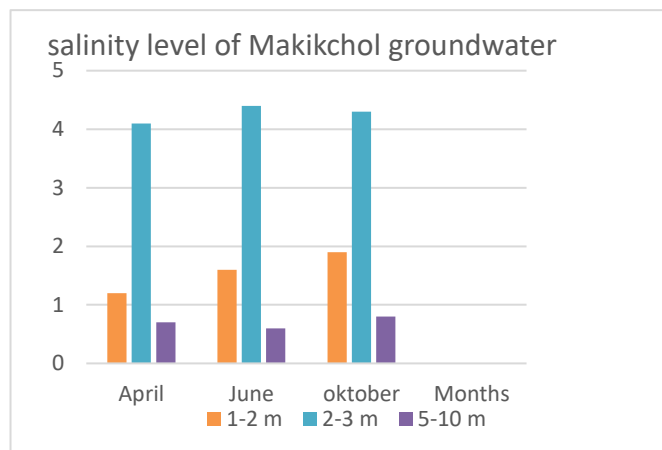
SUSTAINABILITY OF MELIORATIVE STATE OF MALIKCHOL IRRIGATED LAND

Abstract. This article is devoted to optimization of the ecological situation of irrigated lands in the Malikchol. The work also highlights the issues of the environmental problem, the resulting impact of sewage on the pollution of the Malikchol, as well as their impact on agricultural crops.

Key words: agriculture, ecological situation, irrigation facilities, meliorative state, irrigated lands, valley landscapes.

The Zarafshan Oasis is densely populated in Central Asia and is one of the developed regions of ancient art, farming, trade, that is, one of the Centers of civilization of the world. The fact that the Oasis was located in the center of the great caravan routes from ancient times, along with the development of international relations, led to a high content of craftsmanship, peasant culture. The unique recurrent nature of the oasis, its favorable climatic features, its convenience allow the development of agricultural livestock and other rural fields. The development of rural and urban settlements in the oasis has led to a quantitative increase in population, which in turn has led to the discovery of agro-technological ways to produce more land, requiring more food production, and over the next 50 years cotton monopoly has led to further land exploitation, that is, to treat the land with various chemical fertilizers, increase the amount of pesticides, the use of chemical fertilizers in excess of the norm, the violation of the reclamation of irrigated lands, the organization of irrigation without following the rules of irrigation, raising groundwater levels caused the departure. One of the urgent tasks today is to eliminate it, improve the reclamation of lands, create low-water-requiring plants (gardens and vineyards). In our research work, we aimed to develop measures and recommendations to address the environmental problems in the region by analyzing the geo-ecological situation in Malikchol, located in the lower part of the Zarafshan oasis. The development of Malikchol has led to an increase in the number of settlements, an increase in water and land use. Non-compliance with agro-technical rules in the use of water in the region has led to an increase in groundwater levels over the years as a result of disturbance of soil-water

balance, excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in land use has led to soil contamination and increased alkalinity and an increase in groundwater levels, with high levels of alkalinity in the soils, led to soil salinization and swamping, limiting land use. In recent years, a number of measures have been taken to improve the reclamation of soils, which has led to the optimization of the ecological



condition of soils. To date, oasis landscapes have been continuously studied, and studies show that many problems have arisen in Malikchol landscapes. Carrying out landscape research based on modern methods, analyzing and evaluating the existing opportunities for their elimination, identifying current problems and developing solutions on a scientific basis is an important issue. The Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 29, 2007 "On measures to radically improve the system of land reclamation" and the program for 2008-2012 are aimed at radically improving the ecological condition of nature, especially water and land resources, which are its main factors. Thus, with the further development of sectors of the economy, the demand for water and land productivity will increase, and in the coming years to adopt a number of laws and regulations to improve the reclamation of irrigated lands, including:

- In the strategy of actions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan for further development of the republic for 2017-2021 "Further improvement of the reclamation of irrigated lands, development of a network of land reclamation and irrigation facilities, introduction of intensive methods of agricultural production, first of all, modern water and resource-saving agro-technologies, use of high-yield agricultural technologies" is specially mentioned and measures are outlined in the state program in this regard, which indicates how relevant this issue is.

Our analysis of the data presented below shows that improvement of soil and water regime in Malikchol, improvement of soil reclamation, lowering of groundwater level, ie construction of ditches and collectors, optimization of ecological situation in the region affect to increase land use, to achieve high yields of agricultural crops, and to a certain extent to achieve food security. The normalization of soil and water balance in the region also serves to solve environmental problems in the region, that is, to reduce the level of salinity of drinking water and to use it.

In short, the identification of environmental problems in Malikchol, which can be solved through scientific analysis, will normalize the groundwater level and the level of mineralization, which will lead to the normalization of soil water balance and eliminate soil salinization.

Removal of groundwater from irrigated areas in Malikchol through ditches and collectors will improve the reclamation of soils.

A scientific, practical approach to the above issues and their gradual solution is a guarantee of environmental sustainability in the region.

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ISSUES OF FORMATION OF SOCIAL COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS OF TECHNICAL DIRECTION

Annotation: This article provides a scientific analysis of the content of reforms in the higher education system, issues of formation of social competence of technical specialists, problems and their solutions.

Keywords: social competence, staff turnover, educational process, adaptation, social responsibility, higher education, vocational training.

The Concept of Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019 PF-5847, is aimed at radical reform of the higher education system in Uzbekistan. is a product of the need to train specialists.

This need is explained by the rapid informatization in our society, general computerization, the transition to a digital type of society, the growing volume of scientific and technical information, the automation of production and the creation of a highly innovative technological base.

The active development of an informed society and the proliferation of new forms of labor organization (workers, project teams, etc.) in turn place new demands on the employee who comes to production. If a few decades ago a specialist mainly needed qualities such as strength, endurance and effective cocktail ability, today the basic requirements for a worker in the technical field have changed significantly. To operate complex equipment with high accuracy, it is required to be intellectually and culturally advanced, technically competent, rigorous and responsible. Therefore, along with organizational skills, social activism and ability to work in a team, the responsibility of a modern technical specialist is of particular importance. Only an employee who fully understands his responsibilities is able to make the best decision in a non-standard situation, and in doing so he takes full responsibility.

This places great demands on their social competence and communication culture.

As a result of the reforms carried out in the field of education in recent years, including in technical universities, a new generation of technical specialists has emerged, some of whom are becoming leaders in industry and agriculture. However, most graduates are not able to demonstrate their talents despite having sufficient knowledge in their field, and some are not even able to find their place in the national economy.

One of the main reasons for this is that the new generation of technical professionals has not developed the ability to adapt to the social environment, to communicate with others, to know how to cooperate with them and the patterns of cooperation and not to try to do so.

Today, both our state and the employer need specialists with the knowledge, skills and abilities that can advance the country's economy and industry.

It has led to an increase in the dependence of the pace of material and spiritual development of society on the level and scope of professional, especially higher education, and has necessitated the search for new forms and methods of its rapid development.

This means that in today's world, where old norms of life are being violated, values and ideals, common beliefs and perceptions are being re-evaluated, new life attitudes and directions, interpersonal relationships, problems of cooperation are being identified, not only modern knowledge but also social competence requires scientific research.

Many researchers point out that modern production activities require not only a person with professional knowledge and skills, but also a high level of comprehensive training, analysis and synthesis, immediate understanding of the situation, problem solving, problem solving based on the amount of information available., emphasizes the need for a professional who is able to communicate with the people around him, transmit and receive the desired experience.

Despite its importance in the life of society today, there is still no single definition of social competence. Scientists interpret it differently depending on the direction of their research. We therefore limit ourselves to giving a definition of the Council of Europe's general approach to social competence.

Social competence is the ability to take responsibility, develop and participate in joint solutions, tolerance of different ethnic cultures and religions, the combination of personal interests with the needs of the enterprise and society.

General features of social competence include:

- it is a collective concept that reflects the level of socialization of a person;
- an integral part of the core competence;
- a personal trait that ensures the interaction of an individual with the world based on his attitude to himself, society, others and activities.

The social competence of a future engineer is a personal trait that results from the professional training of a graduate of a technical university, including his readiness for social life and activity, knowledge, skills, ability to master social norms and values, predict professional and social environment and effective interaction. to be able to organize the production process easily and efficiently, to ensure the solution of professional problems, to be responsible for personal and social well-being.

The interaction of the future engineer with other individuals is often carried out in the following areas:

- social (relatives, friends);
- business (education and labor) - classmates, teachers, colleagues;
- hobbies (hobbies, hobbies, recreation);
- Areas of socio-cultural interaction.

Each field is closely related to each other, so this feature should be taken into account by professors of higher education institutions in the formation of social competence of students, special attention should be paid to the development of areas of cooperation in educational and labor relations between students.

We believe that the content of social competence, the choice of components should be made taking into account the tasks and situations associated with the socialization of future professionals, "their mastery of social rules and norms of behavior, interaction and effective communication."

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the approval of the "Concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" defined as the goal.

It is obvious that in our society, a graduate of a technical university is required not only to be educated, but also to have a high social competence, the acquisition of such qualities in the educational process in higher education allows to effectively use their talents in society.

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FEATURES OF PROTECTION OF MOUNTAIN ROADS FROM AVALANCHES AND AVALANCHES

Annotation: In this article, it is noted that the repair of roads and the commissioning of our roads will soon be in a state of disrepair. suggested the need for teeth. The process of building the pavement before the construction of our roads. At the same time, the fact that we have to process it at the time of construction, leads to an increase in service life and economic efficiency.

Keywords: GOST 23558-94 standard, gravel-sand, reinforced soil, processed materials, cement consumption, slag portland cement, brand, motor grader, compacted condition, road defects, road surface, quality indicators, strength parameters, compaction works, primer.

Introduction

Protection of snow-covered parts of the road from snowdrifts is carried out to prevent the formation of snowdrifts due to snowstorms on highways. Snow protection is not provided in the following cases: when the calculated annual volume of snowfall in areas where the road passes through irrigated or drained lands, arable lands, perennial orchards and vineyards is 25 m³ per 1 m of the road; when the calculated annual volume of snow on the roads passing through other places is 10 m³ per 1 m of the road; when the roadside is higher than the calculated level of snow cover, the height of which is higher than the height specified in QMQ "Roads" 2.05.02-95; if the snow capacity of the carvings is greater than the amount of snow that falls on the road. Roads are protected from snowdrifts by means of snow protection devices placed around the road. Snow protection devices can be installed permanently or temporarily (during winter use). The following snow protection measures can be used to protect roads from snowdrifts: I - used to block snow; Used to prevent snowstorms (blowers).

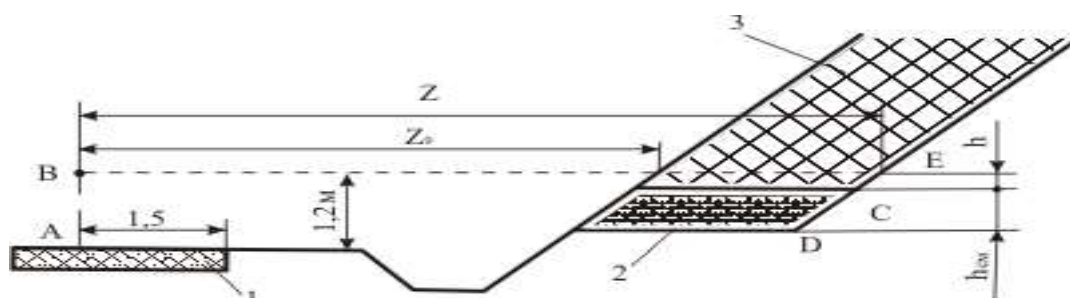


Figure 1. Snow piles on the curves in the plan

Protective equipment used in snow cover includes: snow-protective wood strips, snow-covered walls, collecting platforms in carvings, portable barriers in carvings, made of polymeric materials nets, snow protection devices, barriers made of local materials and conditions of their use are given in Table 2.

Table 2

Snow traps, snow protection devices. Appropriate Terms of Use A brief description of the advantages and disadvantages.	Snow traps, snow protection devices. Appropriate Terms of Use A brief description of the advantages and disadvantages.	Snow traps, snow protection devices. Appropriate Terms of Use A brief description of the advantages and disadvantages.
Snow-covered forest belts	Snow-covered forest belts	Snow-covered forest belts
Snow retaining walls	Snow retaining walls	Snow retaining walls
Optional (accumulators)	Optional (accumulators)	Optional (accumulators)
Portable barriers	Portable barriers	Portable barriers
Polymer nets are used everywhere except in areas	Polymer nets are used everywhere except in areas with heavy	Polymer nets are used everywhere except in areas
Snow protection device made of snow. Snow-covered slopes are used in all cases except snowmobile construction	Snow protection device made of snow. Snow-covered slopes are used in all cases except snowmobile construction Mechanized snow protection is mechanized and inexpensive	Snow protection device made of snow. Snow-covered slopes are used in all cases except snowmobile construction Mechanized snow protection is mechanized and inexpensive
Stone wall	Stone wall	Stone wall
Barrier made of local materials Manual labor is	Barrier made of local materials Manual labor is required when	Barrier made of local materials Manual labor is required when

Snow-covered trees are the most effective means of snow protection. If the trees are not yet covered with snow or cannot be used due to soil, climatic or other conditions, then artificial snow protection devices should be used.

Conclusion

During the snowfall, the road surface should be treated with chemicals or a mixture of sand to prevent the formation of snow. During the period when the snowfall is 1-3 mm / h, 10-15 minutes after the onset of snowfall, the road surface is sprayed with chemicals. In the case of weak snowfall of 0.5-1 mm / h, spraying of chemicals on the road surface begins 20-30 minutes after the onset of snowfall. It is advisable to treat liquid chemicals when it starts to snow. After the snow has been treated, it is necessary to wait until the time of exposure to the chemicals sprayed before sweeping the road. The carriageway is started after the snow and snowdrifts are crushed and scattered under the influence of chemicals and motion. Under normal circumstances, the snow is thoroughly swept away 2-3 hours after it has been treated with chemicals. All winter maintenance work on the roads should be carried out in an orderly manner. The control is carried out by periodically moving the snowplow plugs from the beginning to the end of the snowstorm and snowfall period.

Cleaning can be done with snowplow trucks or with individual vehicles traveling at speeds of 35-40 km / h, depending on the intensity of snowfall or blizzard. Snow plows are used to push the road from the axis of the road to the side of the road. The machines move in a row, at a distance of 30-60 m from each other. A car near the side of the road can launch a side wing.

Clearing of road sections passing through slopes will start from the upper slope and will continue towards the lower slope during the next passage of vehicles.

Snow tops are removed using rotary snow blowers. If the snowdrifts are moving towards the ditch next to the road, an external working member will use snow plows to remove them. Universal bulldozers (designed for a variety of jobs) are used in conjunction with motor graders or wheeled rotary rotors to remove snow from the tops of ditches along the road. A motor grader pushes the snow off the road, and a rotor snowplow throws it out.

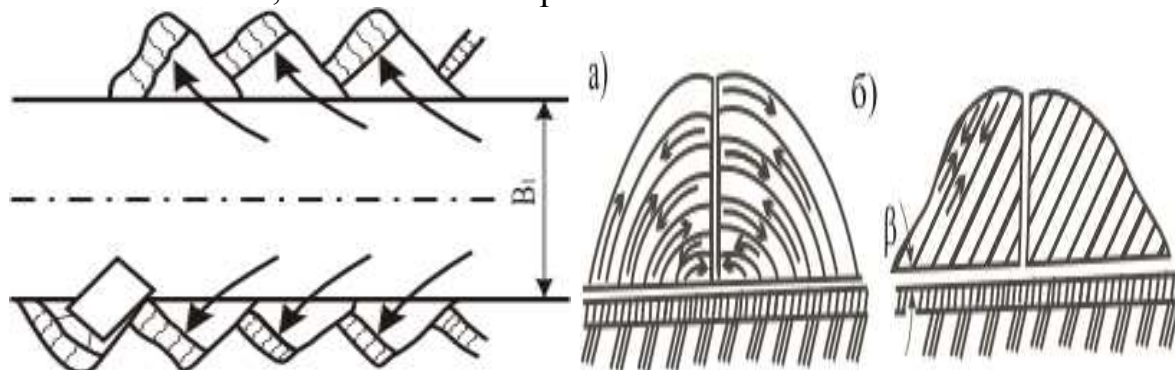


Figure 2. Road cleaning scheme with a non-turning bulldozer, Avalanche cleaning scheme:

a - "on the winding" (longitudinally); b - "slope" (longitudinally).

As long as the joints are not too long, they should work without twists. Snowplows work with the slope of the pile at an angle as large as possible to the

horizontal plane. Circuit snow removal can be done by using bulldozers to push the snow down the slopes. When rotating snow piles are treated with rotary snow plows, the cleaning is carried out in short - "cutting" sections due to the small radii of these roads.

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MAHOBATLI RANGTASVIR

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada arxitekturada mahobatli bezak san'ati ashyo va texnikasi rang - barangligi, binolar barpo qilish jarayonida monumentalist rassomlar rangtasvirga asos bo'ladigan ashyolar, rassomni o'z oldiga qo'ygan ba'diiy vazifa va uning tasvirlanish haqida batafsil bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: mahobatli bezak san'ati, monumentalist rassom, rangtasvir, arxitektura, mahobatli rangtasvir.

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MAGNIFICENT PAINTING

Annotation: this article describes in detail the richness and technique of Decorative Art in architecture, the objects on which monumental artists will be painted during the restoration of buildings, the undeniable task set by the artist himself and his description.

Keywords: the art of skillful decoration, the artist of the monumentalist, the painting, architecture, the art of the magnificent.

Kirish:

Tarixga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak yurtimizda ajdodlarimizning buyuk me'roslariga egamiz. Shuningdek, dunyoga mashhur me'moriy jihatdan go'zal va nafis bezatilgan tarixiy binolarimiz ham bor. Albatta, bu binoni bezashda me'morlar, hunarmandlar, rassomlar o'z mahoratlarini ko'rsatdilar. Bu bugungi kunda ham insoniyatni hayratda qoldiradi. Xususan, Amir Temur bobomiz va temuriylar davrida tarixiy binolar qad rostlagan. Bu binolarning bezaklari hali ham katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, olimlar, me'morlar va rassomlar tomonidan katta qiziqish bilan o'rganilmoqda.

Ayni paytda tahsil olayotgan yoshlar ham katta qiziqish bilan bilim olmoqda. Bo'lajak yosh mutaxassislar o'z ijodiy mehnatidan foydalanib, ko'rkam binolar barpo etmoqda. Ayni paytda milliy zamonaviy binoni bezash ishlari davom etmoqda. Monumental suratlar tobora ommalashib borayotgani bejiz emas.

Adabiyotlar tahlili va metodologiya:

Arxitekturada mahobatli bezak san'ati ashyo va texnikasi rang - barangligi bilan ajralib turadi. Ulardan ba'zilari; freskalar, temperli rasmlar, mozaikalar, enkaustika, sgraffito, rang-barang vitrajlar eng qadimiy turlaridan bo'lib, ularning an'anaviy va zamonaviy usullari shakllanmoqda. Albatta, bu texnologiya rivojlanishni to'xtatdi degani emas.

Har bir davr me'morchiligida ular yangi hayot kechira boshladilar. Monumentalist rassomlar, ayniqsa, keyingi yillarda yangi materiallar va texnikalardan foydalangan holda uni amaliyotga tatbiq etmoqdalar. Demak, monumental rangtasvirga oid kitoblar juda ko'p, ammo bu kitoblar talabga javob bermasligi mumkin. Chunki ular qadimiy "usullar" haqida bo'lib, tarixiy manbalardir.

Yangi ashyolar va texnikalar haqidagi ma'lumot gazeta va jumallarda tasodifan e'lon qilinib qoladi. Rassomlarning texnologiya haqida o'tkazilgan amaliy sinovlar yangi mahobatli rangtasvir san'ati shakllarini rivojlanishiga asos soladi. 60-70-yillarda O'zbekistonda bir guruh yosh monumentalchi rassomlar keksa naqqoshlar bilan hamkorlik qildilar. Bular ichida B. Jalolov, A. va V. Gan, Y. Chemishev, S. Rohmonov, E. Nazarov, F. Sulaymonov, R. Xudayberganov, A. Aliqulovlar bor. Ular o'z ijodlarida tabiat go'zalliklarini, dolzarb mehnatni tarannum etadilar, o'zlarining ona-Vatanga muhabbatlarini namoyon qilib, inson tuyg'usini kamol toptirishga samarali ta'sir ko'rsatadilar.

Natijalar:

Yosh ijodkorlar bunyod etgan asarlardan Toshkentdagi o'quvchilar Saroyi, Urganchdagi teatr, Chimyondagi dam olish uyi, O'zbekiston Davlat tarix muzeyi, Konservatoriya, Senat saroyi, «Turkiston» saroyi va boshqalardagi mahobatli rangtasvir bezaklar o'zlarining originalligi bilan diqqatni jalb etadi.

Behisob va rang - barang devoriy asarlarni ko'zdan kechirar ekansan, rassomlar hayol dunyosining naqadar kengligiga tasanno aytmay turolmaysan, kishi. Chinakam san'at ustasi bo'lgan odamgina mana shunday asarlar yaratishi va shunday asarlarga yangi - yangi san'at ustalarini tarbiyalashi mumkin.

O'zbek xalqi ikki ming yil davomida monumental - dekorativ va amaliy san'atning shunday ajoyib namunalarini yaratdi va yaratmoqdaki, ular o'zlarining yuksak badiiy mahorat va nazokat ila ijro etilishlari bilan bugungi kunda ham kishilarni hayratga solmoqda. Ko'p yillik tajribalar, olmos iste'dod va xalq tafakkuri bilan yo'g'rilgan har bir chinakam san'at asari ranglar sehr - jodusi bilan qalbimizga ilhom bag'ishlab, ma'naviy dunyomizni yanada boyitadi.

Mahobatli rangtasvir turlaridan ikki rangli mozaika va o'ymakorlikning boshqa namunalari ham qo'llanilgan bo'lib, sgraffito usulidagi ikki qatlamli nafis o'ymakorlik shular jumlasidandir. Keyinchalik quyma ganch ham taomilga kirib kelgan.

Binolar barpo qilish jarayonida monumentalist rassomlar rangtasvirga asos bo'ladigan ashyolarni bilishi majburdir. Ashyoning fizik, kimyoviy tarkibi

rangtasvimi sifat darajasini belgilaydi. Faktura, devor rangi, har xil pardoz ashyolari mahobatli rangtasvir bilan o‘zaro bog‘likdir.

Muhokama:

Badiiy ahamiyatli vazifalar echimini hal qilishda monumentalist rassom oldida bir qator: 1) ashyoning plastik xususiyati va 2) uning texnologiyasini bilishi lozim bo'ladi. Ba'zi rassomlar texnologiyaga berilib qolinsa asaming badiiyligiga putur yetkazishi mumkin deb qaraydilar. Faqat texnologiyaga katta e'tibor berilsa hunarmandga aylanib qolishi mumkin. Ammo texnologiyani etarli bilmaslik ham asarga muddatidan oldin nobud bo'lishiga olib keladi.

Ashyolami va texnologiyani to'g'ri ishlata bilish asar yaratishda o'ziga bo'lgan ishonchni, o'z g'oyasini to'g'ri amalga oshirishni ta'minlaydi. Rassom oldida badiiy bezakni ishlash har xil bo'lib, u etarli darajada texnika va texnologiyani qo'llash usullarini bilishni taqozo qiladi. Ammo u usul ham bir necha xil imkoniyatlarga va turlarga ega bo'lib, turli usullarda amalga oshirilishi mumkin.

Rassomni o'z oldiga qo'ygan ba'diiy vazifa va uning tasvirlanishiga bog'liq. Arxitekturada mahobatli rangtasvir asari uzoq muddatga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, uning iqlimi, texnologiyasini rassom puxta o'ylab bajarishi lozim bo'ladi. Bu jarayonga jiddiy e'tibor berish zamr. Aks holda asar tez nobud bo'lishi mumkin.

Xulosa:

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish joizki, mahobatli rangtasvir asarini uzoq saqlanishiga rassom ham, arxitektor ham, qumvchi ham birday javobgardir. Shuning uchun ham ob'ektlarni sinovdan o'tkazishda ilmiy-tadqiqot institutlari doimo ishtirok etishlari mumkin. Har doim yangi narsalar tug'iladi. Olimlar buyumning fizik-kimyoviy xossalarini yetarli darajada aniqlagan bo'lsalar, rassomlar badiiy asar yaratishda uning estetik jihatini aniqlashga harakat qiladilar.

Har bir buyum qanday ishlov berilishiga qarab o'ziga xos sirt tekisligi, rangi, vazni, qattiqligi, yopishqoqligi, egiluvchanligi va boshqa xususiyatlariga ega. Rassom uchun monumental rangtasvir yaratishda buyum sirtining kompozitsiyasi, rangi va teksturasi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Narsalar tabiiy xususiyatga ega va ulardan to'g'ri foydalanish kerak. Biroq, uni taqlidga olib keladigan darajada ishlatmaslik kerak. Tabiiylik darajasi ham badiiy imkoniyat yaratishi mumkin.

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COVID-19 TA’SIRI NATIJASIDA GEPATOBILIAR TIZIMDAGI KLINIK O’ZGARISHLAR

Annotatsiya: Koronaviruslar (Coronaviridae) – RNK-saqlovchi viruslarning katta oilasi bo‘lib, xayvonlarni (ularning tabiiy xujaylarini), hamda odamlarni infitsirlash xususiyatiga ega. Serologik va filogenetik tahlil natijalari asosida koronaviruslar turtta oilaga bo‘linadi: Alphacoronavirus, Betacoronavirus, Gammacoronavirus va Deltacoronavirus. Odamlarda koronaviruslar qator kasalliklarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin – o‘tkir respirator infeksiyaning (ORVI) yengil shakllaridan og‘ir o‘tkir respirator sindromgacha (TORS ili SARS). Hozirgi davrda aholi orasida to‘rtta mavsumiy koronavirus (HCoV-229E, -OC43, -NL63 va HKU1) tarqalganligi ma’lum bo‘lib, bu viruslar yil davomida ORVI tuzilmasida kuzatiladi, hamda odatda yuqori nafas olish yo‘llarining yengil va o‘rta darajadagi shikastlanishlarini keltirib chiqaradi, shuningdek ikkita yuqori patogen koronavirus – yaqin sharq respirator sindrom virusi (MERS) va yangi koronavirus infeksiyasi COVID-19 mavjud

Kalit so‘zlar: Covid-19, gepatobiliar tizim, immun tizim, a‘zolarining yallig‘lanishi.

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CLINICAL CHANGES IN THE HEPATOBILIAR SYSTEM AS A RESULT OF COVID-19

Annotation: Coronaviruses (Coronaviridae) are a large family of RNA-storing viruses that infect animals (their natural hosts) as well as humans. Based on the results of serological and phylogenetic analysis, coronaviruses are divided into three families: Alphacoronavirus, Betacoronavirus, Gammacoronavirus and Deltacoronavirus. In humans, coronaviruses can cause a range of illnesses, from mild forms of acute respiratory infection (ORVI) to severe acute respiratory syndrome (TORS or SARS). It is now known that four seasonal coronaviruses (HCoV-229E, -OC43, -NL63, and HKU1) are prevalent in the population, and that these viruses are observed throughout the year in the ORVI structure, and are usually mild to moderate respiratory infections. causes moderate injuries, as well as two highly pathogenic coronaviruses - Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Virus (MERS) and a new coronavirus infection COVID-19

Keywords: Covid-19, hepatobiliary system, immune system, organ inflammation.

Dolzarbliqi. 2019-yilning ohirida Xitoy Xalq Respublikasida yangi koronavirus infeksiyasining ko'tarilishi kuzatildi, uning epitsentri Uhan shaxri-Xubey viloyatida bo'lgan. Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti (JSST) 2020-yil 11- fevralda yangi koronavirus tomonidan chiqarilgan infeksiyaning rasmiy nomini belgilab berdi COVID-19 (<<Coronavirus disease 2019>>) Xalqaro qo'mita 2020-yil 11-fevralda viruslar toksonomiyasi bo'yicha infeksiya qo'zg'atuvchisiga SARS-CoV-2 rasmiy nomini berdi. SARS-CoV-2 bir zanjirli RNK-ushlovchi virus bo'lib, coronaviridae oilasiga mansub. SARS-CoV-2 ning S-oqsili angiotenzin aylantirib beruvchi ferment (APF2) ga o'xshash. Virus inson organizmiga yuqori nafas yo'llaridan tushgach, respirator epiteliy, alveolotsitlar, alveola monotsiti, tomirlar endoteliysi, oshqozon-ichak epiteliysi, peshob yo'llari epiteliysi, Makrofaglar, xatto miokard va markaziy nerv tizimi kabi boshqa sistema va organlar retseptorlariga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bu kasallikning tub patogenlik moyiyati destruktiv-produktiv trombovaskulit va giperkoagulyatsiyali sindrom, mikroangiopatiya va immun tizimning noadekvat javobi xicoblanadi. Kasallar organizmida SARS-CoV-2 ga javoban immun tizimini giperergik qo'zg'alishi, kuchli tizimli yallig'lanish sindromiga, o'pka alveolyar to'qimasi va boshqa a'zolarining og'ir o'zgarishiga alteratsiyasi va septik shok rivojlanoshiga sababchi bo'ladi.

Ishning maqsadi: Erkak va ayollarda covid-19 virusining gepatobiliar tizimiga ta'sirini va uchrash ko'rsatkichlarini aniqlash.

Tadqiqot usullari: Covid-19 bilan kasallangan va tasdiqlangan bemorlardan, 99 ta bemor, 49 nafar ayol, 50 nafar erkak holati o'rganildi.

O'rganish natijalari: COVID-19 ning kritik xolati sitokinli to'fonning turlaridan biri bo'lib, uning namoyon bo'lishida birlamchi va ikkilamchi gemofagotsitar limfogistiotsitoz yoki makrofaglarning faollashish sindromi xisoblanadi. Sitokin bo'roni keltirib chiqargan o'ziga hos, virusli SARS-CoV-2-endotelit deb nomlangan, patogenezida mikrosirkulyator oqimning shikastlanishi muhim rol o'ynaydi. Autopsiya tadqiqot materiallariga xamda kasallikning klinik manzarasiga asosan minimal darajada COVID-19 ning quyidagi morfologik va klinik turlarini ajratish mumkin: yurak, miya, ichak, buyrak, jigar, diabetik, tromboembolik (o'pka arteriyasining tromboemboliyasida), septik (bakterial va mikotik sepsis mavjud bo'lmaganda), COVID-19 bilan kasallangan bemorlarda oshqozon-ichak trakti shikastlanishining asosiy patogenetik mexanizmlari sifatida virusning epiteliotsitlarga bevosita ta'siri, sitokinli bo'ron ichak neyroregulyatsiyasiga bilvosita ta'sir qiladi. COVID-19da jigar shikastlanishi: bir nechta tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatdiki covid-19 infeksiyasida jigar shikastlanishi, asosan gepatotsitlar o'rtacha sitolizi va jigar transaminazalari darajasining oshishi Bilan namoyon bo'ladi. Ushbu jarayon virusning gepatotsitlarga bevosita ta'siri natijasida kelib chiqadi.

Xitoyning: Uxan, Chzetsyan, Juanjou, Lanchjou kabi viloyatlarida bemorlarda olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda, bemorlarning: ishtaha pasayish, ko'ngil

aynish, qusish, diareya, hid va ta'mning o'zgarishi kabilar aniqlandi, Amerika gastroenterologlar ma'lumotiga ko'ra jigar fermentlarining ko'tarilishi covid-19 bilan Kasallangan va tasdiqlangan bemorlarning 20-30 foizida uchraydi. Ushbu viloyatlarda N.Chen va boshqalar malumotiga ko'ra o'rganilgan 99 holatdan bemorlarning 30 foizdan ko'prog'ida jigar shikastlanishi belgilari ALT, AST, S-reaktiv oqsil kabilar ko'tarilishi aksincha gipoalbuminemiya(40gG'l)gacha kamayishi aniqlangan. Bu ko'rsatkichlar yuqoridagi viloyatlarda yashovchi bemorlarda turlicha ekanligi aniqlandi. Chzetsyan viloyati 16%, Lanchjou viloyati 6.2%-22%, eng yuqori ko'rsatkich Uxan viloyatida ekanligi aniqlandi (24,1%-36,6% gacha), Olimlar bunga sabab qilib virusli yuklama, qonda viremiya darajalarini yuqoriligini sabab qilib ko'rsatishdi. Bemorlar jinsiga ko'ra yuqoridagi foizlarning kasallangan bemorlarning 58.2%-73.2% foizi erkaklarga, 26.8% -41.9% foizi ayollarga tog'ri kelishi aniqlangan.

Xulosa: Covid-19 fonida jigar disfunktsiyasi uchun o'ziga xos gepatotropik terapiya tamoyillari yetarlicha ishlab chiqilmagan. Davolashda asosiy ro'l bemorlarning holatini yetarlicha baxolash, o'z vaqtida to'g'ri muolajalar olib borishga asoslanadi. Bemorning ishtaxasini pasayishi, gipoalbuminemiyaning bartaraf qilish, o'pka ventilyatsiyasini tiklash bilan antiagregant, antikoagulyant va albatta gepatoprotektorlar berish sitokinli bo'ronga qarshi kurashish bemorlarda davo muolajalarni samarali bo'lganligi jigar sinamalarini meyorga kelishi bemor shikoyatlarini kamayishi dinamikada bemor holatini yaxshilanib borishi davolash ishlarini tog'ri borayotganligini ifodalab beradi.

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O'QUVCHILARGA TA'LIM BERISHDA FUNDAMENTAL FANNINGO'RNI VA AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: Fundamental fan o'z kuchini tabiatning asosiy qonunlarini va prinsiplarini tushuntirishga sarflaydi. Biroq, tabiat va jamiyat haqidagi fanlarning boshi bo'lmish falsafa xam fundamental fanga qaratilmog'i lozim. Amaliy fan o'z oldiga jamiyatning moddiy manfaatlari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan muammolarni quyadi. Bunday muammolarni yechishda esa amaliy fan fundamental fan yaratgan qonun va qoidalarga tayanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: fundamental, ta'lim berish, tabiat, energiya, gravitatsion maydon.

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THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF FUNDAMENTAL SCIENCE IN TEACHING STUDENTS

Abstract: Fundamental science uses its power to explain the basic laws and principles of nature. However, philosophy, which is the beginning of the sciences of nature and society, must also be focused on the fundamental sciences. Applied science raises issues related to the material interests of society. In solving such problems, applied science relies on the laws and rules created by fundamental science.

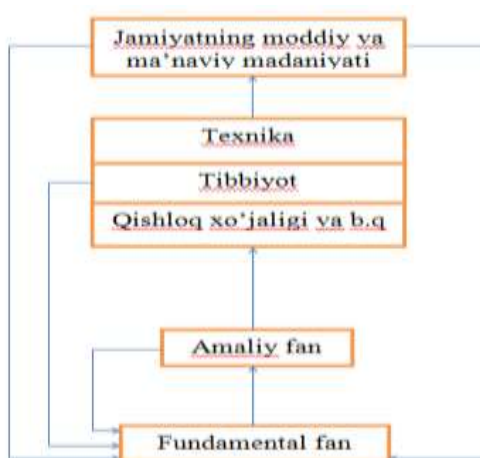
Keywords: fundamental, educational, nature, energy, gravitational field.

Bugungi kunda barcha sohalarda bo'lgani kabi xalq ta'limi sohasida ham katta o'zgarishlar bo'lmoqda. Sharq ilmi, Sharq milliy ta'lim berish uslubi bir zamonlar gullab yashnagan va shuning bois insoniyatga bebaho ilm xazinasini qoldirgan. Shubhasizki, buni hozirgi kunda butun Dunyo olimlari tan oladilar. Nemis olimi Xerlarning «Sharq Yevropaning muallimidir» deb yozgan iborasi buning yaqqol isbotidir.

«Ta'lim to'g'risida» gi qonun va «Kadrlar tayyorlashning milliy dasturi» da yosh avlodni milliy istiqlool mafkurasi ruhida tarbiyalash, darsliklar, o'quv-

uslubiy qo'llanmalarni milliy ta'lim-tarbiya an'analari asosiga ko'rish masalalari ko'tarilgan va bu muammolarni hal qilish yo'l-yo'riqlari ko'rsatilgan.

Davrimizning ortda qolgan yuz yilligidan hozirga qadar o'tgan vaqt davomida insoniyat xayoti, uning faoliyatida fan va texnika rivojining roli misli ko'rilmagan darajada o'sib ketdi. Xalq xo'jaligining rivojlanishi ham bundan mustasno emas. Ilmiy texnika taraqqiyotining odimlashida insonlar faoliyatining to'rt bosqichini ko'rsatish mumkin. Bu bosqichlar rasmda ko'rsatilgan. Rasmda yalpi chiziqlar to'g'ridan-to'g'ri aloqalarni, uzlukli chiziqlar esa aks aloqalarni ko'rsatadi. Biz bu erda fizika (fundamental fizika) fani bilan bevosita bog'lik bo'lgan 1- va 2-bosqich haqida to'xtalmoqchimiz. Bu boradagi fikrlar yakuniy bo'lmasligi tabiiy bo'lsada, boshlang'ich qadam sifatida foydaliroq bo'ladi deb o'ylaymiz.



Tabiatni, uning sir-asrorlarini, ya'ni qonun va qoidalarini bilishga intilish inson aql-zakovatining tub-tubida joylashgandir. Bu esa inson faoliyati va yashash mazmunining mohiyatini tashkil etadi. Insonning qiziquvchanlikka asoslangan bunday fazilati insoniyat va uning hayoti taraqqiyotining negizi va bosh sababchisi deyish mumkin. Ya'na shuni aytish lozimki, izlanishdagi xar bir yangi qadam katta aqliy mehnat va tafakkurni talab etadi. Boshiga olma tushgan Nyutonning bu holga javobgarni axtarishi sababli Butun olam tortishish qonunini kashf etganligini bunga misol keltirishimiz mumkin.

Keyingi paytda ta'lim berish tizimida fizikadagi o'xshashlik (analogiya) xodisalaridan ham ma'lum uslub sifatida foydalanish tavsiya etilmoqda. Masalan, kinetik energiyaning $mv^2/2$ ifodasi kondensator energiyasining $CU^2/2$ ifodasi bilan solishtirib qaralganda, ikkala ifodada xam o'zgarmas kattaliklar koeffitsient tariqasida qatnashib, energiya ν va U o'zgaruvchilarning kvadratiga proporsionalligi ko'rinadi. Yoki butun olam jismlari tortishish kuchi (Butun olam tortishish qonuni)

$$F=G\frac{m_1m_2}{R^2}$$

ifodasini ikki nuqtaviy zaryadning ta'sirlashuv kuchi ifodasi (Kulon qonuni)

$$F=k\frac{q_1q_2}{R^2}$$

ifodasi bilan solishtirilsa, bu erda ikkala kuchning ham jismlar orasidagi masofa kvadratiga teskari proporsional tarzda o'zgarishini, ya'ni ulardagi o'xshashlikni ko'rish mumkin. O'ylaymizki bunday qiyoslashlardan «yaxshi» fizik huddi shunday bog'liklikka ega bo'lgan uchinchi bir fizik parametрни topa olishi mumkinligi ehtimoldan holi emas.

Ma'lumki, xozirgi kunda insoniyat bir muddat ham informatsiyasiz yashay olmaydi. Eng kizig'i shundaki, kishilar o'ziga kerak bulmagan axborotlarni xam ixtiyorsiz kabul kilishadi. Bu esa ular faolligining susayishiga olib keladi. Bizga kelayotgan informatsiyalar tuplamini daryoga qiyoslash mumkin bulsa, kishilar undan tiniq chashmani ajratib ola bilishlari lozim. Insonlar qabul qilayotgan informatsiya miqdorini ham fizikaviy miqdorlarga o'xshatish mumkinligini, obrazli qilib aytganda, ular o'rtasida ko'zgu o'xshashlik (ikki tomchi suvga kiyos kilish mumkinligi kabi) mavjud ekanligini ko'rsatish mumkin.

Informatsiya nazariyasi biror-bir xabarda mujassam bo'lgan ma'lumotning aniq miqdoriy chegarasini beradi. Informatsiyaning o'lchov birligi (bit) ni biz ikkita teng ehtimoliyatli imkoniyatlardan, masalan tangani tashlash bilan olishimiz mumkin. Olinayotgan informatsiya miqdori ehtimoliyatni tanlashdan logarifmik tarzda bog'likdir (ehtimollar nazariyasi). Albatta, tangani ikki marta tashlashda uni bir marta tashlashdan ko'ra ko'proq ma'lumot olamiz. Ya'nagi tashlashda esa olti imkoniyatdan tanlash huquqiga ega bo'lamiz va x.k. Natijada ma'lumotlar miqdorining matematik ko'rinishdagi

$$I = \log_2 P$$

ifodasini hosil qilamiz. Bu yerda R – teng ehtimolli voqealar soni. Bu formulani biroz shakl almashtirsak $I = 1.44 \ln P$ (1)

Keltirilgan ifoda entropiyani va bu holat ehtimoliyatini uning yuz berish imkoniyatlari soni bilan bog'lovchi $S=k \cdot \ln W$ (2)

Bolsman formulasiga o'xshashdir. Bu yerda k – Bolsman doimiysi, W – ehtimollik. Ta'kidlash lozimki, bunday o'xshashlik tasodifiy emas. Bu to'g'rida juda ko'p mulohazalar qilish mumkin. Masalan, (1) va (2) ifodalardan har qanday voqeaning sodir bo'lishi mumkinligi ehtimoliyati doimo noldan farqlidir va x.k.

Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, biz ma'lum chegaralar bilan ajratuvchi tabiiy, gumanitar, iqtisod va boshqa fanlarning barchasi faqatgina fundamental tadqiqotlarga tayanadi va ulardan bog'likdir.

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THE CONCEPT OF TIME IN PHRASEOLOGY

Abstract. This article is devoted to the field of phraseology of linguistics, it describes the phraseology, idioms, proverbs that express the concept of time in German and Uzbek, and discusses the Uzbek alternatives of German phraseological units.

Keywords: phrase, phraseology, lexeme, concept, idiom, equivalence.

Introduction. Many linguists have conducted scientific studies on the study of the concept of time, some expressing similarities and some different views. The issue of expression of this concept in Uzbek and German phraseology has not yet been scientifically considered and compared. Thus, this topic is relevant in the context of linguocultural research. Because the concept of time has emerged with man, an integral part of culture is Examining the work done in this regard, we can make the following points. On the concept of the concept and its scientific significance, Russian scientists O.V. Pashkevich and Z.D. Papova, the role of the concept in cognitive linguistics I.U.Nikishina in their research work. Researchers such as Z.G. Naberejnova, E.A. Lukyanchenko, and S.A. Baruzdina have explained the conditions under which the concept of "time" manifests itself in various linguistic and cultural aspects. In this regard, one of the Uzbek linguists M.K Hakimova also conducted research and analyzed the lexical units of the Uzbek language meaning "time" and studied their text-forming features. Also T.K. Yelizova, V.L. Temkina, N.E. Gorelova, O.V. Afanasyeva and S.Klyastorny

References and methodology. In their scientific work, such scholars have analyzed various concepts and notions related to the concept of "time" in Russian, English, Turkish, Japanese and Spanish. Turkish linguists Özkan Öztekten, Eser Ördem and Fatih Arslan have conducted research on ancient views and metaphors related to time. Thus, from the point of view of linguocultural studies, the study of the concept of "time" has been considered relevant, and a number of works have been done in this regard. Having studied them, we were once again convinced of how interesting the issue was. The main reason for choosing proverbs is that proverbs are one of the genres of concise, profound folklore, formed on the basis of the experience and observations of each nation over the centuries in socio-economic, political and cultural life.. For this reason, we decided to study the specific aspects of the concept of "time" in the example of phraseological units. During our research, about 100 German and Uzbek phraseological units representing the concept of "time" were collected and studied, and our research on the concept and conceptosphere related to the

concept of "time" showed that phraseology and In linguoculturology, the concept of "time" is reflected in the following lexical units. These are lexemes such as "time", "opportunity", "summer", "early", "winter", "day", "day", "life". Phraseological units have the property of figurative representation of time. In this case, the meaning of time is expressed in two ways, ie as the main (leading) meaning or as a component (sema) that forms the main meaning. For example, **one day, one day, from abroad nose** (elburutdan), the **year of one two months** as the semantics of the question when frazemalar. In addition, **one of the two words, k o zi on Q stained, head of the bag qq a value, both in the world** the meaning of terms such as leader. As we proceed to a detailed analysis of each word, term, and grammatical unit in general, we cannot deeply understand its modern essence without studying its basis, its stages of development. The time category we are studying is no exception. When the universe was created, there was a time, and there were a number of grammatical units that represented it. Some of them have now lost their original meaning as a result of various changes, while others have retained the function of expressing time. Phraseology within the German concept of "Time" can be divided into several semantic types according to the semantic meanings they express. For example, on the basis of factual examples collected from phraseological dictionaries of modern German phraseology, they can be called "short-term", "long-term", "exact time", "opportunity", "early", "late", "own". It is expedient to classify according to the group of phraseologys, which represent such concepts as "time", "periodic process", "duration". How accurate it is to divide them into such semantic types can be explained using separate examples below. In an interview with Zeit magazine, Mider focuses on the following article: Morgenstund hat Gold im Mund. This proverb has been used for many years in Germany as Morgenstund hat Brot im Mund. In the 20th century, the English proverb der frühe Vogel fängt den Wurm (The early bird catches the worm) became popular.²⁰

Examples of the second of the above groups are:

b) The concept of "hurry / don't hurry": Eil bringt im Kriege Heil. Tu recht und eile, doch rat mit Weile. The magic eilen, haben spät Feierabend. Wer eilig hat, der gehe langsam. auf Trab sein, etw. übers Knie brechen, jmdm. Feuer unter dem Hintern machen; etw. hat / mit etw. hat es Zeit),

c) the concept of "short term", "long term": ewig und drei Tage, von kurzer Dauer sein. The examples of "time" konstepti based on "a long -term or short-term" means a case for extending the fulfillment of a long-term and short-term growth, such as the concept can be represented.

The concept of "Time" in German phraseology is often vividly expressed through German proverbs. That is, they reflect the content of the consequences

²⁰DA Rahmanova (2021) DIE BEDEUTUNG DES ONLINE-LERNENS IM FREMDSPRACHENUNTERRICHT Academic research in educational sciences 2 (CSPI conference 2), 470-473.

and consequences inherent in the process of delay in the performance of an action. The concept of “periodic process” as expressed by FBs in German is more likely to be related to specific stages of human life or the names of the seasons. This concept specific event or action-based process to continue without interruption through the fulfillment. Idioms of unreal or unreal time: wenn Ostern und Pfingsten auf einen Tag fell; In this case, it would be expedient to translate into Uzbek (niemals) never. Für Zeit und Ewigkeit, jeden Augenblick, mit dem Glockenschlag, wie im Fluge and other phraseologies give the same meaning as the rapid passage of time, every minute. Idioms of mythological or religious nature: seit undenklichen Zeiten, das goldene Zeitalter, seit Adams Zeiten, Omas Zeiten) the speed of time can be expressed by the following analogies: Schneckentempo, Affenzahn, Affengeschwindigkeit, Kriechtempo, Schrittempo. auf Adlersflügeln, im Handumdrehen - to do something quickly. - magic langsam, which means very slow, slow. This indicates that the time spent on an action is very slow. For example, Ich lese noch immer den Meredith vor, ich arbeite am Corneille im Schneckentempo weiter.^[2] Eine demokratische Kultur könnte so entstehen - im Schneckentempo zwar, aber hoffentlich unaufhaltsam. ^[3] The following idioms include the time component: es ist allerhöchste Zeit, zu nachtschlafender Zeit, jmdm./ sich die Zeit mit etw. vertreiben, die fünfte Jahreszeit ewig und drei Tage, am Sankt-Nimmerleins-Tag, dem lieben Gott den Tag stehlen, die längste Zeit, von kurzer / nicht von langer Dauer sein, auf lange / kurze Sicht, binnen kurzem, die Stunde in Eilschritt, in Sturmschritt, in Sauseschritt, on Lebenszeit, on Lebtage nicht, on the Schnelle, in Sekundenschnelle, with Blitzesschnelle. Der Morgen ist weiser als der Abend. The best predators are the Zeit. Die Zeit ist des Menschen Lehrmeisterin. Zeit frisst Berg and Tal, Eisen and Stahl. Die Zeit heilt alle Wunden. Zeit brings Rosen; über etw. wächst Gras, die Zeit totschiagen. Metaphor has been used in paremia and idioms representing the above time concept. In German, time often works as a type of powerful living organism: Zeit ist ein gnädiger Gott. Zeit gibt und nimmt alles. Time is seldom compared to a plant or animal, but over time the themes of zoonyms and phytonyms are common: Gute Bäume tragen zeitig. Frühe Saat trägt oft, späte selten. Der frühe Vogel fängt den Wurm. Die Vögel, die zu früh singen, holt am Abend die Katze; mit Hühnern aufstehen;

Conclusion. Phraseology has its own genre features, forms and meanings, a wide range of topics. There is such a magic that appeals to itself when you read or hear them, it is their unique art. In addition, the following stable compounds can be considered as examples of metaphorical phenomena: die Zeit vergeht, die Zeit fließt, die Zeit läuft, die Zeit verfliegt; in these metaphors it is possible to understand that time flows like water, that is, it passes or flies away, in a word, time passes very quickly. These compounds lose their meaning

in the structure of sentences and acquire a portable meaning, used as a fixed expression.²¹

The role of the above proverbs, idioms, phrases, and wise sayings in the expression of time in phraseology is incomparable.

Time is the most precious thing in human life. Ancestors who saw it used proverbs and sayings of wisdom to make the most of every minute of time and not to waste a single minute. Methodological figures, composed of such paremiological units, also, in our opinion, gradually become popular and polished, serving to enrich the treasury of wisdom. We can say that the interlinguistic expressions that have emerged as a reflection of the social life of the peoples, the economic way of life, complement each other in the process of translation.

Phraseological units are of great importance in the upbringing of the younger generation.

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THE ART OF TRANSLATION AND THE HISTORY OF TRANSLATION STUDIES

Annotation: This article is written in the field of translation, which deals with the art and skill of word translation, the skill of a translator for an alternative translation work.

Keywords: translation, the art of translation, translator, word-for-word translation, the problem of equivalent selection, fiction, literature.

Translation is the creative assimilation of the artistic beauty of another language for the creativity of its people, demonstrating the strength and power of the new language and turning the work into an artistic phenomenon of that language. "Translating a work from one language to another is tantamount to skinning it, taking it from one's homeland to a foreign country, and dressing it up in the national costume of that place." Said the Australian writer Carl Kraus.

"Translation is the polishing of the cultural heritage of a people in another language. The science of translation is a science that describes the same styles to specific groups"²².

Translation is a creative work that includes intuition, personal life experience, understanding the meaning of the text, and many other criteria. First of all, it is far from fair that anyone who knows how to write can be a writer, and it is far from the truth that anyone who knows two languages can be a translator.

So far, many works have been translated into other languages, enriching the culture of those peoples. This process is still going on today. This means that the scope of the science of translation does not choose time and space.

So far, many scientific and artistic works have been translated into Uzbek in Uzbek literature, and the Uzbek people accept them as part of their culture.

The development of translation is a product of the development of science and culture. Because where science, culture and enlightenment are developed, people's need for new cultural riches is growing. These needs are often met through translations from other languages. "In the history of translation, the Arabic translation school, translation centers in Andalusia and Bologna play an important role. It was here that translation literally took its first steps and developed. Speaking of which, it is impossible not to recognize the Oriental School of Translation. Scholars such as Al-Beruni, Al-Khwarizmi, Al-Farghani,

²² Dolimov, Z. Tarjima san'ati va muammolari. Toshkent: O'qituvchi. 2009. 7-b.

who created during the Renaissance, not only created centuries-old works, but also contributed to the cultural development of the people through the translation of some works created in the field of science around the world.”²³.

Any translation seems to be an effort to solve a problem that cannot be solved. For it seems that every translator has to go to one of the two barriers, that is, to the specificity of his own people, as a result of his excessive adherence to the originality or originality of the language and style of his people. yo. It is not only difficult to achieve something between the two, but it is really impossible.

“Thousands of years ago, our great scholars Ibn Ruid, Ahmad Fergani, Marwazi, al-Beruni and others were involved in the creation of world-famous original works, as well as in translation.

It is known from history that the Oriental School of Translation operated in Mamun Academy - Dor ul-Hikma. Arabic, Persian, Indian, Jewish, Turkish, and Greek scholars worked together, and their translation work was supervised by scholars from Central Asia.”²⁴.

Thanks to the efforts of this school of Oriental translation, samples of ancient culture were translated into Arabic and became popular throughout the East. In particular, the works of Aristotle and Plato have survived only through the translations of Ibn Sina al-Farghani.

Our compatriot, who knew several languages, translated several books from the great Beruni Hindi into Arabic. His goal was to call his people to science, culture, enlightenment, to acquaint them with the masterpieces of neighboring nations.

"Beruni criticized those who distorted the original," he said. He mentions this several times in his book "India". Gulom, Mirtemir and other great poets were poets and translators.

Vsemirnaya literatura (World Literature), opened in Petrograd in 1919, aims to translate into Russian major examples of Eastern and Western literature, as well as prominent works of literature of neighboring nations. had done. The great poets, writers and scientists of their time were involved in the publishing work. Among them were A.Blok, V.Ya.Bryusov, M.L.Loizinsky, K.I.Chukovsky, K.N.Batyushkov, V.A.Smirnov, academicians S.F.Oldenburg, V.M.Alekseev and others. The publishing house continued to operate until 1927, when it was closed due to financial difficulties. During this period, 120 books were published. These included works by Honore de Balzac, Guy de Mopassan, Victor Hugo, Roman Rolland, Heinrich Heine, Friedrich Schiller, George Byron, Mark Twain, Jack London, and other foreign writers and poets.

²³ Аллаёрова Р.Р. Таржима назарияси ва амалиёти фанидан маъруза матни Урганч 2008. - 16 б.

²⁴ Аллаёрова Р.Р. Таржима назарияси ва амалиёти фанидан маъруза матни Урганч 2008. - 17 б.

Vsemirnaya literatura has been working for a total of eight years, but its historical experience has become a great creative school.²⁵

B. Pasternak, a representative of Russian literature, also showed excellent examples of literary translation. While translating the works of European classics, including William Shakespeare and Johann Wolfgang Goethe, he challenged the principle of literal, literal translation.

The poets and scholars named above demanded that all translators preserve the ideological content, style, and national color of the original.

"The language of fiction in relation to the language of everyday communication," writes AV Fedorov, "is a language developed by masters of words."

Translation is a tool for direct spiritual communication between nations. Because it conveys the cultural riches, centuries-old noble aspirations, ideas and views of the people to the people who speak another language, demonstrates the book of the people's hearts.

Works of fiction written in different languages of the world are exchanged in a great way. Without translation, there can be no "pure" national "clear" culture, no unchanging "pure language" of literature, which develops only at the expense of its own internal resources and does not enjoy the cultural riches created by other peoples far and near. it's not.

Without translation, the immortal monuments of science and art built by national cultures and the great geniuses of humanity would be isolated.

Translation is a weapon of internationalism and friendship of peoples. Through translation, national cultures enrich each other. Its unique influence is felt everywhere in language, in thought, in cultural and literary life, in art. Translation plays a major role, especially in fiction, which is a word art.

The fact that the literature of fraternal peoples and progressive world literature is being translated into Uzbek testifies to the great success of our translation studies. It serves to bring our national culture closer to the best traditions of the cultures of the peoples of the world, to strengthen the friendship between the peoples and to allow Uzbek readers to enjoy the samples of world progressive literature.

In conclusion, most of the world events in science, culture and technology are popular due to direct translation. The educational, political, ideological and aesthetic significance of literary translation, as well as the fact that the role of enlightenment will continue to grow, stems from the demands of the times.

Translation work is of great importance in fulfilling the sacred task of educating our people in the spirit of friendship of peoples, enjoying the great achievements of the development of world science, technology, culture and social thought.

²⁵ III.Фозилова, Д.Султонова. Таржима мутахассислигига кириш (маърузалар матни) Самарқанд – 2007

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BINO VA INSHOOTLAR POYDEVORLARINI KORROZIYADAN HIMOYALASH

Annotatsiya. Respublikamiz ijtimoiy va transport, kommunal infratuzilma inshootlarini qurish va rekonstruksiya qilishda beton va temir beton konstruksiyalaridan keng miqyosda foydalanilmoqda. Ular bino va inshootlarda ishlash davrida tashqi agressiv muhit ta'sirida yemirilishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: korroziya, kommunal infratuzilma inshootlari, tashqi agressiv muhit, poydevorlarini gidroizolyasiyasi, gidroizolyasiya materiali, «Mobet» seriyasi, aktiv ximiyaviy komponentlar, natriy alyuminat, yerosti suvlar.

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CORROSION PROTECTION OF FOUNDATIONS OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Abstract. Concrete and reinforced concrete structures are widely used in the construction and reconstruction of social and transport, communal infrastructure facilities of the Republic. They can be destroyed by aggressive external environments during operation in buildings and structures.

Keywords: corrosion, utility infrastructure, aggressive external environment, waterproofing of foundations, waterproofing material, Mobet series, active chemical components, sodium aluminate, groundwater.

O'tgan yillar mobaynida barpo etilgan bino va inshootlar, jumladan, namunaviy loyihalar asosida qurilayotgan yakka tartibdagi uylar holatlarini tahlil etilganda bu masalaga yaxshi e'tibor berilmagani aniqlandi.

Namunaviy uy loyihalarini tuzishda muayyan mintaqaning tabiiy-iqlim sharoitlarini, tuproqlar va yerosti minerallashgan suvlarining poydevorlarga ta'siri hisobga olinmagan. Loyihalarda uylarning poydevorlarini gidroizolyasiya qilish maqsadida ularni asoslariga bitum bilan shimdirilgan shag'al yotqizish, poydevorlarning tuproqlar bilan tutashgan yuzalariga ikki qatlamli bitum mastikasini surkash ko'zda tutilgan [1]. Lekin, bunday tadbirlar, respublikamizning ko'plab hududlarining tuproqlari va yerosti suvlari kuchli minerallashganligi sababli, qurilayotgan namunaviy uylar poydevorlarini

yemirilishdan keraklicha himoya qilolmaydi. Bundan tashqari, ba'zi quruvchi-ishchilarning yetarli darajada malakaga ega bo'lmaganligi poydevorlarni barpo yetishda xatoliklarga yo'l qo'yilishiga, gidroizolyasiya ishlarini sifatsiz bajarilishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Bularning hammasi minerallashgan yerosti suvlari ta'sirida poydevorlarning yemirilishini tezlashtirishga olib kelishi mumkin.

Hozirgi davrda, xorijiy firmalar tomonidan g'isht, beton va boshqa tosh materiallarini minerallashgan yerosti suvlari ta'sirida yemirilishidan himoyalovchi qator gidroizolyasiya materiallari tavsiya etilmoqda.

Bunday materiallar jumlasiga, Rossiyaning "Antigidron" ilmiy-ishlab chiqarish firmasi tomonidan ishlab chiqarilayotgan «Mobet» markali sizib kiruvchi gidroizolyasiya materialini kiritish mumkin [2].

Mazkur gidroizolyasiya materiali bilan poydevorga ishlov berilganda, u beton yuzasida yuqori ximiyaviy potetsial hosil qiladi, bu paytda betonning ichki strukturasi past ximiyaviy potensialni saqlab qoladi. Bunda vujudga kelgan osmotik bosim potentsiallar qiymatlari orasidagi farqni tenglashtirishga harakat qiladi.

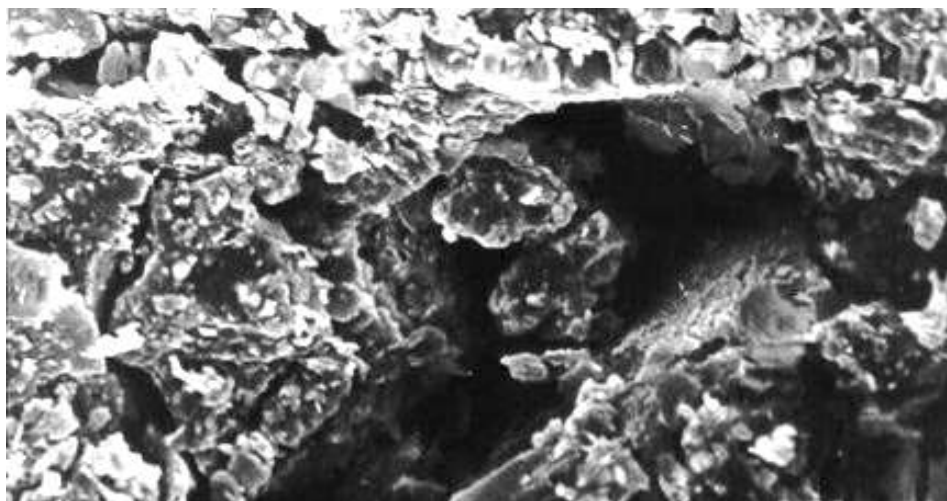
Osmotik bosim yordamida «Mobet»ni aktiv komponentlari beton strukturasi chuqur kirib boradi. Betondagi suv aktiv ximiyaviy komponentlarni beton tanasiga yana ham chuqurroq kirib borishiga yordam beradi.

Beton strukturasi ichiga chuqur joylashib olgan «Mobet»ni aktiv ximiyaviy elementlari beton tarkibidagi kalsiy gidroaluminati ($3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$) bilan reaksiyaga kirishib, kalsiy gidrosilikati ($2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$) va natriy alyuminati ($\text{NaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$) ni hosil qiladi. Natriy alyuminati o'z navbatida shimilish yuzalariga yaqin bo'lgan beton qatlamlarining qotishini tezlashtiradi.

Bu reaksiyalar jarayonida hosil bo'lgan suvda erimaydigan kalsiy gidrosilikati kristallari betondagi g'ovaklar, kapillyarlar va mikroyoriqlarni to'ldirib, minerallashgan yerosti suvlari poydevorni ichki qatlamlariga o'tishiga to'sqinlik qiladi. Buning natijasida betonning 150 mm.gacha bo'lgan qatlamini suv o'tkaz-maslik darajasi va sovuqqa chidamliligi bir necha barobarga oshadi.

Aktiv ximiyaviy komponentlarni kirish chuqurligi va kristallarni vujudga kelish tezligi ko'p faktorlarga bog'liq, jumladan, betonning g'ovakdorligi, zichligi hamda agressiv moddaning konsentratsiyasi, harorati ham bu jarayonga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

a)



b)



Rasm. Beton tuzilishining Mobet» materiali bilan ishlov berishdan avvalgi (a) va keyingi (b) elektron tasviri

«Mobet» seriyasidagi gidroizolyasiya materiallari betonning minerallashgan, rN ko'rsatgichi 4 dan 11 gacha bo'lgan yerosti suvlari va boshqa agressiv moddalar ta'siridan 50 yil davomida ishonchli himoya qilish qobiliyatiga ega, hamda ularni qo'llash natijasida konstruksiyalarni gidroizolyasiya qilish ishlarida iqtisodiy samaralarga erishish imkon beradi.

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**TOSHKENT VOHASINING SUG'ORILADIGAN HUDUDLARIDA
TUSSILAGO FARFARA L. (ODDIY OQQALDIRMOQ) O'SIMLIGINI
BIOEKOLOGIYASI VA KO'PAYTIRISH USULLARI**

Annotatsiya: Toshkent vohasining sug'oriladigan sharoitida Tussilagi farfara L. o'simligining yetishtirish agrotexnikasini ishlab chiqish (madaniylashtirish) mavzusidagi ilmiy amaliy ishlarning boshlang'ich natijalari va ahamiyati.

Kalit so'zlar: Dorivor o'simliklar, madaniylashtirish, Tussilago farfara L., agrotexnika, vegetativ ko'paytirish, plantatsiya.

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**BIOECOLOGY AND METHODS OF REPRODUCTION OF
TUSSILAGO FARFARA L. (SIMPLE WHITENING) PLANT IN
IRRIGATED TERRITORIES OF TASHKENT OAS**

Abstract: Preliminary results and significance of scientific and practical work on the development (cultivation) of agro- techniques for growing Tussilago farfara L. in irrigated conditions of the Tashkent region.

Key words: Medicinal plants, introduction, Tussilago farfara L., agrotechnical practices, vegetative reproduction, plantation.

Kirish. Butun dunyoda farmatsevtika sanoatining bugungi kundagi dolzarb muammolaridan biri dori vositalarini tabiiylashtirish, ya'ni dorivor o'simliklar substansiyalaridan dori ishlab chiqarish bo'lib, ayrim rivojlangan mamlakatlarda bu ko'rsatkich 80% ga yetgan. Respublikamizda, tibbiyotda ishlatiladigan dori vositalarining qariyb 40-47% o'simlik xom –ashyolarining substansiyalaridanolinadigan dorilar tashkil etadi.[6] Demak, dorivor o'simliklar tabiiy zaxiralarini muhofaza qilish, yo'qolib ketishini oldini olish va sanoat miqyosida ishlab chiqishni ta'minlash hamda keng masshtabda plantatsiyalarini tashkil etishni yo'lga qo'yish muhim.

Hozirgi vaqtda ushbu muammolarni amalga oshirish davlatimiz va hukumatimiz tomonidan qabul qilinayotgan bir qator qarorlarda ham o'z aksini topgan. Ya'ni, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 10.04.2020 yildagi PQ-4770-son "Yovvoyi holda o'suvchi dorivor o'simliklarni muhofaza qilish, madaniy holda yetishtirish, qayta ishlash va mavjud resurslardan oqilona foydalanish chora-tadbirlari" to'g'risidagi qarori biz yuqorida keltirgan dolzarb vazifalarni ijrosini ta'minlashda dasur bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Ana shunday istiqbolli va doimiy ravishda farmatsevtika ishlab chiqarish sanoatida xom-ashyosi ishlatiladigan o'simliklardan biri Oddiy oqqaldirmoq (*Tussilago farfara* L.) bo'lib, biz ushbu o'simlikni Toshkent vohasining sug'oriladigan hududlarida ko'paytirish usullariva bioekologiyasi mavzui tanlab oldik. Oddiy oqqaldirmoq o'simligini yetishtirish agrotexnikasini ishlab chiqish va ilmiy asoslash shu bilan bir qatorda farmatsevtika sanoatini xom –ashyoga bo'gan talabini qondirishni maqsad qildik.[1]

Oddiy oqqaldirmoq, Ko'ka- Мать и мачеха- *Tussilago farfara* L. [Asteraceae Dumort. (Compositae Giseke)- Астровые (Сложносветные) – Qoqio'tdoshlar (Murakkabguldoshlar)] oilasiga mansub bo'lib, O'zbekistonda bir turi o'sadi. Turkum nomi lotin tilida "**tussis**"- yo'tal, "**agere**" – ta'sir etish, yordam berish ma'nosida bo'lib, o'simlikni yo'talga davo ekanligi uchun berilgan. Turni nomi "**farris**" so'zidan olingan bo'lib, "**far**"- un, "**fero**"- olib bormoq, o'simlik barglarini ostki tomoni un sepilganday oq tuklar bilan qoplanganligi uchun atalgan. Toshkent viloyatining ayrim joylarda maskur o'simlik "**oq barg**", "**shoh ildizi**", "**mart guli**", "**qum gul**" nomlari bilan xalq tabobatida ishlatiladi.[4]

Tussilago farfara L., Oddiy oqqaldirmoq asosan Toshkent, Farg'ona, Samarqand, va Surxandaryo viloyatlarida, qisman Jizzax va Qashqadaryo viloyatlarida, tog'larning sernam (buloqli) yonbag'irlarida, daryo va ariq bo'ylarida, ko'pincha doimiy maysazorga ega bo'lmagan siyrak senozlarda begona o'tlar va butalar bilan birga o'sadi.[3]

O'simlikning kimyoviy tarkibi o'rganilgan bo'lib, gulli savatchasi tarkibida faradiol, arnidol, taraksantin, sigmasterin, sitosterin va oshlovchi moddalar bor. Bargida achchiq glikozidlar (2,63%gacha tussilyagin), alkaloidlar, flavonoidlar, efir moylari, shilliq moddalar, sitosterin, olma va vino kislotalari, saponinlar, karotinoidlar (5,18%), askorbin kislotasi (5 mg%), inulin va dekstrin aniqlangan.

Dorivor mahsuloti: a) Folium Farfarae – Oqqaldirmoq barglari;

b) Flores Farfarae – Oqqaldirmoq gullari.[5]

Oddiy oqqaldirmoq o'simligidan xom-ashyo tayyorlash va uning sifati. Asosan o'simlikning barglari yozning birinchi yarmida hali ular yosh, barglarining ostki qismi qalin, oq tuklar bilan qoplangan vaqtida teriladi. Yig'ilgan xom-ashyoni 2-3 sm qalinlikda qog'oz yoki mato ustiga yoyib, angar yoki havo yaxshi aylanadigan ayvonlarda quritiladi. Bargining yuza qismi yashil, pastki qismi oq kulrang holatda bo'lganida terish tavsiya etiladi. Xom-

ashyo hidsiz, ta'mi achchiqroq bo'ladi. Tayyor xom-ashyoning tarkibidagi namlik 13% dan oshmasligi kerak. Umumiy kul miqdori 20% gacha, qo'ng'ir rangga aylangan barglar 5% dan ortiq, kasallangan barglari 3% dan oshmasligi kerak. Tayyorlangan xom ashyo qoplarga 20 kg dan solinadi.

Tibbiyotda qo'llanilishi: O'simlik gullari va barglarining damlamasi yumshatuvchi va balg'am ko'chiruvchi, dezinfeksiya qiluvchi, yallig'lanishga qarshi ta'sir etuvchi vosita sifatida bronxit, laringit, turli o'pka kasalliklari va boshqa shamollash kasalliklarini davolashda ishlatiladi. [4]

Ilmiy tadqiqotlar metodikasi. Tajribalar Toshkent viloyati Qibray tumanida joylagan " Qishloq xo'jaligida innovatsion ishlanmalar va maslahat markazi" DUK da o'rganiladi. Iqlimi keskin kontinental. Tuprog'i tipik bo'z tuproq hisoblanadi. Tussilago farfara L. o'simligi ko'p yillik, ildizpoyali bo'lib, ko'paytirish asosan vegetativ yo'l bilan, tabiiy sharoitda o'sib turgan o'simlik ildizpoyasidan olib kelinib ekildi. O'simlikning biomorfologik xususiyatlari Cheripanov Serebryakov (1952), O'simliklarni mavsumiy rivojlanishi Beydeman (1974), Zaysev (1978) usullari bilan o'rganiladi. O'simlikning asosan suvga bolgan talabi o'rganilib, sug'orishlar 6 variant asosida amalga oshiriladi. Bunda Tussilago farfara L. o'simligining suvga bo'lgan optimal talabini aniqlash maqsadida sug'orishlar har kuni 7 martadan 2 martagacha va kun ora sug'orish tartibi joriy etiladi. Bundan tashqari o'simlikning tabiiy sharoitda ham o'sish va rivojlanishi kuzatilib, kimyoviy tarkibi va bir qancha ko'rsatkichlari o'rganilib madaniy holda o'stirilayotgan shakli bilan solishtirish ishlari olib boriladi va xulosa qilinadi. Hamma tajriba variantlariga introduksion chidamliligi o'rganilib maqbul variant tanlaniladi, bunda introduksion chidamlilikni aniqlashga asoslangan metod (Trulevich 1991, To'xtaev 2009) va o'simliklar reproduktiv strategiyalarini tahlil qilish metodi (Guseynova, 2011) dan foydalanilgan holda introduksion baholash ishlari olib boriladi.[2]

Kutilayotgan natijalar. - Dastlabki tahlillar va o'rganishlar shuni ko'rsatayotgiki Tussilago farfara L. o'simligi madaniy sharoitda vegetativ yo'l bilan ko'paytirilganda Toshkent iqlim - tuproq sharoitida o'sib rivojlanishi ijobiy holatda bo'lishi introduksion usullarga ko'ra, bashorat qilinadi.

Keyingi bosqich, tajribalar hamda ularning variantlari bo'lib, 2-3 vegetatsiya yilida o'simlikning introduksiya sharoitida moslashish (adaptatsiya) darajasi (Tussilago farfara L. o'simligining ko'karuvchanlik, o'sish va rivojlanish, tajriba maydonchasidagi pol qalinligi, o'simlikning ontogenez (chala) davrlari, mahsuldorlik va hosildorlik, kimyoviy tarkibini), ko'paytirish usullari va keng masshtabda plantatsiyalarini tashkil etish aspektlari ishlab chiqiladi.

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TARJIMASHUNOSLIKDA KOMPRESSIYA BILAN BOG`LIQ MUAMMOLAR

Annotasiya: Ushbu ilmiy maqola tilni siqish muammosiga bag'ishlangan. Tilni siqish ma'lum bir lingvistik hodisa sifatida, uning mazmuniga jiddiy zarar etkazmasdan matnning ma'lum qismini qisqartirish mumkin bo'lganda yuzaga keladi.

Tilning zamonaviy deformatsiyasi, uning tiqilib qolishi bilan, ma'lumotlarni uzatishning maqbul usuli haqida savol tug'iladi. Natijada, bizning tadqiqotimiz mavzusi zamonaviy nutq faoliyati kontekstida keng, global ahamiyatga ega. Fikrning aniqligi va to'g'ri taqdim etilishi zamonaviy aloqaning muhim shartidir. Bir tilda boshqa til orqali aytilgan ma'lumotni aniq etkazish muammosi nafaqat tilshunoslikda, balki ilm-fanning barcha sohalarida dolzarbdir.

Kalit so`zlar: tarjima, tarjimashunoslik, tarjima nazariyasi, kompressiya, semantik kompressiya. metafora, perifraz.

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PROBLEMS WITH COMPRESSION IN TRANSLATION

Annotation: This scientific article is devoted to the problem of linguistic compression. Linguistic compression as a specific linguistic phenomenon arises when it is possible to shorten a certain part of the text without any significant damage to its content.

With the modern deformation of the language, its clogging, the question of the optimal way of transmitting information comes to the fore. As a result, the topic of our research carries a wide, global significance in the context of modern speech activity. Conciseness and correct presentation of thought is an essential condition for modern communication. The problem of accurate

transmission of information expressed in one language by means of another is relevant not only in linguistics, but also in all fields of science.

Key words: translation, translation studies, translation theory, compression, semantic compression, metaphor, periphrasis.

Yozma va og'zaki tarjima jarayonida ko'pincha manbani qayta ishlashga ehtiyoj tug'iladi. Bu mutlaqo tabiiy hodisa, chunki so'zma-so'z bir tilning mahsuloti boshqa til orqali o'tishi mumkin emas. Natijada asl va tarjima qilingan asarlar hajmi deyarli bir-biriga mos kelmaydi. A. D. Shvaytser ta'kidlaganidek, "har qanday tarjima ko'pincha asl matnning hajmidan oshib ketadi" [1.B.199]. Dastlabki matnni qayta ishlash turlari lingvistik kompressiyani va dekompressiyani o'z ichiga oladi. 21-asr boshlariga kelib kompressiya va dekompressiya hodisalari allaqachon yaxshi tushunilgan. Ular ko'plab tadqiqotchilarning e'tiborini tortdilar. Garchi "kompressiya" atamasi tilshunoslikda 20-asrning o'rtalarida paydo bo'lgan bo'lsa-da, tarjimada tez-tez uchraydigan hodisalar kabi siqilish va dekompressiyaning mavjudligi 11-asrdan boshlab aniqlangan.

Masalan, rus tilining dastlabki yilnomalariga ko'ra - "O'tgan yillar haqidagi ertak" ga ko'ra, Kiyev shahzodasi Donishmand Yaroslav ta'lim va tarjima faoliyatini tashkil etishda muhim rol o'ynagan (1054 y.t) [2.B.166]. Matnni o'quvchilar uchun tushunarli qilish maqsadida, qadimgi rus tarjimonlari ba'zi hollarda yunoncha matnga nisbatan so'z tartibini o'zgartirdilar, odatiy turmush tarzining individual elementlarini tanishtirdilar, jang epizodlarining tavsiflarini tarqatdilar, povest va bilvosita nutqni taqdimotning dialogik shakli bilan almashtirdilar. Yunoncha matnda mavjud bo'lmagan vositalar (metafora, taqqoslash va boshqalar), tarjima qilingan tilning frazeologik iboralarini ishlatgan va boshqa asarlardan parchalar qo'yar edilar, 12).

Yuqoridagilardan ko'rinib turibdiki, hatto o'sha davrlarda ham dekompressiya ishlatilgan, ya'ni asl matnning kengayishi, garchi, albatta, bu harakatlar dekompressiya deb talqin qilinmagan va hali bu haqda o'ylanmagan. XVII asrda, rus tiliga tarjima qilinganida, asl nusxaning so'zma-so'z izohi uni erkin qayta ishlash bilan birlashtirilgan. Shunday qilib, masalan, Niderlandiyada tuzilgan lotin kitobidan kelib chiqqan va asosan diniy va didaktik tarkibga kiruvchi ikkita "Buyuk ko'zgu" ning ikkita tarjimasi ma'lum. Birinchi tarjima 1677 yilda podsho Aleksey Mixaylovichning buyrug'i bilan beshta tarjimonlar guruhi: Ivan Vasyutinskiy, Ivan Gudanskiy, Gavril Dorofeyev, Grigoriy Kulchitskiy va Semyon Lavretskiy tomonidan qilingan.

Tahrirlashda ba'zi romanlar chiqarib tashlandi, katolik soyasi yo'q qilindi, ba'zi tafsilotlar qoldirildi yoki o'zgartirildi va rus hayotiga xos bo'lgan ba'zi tafsilotlar kiritildi, ammo bu tarjimaning umumiy tom ma'nodagi xususiyatlarini o'zgartirmaydi. Ikkinchi tarjimada (taxmin qilinishicha, buyurtma bilan emas, balki o'zi uchun qilingan), rus voqelikiga moslashish tendentsiyasi yanada

aniqroq namoyon bo'ldi [3.B.24].Pyotr davrida ham asl matnga nisbatan erkin munosabatdagi o'xshash holat kuzatilgan va farqi shundaki, kompressiyani afzal ko'rgan. XVIII asrda Rossiyaga tushgan chet el kitoblari milliy qiyofasini yo'qotdi [4.B.76]. "Foydali" ni tanlash printsipi nafaqat asl nusxasini yaratmaslik, balki ahamiyatsiz yoki keraksiz bo'lib ko'ringan narsalarni olib tashlab, uni mavhumlashtirish va qisqartirishga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri yo'l qo'yiladi, lekin ko'pincha buyuriladi. Aynan shunday qilishni Pyotr I tarjimonlarga ko'rsatma bergan [5.B.32]. Shunday qilib, XVI asr Gollandiyalik filolog, lotin, siyosiy traktatining tarjimoni, Rim monastiri Simon Koxanovskiy Yusta Lipsia u o'ziga xos va turli xil qisqartirishlardan, muallifning ba'zi misollari chiqarib tashlanib, boshqalari bilan almashtirilgani Rim tarixchisi Tita Liviyanikidek amalga oshirganini ta'kidladi.

She'riyat tarjimasi masalasi alohida tashvish uyg'otdi. Bu yerda asl nusxaning qisqarishi, cho'zilishi va boshqa o'zgartirilishi normaning o'ziga xos turi deb hisoblangan. Ko'p jihatdan, bu yondoshish 18-asrning 30-yillaridan boshlab klassitsizm tamoyillarini tasdiqlash bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bu o'ziga xos asarni tarjimon harakat qilishi kerak bo'lgan va u qaysi yo'ldan borishni ahamiyati bo'lmagan.

Shunga o'xshash hodisalar XIX asrda sodir bo'lgan. Tarjima qilingan ko'plab asarlar rus romantizmining asoschisi V. A. Jukovskiy qalamiga tegishli. V. A. Jukovskiyning rus she'riyat tarjimasi tarixidagi o'rni va roli to'g'risidagi savol bir yarim asr davomida rus tarjimashunosligining eng dolzarb muammolaridan biri edi. V.A.Jukovskiy tarjimasining shakllari va usullari juda xilma-xil bo'lib, ularning ba'zilari o'zlarining o'tmishdoshlari tomonidan 18-asrda qo'llanilgan chet tilidagi asarlarni uzatish usullariga o'xshaydi. Shunday qilib, Odisseyni tarjima qilishda Gomerining transferini xosligi haqida gapirishga hojat yo'q. "Odisseya" rus romantikasining qalami ostida, tarjimon shaxsiyatining paydo bo'lishi tufayli ma'lum bir romantik g'oyani qo'lga kiritdi. V. A. Jukovskiy tarjimasida Gomerik dostonining bezaklari o'z she'riy ta'riflari, murakkab metafora, perifrazalar, qo'shimchalar va boshqalarni kiritish orqali ham mavjud. Matnga tantanali ravishda (shu bilan ular cherkov slavyanining arxaizmini ishlatgan) V. A. Jukovskiy bir vaqtning o'zida "Gomer" ni zamonaviy o'quvchiga yaqinlashtirishga harakat qilib, arxeik Yunonistonga qadimgi rus patriarxal tartibining ("knyaz", "trizna") xususiyatlarini qo'shmoqgan. Kundalik hayotning tafsilotlari ("hovli", "palata"), pravoslav diniy frazeologiyasining elementlari ("cho'pon", "xalat", "qurbonlik") va boshqa tomondan, tarjimada rus folkloriga xos bo'lgan iboralardan foydalangan: "bizning nurimiz, malika! ", "muzlatadigan suv "va boshqalar [5.B.65]

Ma'lumki, tarjima nazariyasi tarjima faoliyatini ikki xil - yozma va og'zaki turlariga ajratadi. Tarjima jarayonini ikki tilli vaziyatdagi psixolingvistik faoliyatning murakkab turi deb hisoblash mumkin, bu boshqa til orqali bir tilda ifoda etilgan fikrlarning yetarli va to'liq uzatilishi jarayonidir [5.B.115]. Haqiqiy tarjima faoliyatida nutqni kompressiya talqinning muqarrar qismidir. Garchi

tarjimada ko'pincha kompressiyani zarurati paydo bo'ladi. Ushbu uslubning mohiyati sintaktik jihatdan qisqaroq va semantik jihatdan ko'proq birliklardan foydalanish orqali bir tilda boshqa til orqali ifodalangan fikrlarni yanada ixcham taqdim etishdan iborat. Matnning kompressiyasiga bayonotning kontekstidan osongina almashtirilishi mumkin bo'lgan ortiqcha elementlarni qoldirib, shuningdek yanada ixcham konstruksiyalarni qo'llash orqali erishiladi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, nutqning kompressiyasiga, matnning bo'g'in qiymatini pasaytirish bilan birga, boshlang'ich matnni ikkinchi darajali ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lgan bir qator so'zlardan ozod qilish orqali erishiladi [6.B.171].

Nutqni kompressiyasi jumalarning sinonim yoki unga yaqin bo'lgan so'zlarga almashtirish bilan almashtirish orqali, shuningdek, nutq segmentlarini qoldirib, oldingi segmentlarning semantik tarkibini takrorlash yoki aloqa holatida bo'lgan ma'lumotlarni olib borish yoki aloqa muammosi nuqtai nazaridan haddan tashqari ko'paytirish orqali amalga oshiriladi. Boshlang'ich matnning bo'g'in qiymatini pasaytirishdagi qiyinchiliklar ko'pincha tillarning bo'g'in qiymatiga qarab inglizcha-ruscha tarjima birikmasida yuzaga keladi. Agar siz inglizchadan ruschaga tarjima qilish paytida kompressiyani qo'llamasangiz, unda birinchisining bo'g'in qiymati birinchisining bo'g'in qiymatining 200-250% ni tashkil qilishi mumkin, bu rus tilidagi so'zlarning murakkabligi va inflektiv xususiyati tufayli juda tabiiydir. Shubhasiz, shuning uchun inglizchadan ruschaga tarjima qilishda, ayniqsa ushbu tarjima bir vaqtda bo'lsa, tarjimon siquvga murojaat qilmasdan ma'ruzachining yetarlicha tezkor nutqini talqin qila olmaydi [7.B. 65].

Umuman olganda, kompressiyani, takroriy, nol va ortiqcha ma'lumotlarga ega so'zlarni yo'q qilish, kontseptsiyalarni keraksiz ravishda ishlab chiqishni rad etish, batafsil nominatsiyalarni yo'l qo'yiladigan qisqartirish, og'ir sintaktik burilishlarni yo'q qilish yoki soddalashtirish va hokazolar orqali erishiladi. Amerikalik olim tomonidan kashf etilgan "sehrli raqam 7 ± 2 ", nutqda so'zlar va jumalarni yaratish jarayonida odamning qisqa muddatli xotirasi imkoniyatlarining yuqori va pastki chegaralarini ko'rsatadi. Bu ma'lumotni uzatishning ikkita usulini ochib beradi: aniq va yashirin. Birinchi usul aniq, ochiq, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri, ikkinchisi - fikrlarni ifoda etishning yashirin, bilvosita usuli deb atash mumkin. Tillar iqtisodiyotiga yo'naltirilgan tendentsiya nafaqat tilning rivojlanishi va faoliyatida jonli, obyektiv tilga ega bo'lgan ichki tillardagi qarama-qarshiliklarni (antinomiyalar) aks ettiradi.

Xususan, axborot oqimining uzluksiz o'sishi uning iqtisodiy uzatilishi tendentsiyasining paydo bo'lishi uchun tabiiy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ammo tilda iqtisod tamoyili o'z-o'zidan tugatish sifatida qaralmasligi kerak, bir tomondan, tabiiy istak sifatida, bir tomondan, ma'lumotni uzatishni tezlashtirish va osonlashtirish, ikkinchi tomondan, tilshunoslikning minimal darajasiga erishish, kommunikativ effektning maksimal darajasiga erishish sifatida qarash kerak.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF PROPER NAME IN MODERN LANGUAGE

Abstract: The article is devoted to onomastics, in which the place of proper names in linguistics, their specific phonetic-phonological, morphological, lexical features are explained by the example of the German language.

Key words: onomastics, proper name, person's name, toponyms.

Proper names (PNs) have a special place in science from a number of points of view: the first word a person learns to write is his name. Only PNs are constantly studied and mastered by everyone throughout their lives (we encounter hundreds of PNs as soon as a newspaper is published, and the media is no exception). As a person gets older (older), PNs become harder to remember or harder to remember, or even begin to forget. This situation sometimes embarrasses and embarrasses us (this is normal for our grandparents). This means that while mastering PNs and remembering them (as we get older) has become our “daily worry”, the “abandonment” of them, the impossibility of living without them, is a sign that PNs are a part of our lives.

We cannot find PNs in dictionaries, which means that they are not considered a basic lexical layer and are not included in the vocabulary. We cannot accuse someone who does not know an PN (e.g., in a foreign language) of ignorance, he can only suspect that he is not well educated (if everyone knows this PN). If someone in a German class does not know the word *Paris*, we cannot say that his knowledge of German is low, but his worldly knowledge is not enough. We do not find PNs in the basic vocabulary of a language. They are not usually translated, but "copied" as in the original language material, especially now that we often see it. PNs such as *Merkel*, *Cologne* and *Munich* are not necessarily translated (the French *Cologne* or *Munich* forms of the word *Munich* are not translated), and even (mainly derived from cognate nouns (TO)) there is an alternative translation of PNs, but they are in their original language. stored, not translated: e.g., the German name *Helmut Kohl* (translated *cabbage*) into English * *Cabbage*, Uzbek * *Cabbage*, or vice versa, Uzbek *Kochkor* aka German * *Bock*, English *Churchill* German * *Kirchhügel* or *Shakespepe* til * *Schütteld* does not meet the norms. This raises the question of whether PNs have a place in the language system or not at all.

The fact that PNs do not have the same orthographic form, i.e. that they are written in different forms is also considered correct, is their next characteristic, which means that they are not subject to a certain orthographic norm (but they have their own form in written speech). This is especially the

case for names such as <Becker> instead of <Bäcker>, <Schwarz> instead of <Schwarz>, as well as letter combinations that are not found in the usual vocabulary (eg, <Bismarck>). after <r> in <w>, <tt> in <Württemberg> after <r>). In some language notation, PNs are always capitalized and highlighted. This, of course, applies to languages where other names in the word category are written in lower case (e.g., Uzbek, Russian, etc.). Over the centuries, all horses in the German language began to be written in capital letters. PNs, on the other hand, have been written in capital letters since ancient times, and the words of the remaining noun phrases gradually took on this form later (around 1500) [1].

In PNs there are cases of "disobedience" to not only orthographic, but also grammatical rules, deviations from them: in other lexical units sound-combinations that we do not encounter, ie phonological aspect (*Gm elin*, *Gstr ein*, *Mross*, *Psch orr*, *Georg*, *Luise*), in the plural all PNs take the suffix -s (which is typical for other foreign languages, especially English) (*die beiden Ingrids* / *Rudolfs* / *Freiburgs* / *Deutschlands*), i.e. morphologically; other German-specific plural allomorphs (e.g., -er, -e, -en, zero-article, umlaut) are not used. In addition, the addition of the German suffix -chen, which adds the content of masculinity and diminutive in German, also deviates from the rules of umlaut: *Hanne* ^ *Hannchen* (* *Hännchen*), *Paul* ^ *Paulchen* (* *Päulchen*). At the morphological-syntactic level, however, there is a specificity (deviation from the rule) associated with the use of the article and its functions (*Mainz* always comes without an article, and *der Main* always comes with an article). Individual horses (SHs) are more complicated (*die simone* or without article?). In the syntactic field, too, the SHOs take the precedent in the future tense: *Alexanders Geburtstag*-*Alexander's birthday*, but other horses are used not in the tense-tense sequence (* *des Lehrers Geburtstag*), but in the usual tense (*der Geburtstag des Lehrers*).

PNs, unlike other independent word types, have no lexical meaning, they have no semantics. This is the most important fact about them. Although words like *Castrop-Rauxel* or *Zoske* are not always thought to search for the meaning of these PNs because they are not similar to other words, there are also PNs that look like "ordinary" words (cognate horses): *Neustadt* (literally: *new city*) , *Fischer* (literally: *fisherman*), *Fleischer* (literally: *butcher*). When we hear such PNs, we intuitively (in a way) overshadow their lexical meaning, i.e., ignore it. It is clear that no one expects a person named *Fleischer* to go to a butcher shop (meat shop) to find him, thinking that his case is related to "meat". This means that PNs do not make any sense about their "owner" based on their meaning. For this reason, PNs are seen as "dry" labels, whose function is simply to "label". No one, nothing prevents us from naming any object, any creature as we wish: we can name a dog, a bird or a work "Alpha", of course. So the most important thing is to know the PNs. PNs have etymological meaning because they are mainly derived from TOs (*Becker* < *Bäcker*) and free word combinations (*Altenburg* < *zur alten Burg*).

Onomastics is mainly concerned with revealing the history of the ancient meanings of PNs: how ancient PN is (*the history of the word Hilde* <goes back to the ancient German literary language *hiltia* “Kampf-struggle, war”) and other languages (*Cologne* <Latin *Colonia*, *Koblenz* <Latin *Confluentes*). the German-assimilated form of the words) makes the work so difficult. Especially the most ancient, stable and unchanging objects - the origin of the names of mountains and rivers - are considered to be a very difficult task, as they belong to the time and space before the Indogerman period. PNs can have the same connotative meaning as TOs, i.e. an idea (assessment, look), assumption, association, and so on. [2]. There are different views on names, some are beautiful, resonant, old-fashioned, others are modern, religious, and so on. is considered. In particular, the German *Hartz IV* is considered by many to be rude, cold. PN itself has a less connotative meaning than the object represented by PN, e.g., *Hiroshima*- Hiroshima, *der 11. September*- 11 October, *Titanic*-Titanic, *Tschernobyl*- Chernobyl (these ideas also apply to TOLs, e.g., *Krebs*-rak, *Atomkraft*- atom., *Waldsterben*- deforestation) [3]. This peripheral position in the language system contradicts the fact that PNs belong to minority universals in language [4]. There are languages that do not have words, prepositions, or conjunctions that belong to the adjective category, and even noun and verb phrases that are not clearly distinguished, as well as languages that do not have PNs, are noted in industry sources. Naming a particular object separately is like an anthropological chief necessity. Which object to name or not to give depends on the culture, and this is variable (at a time in history when weapons were named, storm types were left unnamed). From the above, it is clear that PNs are unique in many respects.

PNs are also quantitatively different. Although there are no accurate statistics on their share of vocabulary, Ruoff, who has compiled a vast body of conversational material on our daily lives into a vast body of language, writes that an average of 3% of oral speech consists of PNs and 11% of TOs [5]. This means that PNs make up almost one-fifth of horses (nicknames and cognate horses are included in the horse vocabulary).

Unlike other lexical units, PNs are of interdisciplinary interest. Only by studying PNs as an interdisciplinary science will it be possible to understand them very well. PNs study sociology, psychology, pedagogy, philosophy, cultural anthropology, ethnology, history, law, religion, and even biology and genetics as their subjects. However, PNs are still poorly studied from a linguistic point of view (some see PNs as an ancillary science, part of the above disciplines. This is not a satisfactory situation). By comparison, PNs are well-studied in terms of etymology, i.e., their origin, meaning, structure, language of origin, but they are rarely studied as part of a synchronous language system. In German grammar, it is also noted that PNs (as well as their written form) have been studied in detail since recent times. Sometimes the number of studies conducted within PNs is also not large, which is a misconception that they are

considered to be among the topics of uninteresting. That, of course, is bound to change.

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WAYS TO INCREASE THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF COTTON IN UZBEKISTAN

Resume. Cotton growing in Uzbekistan is one of the leading sectors of agriculture. Improving the economic efficiency of cotton will make a significant contribution to the stability of the country's economy. The article presents the results of scientific research on increasing the economic efficiency of cotton, the main crop in Uzbekistan. Based on the results of scientific research, conclusions and recommendations have been developed to increase the economic efficiency of cotton growing.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, cotton, efficiency, economic efficiency, profitability, cooperative.

In the agricultural sector, it is especially important to conduct researches on the development and cost-effectiveness of the production, processing, and delivery of products to consumers. In the process of studying economic efficiency in agricultural production, the analysis of theoretical data requires a distinction between the concepts of "efficacy", "efficiency", and "economic efficiency". "In economics, the concepts of 'efficiency' and 'economic efficiency' can be defined by a country, industry, enterprise, sphere, and individual product.

The concept of economic efficiency has a broader meaning than the concept of efficiency. Economic efficiency is the cost associated with the activities carried out during a year (a certain period), compared to the amount of net profit received as a result. Then, the higher the amount of net profit received by the expenses made, the higher the level of economic efficiency, and vice versa.

Efficiency is represented by the achievements made as a result of the cultivation of certain activities, work, and products. Efficacy is an indicator of the effectiveness of any activity. [1,26-91]. Cotton growing, which is one of the leading sectors of agriculture in the country, plays an important role not only in the agricultural sector, but also in ensuring the stability of the country's economy. During this study, we reviewed statistics on cotton production in the Andijan region, which covers 1% of the country's land area but is home to about 10% of the country's population. If we look at the past of cotton growing in the region, the raw cotton was produced in 2001 by cooperatives and farms. By

2021, raw cotton in the region will be grown by cotton-textile clusters and farms. As a result of economic reforms in the cotton sector in Andijan region, by 2021 the cotton yield in cotton-textile clusters will average 37.0 centners per hectare and on farms 34.0 centners per hectare. Compared to the national average, the average yield of cotton in the region is 20.0-25.0 centners of cotton, and in some regions - 12-15 centners. The average is 34-35 centners. The table shows that by 2021, the cotton yield in the region has increased to an average of 35.4 centners per hectare by 2021, and the rate of return, which is the final indicator of economic efficiency, has increased from 9.5% in 2016 to 17.8%. The fact that the results achieved are not yet at the level of demand indicates that there are a number of problems that need to be addressed in the field of increasing the economic efficiency of cotton. In particular, the steady and rapid rise in the cost of material and technical resources in the cotton sector over the past decade has had a significant impact on making it an unprofitable sector. Today, one of the tasks of agricultural policy is to improve the system of material and technical resources of cotton farms. Therefore, there is a need to reconsider the current system of logistics

Economic efficiency of cotton growing in Andijan region in 2016-2021

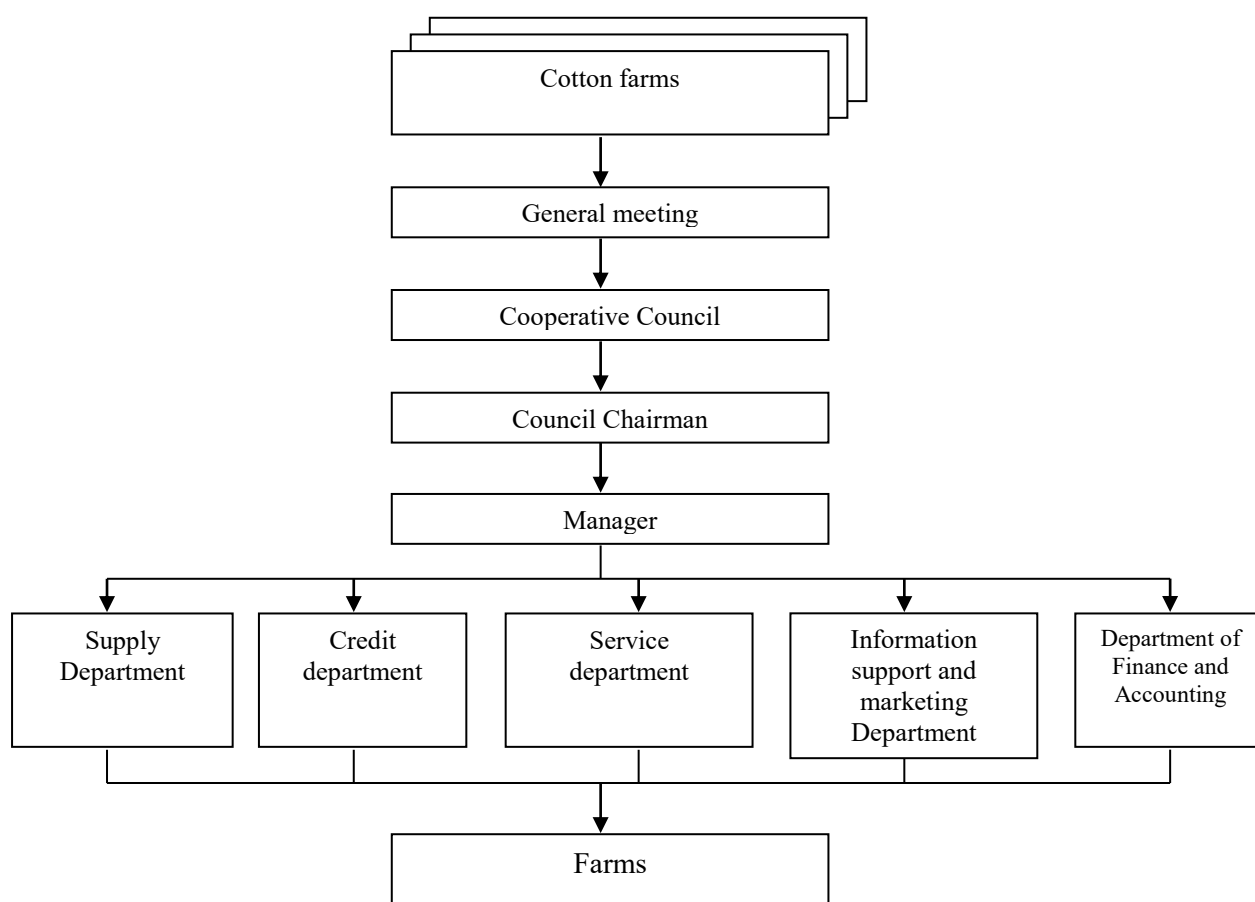
№	Indicators	Unit of measure	2016	2017	2018	2020	2021
1	Crop area	ha	91400	89200	81791	79391	78991
2	Productivity	centner/ha	28.7	26.8	26.5	34	35.4
3	Gross yield	tons	261945	239378	216850	268232	279767
4	Total costs	mln.UZS	262235	479352.5	671268	1128430	1605413
5	Total income	mln.UZS	287081	445392	705464	1235188	1891564
Average per hectare							
6	Costs	thousand UZS	2869	5373.9	8207	14214	20324
7	Income	thousand UZS	3141	4993.2	8625	15568	23947
Average per ton of product							
8	Cost of per ton of product	thousand UZS	1001	2002.5	3095.5	4207	5738
9	Average selling price of per ton of product	thousand UZS	1096	1860.6	3253.2	4605	6761
10	Profitability	%	9.5	-7.1	5.1	9.5	17.8

Source: Andijan Regional Department of Agriculture

and create a completely new system in its place. In our opinion, the solution of this problem requires the accelerated development of cooperation and integration processes in the agro-industrial complex.

As a result of ongoing reforms in the field of increasing the economic efficiency of cotton, it has been identified that there are a number of issues that need to be addressed in this area. In particular, the steady and rapid growth of prices for material and technical resources in the cotton industry over the past decade has had a significant impact on its becoming an economically harmful sector. Today, one of the tasks of agrarian policy is to improve the system of material and technical resources of cotton farms. Therefore, there is a need to reconsider the existing system of material and technical resources and to create a completely new system in its place. In our opinion, the solution of this problem requires the accelerated development of cooperation and integration processes in the agro-industrial complex. In particular, in the context of the development of today's farming movement, the provision of them with material and technical resources and the establishment of multidisciplinary supply and service cooperatives will help solve the problem of meeting their demand for resources and services at quality, timely and affordable prices. The main goal of the cooperative should be the timely and quality satisfaction of the demand of the members of the cooperative for the relevant types of material and technical resources required in the production process. Farms specializing in cotton growing in a certain area will join the cooperative. Farmers applying for membership in the cooperative apply to the General Meeting to join the cooperative. The issue of joining and leaving the cooperative is decided by the general meeting, membership is voluntary, and its member can leave or join the cooperative at any time.

A model organization of a supply and service cooperative structure



Source: Based on the author's research.

The supreme governing body of the cooperative is the general meeting of members. The general meeting is held once a year at the end of the reporting year. The general meeting may be convened in accordance with the decision of the Cooperative Council or at the initiative of at least one third of the members. The Cooperative Council is elected by the general meeting of farmers who have joined the cooperative for a term of one year. One of the members of the Council shall be elected Chairman of the Council for a term of one year. The Council and its Chairperson shall act on a community basis.

The proposed cooperative is fundamentally different from the current centralized supply and service system, which is supposed to operate in a fully liberalized environment, with cooperatives operating strictly in accordance with farmers' orders. Since the cooperative is organized on the basis of the property of farmers, as their organization will be both responsible and interested in the timely and quality performance of work and services.

Research on improving the economic efficiency of cotton in Uzbekistan has led to the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. Research shows that in cotton growing, when one factor is given more attention, there is a state of "indifference" to other factors.

2. According to the study, today the area under agricultural crops, in particular cotton, is declining, the use of new technologies to produce products at the level of demand, the development of the industry, increasing the amount of output per unit of resources, network efficiency, plays an important role in increasing. This will directly increase the knowledge and skills of cotton growers.

3. In the context of the development of today's farming movement in the cotton industry, the provision of them with material and technical resources and the establishment of multidisciplinary supply and service cooperatives will help solve the problem of meeting their demand for resources and services at quality, timely and affordable prices. In a market economy, cooperative relations have been an important factor in the transition of production to a real democratic basis in the process of political, social and demographic changes. The agro-industrial complex, the main component of which is agriculture, in particular the cotton industry, plays an important role in the development of cooperative relations, combining individual and collective interests in the current situation and its development.

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MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF WEEDS

Annotation: Weeds cause damage to agricultural crops, ie they are a source of moisture and nutrients for cultivated plants, as well as a source of disease and pests, as well as their role in human health.

Key words: Weed, cultivated plants, vegetation, moisture, nutrients, disease, pest, folk medicine, medicine, pharmaceuticals, medicine, medicinal, therapeutic, medicinal.

Introduction. Scientific research on weeds has been going on for a long time. As a result of joint botanical, chemical and pharmaceutical research, the medicinal properties of many weeds have been identified and medicinal preparations are being developed. They are widely used in folk medicine and modern medicine for therapeutic purposes.

Temirtikan-Tribulus terrestris L. Temirtikan is a medicinal weed belonging to the family Zygophyllaseae. It grows in the deserts, plains, along roads and railways, on the banks of rivers and streams, and in crops in Central Asia, the Caucasus, the Altai, and Eastern Siberia. In Uzbekistan, temirtikan is more common on railways, on the banks of rivers and streams, on gravelly areas. It is not sensitive to moisture and grows well in dry conditions. Temirtikan plant has been used in folk medicine for many years. At present, its aspects are being demonstrated in scientific medicine, and the necessary drugs are being prepared in the pharmaceutical industry.

Hemorrhoids - Portulaca oleraceae L. Representatives of the family Hemorrhoids (Portulaca) are one of the most widespread plants on Earth and have many species. Fenugreek is common as a weed in fields where cultivated plants are grown, especially in areas where melons are grown. The warm rains of spring make it easy for them to sprout. Semizot is an annual plant that belongs to the family of Portulaca and grows around 30-35 cm in height. The stems are fleshy, hairless, the stems are branched or semi-lying. The leaves at the base of the stem are in series, while the leaves at the top are opposite. Semizot contains large amounts of vitamin C (300 mg%), vitamin K, glucose, alkaloids, glycosides, phosphorus, calcium, trace elements. Semizot plant has

been used in folk medicine since ancient times as a medicinal plant. Abu Ali Ibn Sina used the juice of semizoot to stop bleeding from the abdomen, to treat spitting blood, as well as to cure the ailment of a patient suffering from eye and liver diseases. The great scientist reported that fat mixed with wine can remove head wounds, and a tincture made from it can stop kidney and bladder pain, colic, and bleeding from the uterus. In folk medicine, fat is recommended as a means of suppressing fever, and powder is recommended as a means of stopping intestinal ulcers, bloody diarrhea. The juice of the leaves of semolina is used to treat hemorrhoids. As mentioned above, semizoot contains vitamins C and K, as well as phosphorus and calcium elements, so it is consumed by the people in various salads and soups, as well as in various stews. Consumption of this plant can continue throughout the year.

Solanum nigrum L. *Solanum nigrum* L. is an annual medicinal weed common in natural and cultivated areas. The genus *Ituzum* is one of the largest generations of flowering plants, encompassing more than 1,300 species throughout the globe. Its representatives grow mainly in Central America, South America, Africa, partly in Eurasia and the temperate regions of America. There are 7 types of ituzum in Uzbekistan. Several types of them are widely used in agriculture of the Republic. There are also representatives of this generation that are found as weeds. *Solanum nigrum* (*Solanum nigrum* L.) is one such species. *Ituzum* is a medicinal plant that has been used in folk medicine for a long time. The plant is a weed found in almost all irrigated areas of Uzbekistan. In folk medicine, the stem, leaves and fruits of the plant are used. The above-ground part of the dog vine, as well as the leaves, are harvested when the plant is in bloom and the fruit is ripe. In the shade the surface is dried, and in the open air the fruits are dried. The unripe fruit and surface of ituzum contain glycoalkaloids, vitamins, organic acids, additives and other substances. In folk medicine, tincture or ripe fruit made from the leaves and fruits of ituzum is used to relieve vomiting in children, treat sore throats, sore throats.

Bangidevona - *Datura stramonium* L. *Bangidevona* is an annual or perennial herbal plant containing alkaloids belonging to the family Solanaceae. The plant is distributed in almost all regions of Uzbekistan. *Bangidevona* plant is found mainly on roadsides, along canals, near residential areas, as a weed in fields, gardens and other crops. *Bangidevona* is found as a weed in abandoned lands, around residential areas, along roadsides and ditches, and in crops and gardens. All parts of *Bangidevona* are poisonous, so the plant is also used for various medicinal purposes. The leaves and fruits of the plant are widely used for medicinal purposes. Its leaves are collected from the time the plant blooms until the autumn frosts. Collected leaves are dried in a shady and dry place in a cool place. The fruits are harvested after ripening. The harvested fruits are dried, crushed and sifted and separated from the seeds. *Bangidevona* is one of the most important alkaloid plants. Several alkaloids such as giostiamine, atropine, scopolamine are found in various organs of the plant. In addition, the plant,

especially the leaves, contains some essential oils, carotene, astringents and other undetectable substances.

Jaw-jaw- *Sapsella bursa pastoris* L. Jaw-jaw plant is an annual, ephemeral herb with vitamins and medicine belonging to the family of cabbage (*Brassisaseae* L.). This is the only species of jaw-jaw generation in Uzbekistan. Jaw plant contains choline, acetylcholine, vitamins C and K, inositol, hysopine glycoside, saponin flavonoids, essential oil, organic acids, additives and other substances. In folk medicine, herbal infusions are used to stop bleeding from various levels of bleeding - from the uterus, lungs, stomach, kidneys and wounds, and in the treatment of diarrhea, kidney, urinary tract diseases. A tincture of the jaw-jaw plant is prepared as follows: pour boiling water into a pot, put a tablespoon of crushed ground part of the plant on it, then close the lid of the pot and infuse for 2 hours. It is sailed through the dock. If necessary, drink one tablespoon 4 times a day.

In conclusion, we know that weeds cause damage to agricultural crops, that is, they contribute to the moisture and nutrient sources of cultivated plants, as well as the shade of cultivated plants during the growing season, as well as their role in human health.

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SOME NON-CLASSICAL MODELS OF NATURAL PROCESSES

Annotation: This paper contributes to the generalization of lattice-valued models of set theory to non-classical contexts. Classic and non-classical models of natural processes, why we need non-classical models, experiments and theories all about these will be discussed.

Key words: non-classical models, reflect, accuracy of the instruments, an abstract object, investigation, consumption, analysis of funds, dynamics and ratio of investment indicators, forecasting.

Exploring the world around us can lead to inaccurate and incomplete information. But it is to fly into space, to unravel the mystery of the atomic nucleus, to master the laws of development of society, and does not interfere with others. They create a model of the event and process being studied. Model should reflect their characteristics as fully as possible. The approximate nature of the model can take many forms. For example, experience the accuracy of the instruments used during the conversion affects the accuracy of the result obtained.

Modeling-Cognitive objects (physical phenomena and processes) using their models application is the creation and study of models of existing objects and events.

The method of modeling is widely used in modern science. It is a scientific research process facilitates, and in some cases becomes the only means of studying complex objects. An abstract object, a distant object, in the study of very small objects the importance of modeling is great. Physics, astronomy, biology, economics from modeling methods

It is also used in the sciences to determine only certain properties and relationships of an object.

Depending on the means of selecting models, it can be divided into three groups. These are abstract, physical, and biological groups. The range of abstract models includes mathematical, mathematical-logical, and similar models enters. The range of physical models includes miniature models, various tools and devices, simulators and so on etc. are included.

Let's take a brief look at the content of the models.

1. Physical model. The nature and geometric structure of the process under investigation is the same as in the original, but models that differ in

quantity (size, speed, scope), such as airplanes, models of ships, cars, trains, hydroelectric power stations, etc. are examples of physical models.

2. Mathematical models relate to the structure, interaction, and function of living organisms consists of a mathematical and logical-mathematical description of the laws, according to experimental data or logically constructed and then tested experimentally.

3. Biological models In this case, the mechanism of origin, course, consequences of this condition or disease etc. are studied experimentally. Different methods in the biological model affect the genetic apparatus, infecting germs, removing certain organs, or inserting hormones that are the product of their activity and other methods are used. knowledge in the field of genetics, physiology, pharmacology in such models applied.

4. Physicochemical models are the physical or chemical biological structure, function, or process is to regenerate by means of.

5. The economic model began to be used around the 18th century. F.Kene's "Economic Tables" was the first attempt to show the process of social reproduction.

From different models of economic systems to study different areas of activity used. The most general laws of economic development are based on economic models checked. Various complex indicators, including national income, employment, consumption, analysis of funds, dynamics and ratio of investment indicators, forecasting.

Large economic models are used. Small economic in the examination of specific economic conditions systems, mainly mathematical models are used in the study of complex economic systems. Mathematical models are the laws of the structure, interaction, and function of living organisms consists of mathematical and logical-mathematical descriptions, based on experimental data or logical based on and then tested experimentally. The study of mathematical models of biological phenomena on a computer is a biological study allows you to predict the nature of the change in the process. It should be noted that this is the case it is sometimes very difficult to organize and conduct processes experimentally.

The form of rational thinking is a theoretical model as a system of concepts about the state, the main features and laws of the process, the structure and organization of the object of study. Due to their experimental reliability, theoretical elaboration, physical models are the standard model of rational thinking and the basis of modeling in all other areas of scientific knowledge. Their task, therefore, goes far beyond just writing simple forms of motion of matter. "Any theory or model is a physical model at its core, because only physics has objective standards of the material world in its arsenal." As an example of the sciences, classical physics, built on deterministic laws, provides insights into scientific criteria, experimental accuracy, proof of hypotheses, and strengthens the role of mathematics as a universal language of scientific

knowledge. Material point and continuum models are fundamental classical models (everything else is built on them). The material point model is applied to objects whose dimensions are not taken into account in the given problem, while the continuum model is a concept of material substance (essence) that continuously fills a certain area of space. The first model is based on Newton's classical mechanics, and the second is based on Maxwell's electromagnetic theory. These models are a shining example of scientific abstraction. Studying them develops in students serious scientific thinking, distinguishing the features of the subjects under study, skills and conscious conclusions based on them. Quantomechanical modeling introduces antinomy into the system of scientific knowledge and provides new insights into chance and necessity in nature, and the relationship between subject and object of knowledge. From the point of view of the logic of formal discussion, both of the two negatives about the corpuscular and wave nature of material particles proved to be true, and the appropriateness of either is determined by the phenomenon under study. The study of quantum mechanical models changes students attitudes toward the relationship between scientific, everyday, and conventional knowledge. They begin to realize that writing objective reality does not always fit into the realm of formal logic, and that both mutually exclusive concepts embody elements of reality. The role of the researcher is not understood as an external observer of the object, but as a preparer of the state of the object, the characteristics of which change during the observation process.

The concept of self-organization, the idea of nonlinear dynamics, allows us to cover many phenomena of the evolutionary systems of nature and society with a holistic approach. If the dynamics and state of linear systems are determined only by external parameters and internal structure (e.g., ideal gas), then the dynamics and state of a nonlinear system reflect, firstly, the previous state of the system itself and, secondly, cannot be determined homogeneously. In open nonlinear systems, self-organization, chaos, catastrophe, stagnation, tension, and so on can occur.

The universality of nonlinear system models is evident from several recent studies. For example, they offer a quantitative assessment of current issues in sociology or biology, which are the subject of modern ecology, economics, and traditional humanities. Using the spatial portrait method, it proposes to solve the problem of industrial pollution, increase the effectiveness of fines, and analyze the electoral process, which allows to determine their good falsification on the basis of data published only once.

It is possible to speak about post-non-classic ecology as a phenomenon of post-non-classic knowledge in some aspects:

- in the sense that it is aimed at the definition of interconnection between ideal and material worlds and on this basis at the negotiation of microcosm and macrocosm;

- in the sense that within the limits of it a question of harmonization in relations of microcosm and macrocosm arises;

- in the sense that the model of ecological reality and interaction of human inner world and outer environment have an autopoietic and fractal character.

Thus, the ideas offered could require definitions, but that is just the point, that they should be developed, more precise, verified. In principle, one should carry out searches of more successful conceptual approaches, including those aimed at the alignment within the limits of ecology their specific variant of interface between matter and spirit. Besides, from these ideas there must be held the transition to more concrete models, in which connection, of both an empiric, and theoretical character.

So, we are facing not a usual control situation when the subject of control (a control system, in this case, the human inner world) and the object of control (a controlled system, in this case, ecological environment) have direct and reverse connections, but something more complicated. May be, this principle should be recognized as one of the most important postulates of post-non-classical ecology.

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METHODS FOR STUDYING THE TARGET AUDIENCE OF THE MARKET OF MEDICAL SERVICES

Annotation: This article is devoted to the study of client (patient) trends and applied methods in the medical services market in order to develop the market and compete in the market by improving the quality of medical services.

Key words: medical services; TDABS; health system marketing; "customer path"; "loyalty" of the patient; "real clinical experience"; "patient perspective"; NPS and CSI indexes.

The modern healthcare sector is one of the fastest growing sectors of our national economy [1]. In recent years, as in marketing and finance in the health care system, time-driven activity-based costing (TDABS) has been used to account for active time-based costs in management innovation. Today's trends in health marketing are significantly influenced by: consumerism, resource optimization, transparency in the provision of medical services, the introduction of cross-industrial innovations.

According to M. Porter, in a cost-oriented approach in the health care system, it is important to take into account the wishes of the patient when providing treatment [2]. In other words, the fact that such an approach is seen as the main paradigm of the patient's desire in the future determines the priority of the service, from the availability of medical services to the principles of its service and convenience and reducing health care costs.

CIS scientists such as Yu.A.Zuenkova [3], Yu.V.Lukina [4], A.V.Ivanov [5] also presented scientific views on the development of this market by assessing the quality of medical services. The research of H. Ahmadjanov [6], D. H. Rakhmanov [7], M.E. Dadakhodjaeva [8] pays special attention to the relevance of economic mechanisms aimed at developing the health care system.

The main concept of medical services marketing today is consumer-oriented. It is based on important marketing tasks, such as studying the behavior of consumers in the market of medical services.

The effectiveness of basic 4R instruments in marketing in any industry requires the identification of specific characteristics of that industry. In order to

solve this problem, we need to identify the main trends that affect the solution of marketing research in the health system, ie the value of the patient, the formation of a "customer path" in service satisfaction, the formation of the patient's "propensity", "real clinical experience". statistical analysis, observation and interview methods were used for this purpose.

The tendency to study customer value. In medicine, the success of treatment depends on the patient's acceptance of the treatment regimen prescribed by the physician, which may include factors influencing the patient's decision-making: socio-cultural, psychographic, behavioral, economic, and consumer experiences. To support this trend, it is important to define the "patient perspective" and requires a system of motivations. However, in this case, the client receiving treatment instructions may encounter complications such as "feelings", "cost of medical care", "staff courtesy".

it is expedient for the research method to distinguish approaches to systematization of units of measurement of motives (Table 1). An in-depth interview method is used for it.

Table 1

Approaches used in the assessment of patient desire

Measuring indicators on a scale	Time measurement on	Measurement by standard selection	Measurement on payment
Analysis of the patient's condition on a "health-death" scale	Determining the desire to give certain years of life in favor of health	The choice between the current state of health and surgical intervention	An analysis of the willingness to make a payment in response to a perception of medical care

The tendency to study the "client path". The solution to this problem is based on the CJM (customer journey map) model of patient behavior, in which a "customer path" map is created by identifying the places where the patient applies. It is also important to form a group of influencing factors through the analysis of secondary data in the system of medical organizations, patient surveys and observation.

The tendency to study patient satisfaction as medical services. It is becoming increasingly important to consider the patient's experience when choosing an organization that offers medical services. The results of the observations show that only 11% of patients are satisfied with the quality of medical care. It is advisable to use a weighted assessment method, non-compliance analysis, NPS and CSI indices to study the trend.

Trends in the study of patient competence. This trend is associated with the study of the patient's behavior during treatment, which includes taking into account the advice of the attending physician, timely receipt of treatment and re-visit to the clinic. The results of the observations show that the incapacity of the patients does not exceed 50%, but the high incidence is observed only in the chronic state of the disease. Quantitative and qualitative analyzes, in particular

the Bernoulli theorem and the Markova chain, can be used in the study of such tenacity.

" real clinical experience". The study of the formation of "real clinical data" in the health care system depends on the application of new or innovative both medical and marketing mechanisms by health care providers. To do this, it is important to follow the trends in the medical care market and study both the primary and secondary needs of the patient.

In studying the market of medical services, it is advisable to establish cooperation between the professional medical community and marketing researchers. Marketing research not only contributes to the development of medical service providers, but also shapes the competitiveness of this market. It is no exaggeration to say that this primarily serves to ensure the quality of medical services.

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ONA TILI VA O'QISH SAVODXONLIGI DARSLARINI BO'LIMLARARO INTEGRATSIYALASH

Maqolada boshlang'ich sinf ona tili va o'qish savodxonligi darslarini bo'limlararo integratsiyalash, sinflar kesimida har bo'lim tahlil qilib chiqish haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: integratsiya, dars, darslik, milliy dastur.

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INTRODUCTION OF MOTHER TONGUE AND READING LITERACY LESSONS BETWEEN DEPARTMENTS

The article deals with the integration of lessons of the native language and reading literacy of elementary school between departments, the analysis of each section by class.

Keywords: integration, lesson, textbook, national program.

Yurtimiz kelajagi bugungi avlodning qanday ta'lim olayotganiga, bo'lajak yetuk kadrlarga berilayotgan bilimlar qanday samarali usullar bilan yetkazilayotganiga bog'liq. Zero, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoyev ta'kidlaganlaridek "Bugungi dunyo yoshlari - son jihatidan butun insoniyat tarixidagi eng yirik avlodir, chunki ular 2 milliard kishini tashkil etmoqda. Sayyoramizning ertangi kuni, farovonligi farzandlarimiz qanday inson bo'lib kamolga yetishi bilan bog'liqdir". Shunday ekan, kelajak egalariga berilayotgan bilimlarning mukammal, puxta, izchil hamda o'quvchining yoshiga mos bo'lishiga ahamiyat qaratish lozim. Bu esa bir o'quv yili davomida berilgan bilimlar keyingi o'quv yili davomida yangi bilimlar bilan boyitilgan holda o'tilishini, natijada o'quvchi uchun ma'lum bir bilim izchillikda va bo'limlararo integratsiyalashgan holda o'zlashtirilishini taqozo etadi.

Integratsiya (lotincha “integration”-tiklash, qaytadan boshlash, to‘ldirish) -ayrim tushuncha va bilimlarning bog‘liqlik holatini, ularni qo‘shib birlashtirishni ifodalovchi tushuncha bo‘lib, 2021-2022- o‘quv yilidan boshlab joriy etilgan ona tili va o‘qish savodxonligi darsligi ham xuddi shunday tamoyilga asoslanadi. Yangi darslikning birinchi sinf doirasidagi mavzulari, bo‘limlari va hattoki sinflar kesimidagi bo‘limlari ham integratsiyalashgan bo‘lib, bularning barchasi o‘quvchilarning fan doirasidagi bilimlarini shakllantirishga, fikrlash qobiliyatini kengaytirishga hamda og‘zaki va yozma nutqini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan.

1- sinf ona tili va o‘qish savodxonligi darsligida quyidagi bo‘limlar:

1. 1.Men, sen, u va ular
2. 2.Tabiat ne‘matlari
3. Sog‘ tanda - sog‘lom aql
4. San‘at va madaniyat
5. Til va dil
6. “Fan va texnologiyalar” mavjud bo‘lib;

2-sinf ona tili va o‘qish savodxonligi darsligidagi bo‘limlar:

1. O‘zbekiston - mening vatanim
2. Men, sen, u va ular
3. Tabiat ne‘matlari
4. Sog‘ tanda - sog‘lom aql
5. Kasbim - faxrim
6. Yosh iqtisodchi
7. Fan va texnologiyalar
8. Til va dil
9. Tarix xazinalari
10. San‘at va madaniyat
11. Huquqimiz – haqimiz” tarkibida ularning barchasini kuzatish mumkin.

Birgina “Men, sen, u va ular” bo‘limiga e‘tibor qaratilsa, birinchi sinfda bu bo‘lim orqali o‘quvchilarga oila a‘zolari, yaqinlari, kun tartibi va bayram kunlari haqida ma‘lumot va topshiriqlar berilgan bo‘lib, ikkinchi sinfdagi bu bo‘limda yuqorida berilgan mavzular atroflicha kengaytirilib, o‘quvchilar bilimiga maktab, mahalla kabi tushunchalar asosida ot yasovchi “- dosh” qo‘shimchasi kiritiladi. O‘quvchilar shu kunga qadar o‘z nutqida qo‘llab kelayotgan sinfdosh, partadosh, mahalladosh kabi so‘zlar sinf, parta, mahalla so‘zlariga “-dosh” qo‘shimchasi qo‘shilishi natijasida hosil bo‘lganini bilib olishadi.

“Tabiat ne‘matlari” bo‘limi ham ikkala sinf doirasida uchrab, birinchi sinfda tabiat hodisalari, mo‘jizaviy hasharot, ya‘ni asarlari, uy hayvonlari haqida ma‘lumot berish bilan birgalikda hayvonlarga qo‘yilgan nomlarni bosh harf bilan yozish ko‘nikmasi hosil qilinadi.

Ikkinchi sinfda bu bilimlar kengaytirilib, qishda uxlaydigan hayvonlar, yer osti qazilmalari, sayohat qiladigan qushlar haqida ma‘lumot berilib, “Yer

ostida nima bor?" mavzusida o'quvchilarga narsalarning nomini bildiruvchi so'zlar nima? yoki nimalar? so'rog'iga javob berishi o'rgatiladi.

Ikkala sinf doirasida uchraydigan yana bir bo'lim "Sog' tanda - sog'lom aql" bo'limi bo'lib, bu bo'lim ham ma'noviy jihatdan integratsiyalashgan. Birinchi sinfda o'quvchilarga foydali sabzavotlar haqida ma'lumot berish jarayonida jarangli undosh bilan tugagan so'zlarda so'z oxiridagi jarangli undosh ba'zan jarangsiz jufti kabi talaffuz qilinishi, "qishloq", "o'rtoq", "o'roq", "qovoq", "tuproq" so'zlariga egalik qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda "q" tovushi "g" yozilishi, paronim so'zlarning ayrimlari, "Xotiram kuchli bo'lsin desangiz" mavzusida esa, ikki narsani o'zaro qiyoslaganda so'zga,-roq " qo'shimchasi qo'shilishi "-li" va "-siz" qo'shimchasi qo'shilganda biror- bir predmetning bor yoki yo'qligini anglatishi elementar tarzda tushuntirib o'tiladi.

Ikkinchi sinfda shu mazmun davom ettirilib, sog'lom bo'lish uchun mikroba va bakteriyalardan saqlanish kerakligi, foydali nonushta, inson tana a'zolari haqida ma'lumot berilib, mavzu davomida "va", "ammo", "shuning uchun" bog'lovchilari va ayrim iboralarni qo'llash amaliy o'rgatiladi.

Bu kabi integratsiyalashgan bo'limlar darslikda ko'plab uchrab, biri ikkinchisining mazmunini to'ldirishga, boyitishga xizmat qiladi.

Darslikdagi har bir bo'lim o'ziga xos tilshunoslikka oid bilimlarni berishga mo'ljallangan bo'lib, birinchi sinfning birinchi bo'limi – "Men, sen, u va ular bo'limi" da o'quvchilar matn tarkibidan qarindoshlikni bildirgan so'zlar va kishilarning ismlarini ajrata olishni va ularning imlosini, topshiriqlarni bajarish jarayonida savollarga tartibli javob berishni, vaqtni ifodalovchi so'zlar va ularning imlosini, raqamlar orqali berilgan sonlarni harflar orqali ifodalashni, so'zlar orasida vergulning qo'llanishi bilan bog'liq mashq va topshiriqlar ustida ishlashni, bayram nomlarining birinchi so'zi bosh harf bilan yozilishini, yaqin qarindoshlarni bayram bilan tabriklash uchun tabriknoma yozishni, matnni mantiqiy qismlarga bo'la olishni, matn uchun reja tuzishni o'rganadilar.

Ikkinchi sinf darsligining aynan shu bo'limida o'quvchilarda berilgan matn tarkibidan ma'nolari yaqin bo'lgan so'zlarni ajratish, matn tarkibidan ma'nolari yaqin bo'lgan so'zlarni ajratish, matn tarkibidan maktab hayoti bilan bog'liq bo'lgan narsa nomlariga so'roq berish orqali ularni ajratish, ularning umumiy nomini aniqlash, "-dosh" qo'shimchasi orqali yangi so'z yasash, tabriknoma yozish, shu bilan birgalikda tabriknoma matnida tabriklanayotgan kishi ismidan so'ng ko'pincha undov belgisi qo'yilish, matnda so'z yoki jumla takroriga yo'l qo'ymaslik uchun u, bu, shu kabi so'zlardan foydalanish mahalla yoki ko'chalarga atab qo'yilgan nomlarni bosh harflar bilan yozish kabi ko'nikmasi hosil qilinadi.

1-sinfning 2-"Tabiat ne'matlari" bo'limi orqali o'quvchilarda tilshunoslikka oid, "H" va, "X" tovushining hosil bo'lish o'rnini, ularni to'g'ri talaffuz qilish orqali bir-biridan farqlash, dialog, gaplarning ohangiga qarab tinish belgilarni qo'yish, ohangdosh so'zlar, hayvonlarga atab qo'yilgan nomlarni bosh harf bilan yozish kabi bilimlar shakllantiriladi.

2-sinfning 3-bo'limida, ya'ni "Tabiat ne'matlari" bo'limida so'zlarni bo'g'inlarga ajratib yozish, odam, hayvon yoki narsalarga xos sifatlarni aniqlash uchun qanday? yoki qanaqa? so'rog'i berilishi, narsalarning nomini bildiruvchi so'zlarga nima? yoki nimalar? deb savol berilishi, harakatni ifodalovchi so'zlarga nima qildi?, nima qilyapti?, nima qilmoqchi? kabi so'roqlar berilishi o'quvchilarga qoidalar va mashqlar orqali tushuntirib o'tilgan.

2-sinfning 4- "Sog' tanda-sog'lom aql" bo'limida gaplarni bog'lovchilar yordamida bog'lash, tinish belgilarini to'g'ri qo'llash, so'z yasalishiga oid dastlabki tushunchalar amaliy tarzda o'rgatiladi.

Yuqorida sanab o'tilgan ikkala sinf doirasidagi har uchala bo'lim singari boshqa bo'limlar ham tilshunoslikning ma'lum bir bilimlarini berishga qaratilgan bo'lib, yangi darslikda bu bilimlar o'quvchi o'zlashtirishi uchun juda oson va tushunarli qilib yoritilgan.

Ta'lim sohasida erishilgan yutuqlar - yoshlarni barkamol inson sifatida tarbiyalash, kelajakda o'z sohasining mutaxassisi bo'lib yetishishlari uchun ta'lim berishning noodatiy va o'zgacha va eng muhimi samarali usullaridan foydalanish zarurligini ko'rsatmoqda.

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METHODS FOR OBTAINING A COMPOSITE GYPSUM BINDER BASED ON SAMARKAND AND BUKHARA STUCCO

Annotation: An analysis of the study of obtaining gypsum binders using the filler Bekabad metallurgical slag with a chemical additive is given. The possibility of controlling the physical and mechanical properties of a gypsum binder with the help of a filler and additives is shown. A comparison of the production of gypsum binder by various methods is shown, as well as the results of testing a gypsum binder based on Samarkand and Bukhara building gypsum.

Key words: slag filler, chemical additive, polycarboxylatesuperplasticizer GLENIUM 27S, metallurgical slag.

INTRODUCTION

Recently, the demand for gypsum binders has increased both in the building materials industry, especially in the production of dry mixes, and in other industries.

The task of creating gypsum binders for various purposes, modified with a rationally selected complex of local mineral fillers using highly effective chemical additives that are available and competitive in quality [10,11,12,13], is very urgent.

The purpose of this article is to study the physical and technical properties at various specific surface areas (from 90 to 500 m² / kg) of slag and the choice of a method for producing a gypsum binder with a filler of metallurgical slag and the addition of a polycarboxylate superplasticizer. As an object of research were selected: gypsum binder of the Samarkand and Bukhara gypsum plant, mineral filler slag of the Bekabad metallurgical plant with the addition of polycarboxylate superplasticizer GLENIUM 27S [4,2,6,18,20,21].

The studies were carried out using modern methods of physical and mechanical research, the analysis of the physical and technical properties of Bukhara and Samarkand stucco with a filler of metallurgical slag and a plasticizing additive was carried out [3, 16].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Getting stucco is possible in various ways from raw materials of different fractional composition [1-6], while in order to achieve the required properties, the optimal mode of heat treatment must be selected. Since gypsum compositions can use stucco obtained by different methods (and, therefore,

having differences in phase composition and properties), it was necessary to carry out comparative tests of the properties of the composition obtained on the basis of such binders.

To study and compare the properties of gypsum compositions based on Samarkand and Bukhara stucco, compositions were prepared, which contained 20% of the Bekabad metallurgical slag with different specific surface area (from 90 to 500 m² / kg).

The results of the experiments are shown in tables 1 and 2.

Table 1.

Physical and technical properties of the binder obtained on the basis of the Samarkand stucco

Specific metallurgical slag surface, m ² / kg	Composition properties				
	Normal density, %	Setting time, min.		Compressive strength	
		Start	the end	MPa	%
-	56	6	8	6.2	10
90	55	6	8	6.1	9.6
150	56	7	9	6.1	9.6
300	56	7	9	6.4	10.6
500	57	9	14	6.8	11

Table 2.

Physical and technical properties of a binder obtained on the basis of Bukhara stucco

Specific metallurgical slag surface, m ² / kg	Composition properties				
	Normal density, %	Setting time, min.		Compressive strength	
		Start	the end	MPa	%
-	46	5	6	7.2	10
90	50	4	5	7.2	10
150	51	4	5	7.5	11
300	51	5	6	7.9	12
500	52	4	5	8.2	17

The analysis of the results obtained showed that the general regularities of changes in the properties of gypsum compositions, regardless of the type of binder on the basis of which they were obtained (Samarkand and Bukhara stucco), remain: with a constant amount of slag, the water demand and setting time of the binder, regardless of the specific surface area of the additive, practically do not change. In this case, with an increase in the specific surface area of the used slag, an increase in the strength of the gypsum stone is observed[22-25].

Comparative studies of the properties of binders obtained on the basis of the Samarkand and Bukhara gypsums showed the following: the water demand

of the composition prepared on the gypsum of a more homogeneous phase composition is 5% lower, the setting time practically does not change, and the strength of the gypsum stone increases by 0.5 times. It should be noted that if, in order to increase the strength of gypsum stone by 11%, it is necessary to introduce slag with a specific surface area of $500 \text{ m}^2 / \text{kg}$ in the composition of Samarkand gypsum, then when using Bukhara gypsum, it is sufficient to grind it to a specific surface area of $150 \text{ m}^2 / \text{kg}$. This will reduce the energy consumption for grinding the additive.

The use of a filler with a specific surface area of 300 and $500 \text{ m}^2 / \text{kg}$ in a binder obtained according to the optimal mode increases the strength of gypsum stone by 12 and 17%, respectively. The choice of the specific surface area of the slag should be based on the required properties of the composite gypsum binder.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the above, the following conclusions were drawn:

- regardless of the type of binder (Samarkand or Bukhara gypsum), on the basis of which gypsum compositions modified with slag were obtained, the general regularities of changes in their properties remain: with the introduction of a filler of various specific surface areas, the water demand and setting time of the binder do not change, the strength of the gypsum stone increases with an increase specific surface area of the additive;

- gypsum compositions made on a binder of a more homogeneous phase composition have a lower water demand (there is a decrease in the normal density by 5% compared to the binder on the Samarkand gypsum) and, as a result of hardening, form a more durable gypsum stone (strength increases by 0.5 times);

- the use in the composition of the gypsum binder, obtained according to the optimal mode, slag with a specific surface area of 150, 300 and $500 \text{ m}^2 / \text{kg}$ increases the strength of the gypsum stone by 11, 12 and 17%, respectively, while to achieve the effect of increasing the strength, it is sufficient to grind the additive to the specific surface of $150 \text{ m}^2 / \text{kg}$ (when using Samarkand stucco) not less than $500 \text{ m}^2 / \text{kg}$), which will reduce energy consumption for grinding the filler.

One of the factors affecting the physical and technical properties of gypsum binders is the method of its production. The choice of the method of introducing slag into plaster of paris (Bukhara). Three methods of obtaining gypsum compositions were considered, depending on the preparation of the mineral additive:

The first method involves heat treatment of gypsum stone to hemihydrate, grinding it to medium fineness and further mixing with pre-ground to zero residue on a sieve No. 008 metallurgical slag (20%) and GLENIUM 27S (1%) (Fig. 1).

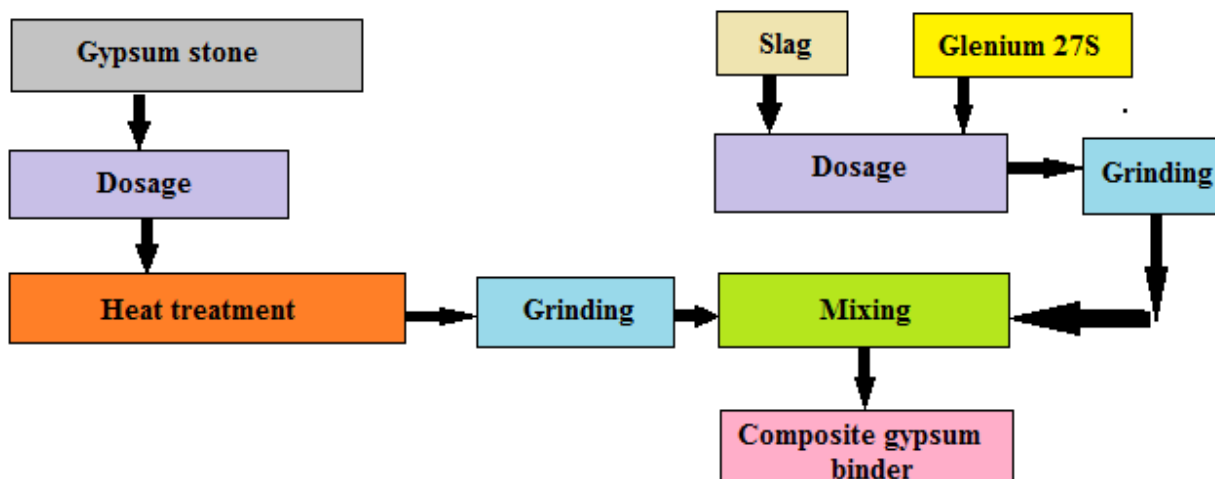


Fig. 1. Obtaining a composite gypsum binder according to the first method

The second method involves heat treatment of the raw mixture consisting of gypsum stone and slag (20%) and GLENIUM 27S (1%), previously ground together to zero residue on a sieve No. 008, followed by grinding the heat treatment products to medium fineness (Fig. 2)

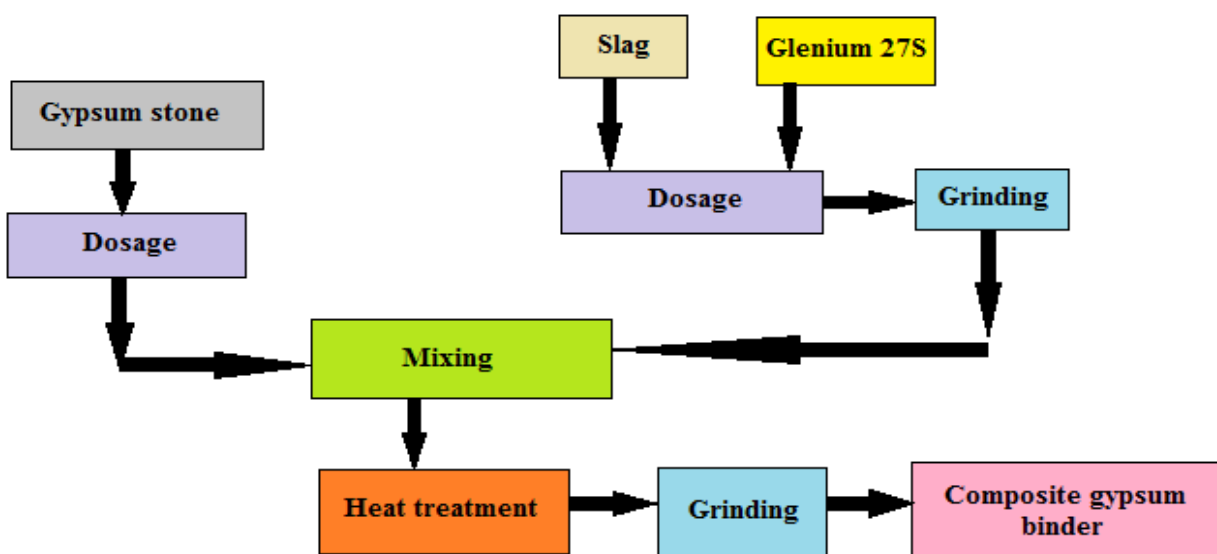


Fig. 2. Obtaining a composite gypsum binder according to the second method

The third method involves heat treatment of the raw mixture consisting of gypsum stone, slag (20%), superplasticizer GLENIUM 27S (1%), followed by grinding the heat treatment products to medium fineness (Fig. 3).

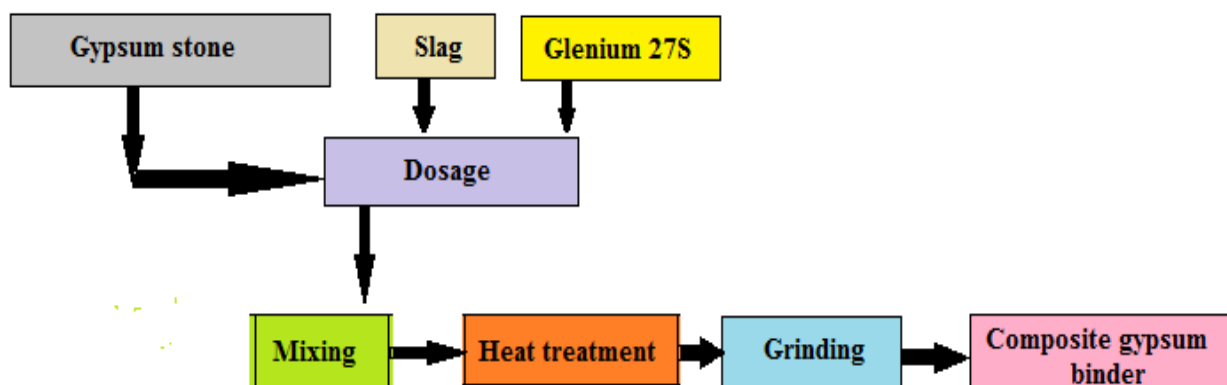


Fig. 3. Obtaining a composite gypsum binder according to the third method

The binder composition obtained by the second method was taken as a control one.

The results of determining the physical and technical properties of the composition depending on the method of combining GLENIUM 27S, metallurgical slag and gypsum stone are shown in (Table 3).

Table 3.

Influence of the method of introduction of the superplasticizer GLENIUM 27S on the physical and technical properties of binder and gypsum stone based on it

No. way	Properties of a composite gypsum binder				
	Normal density,%	Timing setting, min.		Tensile strength with compression (at the age of 28 days),%	Density,%
		Start	End		
Control.	47	10	12	13.0	10
1	40	4	6	13.8	10.6
2	40	4	6	14.5	12
3	40	4	6	13.4	10.3

The analysis of the properties of the obtained compositions showed that regardless of the method of introducing the GLENIUM 27S superplasticizer into the composition, the water demand of the binder decreases by 7%, the setting time is accelerated from 10 and 12 minutes (the control binder composition) at the beginning and end, respectively, to 4 and 6 minutes.

Any of the considered methods of using the GLENIUM 27S superplasticizer and slag additives can improve the strength and density of gypsum stone, therefore the choice of the most acceptable should be based on the required properties and the availability of equipment.

An increase in the strength of gypsum stone by 13.8% and density by 10.6% is facilitated by the first method, which involves the separate production of the components of the mixture (stucco and modifier from metallurgical slag and GLENIUM 27S) and their subsequent mixing.

From the point of view of increasing the strength of the gypsum stone, the best performance is achieved with the second method. At the same time, the strength and density of the gypsum stone increase by 14.5 and 12%, respectively, and the components of the binder undergo both thermal and additional mechanical activation.

The third method, which excludes the operations of preliminary grinding of the slag and the GLENIUM 27S superplasticizer, is the simplest and most economical in terms of technology and equipment. The strength and density of the gypsum stone based on the gypsum composition obtained by the third method increase by 13.4 and 10.3%, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the above, the following conclusions were drawn:

- introduction of GLENIUM 27S superplasticizer together with metallurgical slag into the raw mixture before heat treatment allows to reduce the water demand of the binder, but accelerates the setting time; at the same time, the change in these indicators of properties does not depend on the method of introduction of the superplasticizer GLENIUM 27S;

- each of the considered schemes makes it possible to improve the physical and technical properties of gypsum stone based on the composition, therefore, the choice of the most acceptable of them should be based on the required property indicators and the availability of equipment;

- it has been shown that when using Bukhara stucco, the first method can be used, which assumes the separate production of components (stucco, modifier from slag and superplasticizer GLENIUM 27S), while the strength and density of the gypsum stone increase in comparison with the control composition by 13.8 and 10.6%, respectively;

- it was found that the strength and density of a gypsum stone based on a binder obtained by the second method increases by 14.5 and 12%, respectively, compared with the control value;

- it is shown that the simplest from the point of view of the production technology is the third method, which makes it possible to exclude the operations of preliminary grinding of the components; the strength and density of the gypsum stone based on the composite gypsum binder obtained by the third method increases by 13.4 and 10.3%, respectively.

The established patterns of changes in the properties of binders depending on the method of their production, including the order of introduction of the mineral additive and superplasticizer, served as the basis for the development of a technological scheme for the production of a composite gypsum binder.

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PROPERTIES OF VITAMINS

Annotation: In This article describes vitamins, their use, and the pathological conditions that result from vitamin deficiencies and their effects on the human body.

Keywords: vitamin, allergy, fever, complex, sunlight.

Vitamins (from Lat. vita “life”) are a group of organic compounds of a diverse chemical nature, united on the basis of their absolute necessity for a heterotrophic organism as an integral part of food (in the general case, from the environment). Autotrophic organisms also require vitamins, either through synthesis or from the environment. Thus, vitamins are part of the nutrient media for growing phytoplankton organisms. Most vitamins are coenzymes or their precursors.

Life without vitamins is impossible. "Flame of life" - so called vitamins. It is hard to imagine how just one single element of nutrition can affect many processes occurring in the body, and on all health in general. But Nature has prepared many such "miracles" for us. Let's try to put together what science knows about vitamins, their wonderful properties, and use all this in our lives.

Vitamins are found in food in very small quantities and therefore are considered micronutrients along with trace elements. Vitamins do not include not only trace elements, but also essential amino acids and essential fats.

Due to the lack of a precise definition, different amounts of substances were attributed to vitamins at different times. As of mid-2018, 13 vitamins are known.

Some information about vitamins that we are accustomed to in everyday life, in fact, turn out to be incorrect. Therefore, before you start taking it, you need to study both common misconceptions and useful facts about vitamins.

Lots of vitamins - always useful. You can often hear the opinion that the more vitamins you take, the better. In reality, this turns out not to be the case. Interesting facts about vitamins confirm that it is important to strictly observe the necessary dosages. After all, an excess of these substances is sometimes more dangerous than a lack. It is not for nothing that doctors emphasize that beriberi can cause a weakening of the body and various diseases, but in no case do they call for mindlessly absorbing tons of pharmaceutical products. For example, the well-known, useful and seemingly safe vitamin C, interesting facts about which they say, it turns out that its excess is very harmful. It can cause high blood pressure and temperature, impaired kidney function and insomnia,

and even reduced insulin production. Based on this, in no case should even the most famous vitamins be abused without thoroughly studying their required dosage.

Allergy to vitamins. A common mistake moms make is diagnosing “vitamin allergy” without testing. Such mothers forget that various flavors, dyes and additives are used in multicomponent vitamin complexes - they are often the cause of allergies.

With proper nutrition, synthetic vitamins are not needed. Properly balanced nutrition with plenty of vegetables and fruits is undoubtedly very good. However, modern fruits and vegetables are not nearly as rich in vitamins as we would like. Due to the depletion of soils and the use of large amounts of fertilizers, they do not fully provide the body with useful substances. Therefore, well-chosen vitamin complexes should be present in every family.

Consider the most essential vitamins and interesting facts about them.

- In vegetables, as you know, a lot of useful substances. However, do not store them for a long time either in the refrigerator or at room temperature, because after a few days the amount of vitamins in them will decrease significantly. Approximately 30%.

- Vitamin A is very useful, many mothers should know interesting facts about it. For example, it is noteworthy that it is destroyed under the influence of ultraviolet radiation. In addition, it is afraid of any heat treatment.

- Interesting facts about vitamin C: if people had not lost the ability that they had millions of years ago, they could, like other animals, synthesize it themselves. But now we have to take this useful element with food.

- Group B includes vitamins, the facts about which are also interesting. The least we need is vitamin B12. B1 should be consumed by those who do not tolerate flights and sea travel, there is a lot of it in plant products. With the predominance of protein foods in the diet, it is worth paying special attention to vitamin B6. And B2 is destroyed by the sun's rays. There is no maximum limit for consumption vitamins, but only if a person receives them from live fruits and raw vegetables. The more natural vitamins, the better for health. The disease occurs only when vitamins are not given in combination.

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THE MOST DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING

Abstract: The primary aim of this article is to demonstrate the importance of advanced technologies in teaching and acquiring the English languages. "A new age demands a new paradigm" – Walter McKenzie. People even couldn't imagine about technological changes in a sphere of teaching 100 years ago. Although English is a native language of British, it has been established as a second language in many countries, namely in India, Nigeria, Ghana and so on. Thus there is a high percentage of demand for acquiring this language all over the world.

Key words: knowledge, teaching and learning, audio-lingual, traditional approach of teaching, ICT (Information and Communication Technology), the methodology of English.

During the past periods, there have been a plenty amount of changes in teaching and learning the English language. Nowadays traditional approach of teaching of any foreign languages is being severely discussed by experienced pedagogues. A majority of educationalists underpin untraditional method.

It is a truth universally acknowledged that English has become a pivotal means of communication in a number of domains (such as in business, education, medicine, bank accounting and so forth). The most distinguishing features of contemporary approaches are listed below:

- Development of audio-lingual skills. It takes fundamental place in the development of language skills of ESL students. People, who hold this statement, claim that listening and speaking are essential in structuring students' prior knowledge. To illustrate, babies first start to speak through listening rather than writing or reading.
- Improvement of verbal skills. Here teachers are expected to drill students' pronunciation and native-like sentence patterns. To execute this purpose a student should have some adequate model of speech.
- Using ICT (Information and Communication Technology) during the class is the most distinguishing feature of untraditional method. Teachers should utilize advanced technologies (computers, radios, interactive boards, TVs and so on) in order to develop students' stimulus to learn English.

I can deliberately claim that new means of gadgets have influenced not only on science itself, but also on teaching a second language. ICT has made a

process of lessons more easy and interesting both for teachers and students. "With the help of technology, teachers will be leaders in the transformation of education around the world" – Craig R.Barrett. There are a number of advantages of leading ICT-based lesson, while teaching and learning English.

Firstly, the CALL (Computer Assisted Language Learning) has significantly influenced on teaching by broad and an ever altering discipline. Beatty explains, CALL as "Any process in which a learner uses a computer and a result improves his or her language and it covers the wide range of current practice in the field". "The internet and different computer applications have recently become common in a majority of English classrooms, because they can act as a stimulus which generates analysis, discussion and writing. Moreover, teachers of English should use advanced technologies during the lesson. Students enjoy using social media in English classrooms. Social networking as Facebook, Twitter or Instagram might help to have interesting conversation online. Students can post their short stories and have comments from their groupmates. In addition, there are a lot of websites and apps (duolingo, Babbel, Busuu and so on) that are functioned to improve communicative skills as utilizing ICT in a classroom is considered to be one of the effective ways to motivate students because it gives an opportunity to practice their knowledge in social media as well. The role of Internet shouldn't be ignored in terms of accelerating the English language. The internet offers the best's way to learn language other than immersion in an English speaking. The students' relationship with websites is more noticeable than with print based text Internet users may return to sites frequently or use internet for interaction to share their information and ideas. The next significance of ICT-based lesson is modernly equipped classrooms (interactive board, over head projectors, television and etc.

It should be mentioned that in 2012, there was validated a law about developing and improving the teaching and learning a second language (English) by the first President, Islom Karimov. This law helped to teachers of English to lead an advanced technology based lesson. The government has included ICT as one of the curricula in Uzbekistan's education. The Methodology of English has started a new way of using ICT in teaching. When English teachers want to illustrate a presentation or a particular movie to ELS students, they are supposed to use an over head projector or interactive board. The last important role of an ICT-based classroom are audio books. Baskin and Harris (1995:372) explain" the first literature heard, not read". Audio books are not discovery of this century or even of the last one authentic books as equivalent to its content and not to its format (Baskin and Harris 1995:372). Different listening tasks (songs, interviews with celebrities and so on) that has a great impact on students' motivation. In fact, students of State World language university enjoy listening classes where teachers use various listening assignments related to their interests. All these convince are created by latest technologies. To put in a nutshell, I pen down saying that ICT's re intrinsic tools

in many educational institutions, the role of ICT the scope of teaching. It provides quality learning materials. Along with academic excellence students must have English communicative skills for their prosperous future. Curriculums must be made easy by including technological aids.

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OILADA ONANING O‘RNI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada asosan ayollik sha’nini hamma narsadan yuqori qo‘yishga, ayollik burchini muqaddas va sharaflı ish deb qarashga o‘rgatiladi. Fidoyilik - ayollik qismati ekanligi, unga bo‘ysunish kerakligi uning ongiga singdirib borilganligi xususida fikr bildirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: odob, ahloq, ma’naviyat, ma’rifat, ta’lim, tarbiya, go‘zallik, latofatlik, mardlik, jasurlik.

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THE ROLE OF THE MOTHER IN THE FAMILY

Abstract: This article mainly teaches to put the dignity of woman above all else, to consider the duty of a woman as a sacred and honorable deed. It is said that self-sacrifice is a part of femininity and that the need to obey it is instilled in her mind.

Keywords: etiquette, morality, spirituality, enlightenment, education, upbringing, beauty, grace, courage, bravery.

Oilada onaning o‘ziga xos o‘rni borki, uni boshqa hech kim va hech narsa bilan tenglashtirib bo‘lmaydi. Shuni alohida ta’kidlash joizki, ma’naviyat oiladan, eng avvalo, er-xotinning madaniy muomilasidan boshlanadi. Zero, Hadisi Sharifda ham “Ayollarni faqat ulug‘ odamlar hurmat qiladi. Ularni faqat pastkash odam xo‘rlaydi. Haqiqiy mo‘min deb xushxulq va ayoliga nisbatan xushmuomala kishiga aytiladi” [1], - deyiladi. Demak, musulmonchilik shartlaridan biri - o‘z jufti haloliga xushmuomala bo‘lish ekan. Payg‘ambarimiz aytganlaridek: “eng buyuk do‘stlik er-xotinlikdir”[2].

Shu nuqtai-nazardan qaraganda, XIX asrda Samarqandda yashab o‘tgan taniqli shoir, Ulug‘bek madrasasining mudarrisi Abdulkarim Sipandiyning hayotidan bir misol keltirishni joiz topdik. Kelinni birinchi bor chimildiqda ko‘rgan va uning go‘zal husniga mahliyo bo‘lgan Sipandiy sohibjamol kelinchak sha’niga she’r o‘qiydi:

Ey, nigoro, bunchalar nozu adolar kim uchun?

Oshig‘ing dil izhorin tinglamaysan ne uchun?[3]

mata’li g‘azal bo‘lib, u quyidagi maktab bilan tugaydi:

***Mening ko‘z o‘ngimda jamoling goh oyu, goh kundir,
Oy go‘zalu, gul xushbo‘y, yana bunda ne kamdur?[4]***

Hamma gap shundaki, 16 yoshli go‘zal kelinchak nafaqat husnda, hatto aql-farosatda ham tengi yo‘q dono ekanki, shoirning bu otashin dil izhoriga zukkolik va nazokat bilan she‘riy javob qaytaradi.

Kelin-kuyovning bunday nafis, madaniy muloqoti ularning go‘zal ma‘naviy qiyofalarini ko‘z o‘ngimizda namoyon qiladi-ki, bunday qalb nozikligi, aqlning teranligi, farosatning sharqona ko‘rinishi faqat ulug‘ kishilarda, qalbi go‘zal, ma‘naviyati boy kishilardagina uchraydi.

Hadisi Sharifda: “Agar kishi o‘z jufti haloliga jilmayib boqsa, u ham eriga jilmayib boqsa, Alloh taolo ham ularga rahmat nazari bilan qaraydi, agar qo‘lidan ushlasa, gunohlari panjalari orasidan to‘kiladi”, [5] - deyilishi bejizemas, albatta. Biz islom aqidalarini e‘tiqod darajasiga etkazgan, o‘z hayotlarida unga amal qilgan ajdodlarimizning ana shu go‘zal xulqlarini, odatlarini yoshlarimizga tushuntirsak, targ‘ib qilsak, ma‘naviyatning poydevoriga dastlabki g‘ishtni qo‘ygan, ma‘naviyat sari dastlabki qadamni tashlagan bo‘lamiz.

Oilada onaning o‘rni, uning farzandlar tarbiyasiga ko‘rsatgan ta’siri haqida xalqimiz ko‘p va xo‘p fikrlar aytganki, bu bejizemas. Chunki oiladagi iqlim, farzandlarning xulqi, odobi, otaga munosobati, atrofdagi kishilarga va jamiyatga munosobati aynan anashu onaga bog‘liq. Bola hayotga, kishilarga, voqealarga, avvalo, onaning ko‘zi bilan qaraydi. Shuning uchun ham xalq orasida “Ota bilimli bo‘lsa, farzandlar bilimli bo‘ladi. Ona bilimli bo‘lsa, millat bilimli bo‘ladi”, degan naql mavjud.

Atoqli pedagog A.Avloniy aytganlaridek, “...Birinchi – uy tarbiyasi. Bu ona vazifasidir”. Haqiqatan ham, millat tarbiyasiga birinchi navbatda onalar mas’uldirlar. Chunki ayollarda faqat oilani emas, ba’zi erkaklar ham eplay olmaydigan, mamlakatni idora qila oladigan quvvat ham borki, buni juda ko‘p allomalarimiz tan olib, ayolning nafaqat oiladagi, hatto jamiyatda o‘z o‘rni borligini alohida ta’kidlashgan va “Oqila ayol – oilaning asosi, bolalarni o‘z zamonasi uchungina emas, kelajak uchun tarbiyalay oladi” [6], - deganlar.

Darhaqiqat, jamiyatning yuksalishida ayolning tutgan o‘rni naqadar kuchli ekanligiga hayotning o‘zi, tarixning o‘zi guvohlik beradi. Ona-dunyoda eng tabarruk zot. Hayot onadan boshlanadi, chunki u farzandlar ijodkori, insoniyat me’mori. Ona – inson tafakkurining gulshani, inson kamolotining sababchisidir. Ona uchun eng kata baxt – bu farzandlarni risoladagiday tarbiyalash, voyaga etkazishdir. Onaning farzandga munosoboti har qanday vaziyatda o‘zgarmaydi. Kishining eng yaqin do‘sti, sirdoshi, beg‘araz maslahatgo‘yi ham ona. Eng og‘ir damlarda senga ham dard va hamdam bo‘lgan ham ona. Farzandda eng ko‘p haqqi bor odam ham ona. Ona roziligini olgan farzand uchun Jannat eshiklari ham ochiladi. Shuning uchun ham ***“Jannat onalar oyog‘i ostida”***, - deyiladi muborak Hadisi Sharifda.

Ulug' kishilarimizning tarjimai hollariga nazar tashlasak, ularning ulug'lik darajasiga ko'tarilishlarining sababchisi ham onalari ekanligining guvohi bo'lamiz. Ibn Sino onasi Sitorabonudan, Bobur onasi qutlug' Nigorxonimdan dastlabki insoniylik sabog'ini olishgan.

Qiz bola - go'zallik va orastalik timsoli. Shuning uchun ham qiz bola yoshlikdan go'zal odobga, go'zal muomalaga, go'zal hatti-harakatlarga, go'zal turmushga o'rgatib boriladi. Chunki qizbolaning hatti-harakati, muomalasi, yurish-turishidan, ko'zlaridan, yuzidan go'zallik, latofat uf urib turishi kerak. Ana shu go'zallik oila a'zolarining ko'nglini yoritadi. Oilada go'zal iqlim yaratadi. Ana shu go'zal iqlim oiladagi farzandlarni go'zallikka oshno qiladi, ularda go'zal hislarni tarbiyalaydi. Oiladagi go'zallik, go'zal iqlim anashundan boshlanadi. Oiladagi go'zallik jamiyat go'zalligiga asos bo'ladi, oiladagi go'zallik, orastalik uy yumushlarining bekamu-ko'st, mehr bilan bajarilishini, ro'zg'or anjomlarining toza, pokiza, saranjom tutilishi va saqlanishini talab qiladi.

Har bir totuv, ahil oila qiz boladan go'zal didni, pazandalik, chevarlik, ozodalikni talab etadi. Kizi bor uyning fayzi bor deydi, donno xalqimiz. Darhaqiqat, qizi bor uy toza, ozoda, saranjom-sarishta, hovlilar shinam, ko'chalar suv sepilgan, supurilgan, kiyim-boshlar toza, orasta, muomalada osoyishtalik, xushmuomalalik - hammasi shu hovlida qiz bolaning borligidan dalolat beradi. Har bir ishda qizbolaning qo'li borligi seziladi, har bir buyumda, ko'cha, hovli, uyda qiz bolaning nafasi uf urib turadi.

Qiz bola, iboli, hayoli, latofatli bo'lishi kerak. Shuning uchun ham ona unga qanday o'tirib, qanday turishni, qaysi paytda qanday gapirishni, o'zini qanday tutishni o'rgatadi. Qiz bola bo'lajak turmush o'rtog'ini hurmat qilishi, uning topib – tutib kelganini asrab-avaylashi, o'z o'rnida sarflashi, soliha, oqila uy bekasi, sadoqatli ayol va mehribon ona bo'lishi kerak. Buning uchun qiz bola yoshligidan uy yumushlarini bajarishga, mahsulotlarni tejab ishlatishga, hurmat qilish, sadoqat va mehribon bo'lishga odatlantirib boriladi. Ayollik sha'nini hamma narsadan yuqori qo'yishga, ayollik burchini muqaddas va sharaflilik deb qarashga o'rgatiladi. Fidoyilik – ayollik qismati ekanligi, unga bo'ysunish kerakligi uning ongiga singdirib borilgan [7].

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TREATMENT OF HEARTBURN WITH TRADITIONAL REMEDIES

Abstract: In this article describes the treatment of heartburn and its methods of traditional medicine.

Key words: Heartburn, traditional medicine, antacids, infusion, medicinal.

Heartburn (Gastroesophageal reflux) is a sensation of warmth or burning that is located behind the breastbone or in the upper abdomen, and may also radiate to the neck or shoulder. This is a consequence of irritation of the mucous membrane of the esophagus with hydrochloric acid or bile, which is thrown there. Heartburn is usually a symptom of gastroesophageal reflux disease.

Causes of heartburn - increased acidity of the stomach, less often - a special sensitivity of the mucous membrane of the esophagus and stomach with low acidity. Often heartburn is accompanied by diseases of the stomach, but it can also occur with neuropsychiatric disorders after eating. Since the acidity of the stomach is high, and the pH of the esophagus is almost neutral, the acid content of the stomach contributes to the development of inflammation of the esophageal mucosa.

Heartburn is not of particular concern if it develops mainly after eating and is not accompanied by discomfort; duration and frequency during the day is small. Otherwise, it is considered a pathological condition. The release of acidic contents through the sphincter of the esophagus occurs due to a violation of its tone, which occurs with hormonal disorders, malnutrition and after the use of certain drugs.

Often heartburn is combined with belching, especially sour. This may be a sign of gastritis or stomach ulcers.

The main task in the treatment of the disease is the normalization of the diet. It is necessary to exclude acidic foods, which, as a rule, provoke the appearance of heartburn, eat regularly in small portions (the last meal no later than 2 hours before bedtime). It is not recommended to take a horizontal position after eating. It is necessary to exclude smoking, limit the consumption of alcohol, fatty foods, coffee, chocolate. It is required to avoid loads associated with an increase in intra-abdominal pressure (straining, lifting weights). As drug therapy, antacids (preferably in the form of gels), drugs that reduce secretion and normalize the motor function of the stomach are used. Traditional treatments for heartburn. Non-absorbable antacids help to alleviate the condition: maalox, almagel, phosphalugel, etc. They are taken every 2-3 hours. If the pain persists,

over-the-counter cimetidine and denol can be taken. Skimmed milk can be used as an antacid. Drink warm mineral water, milk, take burnt magnesia. Charcoal powder taken with water also eliminates heartburn.

Prepare an infusion of St. John's wort (20 g), plantain leaves (20 g), chamomile inflorescences (5 g). Take 1 tablespoon 3 times a day.

Pour 20 g of cudweed herb with 200 ml of boiling water. Take 1 tablespoon 4-5 times a day. Use for abdominal pain associated with bloating, heartburn, persistent gastritis, hypertension, palpitations, insomnia in people with an easily excitable nervous system, and pulmonary tuberculosis.

An effective remedy is fresh raw potato juice. It is an effective preventive medicine for chronic gastritis. About 4 times a day, drink 1/4 cup of juice 15-20 minutes before meals. After 2-3 weeks, heartburn will stop bothering you. The course of treatment can be immediately stopped, or you can continue (to regulate the activity of the stomach), but it is better to take juice 2 times a day.

Use coal in powder from black poplar (black poplar) 0.5 teaspoon 3 times a day before meals. Drink water.

Overcook buckwheat until dark brown, crush, sift. Take on the tip of a knife 3-4 times a day.

- Heartburn will disappear if you take 80-100 g of apple cider vinegar immediately before meals 1 time per day for 2-3 weeks.

- Pour 1-2 teaspoons of centaury herb with 2 cups of boiling water, leave for 20-30 minutes, strain. Take 1/2-2/3 cup 3 times a day 1.5 hours before meals for 2 months.

- 20 g of yellow gentian root pour 1 glass of water, insist, strain. Drink 1 tablespoon 3 times a day 30 minutes before meals with persistent heartburn.

- Crush anise seeds and pour 1 liter of vodka. Insist for a month. Add a pinch of cinnamon or lemon peel to taste, add 200–400 g of granulated sugar, stir until dissolved, strain. Take 1 liquor glass after each meal.

- Dissolve 0.2 g of mummy in a tablespoon of tea or boiled water. Take 2 times a day, morning and evening before bedtime, for 24-26 days. You can take mummy with milk or honey. Healing occurs on the 10th-15th day.

- Finely chopped roots of gentian cruciform pour wine and insist 3 weeks. Take 1 glass a day before dinner for persistent heartburn.

- 4 teaspoons of Dubrovnik purple (all parts of the plant are in the flowering stage), pour 1 cup of boiling water, insist, strain. Infusion to drink during the day.

- With persistent heartburn, white birch bark ash is used, 0.5 teaspoon per dose. Drink water.

Non-traditional and folk remedies, recipes and treatments for heartburn

- Chew for 30-40 minutes a few grains of barley or oats, swallowing saliva. Then spit out the chaff. With heartburn.

○ Take 1 tablespoon of crushed or mashed walnut kernels or sweet almonds for heartburn.

○ Drink on an empty stomach 1-2 times a day, 1-2 tablespoons of freshly prepared potato juice. Or drink raw potato juice, 1 dessert spoon 3 times a day 30 minutes before meals for heartburn. Green first aid kit www.apteka72.com

○ Drink mineral alkaline water for heartburn.

○ Take 3 times a day, 0.5 teaspoon of powdered eggshells of hard-boiled chicken eggs. Take soda, dissolving 0.25 teaspoon in 0.5 glass of water for heartburn.

○ Eat 3-4 pieces of peas, fresh or dry soaked, but not canned or boiled.

○ If heartburn recurs daily, then you need to eat buckwheat porridge on an empty stomach, drink plenty of water, eat less fatty foods.

Herbs and fees for heartburn

• Dried and powdered potato flowers are brewed and drunk as tea for heartburn.

• Brew 1 cup of boiling water 1 tablespoon of centaury herb, insist overnight in a thermos, strain. Drink 1 tablespoon 3-4 times a day before meals. The infusion removes gases, harmful substances from the stomach, has a beneficial effect on the stomach, kidneys, liver and prevents heartburn.

• To get rid of heartburn, you need to chew a small piece of calamus rhizome and swallow it with water (you can not drink it).

• Brew 5 g of finely chopped gentian root with 1 cup of boiling water, heat over low heat for 7 minutes, leave for 30 minutes and strain. Take 1 cup 3 times a day for heartburn.

• Pour 2 teaspoons of crushed gentian root with 1 glass of vodka or wine, leave for 21 days. Take 2 tablespoons 3 times a day before meals for heartburn.

• Pound the dried seeds, roots and leaves of angelica officinalis. Pour 1 pinch of powder with 1 cup of boiling water, cover the glass with a lid and let it brew. Take 3 times a day for heartburn.

• Take equally the herbs of St. John's wort, yarrow, marsh cudweed. 3 tablespoons of the mixture insist 2 hours in 1 liter of boiling water, strain, drink 0.5 cups 4-5 times a day. The infusion helps not only with heartburn, but also with pain in the stomach.

• For heartburn, collections are effective, which include: dubrovnik, snake mountaineer, Icelandic moss, flax, peppermint, orchis, coltsfoot.

Vanga's recipes for heartburn

• Potato juice: 3-4 times a day, drink a quarter glass of fresh potato juice 15-20 minutes before meals for a month. This method will help you get rid of heartburn.

• A decoction of licorice root: 10 grams of licorice root, 6 grams of orange peels, brew with two glasses of water. Boil up to half. Add 60 grams of honey. Take for a month three times a day 10-15 minutes before meals.

- A decoction of different herbs: to collect, you need to mix equal amounts of plantain leaf, crushed marshmallow root, oregano herb, St. John's wort, cumin fruits taken in equal amounts. Pour one tablespoon of the mixture with one glass of water, slowly bring to a boil and boil for 15 minutes. Take two tablespoons four times a day 15 to 20 minutes before meals.

- Infusion of flax seed: Pour two tablespoons of flax seed with half a glass of boiling water. Insist 2 - 3 hours, strain. Heated infusion drink half a cup before bedtime, if heartburn occurs mainly in the evening.

- Infusion of different herbs: mix equal amounts of celandine grass, yarrow, chamomile flowers, St. John's wort, licorice root. Pour 10 grams of the mixture (one tablespoon) with one glass of boiling water. Insist 2 - 3 hours, strain. When warm, take one glass 2-3 times a day half an hour before meals for a month.

- Infusion of different herbs: to collect, you need to mix one part of St. John's wort, four parts of lemon balm, three parts of plantain leaves, two parts of fresh nettle, two parts of oregano. Pour one tablespoon of the collection with two-thirds of a glass of water. Bring to a boil, leave for 2-3 hours, strain. Take two tablespoons four times a day 15 to 20 minutes before meals.

- Calamus root drink: mix a teaspoon of crushed calamus root (or cumin, or ginger) with four teaspoons of powdered chalk (in the absence of chalk, it can be replaced with fresh charcoal in the same proportions). Dilute a teaspoon of this mixture with one-third of a glass of warm water. Drink three times a day 15-20 minutes before meals.

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INTERNET MARKETING AS AN EFFECTIVE TOOL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN COMPANIES AND INCREASING THEIR MARKETING COMPETENCE

Abstract. In the article possibilities of application of Internet marketing technologies in activity of modern enterprises are considered. The constituent elements of marketing activities carried out with the help of Internet technologies are described and opportunities for the development of modern enterprises are described. The role of Internet marketing in the promotion of goods and services by companies to the market and its effectiveness in comparison with traditional marketing is disclosed.

Keywords: internet marketing, targeting promotion of goods and services, the Internet, Digital Marketing, advertising, marketing competence.

Introduction. Under the conditions of diversification and growth of the economy in the market, there is increased competition, an avalanche-like increase in the volume of goods and services produced and sold transmitted information, and a fundamental change in technology. For enterprises and organizations, the question of survival is acute. This situation forces companies to look for new effective forms of promotion to the market and positioning of their products or services. Modern information and telecommunication technologies open up new opportunities and prospects for consumers and organizations, increase their mobility and computerization. These factors are most significant for the development of Internet marketing.

The Internet and communications in general have undoubtedly become an integral part of the daily life of the population of the entire planet, especially “Generation Y” and “Generation Z”. And it also represents the development trend of internet marketing. In this regard, the purpose of Internet marketing is to obtain the maximum benefit by meeting the needs of the youth audience as a target and numerous.

Internet technologies are in great demand in the activities of modern companies of various industrial orientations and sizes. Marketing research plays a significant role in realizing the possibilities of Internet marketing of

companies. Large amounts of data, access to which the Network provides, allow conducting research of various directions, adapting them to the goals and needs of the company - studying the market in which it operates, analyzing competitors, collecting data on real and potential consumers, etc.

Features of Internet marketing can legitimately be formulated as follows.

Firstly, the actualization of the key role of consumers in the markets, taking into account supply and demand: an individual company has the ability to attract the attention of users in a short time, but at the same time, a competing company has the same opportunity, so business structures are forced to compete for the attention of consumers on the Internet -environment, establishing and improving the quality of interaction with them.

Secondly, the obvious absence of mandatory spatial localization, that is, geographical remoteness in some areas is no longer a significant factor. At the moment, it is possible to carry out activities without being tied to a specific territory or local market. The distance from the supplier to the consumer matters only if it is necessary to deliver goods or provide services that require the personal participation of a specialist or expert. Thus, the offline sales and distribution system is being separately established.

Thirdly, the increase in the pace of globalization, which predetermines the specifics of companies' activities. Thanks to the Internet, there is a change in the spatial and temporal scale of doing business. Users and companies are provided with opportunities for global communications that are not limited geographically. The cost of accessing information available on the network does not depend on how geographically remote those who provide it are from the user.

Fourth, the growth in the speed of making key decisions. Reducing the time lag between the stages of stakeholder communication implies a reduction in the overall time for communications and transactions.

Fifth, increase the role of partnerships and the number of partners. Most companies have a representation as websites, which gives a general (or, conversely, detailed - depending on the company's communications strategy) picture of their activities. In the vast information space, business structures are united in strategic alliances, attracting the attention of the partner's target audience. This is achieved with low communication costs and a high level of functionality and scalability. In addition, transaction costs related to the main aspects of establishing, maintaining and developing interactions between the company and its market partners are minimized; at the same time, overhead costs are reduced (travel expenses for employees, losses from failed, illegal or dishonest transactions, etc.).

Sixth, the personalization of interaction, providing the company with detailed information about customers and their requests, as well as a wide range of interaction opportunities. All this helps to segment customers through

automated operations, as well as to offer them those products and services that meet their individual needs.

Seventh, reducing the asymmetry of information through the Internet, namely, reducing its incompleteness and uneven distribution. This reduces information transaction costs. In addition, transformation costs are reduced, which is due to the optimal choice of the structure of the product range (modeled according to the needs of the audience), reducing the time for the development and implementation of new products, justifying the pricing policy, reducing the number of intermediaries and marketing costs, etc.

Thus, Internet marketing can rightly be characterized as a set of tools, technologies and techniques implemented on the Internet, aimed at drawing attention to a product or service, popularizing this product on the Web, and effectively promoting it to target audiences for sale and obtaining the maximum possible profit.

Internet Marketing Toolkit: Options and Effectiveness

Internet marketing is an important component of e-commerce. It is usually implemented through Internet integration, information management, customer service organization, sales, etc. E-commerce and Internet marketing have become popular due to the expansion of access to the Web, they are an integral part of any marketing campaign. Some areas of using Internet marketing as one of the important components of modern company marketing are shown in the table.

The marketing competence of the company, representing a set of knowledge formed within its framework, increases with the use of new technologies, primarily such as computerization, satellite communications, fiber optics and, of course, Internet marketing technologies.

The marketing competence of both industrial and IT companies is focused, first of all, on securing competitive advantages, including in the Internet space, and in the future, on achieving leadership positions in the market by expanding the market share. Marketing competence needs not only constant development, but also rational use. In this regard, an important role in its transformation into business processes is assigned not only to the marketing department of the company, but also to the entire administrative apparatus.

Conclusion. Modern information and telecommunication technologies open up new opportunities and prospects for consumers and organizations, increase their mobility and computerization. It is these factors that are most significant for the development of Internet marketing. Internet marketing can rightly be characterized as a set of tools, technologies and techniques implemented on the Internet, aimed at drawing attention to a product or service, popularizing this product on the Web, its effective promotion to target audiences for sale and obtaining the maximum possible profit.

The marketing competence of the company, representing a set of knowledge formed within its framework, increases with the use of new

technologies, primarily such as computerization, satellite communications, fiber optics and, of course, Internet marketing technologies. Therefore, they distinguish between strategic and tactical marketing competence. Strategic marketing competence is focused on the macro environment of the company, ensuring long-term and strong interactions with partners, consumers, distributors and other market entities. Tactical marketing competence is defined as the ability to promptly and promptly respond to changes in the company's macro- and microenvironment in order to solve current marketing problems.

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THE ROLE OF METHODS IN TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS IN MODERN EDUCATION

Annotation. In article is analyzed methods which make effectively in education time. And also teachers should try modern teaching methods in the lessons. Advantages and disadvantages site of the project method.

Key words. Method, teaching, learning, project, effect, tool, plan, computer.

Today's modern society calls for the use of new teaching methods and tools in the classroom. The majority of schools already have these tools at their disposal – computers, interactive boards, whiteboards that can be written on with felt-tip pens instead of chalk, and others. Society supports, even encourages, innovation in education. If you want to work in the school system today, you have to know at least the basics of working with computers. And if you can also work with other devices, e.g. with the interactive board, that is undoubtedly a great advantage

But not many teachers use these tools, although the majority of schools have them available. Many teachers are reluctant to use the new teaching methods, usually for a number of reasons. They are either afraid to try something new or have insufficiently good ideas for new teaching methods. However, the majority of teachers refuse to use the innovative methods because they are time-consuming. Getting an idea, thinking about something, preparing all the necessary tools and materials for a specific lesson takes too much time. If every teacher were to do this strenuous preparation twenty-one times a week while working full-time, they would have almost no free time.

Nevertheless, teachers should try modern teaching methods in the lessons, at least in some subjects, at least in a few lessons, not only for the effectiveness of the lessons, but also for variety. The subject could then be of interest to the students again. You can start with the foreign language. In a foreign language class, there are many ways to convey the new knowledge to the students in a playful and entertaining way.

Students don't want to sit motionless in their benches all day, staring dully at the blackboard and listening to the teacher who says nothing interesting to them. It doesn't do them any good. Here and there they write something in their notebooks or they go to the blackboard once every hour. The rest of the time they think about something else. Don't be surprised. If the lesson is boring, nobody sits in the bank for forty-five minutes. The teachers can stand, walk or

sit at any time. Let's not bore the students with monotonous lectures, with classic writing in exercise books or with doing the same kind of exercises over and over again. The teacher should stimulate imagination and curiosity in them. There are many ways in which this can be achieved.

The modern education system prevailing in this 21st century requires advanced methodologies that'd create a unique and progressive space for them compared to the older educational methods. The 21st-century teaching methodologies have developed new horizons of learning which the participants should explore.

As a participant of the same advanced education system, the teachers should also take the practical methodologies and the perks of the same into consideration. For that, they need to know and clear about specific methods.

Project teaching is an important teaching method that every teacher should use. Using the project method, students not only learn the information on a specific topic, but they also learn to work together and to select, sort and process information from different sources. They must present their work, choose the most important and defend their opinion.

When choosing the themes of the project, the imagination knows no bounds, you just have to take into account the age and the level of progress of the students. The method is suitable for students to work in groups of at least three members. However, it is also possible for the whole class to work together on a project.

Every project should have some phases:

- The students or their teacher find a topic or a problem.
- The teacher or the students themselves decide how big the groups they will work in should be.
- Each group does their own work, looking for all sorts of information from different sources (books or encyclopedias, the internet, magazines or newspaper articles, films, etc.)
- The group sorts the information gathered and agrees on a result. The teacher can of course also determine the result, but it is better if the students choose it.
- The result can be the creation of a bulletin board, a poster, a photo album or a musical, for example.
- The students work out the result in the project. The teacher can help and advise them.
- At the end, the groups present the results of the project in a presentation.
- The last point of the work is reflection and evaluation.

The project method has many advantages, as already described above. Pupils gain new knowledge on a certain topic, they learn to cooperate, to select, sort and process information from different sources. The project method develops important skills and supports independence. Students discover new things with fun form. In the project, the students work with different sources

(books, magazines, the Internet, their own photographs, pictures from newspapers or magazines, information from the news, from stories told by parents or grandparents, etc.). The project work is not so much about the time, but above all about the result. Therefore, less gifted students or students with poor concentration can also be successful. The project also improves the social climate. The students understand the context and can experience everything themselves, compared to the classroom in which the teacher tells them everything and they take it in without thinking. Students are responsible for their work, they can present the results and defend their opinions. This form of teaching is fun for the students and awakens their curiosity and motivation to learn.

No teaching method has only positive sides, so the project method also has its negatives. For example, the inappropriate level of noise in the classroom or switching from German to Czech when working on projects is often a problem. Another disadvantage is that it takes a lot of time.

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ECONOMIC SUBSTANTIATION OF CALCULATION OF THE PROGRAM OF MAINTENANCE AND CURRENT REPAIR OF VEHICLES (MAN)

Abstract: Meanwhile market economy, meeting unlimited needs from limited resources is one of our highest goals. Rational use of the raw material base will boost the country's economy. This, in turn, ensures cost-effectiveness and achievement of the desired goal by improving the products and services produced in various industries. Undoubtedly, the automotive industry is one of the leading industries today. Therefore, maintenance and repair work in this area is very important. With this in mind, we discuss in the article the analysis of the impact of internal factors affecting the maintenance and routine maintenance of vehicles.

Key words: Maintenance, current repair, efficiency, consumption, shift, truck.

Introduction Modern transport must meet the real conditions of the external environment (economic and technological) to ensure normal operation and growth in the market of transport services. Unfortunately, the technical base for the production of many vehicles today does not meet today's requirements. In addition, due to the obsolescence of development regulations and the inability to provide maintenance and repair programs for modern transports, the current repair costs have increased, so it is necessary to develop a scientific approach to this situation. The development of a program of maintenance and repair of modern cars requires the development of guidelines that meet modern requirements.

The task before us is to improve the methodology for calculating the maintenance and repair production program, the choice of vehicles based on the conditions of international transportation, to determine the specific cost of labor in the current repair work.

The object of the article is to improve the methodology for calculating the maintenance and current repair production program of a car service with high-resource rolling stock.

This article used the methods used to acquire new knowledge and evidence, discover new formulas, improve theory and develop practical recommendations, methods of collecting and processing scientific and practical data: observation, comparison, analysis.

The research method of selecting the solution of the selected specific problem requires a sequence of solving specific problems based on the conditions, requirements and limitations of the research. For example, the improvement of the calculation method of the maintenance and current repair production program determines the sequence: first the quantitative indicators (factors) are evaluated, then the qualitative indicators. These are a means of addressing the purpose of the study.

Rozhdestvenskiy, Yu.V., Ivanov, D.Yu., Gavrilov K.V., Levanov, I.G. "Modern problems and directions of development of constructions of cars".

Khasanov R.X. "Fundamentals of technical operation of automobiles."

Xamraev. Oh, Magdiev. Sh, Qodirov. T "Fundamentals of car service"

Usmonov. J "Regulations on maintenance of rolling stock of the Republic of Uzbekistan"

I also used foreign literature and internet materials.

From foreign scholars in the United States:

Jean-Paul Rodrigue «The Geography of Transport Systems»; Lester A. Hoel. Nicholas J. Garber. Adel W. Sadeklarning Transportation infrastructure Engineering A Multimodal Integration;

Kimball, Cheryl. Startur. Start your own Transportation service Taxi. Limousine. Rideshare Trucking. Specialty. Medical Description;

Belyaev VM "Organization of automobile transport and traffic safety."

I used the literatures above to organize service work, perform technological calculations and identify modern trends in the subject.

There are special requirements for vehicles. The most important of them is environmental friendliness. Therefore, the article considers the least harmful to the environment.

In this literature, the operational characteristics of the process of transportation of vehicles by the method of calculation of the production program for maintenance and repair of rolling stock, are described in detail. The article reviews the truck service process using the literature mentioned above.

150 MAN will be put into practice by economically justifying the organization of maintenance of truck loads. The cost of the service is calculated and compared with the market price, the degree of competition is taken into account when creating a service program. the bank loan interest is charged on the funds required for the implementation of the project, the repayment period of

which should not exceed the condition. Such an economic justification is made in the following sequence:

1. Preliminary data on the organization of maintenance of 150 MAN trucks are given in Table 1.1.

2. The main fund and production fund of the organization of maintenance of 150 MAN trucks is calculated.

3. Calculation of the organization of maintenance of 150 MAN trucks, the annual volume of maintenance and the cost of preparation (per unit of service).

4. A production program will be developed for the organization of maintenance of 4,150 MAN trucks. Revenue from it is cost, gross profit, depreciation and amortization.

5. The payback period for the organization of maintenance of 150 MAN trucks.

6. Indicators of the use of fixed assets: return on assets is the number of revolving funds, annual labor productivity, profitability.

I. Equipment, resources involved in the service process, their market prices and consumption norms (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1

#	Name of indicators	Unit of measurement	Value
1	Organization of maintenance of 150 MAN trucks	Piece	1
2	The project cost is the introduction of the organization of maintenance of 150 MAN Euro-5 trucks	mln.soum mln.soum mln.soum	692000 $950000 \cdot 150 =$ 142500000 151364000
4	ATC productivity in the current Repair system	km/ day	72000
3	YMM standard: Fuel Oil	Soum/lit Soum/lit	5500 24000
6	Number of employees: Drivers Repairmen	People People	240 45
7	Number of shifts	Shift	2,0
8	The average salary of workers	mln.soum.	4500,2500,1000
9	Number of working days per year	Day	303

II. The main and maintenance fund for the organization of maintenance of 150 MAN trucks is calculated.

Also, the calculation of the service fund for the organization of work (cost) The cost of construction of the truck depot $F_{\text{cons}} \cdot 800 = 8650 \cdot 800 = 692000$ mln.soum, The cost of freight cars $950000 \cdot 150 = 142500000$ mln.soum

Total freight cost of the car park $692000 + 142500000 = 151364000$ mln.soum.

1) $F_p = 151364000$ mln. soum

3) Total fixed asset value $F_t = 151364000$ mln. soum

4) Working capital value $F_w = F_t * 0,14 = 151364000 * 0,14 = 20046880$ mln. soum

3) We find the total value of the production fund " $\sum F_p$ ".

$\sum F_p = F_t + F_w = 151364000 + 20046880 = 163238880$ mln. soum

$\Delta F_p = F_p * K = 163238880 * 0,14 = 51583443$ mln. soum

$K = \sum F_p + \Delta F_p = 163238880 + 51583443 = 186092323$ mln. Soum

III Annual maintenance volume and preparation cost (per unit of service) for the organization of maintenance of 150 MAN trucks

a) annual service volume:

$\sum Q = d_{n1} * D_{wc} = 72000 * 303 = 21816000$ km/year, herein

d_{n1} – Cargo ATK productivity 150 cars = 72000 km/day

D_{wc} - calendar days at work, 303 day

IV The cost of arranging maintenance for 150 MAN trucks will be found. Income is cost, gross profit, depreciation and amortization. We calculate the unit cost of the service provided at the station. The cost of manufacturing a production unit is found by the following model:

$D_1 = m_1 + X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 + X_5 + X_6 + X_8 + X_9,$

m_1 labor cost per unit of product

X_1 - fuel consumption

X_2 - consumption of lubricants

X_3 - the cost of preparing the equipment for use

X_4 - tire consumption

X_5 - depreciation expense

X_6 - operating expenses

X_8 - gross profit

X_9 - Allocation of profits for the road fund

A) M_1 – Calculation of monthly salary expenses for a machine worker (driver)

$M_1 = T_g * C_T * K_d * 1,28 / \sum Q;$

Herein: T_g – annual working hours of the designed bench

K_d – coefficient of overfulfillment of the plan 1.2

$T_g = D_{wc} * T_c * n * N_{cw} = 303 * 7 * 2 * 120 = 538734$ hour/ year

D_{wc} – number of workers 303 day

T_c – shift duration 7 hours;

n - number of shifts 2,0

N_{cw} - The number of cars in operation is 120

$m_1 = T_g * C_T * K_d * 1,28 / \sum Q = 538734 * 23788 * 1,28 / 21816000 = 752$ soumm/km, herein

T_{year} – Annual balance hour of the projected car park;

$T_{year} = D_{wc} * T_c * n * N_p = 303 * 7 * 2 * 127 = 538734$ hour/year, herein

D_{wc} – 303- workers of the year;

T_s – shift duration, 7 s;
 n - number of shifts 2
 N_a - number of cars at work 127 cars;
 $C_T - (M/F)K_1 = \frac{3500000}{169,2} * 1,15 = 23788$ soum/year, herein
 M – the amount of the monthly salary of the equipment worker; 3500 mln.soum
 F – monthly balance hour 169,2 hour
 K_1 – fog coefficients 1,15;
 K_d – the coefficient that takes into account the overfulfillment of the plan (1,2);
 j – the balancing factor of the equipment worker;
 $\sum L_t$ – the total mileage of annual vehicles
 B) 0,28 – social allocations;
 B) Fuel consumption $X_1 = \frac{F_{100}}{100} * H_1 * K_2$ soum/km
 $X_1 = \frac{42}{100} * 5500 * 1,03 = 2379$ soum/km
 K_2 – coefficient taking into account the winter period 1,03;
 F_{100} – fuel consumption is 42 liters per 100 km
 H_1 – The cost of 1 liter of fuel 5500 soum/lit
 3) Consumption of lubricants.
 $X_2 = X_{21} + X_{22} + X_{23} + X_{24}$ soum/km
 $X_2 = 302 + 30 + 30 + 30 = 392$ soum/km
 $X_{21} = M_{100} H_m * \frac{F_{100}}{100}$ soum/km
 $X_{21} = 0,03 * 24000 * \frac{42}{100} = 302$ soum/km
 $X_{22} = TM_{100} H_T * \frac{F_{100}}{100}$ soum/km
 $X_{22} = 0,003 * 24000 * \frac{42}{100} = 30$ soum/km
 $X_{22} = X_{23} = X_{24} = 30$ soum/km
 $X_{23} = CM_{100} * H_c * \frac{F_{100}}{100}$
 $X_{24} = \frac{M_{1000}}{1000}$ soum/km
 H_m – Price of 1 liter of oil 24000 soum
 M_{100} – Fuel consumption per 100 liters is the standard for a truck - 0,033
 H_T – Price of 1 liter of transmission oil 24000 soum
 TM_{100} – Price of 1 liter of transmission oil 24000 soum transmission oil standard per 100 liters of fuel (0,003)
 H_g – Price of 1 liter of grease 24000 soum
 GN_{100} – Price of 1 liter of grease 24000 soum grease consumption rate (0,003)
 Consumption rate of 1 grease is the rate of consumption of grease per 100 liters of fuel (0,003)
 M_{1000} – Minor consumption and wiping materials per 1000 km

4) X_3 - the cost of preparing moving content for use

$$X_3 = X_{31} + X_{32} + m_2; \text{soum/km}$$

$$X_3 = 67 + 52 + 293 = 412 \text{ soum/km}$$

a) X_{31} – spare part consumption

$$X_{31} = \frac{M_{\text{spc}}}{1000} * K_3$$

$$X_{31} = \frac{56000}{1000} * 1,2 = 67 \text{ soum/km}$$

M_{spc} – Spare part cost per 1000 km 28000 soum

K_3 – coefficient taking into account road conditions.

$K_3 = 1,0$ - for the first category road

$K_3 = 1,1$ For II and III category roads

$K_3 = 1,2$ For IV and V category roads

б) X_{32} – consumption of materials

$$X_{32} = \frac{M_{\text{cm}}}{1000} * K_3$$

$$X_{32} = \frac{40000}{1000} * 1,3 = 52 \text{ soum/km}$$

M_{cm} – Material consumption for 1000 km mileage 20000

$$\text{в) } m_2 = 1,3 * m_1 * H_{21} = 1,3 * 752 * 0,30 = 293;$$

H_{21} – the number of car mechanics per car:

For the truck 0,33

1.3 The coefficient of comparison of the salary of a car mechanic with respect to the driver. This is 1.2-1.3 for freight and bus.

3) Tire consumption « X_4 »

$$X_4 = \frac{H_t * n}{L_t}$$

$$X_4 = 2000000 * 14 / 140000 = 200 \text{ soum/km}$$

H_t – Price of 1 set of tires 200 mln.so'm

L_t – tire life 140 m.km

n – the number of moving tires is 14

6) The cost of restoring moving content

$$X_5 = K * E_n / \sum Q$$

$$X_5 = 186092323000 * 0,12 / 21816000 = 1023 \text{ soum/km}$$

K – Balance sheet value of moving content.

Taking into account the loan interest for the ATK project 186092323 mln.so'm

E_n – 0,13 normative coefficient of efficiency

D_{wc} – working days of the year

L_{day} – average daily mileage

7) « X_y » we calculate the incomplete cost

$$X_y = m_1 + X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 + X_5 = 752 + 2379 + 392 + 412 + 200 + 1023 = 5158 \text{ soum/km};$$

$$X_m = X_y + X_6 + X_9 = 5158 + 1612 + 483 = 7253 \text{ soum/km};$$

$$X_6 = D_1 * \eta_6 = 8059 * 0,20 = 1612 \text{ soum/km}$$

$$X_9 = D_1 * \eta_9 = 8059 * 0.06 = 483 \text{ soum/km}$$

We determine the share of incomplete cost in revenue η_{xy}

$$\eta_{xy} = 1 - (\eta_6 + \eta_8 + \eta_9) \eta_6 = 0.20 \quad \eta_8 = 0.10 \quad \eta_9 = 0.04 + 0.02 = 0.06$$

$$\eta_{xy} = 1 - (0.20 + 0.10 + 0.06) = 0.64$$

8) We will determine the tariff on the account D_1

$$D_1 = X_y / \eta_{xy};$$

$$D_1 = 5158 / 0.64 = 8059 \text{ soum/km}$$

10) We define the annual production program ΣD_1 ; ΣX_m ; ΣX_8

$$\Sigma D_1 = D_1 * \Sigma L_t$$

$$\Sigma D_1 = 8059 * 21816000 = 175815144000 \text{ soum/year}$$

$$\Sigma X_m = X_m * \Sigma Q = 7253 * 21816000 = 158231448000 \text{ soum/year}$$

$$\Sigma X_8 = \Sigma D_1 - \Sigma X_m = 175815144000 - 158231448000 = 17583696000 \text{ soum/year}$$

$$X'_8 = \Sigma X_8 * j_{sol} = 17583696000 * 1 = 17583696000 \text{ soum/year, herein}$$

J_{tax} – profit tax ratio (1).

1) We determine the internal capacity to repay the loan received

$$\Sigma X_{im} = \Sigma X_5 + \Sigma X_8 = 22317768000 + 17583696000 = 39901464000 \text{ soum/year}$$

$$2) \Sigma X_5 = X_5 * \Sigma Q * j_r = 1023 * 21816000 * 1 = 22317768000 \text{ soum/year}$$

We will determine the deadline for returning the capital investment received for the project to the bank. We will determine the minimum whitewash period of the designed truck palace.

$$T_{o'k} = \Sigma F_p / \Sigma X_{im} = 186092323 : 39901464000 = 4.66 \text{ year}$$

VI. We determine a number of indicators of the use of fixed assets: return on assets, the number of revolving funds, cost, productivity, profitability of production

$$\Sigma F_p = F_m + F_r = 151364000 + 20046880 = 163238880 \text{ mln. soum}$$

$$\Delta F_p = F_p * K = 163238880 * 0.14 = 51583443 \text{ mln. soum}$$

$$K = \Sigma F_p + \Delta F_p = 163238880 + 51583443 = 186092323 \text{ mln. soum}$$

1) We determine the return ratio of the fund K_{rf}

$$K_{rf} = \Sigma D_1 / F_p = 175815144000 / 163238880000 = 1.07 \text{ soum/soum, herein}$$

2) The effective volume obtained from modernization

$$3) E = \Sigma X_{im}.$$

4) We define productivity

a) technological workers

$$P_{tech} = \Sigma D_1 / P_t = 175815144000 / 254 = 692185 \text{ mln.soum/person, herein}$$

P_{tech} – number of technological workers (equipment workers and masters)

b) general workers

$$P_t = \Sigma D_1 / P_t = 175815144000 / 277 = 634711 \text{ mln.soum/person, herein}$$

$$P_t = P_{tech} + P_{om} = 254 + 14 + 9 = 277 \text{ person, herein}$$

P_{om} – other managers are 9 people and 14 repairmen

Table 1.2

Economic basis for improving the method of calculation of moving contents maintenance and current repair production program

#	Indicators	Symbols	Unit of measurement	Value
1	Project to improve the calculation method of the maintenance and current repair production program	N_p	Com	1
2	Fixed assets	$\sum F_m$	mln.soum	151364000
3	The volume of revolving funds	F_r	mln.soum	20046880
4	Capital for the project	F_p	mln.soum	186092323
3	Fund return	K_{fr}	soum/soum	1,07
7	Number of drivers	P_{tech}	Person	254
8	Total number of employees	P_t	Person	277
9	Labor productivity			
	- to technical workers	P_{tw}	mln.soum/person	692185
	- general workers	Π_{gm}	m.so'm/person	634711
10	Total cost	$\sum X_m$	mln.soum	158231448
11	Accounts receivable	$\sum D_1$	mln.soum	175815144
12	Net profit	$\sum P_{np}$	mln.soum	17583696
13	Annual fruit	E	mln.soum	39901464
14	The payback period of the investment	T_{pp}	Year	4,66

Table 1.3

Economic efficiency indicators

Names of indicators and units of measurement	The value of indicators
1. Annual production costs for maintenance and repair mln.soum	186092323
2. The amount of annual cost reductions mln.soum	7583696
3. Payback period of capital investment	4,66
4. Cost-effectiveness of project implementation	39901464

It was concluded that the project to organize the maintenance of 150 MAN trucks was based on today's market demand.

Conclusion To conclude, in order to conduct an experimental study to test the idea that it is possible to determine the program of maintenance and current repairs for existing mobile enterprises of foreign-made cars, in the case of implementing the full idea of maintenance, cars We take into account the mileage of the walk in the regulations of the full complex maintenance. However, in each individual case, the impact of vehicle downtime on maintenance and its timing on the overall performance of the maintenance and maintenance production program can be seen in the calculations and tables above can be viewed.

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**BOSHLANG'ICH SINIF TEXNOLOGIYA DARSLARIDA
O'QUVCHILARNING IJODKORLIGINI OSHIRISHDA
KLASTERNING AHAMIYATI**

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarini texnologiya fanidan ijodkorligini oshirish masalasini klaster yondashuv asosida yoritib berilgan.

Tayanch so'zlar: klaster, klasterli yondashuv, aksiologik, psixologik, metodlar, maqsad.

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**THE IMPORTANCE OF CLUSTERS IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF
PUPILS' CREATIVITY ON PRIMARY SCHOOL TECHNOLOGY
LESSONS**

Abstract: The article discusses the issue of increasing the creative abilities of primary school students in the field of technology based on the cluster approach.

Key words: cluster, cluster approach, axiological, psychological, methods, aim.

Ma'lumki, har qaysi davlat, har qaysi millat avvalo o'z farzandlari qiyofasida, unib-o'sib kelayotgan yosh avlod timsolida shu xalqqa xos xususiyat va fazilatlarni namoyon etadigan, uning azaliy orzu-intilishlarini ro'yobga chiqaradigan buyuk kuchni ko'radi. Ma'naviy va jismoniy barkamol avlodni voyaga yetkazish masalasi biz uchun umummilliy, umumdavlat miqyosidagi vazifa bo'lib, bu ezgu maqsad yo'lida amalga oshirilayotgan ishlarimizni izchil va qat'iyatlik bilan davom ettirish bugungi siyosatimizning diqqat markazida turibdi. Ushbu masalani yechishda innovatsion klaster yondashuvidan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq deb o'ylaymiz. Shu o'rinda klaster tushunchasi va uning mohiyatini yoritib o'taylik.

Klaster deb, ma'lum tizim tushuniladi, ammo bu tizim o'ziga xos bo'lib, bunda unga qo'shilgan elementlar ushbu tizimning ishini yaxshilaydi, biroq undan biron elementning chiqib ketishi bu tizimning buzulishiga olib kelmaydi. Klaster tizimlariga unumdorlik, barqarorlik xos hamda u oson zamonaviylashtirilishi, yangilanishi va turli vositalarda kuchaytirilishi mumkin.

Klasterning afzalligi uning global masshtabga egaligi, ochiqligi, egiluvchanligi va boshqaruvining soddaligidadir.

Maktab klasteri: “Tayanch maktablari har bir klasterda o‘zlarining pedagogik sherigiga ega – bu umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablari, maktabgacha ta’lim muassasalari, bu ijtimoiy hamkorlar – OTMLar, kutubxonalar, muzeylar, ommaviy axborot vositalari” va boshqalar.

Klaster yondashuvga murojaat qilishga zaruriyat – klasterning kasbiy ta’lim tizimining samaradorligini oshirish, manfaatdor tomonlar harakatini birlashtirish xususiyatiga ega tashkillashtirish shakli sifatida ustuvorlikka egaligidadir. Klasterlarning asosiy shartlaridan biri ularning xududiy strategiyasidir, zero ta’lim klasterlari o‘z xududidan ajralmagan holda rivojlanadi.

Y.I.Sokolova ta’lim tizimida klasterlarni analiz qilganda klaster va klasterli yondashuv bilan birga innovatsiya termini birga keladi degan xulosaga kelgan. Uning fikricha ta’limni tashkillashtirishning klasterli shakli innovatsion mahsulot yaratish va ijodkor qobiliyatiga ega bo‘lgan shaxslarni tayyorlashga qaratilgan.

Demak, ta’lim klasterida markaziy o‘rinni umumiy maqsad egallaydi. Bu o‘quv jarayonini birgalikda loyihalashda ko‘rinadi hamda bitiruvchilarning kasbiy kompetensiyasining shakllanishini ta’minlaydi.

“Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining ijodkorligini oshirishda applikasiya ishlaridan foydalanish yo‘llari” mavzusi shu ma’noda dolzarbki, texnologiya fanini o‘qitilishini to‘g‘ri yo‘lga qo‘yish, o‘quvchini mehnat faoliyatiga jalb qilish bugungi kunning eng dolzarb vazifalaridan biridir.

Boshlang‘ich sinf texnologik ta’lim va texnologiya darslarining tarbiyaviy ahamiyati, o‘quvchilarni qo‘l mehnatiga o‘rgatish, ularni ijodkor, yetuk inson qilib tarbiyalash, o‘z – o‘ziga xizmat ko‘rsatish, mehnat malakalarini oshirish, amaliy mashg‘ulotlar jarayonida ko‘nikma va malakalarni shakllantirish, kasbga yo‘naltirish, aplikatsiya ishlari orqali o‘quvchilarni estetik jihatdan tarbiyalash, o‘quvchilarni kasb-hunarli bo‘lib yetishishlariga zamin yaratishdan iborat. Shuningdek, boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilari qog‘oz turlari va turli tabiiy materiallardan foydalanib, applikasiya yo‘nalishida kompozitsiyalar va portretlar yaratish jarayonida ularning ijodkorlik qobiliyarlari yanada rivojlanib boradi.

Klaster yondashuv orqali avvalombor muommolar o‘rganilib chiqiladi. Boshlang‘ich sinf texnologiya darslarida o‘quvchilarni applikasiya ishlari orqali ijodkorligini oshirishda turli metodlardan foydalanish, maqsadi va vazifalarini belgilab olishda muammolarining holatini o‘rganish hamda quyidagi tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

✓ Boshlang‘ich sinf texnologiya darslarida o‘quvchilarni applikasiya ishlari orqali ijodkorligini oshirishda maqsad va vazifalarni belgilab olish va unga doir muammolarni organish;

✓ Boshlang'ich sinf texnologiya darslarida o'quvchilarni applikatsiya ishlari orqali ijodkorligini oshirishda mavzuga doir ma'lumotlarni o'rganish;

✓ Boshlang'ich sinf texnologiya darslarida o'quvchilarni applikatsiya ishlari orqali ijodkorligini oshirishda muvaffaqiyatli ish uslublarini o'rganish;

✓ Boshlang'ich sinflarda o'quvchilarni ijodkor qilib tarbiyalashning samaradorligini oshirish;

✓ Boshlang'ich sinf texnologiya darslarida o'quvchilarni applikatsiya ishlari orqali ijodkorligini oshirishda turli metodlardan foydalanishda dars jarayonida doimiy va hayotiy izlanishlarni olib borish.

Boshlang'ich sinf texnologiya darslarida o'quvchilarni applikatsiya ishlari orqali ijodkorligini oshirishda turli metodlardan foydalanish, o'quvchini ijod qilishda o'qituvchini induvidial yondoshuvini ta'minlashda shart – sharoitlarini ishlab chiqish. Texnologiya darslarida mavjud imkoniyatlardan samarali foydalanish, applikatsiya ishlari orqali tarbiyalashga doir bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni egallashlarini ta'minlashlari uchun qo'shimcha amaliy mashg'ulotlar va to'garaklar faoliyatini to'g'ri yo'lga qo'yish ishlarida samarali natijalarni qo'lga kiritish mumkin.

Muammoni hal etish jarayonida boshlang'ich sinf texnologiya darslarida o'quvchilarni applikatsiya ishlari orqali ijodkorligini oshirishda, tarbiyalashning afzalliklari va istiqbollari ochib berildi; o'quvchilarni applikatsiya ishlari orqali ijodkorligini oshirishda turli metodlardan foydalanishning o'ziga xos ilmiy pedagogik-psixologik va metodik jihatlari yoritildi; metodlari va vositalari tajriba ishlarida qo'llanildi va samarali natijaga erishildi.

Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari ijodkorligini oshirishda applikatsiya ishlaridan foydalanish yo'llari o'quvchilarda turli texnologik ta'lim jarayonida o'quvchilarni aqliy va axloqiy, estetik jihatdan rivojlantirib borishda ularning yosh xususiyatlarini, shaxsiy, psixologik va fiziologik sifatlarini hisobga olindi.

O'quvchilarni kasbga yo'naltirish ishlarini olib borish. O'quvchilarni bilim, o'quv ko'nikmalarini turli usullar bilan davlat ta'lim standartlariga binoan nazorat qilib borildi. Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilari ijodkorligini oshirishda applikatsiya ishlaridan foydalanishda amaliy mashg'ulot davomida ko'zlangan maqsadga va natijaga erishildi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ta'lim makonini klasterlashtirish ta'limni zamonaviylashtirish va ta'lim tizimini kompleks model asosida qurishga imkon yaratadi: u o'z ichiga konseptual (maqsadlar, metodlar, shakllar, vositalar va b.), aksiologik (qadriyatlar), psixologik-pedagogik (ta'lim oluvchilarning qadriyatlarni o'zlashtirish mexanizmlari), tashkiliy-boshqaruv (tarbiya tizimida boshqaruv elementlari) komponentlarini joylab olgan bo'ladi. So'nggi 4-5 yillar ichida klaster tizimini shakllantirish davlat siyosatining muhim qismiga aylandi hamda klasterli rivojlanishning yutuqlari bizning nazarimizda quyidagilarda ko'rinadi:

✓ klaster rivojining barcha bosqichlarida tashkiliy nazorat ta'minlanadi;

✓ investitsion loyihalarni amalga oshirish muddatlari ta'minlanadi hamda klaster ishtirokchilarining dastlabki sarflamalari iqtisod qilinadi.

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TA'LIMDA AKT KOMPETENTLARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya: Maktab va universitetda zamonaviy o'qitish darslarni o'tkazishning yangi shakl va usullaridan foydalanishni talab qiladi. Ta'limning yangi modelini izlash, ta'lim jarayonida axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini turli shakllarda qo'llash dolzarb bo'lib bormoqda. O'zingizni yaratish va tayyor multimedia ishlanmalaridan foydalanish zamonaviy AKT kompetentsiyalarining muhim ko'rsatkichidir.

Kalit so'zlar: AKT, kompetentsiya, model, multimedia, kommunikativ, universal, modellashtirish.

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FORMATION OF IT COMPETENTS IN EDUCATION

Annotation: Modern teaching at school and university requires the use of new forms and methods of teaching. There is a search for a new model of education, the use of information and communication technologies in the educational process in various forms becomes relevant. Creating your own and using ready-made multimedia developments is an important indicator of modern ICT competencies.

Key words: IT, competence, model, multimedia, communicative, universal, modeling.

Zamonaviy ta'lim o'zgarishlarni boshdan kechirmoqda. Ilm-fan va zamonaviy texnologiyalarning rivojlanishi bitiruvchining AKT vositalaridan kasbiy maqsadlarda foydalanish sohasidagi tayyorgarlik darajasiga tobora ortib borayotgan talablarni belgilaydi. Zamonaviy mehnat bozori va tez o'zgaruvchan axborot maydoni sharoitida mutaxassis raqobatbardosh xodim bo'lishi kerak. U shaxsiy va jamoaviy muammolarni hal qila oladigan ijodiy, mustaqil, mas'uliyatli, kommunikativ shaxs bo'lishi kerak. U yangi narsalarni o'rganish, kerakli ma'lumotlarni topish va tanlash qobiliyatiga xos bo'lishi kerak. Ta'limning shaxsiy va ijtimoiy ma'nolaridan biri bo'lgan har qanday fanni o'qitishda kompetentsiya yondashuvidan foydalangan holda bu fazilatlarining barchasi muvaffaqiyatli shakllantirilishi mumkin. Talaba asosiy kompetensiyalarni rivojlantiradi - bilim, ko'nikma, mustaqil faoliyat tajribasi va

shaxsiy javobgarlikning universal yaxlit tizimi. So‘nggi paytlarda pedagogik yo‘nalish talabalarining AKT kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishga jiddiy e‘tibor qaratilmoqda. Zamonaviy uslubiy adabiyotlarda o‘qituvchining axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish bo‘yicha kasbiy mahorat darajasini aniqlashda "AKT kompetentsiyalari" atamasi qo‘llaniladi. Yangi avlod standartlari - kompetentsiya - ma‘lum bir sohada muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat uchun bilim, ko‘nikma va shaxsiy fazilatlarni qo‘llash qobiliyatini belgilaydi. So‘nggi paytlarda pedagogik yo‘nalish talabalarining AKT kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishga jiddiy e‘tibor qaratilmoqda. Zamonaviy uslubiy adabiyotlarda o‘qituvchining axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish bo‘yicha kasbiy mahorat darajasini aniqlashda "AKT kompetentsiyalari" atamasi qo‘llaniladi. Yangi avlod standartlari - kompetentsiya - ma‘lum bir sohada muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat uchun bilim, ko‘nikma va shaxsiy fazilatlarni qo‘llash qobiliyatini belgilaydi. So‘nggi paytlarda pedagogik yo‘nalish talabalarining AKT kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishga jiddiy e‘tibor qaratilmoqda. Zamonaviy uslubiy adabiyotlarda o‘qituvchining axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish bo‘yicha kasbiy mahorat darajasini aniqlashda "AKT kompetentsiyalari" atamasi qo‘llaniladi. Yangi avlod standartlari - kompetentsiya - ma‘lum bir sohada muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat uchun bilim, ko‘nikma va shaxsiy fazilatlarni qo‘llash qobiliyatini belgilaydi.

Biz ilmiy izlanishlarimizni bo‘ljak o‘qituvchida murakkab tuzilishga ega bo‘lgan elektron hujjatni (masalan, elektron taqdimot) yaratish, tahrirlash va formatlashda zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish ko‘nikmasini shakllantirishga qaratmoqdamiz. O‘ylaymizki, talaba yuqori saviyada elektron hujjatlar bilan ishlash ko‘nikmalariga ega bo‘lishi zarur. Zamonaviy multimedia vositalari kelajakdagi taqdimot uchun resurs yaratish, unga yuqori sifatli grafik va video, ovoz, animatsiya va maxsus effektlarni yaratish va qo‘shish uchun boy imkoniyatlarni taqdim etadi. Windows muhitida multimedia taqdimotlarini yaratish va o‘tkazish uchun ko‘plab dasturiy vositalar mavjud (PPT Create, Image (Open Office), Macromedia Flash, Media Mixer). Buning uchun biz MS Power Point 2007 dasturidan foydalanamiz.

Zamonaviy o‘quv kurslari tahlil qilish, modellashtirish, maqbul qarorlar qabul qilish, bilimlarni egallash qobiliyatini o‘rgatish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun shart-sharoitlarni ta‘minlashi kerak. Shu munosabat bilan axborotni tashkil etishning turli modellaridan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Rivojlantiruvchi, faoliyatga asoslangan va muammoli ta‘lim texnologiyalarida aynan shu yondashuvlar ishlab chiqilmoqda. Bunday modellarni amalga oshirish murakkab tuzilishga ega bo‘lgan elektron taqdimot shaklida amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Shuningdek, gumanitar fakultet talabalari “Matematika va informatika” kursi hamda “O‘quv jarayonida zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalanish” kurslari bo‘yicha elektron taqdimotlar yaratishga jalb etilgan.

Kurslarning amaliy yo'nalishi shundan iboratki, informatika taqdim etayotgan turli xil imkoniyatlardan mutaxassis o'zining aniq amaliy muammolarini hal qiladigan kompyuter texnologiyalarini tanlay olishi kerak. O'rganish jarayonida biz quyidagi vazifalarni qo'ydik:

- gumanitar fakultet talabalarining AKT kompetensiyasini shakllantirish darajalarini aniqlash;

- bo'lajak o'qituvchilarning murakkab tuzilmaga ega bo'lgan elektron hujjatni yaratish, tahrirlash va formatlash (elektron taqdimot misolida) bo'yicha AKT kompetensiyasini shakllantirish bo'yicha uslubiy ko'rsatmalar ishlab chiqish.

O'ylaymizki, talaba yuqori saviyada elektron hujjatlar bilan ishlash ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lishi kerak. Axborotni taqdim etish, uni tinglovchiga zamonaviy o'qitish vositalaridan foydalangan holda etkazish qobiliyati o'qituvchining intellektual va hissiy-axloqiy madaniyatining sifat jihatidan yangi darajasini ta'minlaydi, uzluksiz o'z-o'zini rivojlantirish va o'z-o'zini tarbiyalashga bo'lgan ichki ehtiyojni yaratadi. AKT kompetensiyasi talabada nazariy va amaliy informatikaning muayyan bo'limlari va mavzularini o'rganishda shakllanadi va o'rta maktabda AKT kompetensiyalarining shakllangan tarkibiy qismlariga asoslanadi. Har bir darsda talabalar taqdimotni o'zlarining ma'lumotlari bilan to'ldirishlari uchun namunaga muvofiq harakat qilishlari uchun taklif qilinadilar. Materiallarni o'z-o'zidan tanlash asosida elektron taqdimot yaratish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish shaxsiyatga yo'naltirilgan va professional ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan axborot resurslarini shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Darslarimizda biz talabaga murakkab tuzilishga ega elektron taqdimotlarni ishlab chiqish qobiliyatini egallagan holda zamonaviy, sifatli elektron ta'lim resurslarini yaratishi mumkinligini ko'rsatishga harakat qilamiz.

Ko'pincha AKT texnologiyalarini o'rganish ko'pincha kompyuter savodxonligi bo'yicha foydalanuvchi kursi sifatida qabul qilinadi. Bu tushuncha umuman informatika kursining yo'nalishini butunlay noto'g'ri ko'rsatadi. Ta'limning asosiy ma'nosi va natijasi - bu shaxsning rivojlanishi va shaxs uchun muhim bo'lgan muammolarni hal qilishda foydalanish mumkin bo'lgan shaxsiy resurslarning o'zgarishi. Shaxsiy resurslarning tarkibiy qismlaridan biri instrumental resurslardir. Bular, qoida tariqasida, bir nechta yoki barcha fanlarni o'rganishda o'zlashtiriladigan va asosan fanlararo xususiyatga ega bo'lgan universal faoliyat usullari. Kursda ko'rib chiqilgan barcha vositalar kuchli ta'lim salohiyatiga ega. Ular bilan ishlashda ularning roli va ahamiyatini tushunish kerak.

Axborot bilan ishlash qobiliyati: to'plash, yig'ish, tuzish, tarqatish mutaxassisni axborot tayyorlashning o'zgarimas elementi ekanligini ko'ramiz. Axborotni taqdim etish uchun kompyuter vositalaridan biri bu elektron taqdimotdir.

Kurslarning asosiy vazifalaridan birini talaba ongiga aniq dastur bilan ishlashning "yo'naltiruvchi" mafkurasini singdirishda ko'ramiz, bu esa unga o'z

muammolarini hal etishda uni bosqichma-bosqich egallash imkonini beradi. Kompyuter texnologiyalarini mustaqil izlashga va o'zlashtirishga o'rganish kasbiy va shaxsiy fazilatlarni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. Biz birinchi darslardan oq tizimlarning ma'lumotnoma imkoniyatlaridan foydalanishga o'rgatamiz, bu esa axborot texnologiyalarini keyingi mustaqil o'zlashtirishga hissa qo'shamiz.

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OLIY TA'LIMDA TA'LIM SIFATI

Annotatsiya: Zamonaviy oliy ta'lim tizimida xalqaro standartlar talablariga javob beradigan malakali mutaxassislarni tayyorlash orqali ta'lim muassasasining ta'lim xizmatlari bozorida raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlovchi sifatga katta e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Ushbu ilmiy-uslubiy materiallar jahon ta'lim sifatini ta'minlash uchun innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish bilan bog'liq keng ko'lamli masalalarni qamrab oladi va universitetda sifat menejmenti tizimini yaratish va joriy etishga yordam berish uchun mo'ljallangan, shuningdek, boshqa oliy va o'rta ta'lim muassasalari.

Kalit so'zlar: innovatsion, tendentsiya, akkreditatsiya, monitoring, attestatsiya.

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QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Annotation: In the modern system of higher education, much attention is paid to quality, which ensures the competitiveness of an educational institution in the educational services market through the training of qualified specialists that meet the requirements of international standards.

Key words: innovation, trend, accreditation, monitoring, certification.

Ta'lim sifati jamiyat hayotining sifati, uning gullab-yashnashining shartidir. Ta'lim sifatini oshirish, hozirgidan yaxshiroq bo'lishi kerak degan fikrga qo'shilmaydiganlar topilmasa kerak. Zamonaviy hayot kengroq va chuqurroq bilimni va shuning uchun yaxshi ta'limni talab qiladi. Mamlakatdagi iqtisodiy o'zgarishlar davlat universitetlarini an'anaviy faoliyat bilan bir qatorda marketing tadqiqotlari bilan shug'ullanishga, moliyaviy menejmentni takomillashtirishga, ularning rivojlanishini strategik rejalashtirishni amalga oshirishga, qo'shimcha kasbiy ta'lim ko'lamini kengaytirishga majbur qilmoqda.

Ta'lim sifati tor tushuncha sifatida pedagogik kadrlar malakasi darajasiga, o'quv-uslubiy jarayonning tashkil etilishiga, moddiy-texnika bazasining holatiga, intellektual salohiyatga bog'liq holda bevosita ta'lim jarayonining natijasidir. Ta'lim sifatiga qo'shimcha ravishda ta'lim muassasasi bitiruvchilariga bo'lgan talab, ularning muvaffaqiyati, ish beruvchilarning bitiruvchilarning

kasbiy mahoratini baholashi, universitet va ishlab chiqarish munosabatlari, tanqidlarning yo'qligi yoki mavjudligi kiradi.

Ta'limning zamonaviy huquqiy asoslarini tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatadiki, ta'lim sifatini ta'minlash zarurati ta'lim va fan vazirligining vaqtinchalik islohoti emas, balki uzoq muddatli davlat siyosati hisoblanadi. Kontseptsianing mazmuni va sifatli ta'limni ta'minlash shartlarini tushunish uzoq evolyutsiyadan o'tdi. Rasmiy hujjatlardagi "ta'lim sifati" tushunchasining ma'nosi o'zgardi va kengaydi. Shunga ko'ra, O'zbekiston Respublikasida me'yoriy-huquqiy bazasidagi ushbu tendentsiyalardan so'ng, oliy ta'lim muassasalariga qo'yiladigan talablar ham o'zgardi. Prezidentimizning ta'lim sifati g'oyasi, uni nazorat qilish va ta'minlash masalalari o'z murojaatlarida muntazam eshitilib kelinayotgan so'zlariga murojaat qiladigan bo'lsak, bu jarayonning asosiy bosqichlarini yaqqol ko'rishimiz mumkin.

Ta'lim sohasidagi akkreditatsiya kontseptsiyasi sifat tushunchasi bilan uzviy bog'liqdir: akkreditatsiya - bu ma'lum bir ta'lim dasturida, ma'lum bir universitetda va hokazolarda o'qitishning vakolatli organlar tomonidan rasmiy tan olinishi, belgilangan sifat standartlariga javob beradi.[1]

Akkreditatsiya Yevropa oliy ta'lim tizimlarida muhim islohot jarayonlarini ta'minlashning markaziy vositasi hisoblanadi. Baholash singari, akkreditatsiya yangi daraja dasturlarini amalga oshirishda sifatni o'lchash va mavjudlarini monitoring qilish uchun xizmat qiladi. Akkreditatsiya, ya'ni diplom dasturini sertifikatlash mazmuni va ixtisosligining minimal standartlari, berilgan darajaning kasbiy muvofiqligi, ilmiy daraja dasturining umumiy kontseptsiyasining izchilligi va uyg'unligi tekshirilgandan so'ng amalga oshiriladi. Ta'lim dasturi baholash tartib-qoidalarining shaffofligini hisobga olgan holda ma'lum muddatga akkreditatsiyadan o'tkaziladi. Mutaxassislar tomonidan professional ekspertiza jarayoni agentliklar tomonidan boshqariladi, ular ham muntazam ravishda tashqi baholash orqali ko'rib chiqadilar. Ta'lim provayderlari tarmog'i tomonidan taqdim etilayotgan ta'lim xizmatlari hajmining o'sishi sharoitida ular taqdim etayotgan ta'lim sifati muammosi nihoyatda dolzarb bo'lib qolmoqda.[2,3]

Akkreditatsiya Yevropa ta'lim madaniyatida nisbatan yangi hodisa emas. Oliy ta'lim muassasasining davlat akkreditatsiyasi 1992 yildan boshlab kuchga kirgan. Bu davlat tomonidan barcha fuqarolar uchun ta'lim sifatini kafolatlash va davlat maqomini belgilashni amalga oshirish mexanizmi.

Davlatni tan olish tartibi uch bosqichdan iborat:

- litsenziyalash - o'quv faoliyati shartlarining o'quv xonalari, laboratoriya jihozlari, professor-o'qituvchilar tarkibi, o'quv adabiyotlari darajasiga qo'yiladigan davlat talablariga muvofiqligini baholash;

- attestatsiya - bitiruvchilarni tayyorlash mazmuni, darajasi va sifatining davlat ta'lim standarti talablariga muvofiqligini baholash;

- akkreditatsiya - oliy kasbiy ta'limning ta'lim dasturlari ro'yxatini belgilash bilan universitetning turlari (oliy ta'lim muassasasi) va turlari (institut,

akademiya, universitet) bo'yicha davlat akkreditatsiyasi maqomini belgilash (keyingi muddatga tasdiqlash). Unga universitet davlat namunasidagi ta'lim to'g'risidagi hujjatlarni berish huquqiga ega.

Har qanday tashkilot muvaffaqiyatining asosiy omillaridan biri bu uning faoliyati natijalarining sifatidir. Ta'lim sifatini ta'minlashning samarali usullaridan biri akkreditatsiya bilan bir qatorda tashkilot faoliyatining turli jihatlarini tartibga soluvchi xalqaro sifat menejmenti standartlaridan foydalanish hisoblanadi. Shunga o'xshash yondashuv ko'plab xorijiy universitetlarda qo'llaniladi. Barcha manfaatdor tomonlarning talablariga javob beradigan talab qilinadigan sifat darajasiga erishish uchinchi tomon tomonidan yaratilgan, joriy etilgan va sertifikatlangan sifat menejmenti tizimining ishlashi natijasidir. [2]

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RECIPES FOR NATURAL REMEDIES MADE FROM THE ALOE VERA PLANT

Abstract: This article describes the recipes for the preparation of medicinal products from the medicinal plant aloe vera, which are widely used in traditional medicine.

Key words: aloe vera, drops, ointment, gastritis, juice.

The composition of aloe juice includes vitamins (E, C, A and group B), trace elements (manganese, copper, zinc, potassium), polysaccharides, kahetins, enzymes, aloin, phytoncides, organic acids (cinnamic, l-coumaric, malic, isocitric, citric and succinic), phenols, esters and resinous substances. Aloe juice has bactericidal, antifungal and anti-inflammatory properties, helping in the treatment of skin diseases (ulcers, eczema, allergic rashes and redness, dermatitis), internal organs (gastrointestinal tract, liver, kidneys). In complex therapy, it is used to enhance the secretion of gastric juice and bile. For cuts and abrasions, a sheet cut along the length is used to disinfect and stop bleeding. The restorative properties of aloe help in rejuvenating the skin, moisturizing it, giving firmness and elasticity.

Most often, fresh aloe juice or castings crushed into gruel are used for medicinal purposes. When preparing gruel, it is necessary to remove the skin from the leaves along with the prickly edges, and pass the pulp itself through a meat grinder or pound in a mortar. To obtain aloe juice with a high content of regenerating substances (biostimulated leaves), several preparatory procedures should be carried out before squeezing the juice. To begin with, the plant is not watered for 20 days, thereby creating the effect of natural drought, then the leaf is torn off, wrapped in dark-colored paper, leaving the ends open, and placed in the refrigerator for 10 days. Such manipulations lead to the production of natural biostimulants in the cells of the leaf, which have rejuvenating and regenerating properties. After exposure, the leaves are crushed and poured with water in a ratio of 1:3. Then the mixture is allowed to brew in a sealed container in a dark place for an hour. Ready juice should be filtered and stored in the refrigerator for no more than 14 days. Aloe is used in this form for external rubbing and as a facial lotion. Also, in various folk recipes, alcohol tinctures, concentrates, compresses, ointments and emulsions are prepared from the leaves.

On an industrial scale, an aqueous extract is produced from aloe (to increase immunity, with gastrointestinal ulcers, eye diseases, to reduce the toxic effects of antibiotics), tablets, wound healing ointments (for burns, dermatitis)

and syrups (for cough and anemia). Also, intramuscular administration of an aqueous extract of aloe is indicated for bronchitis, pneumonia, bleeding ulcers, diseases of the oral cavity and abscesses. In folk medicine There are a large number of folk recipes in which the main component is aloe. Here are a few of them: To improve immunity: Take 1 tsp daily 3 times a day. half an hour before meals, a mixture of chopped walnuts (300 g), honey (200 g), aloe juice (100 g) and lemon (3-4 pieces).

For throat with acute respiratory infections and sore throat: Take tincture of aloe. To prepare it, you need to grind peeled aloe leaves (250 g) in a meat grinder, sprinkle them with sugar (100 g) and let it brew for 3 days in a hermetically sealed jar in a dark place. Then pour alcohol (250 ml) and still insist 3 days. For a complete recovery, the tincture should be taken in 1 tbsp. 30 minutes before meals 3-4 times a day. Also, for rinsing, use the juice of biostimulated leaves, diluted in water and brought to a boil. With a solution cooled to 40 ° C, the throat is rinsed as often as possible, and with purulent sore throat - every 30 minutes. For gum and oral health: Rinse your mouth with aloe juice diluted in water (50/50), especially retaining the solution in places where the gums are bleeding or moving away from the tooth. For peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum: Crushed aloe leaves (150 g), sprinkle with sugar (100 g) and leave for 3 days in a dark place. Dry red wine is added to the finished mixture and allowed to brew for another day. Take 1 tbsp before meals. 2-3 times a day. The course of treatment is at least 1.5 months. For prostate adenoma and problems with potency: Mix in equal parts (for example, 50 g each) aloe juice, goose fat, butter, rosehip powder and honey, boil in a water bath for 5-7 minutes, cool and refrigerate. Before taking 1 tbsp. the mixture should be dissolved in hot milk (200 g). The course is 7 days, 3 times a day.

Aloe species are frequently cultivated as ornamental plants both in gardens and in pots. Many aloe species are highly decorative and are valued by collectors of succulents. Aloe vera is used both internally and externally on humans as folk or alternative medicine. The Aloe species is known for its medicinal and cosmetic properties. Around 75% of Aloe species are used locally for medicinal uses. The plants can also be made into types of special soaps or used in other skin care products (see natural skin care).

Numerous cultivars with mixed or uncertain parentage are grown. Of these, Aloe 'Lizard Lips' has gained the Royal Horticultural Society's Award of Garden Merit.

Some species, particularly Aloe vera, are used in alternative medicine and first aid. Both the translucent inner pulp and the resinous yellow aloin from wounding the aloe plant are used externally for skin discomforts. As an herbal medicine, Aloe vera juice is commonly used internally for digestive discomfort.

According to Cancer Research UK, a potentially deadly product called T-UP is made of concentrated aloe, and promoted as a cancer cure. They say "there is currently no evidence that aloe products can help to prevent or treat

cancer in humans".

Aloe is considered a dietary product that is used in the preparation of salads, snacks and drinks. This plant goes well with apples, onions, carrots, honey, nettles, cabbage, wild rose and sea buckthorn. To get rid of the characteristic bitterness, be sure to add lemon juice or kefir to the dishes. In cosmetology, Aloe is very often used to make masks for the face, scalp and baths. Mask for sensitive skin: dry linden flowers, chamomile, St. cooling down. In the finished mixture, moisten gauze folded 3-4 times and apply on the face. After 15 minutes, the remnants of the mask must be washed off with warm water. Moisturizing mask: Mix aloe gruel (2 tsp), moisturizer (3 tsp), peach seed oil (3-4 drops) and alcohol (1 tsp), apply the mixture to the previously cleaned face skin and leave for 20-30 minutes. Carefully remove the remaining maxi with a napkin.

Strengthening hair mask: Mix aloe juice (2-4 leaves depending on the length of the hair) with one yolk and apply on the scalp and along the entire length of the hair. Wash off with lukewarm water after 20 minutes. Anti-aging baths: Mix aloe juice (3-5 tablespoons), milk (500 ml) and mint infusion (1-2 tablespoons) and pour into a bath of warm water. You should lie in such a bath for no more than 15 minutes. Other uses Aloe extract is used in the chemical industry for the production of skin and hair care products (creams, masks, scrubs, lotions, shampoos, balms, gels, etc.).

Aloe is categorically contraindicated: during menstruation and during pregnancy, with exacerbation of diseases of the gallbladder, kidneys, gastrointestinal tract, hypertension, varicose veins, with hemorrhoidal and uterine bleeding, with bleeding from the respiratory system, with individual intolerance and children under 7 years old. Botanical description Aloe (lat. Aloë - bitter) is a perennial plant with fleshy, sword-shaped leaves that form rosettes as they grow.

There are more than 500 species of this plant, most of which are distributed in Africa, especially on the Arabian Peninsula, on about. Madagascar and South Africa. Aloe came to Europe in ancient times and spread further throughout the world. The plant grows especially well in temperate and tropical climatic zones. The shape of the leaf, the presence of cilia or thorns, as well as the height of the trunk depend on the species. Some species can reach up to 5 m in height and trunk thickness up to 30 cm. In its natural environment, aloe blooms every year. Flowers are located on a separate arrow and look like bells or tubules of scarlet or light orange color. Plants that are grown indoors rarely reach 1 m and almost never bloom. Reproduction and care Aloe reproduces by shoots that grow near the main stem. Due to the climatic features of the plant's homeland, at room conditions the plant should be planted in light soil mixed with charcoal, placed on the sunny side and watered no more than 1-2 times a week - an adult plant and no more than 3 times - freshly planted offshoot. Be sure the plant needs complementary foods in the form of liquid fertilizer for

cacti.

Leaf collection can be carried out all year round, depending on the needs, however, for the best concentration of nutrients, the plant is not watered for 2 weeks before harvesting. The largest and most fleshy lower leaves, at least 15 cm long, should be used. It is best to break the sheet at the base. They should be used within 4 hours, otherwise all useful substances disappear.

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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА ИННОВАЦИОННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ЭЛЕКТРОЭНЕРГЕТИКИ

Аннотация. Проанализирована система государственного управления в сфере НТИ, внедренной в Республике Казахстан. Рассмотрены рамочные основы процесса модернизации и реформирования на уровне РК. Проведено экспертное исследование действенности политики и инструментов политики в сфере НТИ относительно основных проблем и препятствий, с которыми сталкивается Казахстан при реализации политики в сфере НТИ.

Ключевые слова: инновационное развитие, НТИ, государственная политика, республика Казахстан.

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STATE POLICY OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE POWER INDUSTRY

Annotation. The system of public administration in the field of NTI, implemented in the Republic of Kazakhstan, is analyzed. The framework of the process of modernization and reform at the level of the Republic of Kazakhstan is considered. An expert study was conducted on the effectiveness of STI policies and policy instruments regarding the main problems and obstacles that Kazakhstan faces in implementing STI policy.

Key words: innovative development, NTI, public policy, Republic of Kazakhstan.

Правительство Республики Казахстан играет ключевую роль в определении и поддержке процесса развития НТИ. В стране принято большое число стратегий и программ развития НТИ, созданы многочисленные учреждения для осуществления управления их разработкой и реализацией.

В системе государственного управления в сфере НТИ, внедренной в Республике Казахстан, процесс принятия решений сосредоточен в руках

центральных органов государственной власти, в состав которых входят Администрация Президента, канцелярия Премьер-министра и Министерство национальной экономики [1].

Для обеспечения эффективной реализации целей экономической модернизации в 2007 году была создана Государственная комиссия по вопросам модернизации экономики при Президенте республики. Основными задачами комиссии являются выработка рекомендательных решений по вопросам повышения конкурентоспособности и эффективности экономики Казахстана, а также повторного использования антикризисных средств, выделенных из Национального фонда Республики Казахстан. Комиссия предоставляет рекомендации по вопросам индустриально-инновационного развития, модернизации экономики страны [2].



Рисунок 1 – Рамочные основы процесса модернизации и реформирования на уровне РК

Государственное управление в сфере НТИ является ключевым фактором для обеспечения значительного положительного воздействия деятельности в сфере НТИ на развитие и продвижение всеохватных обществ, основанных на знаниях. Правительство Республики Казахстан приложило большие усилия для разработки всеобъемлющей нормативно-правовой базы и создания структур государственного управления для обеспечения эффективной реализации политики в сфере НТИ. Правительство Казахстана подчеркивает, что основное внимание в рамках

политики в сфере НТИ уделяется поддержке развития инновационной экосистемы для поощрения инноваций во всех секторах [3].

Для обеспечения эффективного осуществления стратегий и политики необходимы скоординированные действия всех основных субъектов: органов государственной власти, деловых, научных кругов и общества.

Основные вызовы и проблемы в сфере содействия инновационному развитию

Чтобы дополнить доклад мнениями заинтересованных сторон относительно проблем развития НТИ и вызовов, с которыми сталкиваются различные секторы экономики с высоким инновационным потенциалом для страны, проведено обследование основных заинтересованных сторон. Для выяснения ключевых вызовов и проблем в сфере содействия инновационному развитию Казахстана было привлечено и опрошено в общей сложности 63 респондента, представляющие различные учреждения, компании и органы (государственные должностные лица, представители научных кругов, исследовательского сообщества, деловых кругов и неправительственных организаций), а также гражданское общество.

Были проведены очные и телефонные интервью с государственными должностными лицами, представлявшими Министерство цифрового развития, инноваций и аэрокосмической промышленности, Министерство индустрии и инфраструктурного развития, Министерство образования и науки и Комитет науки. В обследовании также активно участвовали представители высшего руководства и ключевые эксперты различных учреждений, занимающихся вопросами развития.

Все заинтересованные эксперты, участвовавшие в обследовании, подчеркнули важность внедрения перспективного мышления в процессы стратегического планирования и реализации крупномасштабных разработок для повышения эффективности и действенности ключевых секторов экономики. Эксперты из состава научных и деловых кругов, а также представители институтов развития подчеркнули большую важность развития НТИ, актуальность и необходимость проведения оценок политики в сфере НТИ на основе системного анализа и мониторинга для обеспечения обратной связи для целей определения политики и планирования на всех уровнях.

Респонденты подчеркнули важность науки, технологий и инноваций для эффективного и устойчивого развития страны. К числу основных секторов, которые, по мнению респондентов, обладают наибольшим потенциалом для инновационного развития, относятся секторы, связанные с производством продукции с добавленной стоимостью, перерабатывающий сектор и секторы, участвующие в цифровизации государственных услуг и экономики. Респонденты подчеркнули важность и потенциал в краткосрочной и среднесрочной перспективе таких

секторов, как агробизнес и пищевая промышленность, горно-металлургический комплекс, производство машин и оборудования, машиностроение и энергетика. В то же время эксперты отметили, что выделенные сектора и отрасли должны иметь компонент производства продукции с высокой добавленной стоимостью.

Респонденты указали на особое значение ИКТ, «зеленых» технологий, транспорта и логистики, химической и нефтехимической промышленности, а также космической промышленности среди секторов, обладающих наибольшим потенциалом для инновационного и технологического развития в среднесрочной и долгосрочной перспективе. Многие респонденты подчеркнули важность образования и здравоохранения (медико-биологических наук), особенно в том, что касается нынешней ситуации с COVID-19. Действительно, кризис подчеркнул необходимость всеобъемлющей стратегии развития секторов образования и здравоохранения на основе цифровых технологий.

В таблице ниже приводится перечень секторов, которые были указаны опрошенными экспертами в качестве секторов или отраслей с наибольшим потенциалом для инновационного развития и могли бы значительно выиграть от модернизации технологий.

В рамках обследования респондентам было предложено высказать свое мнение относительно действенности политики и инструментов политики в сфере НТИ и, соответственно, относительно основных проблем и препятствий, с которыми сталкивается Казахстан при реализации политики в сфере НТИ. Респонденты подчеркнули проблемы управления и координации между министерствами и государственными учреждениями, в частности связанные с осуществлением политики в сфере НТИ (такие как слабая координация, проблемы с разделением обязанностей между государственными органами, которым поручено управление в сфере НТИ, а также проблемы с руководством и управлением в сфере НИОКР). В то же время Казахстан сталкивается с целым рядом проблем, связанных с сокращением государственной финансовой поддержки коммерциализации результатов НИОКР, инноваций и передачи технологий. Респонденты подчеркнули неэффективность управления со стороны органов государственной власти, ответственных за управление инструментами политики в сфере НТИ, нацеленными на поддержку развития НТИ в стране.

Таблица 1 – Рейтинг действенности политики в сфере НТИ и инструментов этой политики, поддерживающих развитие НТИ в Казахстане, по результатам обследования

Аспекты политики	Средний рейтинг
Власти страны придают большое значение развитию науки, технологий и инноваций.	3,3
Национальные приоритеты в сфере НТИ и стратегические направления развития НТИ хорошо сформулированы и широко освещаются.	3,3
Официально провозглашенные национальные приоритеты в сфере НТИ соотносятся с секторами и предприятиями с высоким инновационным потенциалом.	3,2
Существует четкое разделение обязанностей между государственными органами, которым поручено управление в сфере НТИ.	3,7
Налажена хорошая координация функционирования различных государственных органов, которым поручено управление в сфере НТИ.	3,8
Функционирование основных научно-исследовательских учреждений в стране осуществляется при умелом руководстве и управлении.	3,7
Власти выделяют достаточные объемы государственных средств для финансирования деятельности в сфере НТИ.	3,8
Инструменты политики, используемые в поддержку деятельности в сфере НТИ, являются эффективными и хорошо управляемыми.	3,8

В таблице 2 приведено мнение респондентов относительно деловой среды и рамочных условиях развития НТИ в Казахстане. По мнению опрошенных, одним из основных препятствий на пути развития науки, технологий и инноваций в стране является низкий уровень сотрудничества между промышленностью и научными кругами, что негативно сказывается на коммерциализации результатов НИОКР. Отмечалось, что большой проблемой для МСП является поиск государственных или частных источников финансирования ранних этапов их развития, а также расширения их коммерческой деятельности.

Таблица 2 Мнения экспертов о рамочных условиях и условиях деловой среды в Казахстане: в какой степени они способствуют инновационному развитию?

Аспекты среды	Средний рейтинг
Власти прилагают усилия для сокращения административных препятствий на пути ведения бизнеса	3,1
Власти уделяют первоочередное внимание развитию МСП, и МСП имеют доступ к различным формам государственной поддержки.	3,1
Предпринимательство поощряется властями, и поддерживается развитие культуры предпринимательства.	3,2
Предпринимателям относительно легко начать и развивать новый бизнес.	3,3
Предприятия сотрудничают с учреждениями НИОКР и научными кругами для коммерциализации результатов их НИОКР.	3,9

Университеты поощряют создание университетских стартапов и спин-оффов.	3,3
Права ИС инновационных предпринимателей хорошо защищены нормативными правовыми актами.	3,0
Инновационные предприниматели и МСП имеют доступ к государственным средствам для поддержки начальных этапов коммерциализации своих идей.	3,2
Существуют достаточные частные источники финансирования для поддержки инновационных предпринимателей и МСП на начальных этапах.	3,3
МСП имеют относительно беспрепятственный доступ к банковским кредитам и другим коммерческим источникам финансирования для развития своего бизнеса.	3,4

В рамках обследования респондентам было предложено высказать свое мнение об основных существующих проблемах, препятствиях и узких местах, мешающих инновационному развитию в Казахстане. Препятствия и проблемы для развития НТИ в Казахстане, которые были выявлены в ходе обследования, представлены ниже, начиная с тех, которые были предложены наибольшим числом респондентов:

1. Бюрократия и многослойная коррупция. Коррупция и бюрократия были отмечены в качестве важных препятствий для развития НТИ. Эта проблема замедляет развитие НТИ как в краткосрочной, так и в долгосрочной перспективе. На инновационную деятельность влияют коррупция и бюрократия, которые снижают доверие общественности к институтам развития и к процессам инновационного развития страны. Коррупция негативно сказывается на инвестициях, уровне конкурентоспособности и развитии предпринимательства при одновременном снижении эффективности осуществления политики в сфере НТИ, что приводит к ослаблению устойчивости и усилению нестабильности в обществе.

Отсутствие хорошо продуманной стратегии на уровне страны (генерального плана) развития НТИ и слабая согласованность генеральных планов различных министерств. Общая краткосрочная направленность всех стратегий и программ НТИ и частые изменения приоритетов в связи с частой сменой высшего руководства учреждений, занимающихся развитием НТИ, и государственных организаций замедляют инновационное развитие.

Отсутствие комплексной системы координации, мониторинга и оценки результатов политики и стратегий в сфере НТИ создает проблему низкой эффективности осуществления такой политики и стратегий.

Низкий уровень развития сотрудничества между учреждениями, занимающимися вопросами развития НТИ, министерствами и ведомствами в процессе осуществления политики в сфере НТИ препятствует достижению целей этой политики. Вопросы, связанные с инновационным развитием, отражены в различных государственных программах, что

приводит к сужению их направленности и трудностям в увязке результатов различных стратегий и программ с общим развитием национальной инновационной системы из-за слабого сотрудничества и информационного взаимодействия между различными органами и учреждениями. Это одна из причин, в силу которой результаты деятельности или проектов в сфере НТИ, поддерживаемых одним министерством (или институтом развития), часто не получают дальнейшей поддержки для масштабирования, расширения и распространения в ситуации, когда инструменты государственной поддержки применяются различными государственными учреждениями.

Пробелы в потенциале для осуществления политики в сфере НТИ. Нехватка высококвалифицированного персонала в государственных учреждениях является одним из препятствий, которое негативно сказывается на результатах осуществления политики в сфере НТИ. Кроме того, наблюдается низкий уровень инновационной и предпринимательской культуры и развития человеческого капитала. Нехватка высококвалифицированного персонала является одной из проблем для компаний и учреждений, вовлеченных в процесс развития НТИ. Существует острая потребность в надлежащем повышении квалификации для улучшения производительности.

Казахстан имеет относительно небольшое научное сообщество, что поднимает вопросы, связанные с конфликтом интересов.

Низкий уровень развития сотрудничества между промышленностью и наукой является одной из причин слабой коммерциализации результатов НИОКР в Казахстане.

Низкий уровень научной деятельности и НИОКР, которые не связаны с потребностями реальных секторов экономики, что приводит к неудовлетворительной коммерциализации результатов НИОКР.

Отсутствие сбалансированных механизмов и инструментов государственной поддержки развития НТИ. Высокотехнологичные стартапы часто сталкиваются с проблемой в поиске финансовой поддержки на разных этапах инновационного процесса (от генерации идей до внедрения и масштабирования).

Недостаточное финансирование исследований и коммерциализации результатов НИОКР как в государственном, так и в частном секторах. В 2019 году финансирование сектора НИОКР составило 0,12% ВВП в Казахстане. В то же время частный сектор в целом не верит в эффективность и продуктивность национальных систем НИОКР.

Трудности с получением кредитов или других соответствующих финансовых ресурсов для создания и развития предприятий.

Трудности с доступом к информации, включая информацию о результатах научно-исследовательских и инновационных проектов, осуществляемых при государственной поддержке, научную

инфраструктуру, исследователей, а также коммерческую информацию о тенденциях развития рынка, всеобъемлющие статистические данные и т.д.

МСП не играют важной роли в обеспечении конкурентоспособности страны на глобальном рынке, роль МСП в экспорте незначительна.

Необходимость усилить поддержку развития секторов, имеющих важное значение для благополучия общества, таких как образование и здравоохранение.

В рамках обследования респонденты предложили следующие изменения, которые необходимо осуществить для активизации инновационного развития в Казахстане (изменения в законодательстве, в системе выработки и осуществления политики, в рамочных условиях и т.д.). Предлагаемые изменения представлены ниже, начиная с тех изменений, которые были предложены большим числом респондентов:

Сокращение коррупции и бюрократии. Применение новых технологий (включая комплексную цифровизацию), приоритизация и обеспечение открытого доступа к объективной информации могут помочь повысить прозрачность, целостность и сократить коррупцию и бюрократию. В этой связи следует подчеркнуть необходимость создания четких основ оценки воздействия политики в сфере НТИ, а также введения персональной ответственности за результаты.

В процесс осуществления политики в сфере НТИ следует внедрять ориентированный на конкретные результаты подход. Следует внедрять комплексную систему управления политикой в сфере НТИ, основанную на подходе к управлению проектами на всех этапах (внедрение, координация, мониторинг и оценка политики, стратегий и программ в сфере НТИ).

Развитие культуры инноваций и технологического предпринимательства должно поддерживаться на национальном уровне.

Необходимо разработать план развития НТИ на национальном уровне с последующим согласованием генеральных планов всех министерств, участвующих в управлении НТИ. Этот план развития НТИ поможет увязать генеральные планы всех министерств и учреждений, участвующих в управлении, координации и осуществлении политики в сфере НТИ. Это также повысит целостность государственного сектора и межведомственное сотрудничество.

Следует разработать политику приоритизации НИОКР, с тем чтобы сосредоточить усилия и ресурсы на секторах и направлениях, обладающих наибольшим потенциалом для Казахстана.

Финансирование научных исследований, разработок и инноваций должно постепенно увеличиваться в рамках открытой и устойчивой схемы финансирования в долгосрочной перспективе.

7) Бюджет научно-технологических исследований должен быть в большей степени сосредоточен на оказании помощи индустриальному развитию. Следует укрепить связь между расходами на НИОКР и

потенциалом отраслей промышленности. В то же время в рамках политики в сфере науки и технологий необходимо уделять больше внимания проблемам и возможностям, стоящим перед страной в долгосрочной перспективе.

Казахстан должен более активно участвовать в международных программах и проектах НТИ для расширения международного сотрудничества.

Следует поддерживать специальные программы развития человеческого капитала для обеспечения развития потенциала и навыков, необходимых в будущем. Кроме того, в процесс развития НТИ следует вовлечь высококвалифицированных специалистов.

Следует разработать и реализовать специальную политику привлечения международных высококвалифицированных специалистов. Необходимо создать благоприятные условия для прихода и работы высококвалифицированных международных специалистов в Казахстане, особенно в новых развивающихся секторах, являющихся целевыми для развития НТИ.

Следует увеличить финансовую поддержку высокотехнологичных МСП и поддержать внедрение механизма гарантий по кредитам для МСП.

Необходимо укреплять сотрудничество между наукой и промышленностью, а прикладные НИОКР должны быть ориентированы на потребности реальных секторов экономики. В этой связи государство должно поощрять научные круги и исследовательское сообщество более активно сотрудничать с бизнес-сектором.

Приоритетность поддержки индустриализации с переходом к производству продукции с высокой добавленной стоимостью на основе технологической модернизации в сочетании с экспортной ориентацией, а также развития высокотехнологичных стартапов должна повыситься.

Приоритетное внимание следует уделять важности развития секторов образования и здравоохранения. Существует потребность в повышении статуса и престижа врачей и учителей в обществе.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ МЕДИАОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ МЕДИАРЕСУРСОВ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются теоретика - прикладные аспекты интеграции медиа образования и иноязычной подготовки будущих специалистов, а также функции, особенности и виды средств массовой информации.

Ключевые слова: медиаграмотность, медиакomпетенция, интеграция, информация, медиаобразования, медиатекст.

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THEORETICAL BASIS OF MEDIA EDUCATION AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF MEDIA RESOURCES IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Abstract: The article discusses the theoretical and applied aspects of the integration of media education and foreign language training of future specialists, as well as the functions, features and types of mass media.

Key words: media literacy, media competence, integration, information, media education, media text.

В мировом сообществе с увеличением информационных потоков диктуется необходимость владения медиаграмотностью специалистами различных сфер производства. Благодаря изучению особенностей медиаобразования, средств и способов формирования медиаграмотности, проводимых в ведущих научно-исследовательских центрах и высших образовательных учреждениях зарубежных стран получены значимые научные и практические результаты, доказывающие важность использования медиатехнологий и медиатекстов в образовательном процессе.

Вопросы, касающиеся медиаобразования, формирования и развития медиаграмотности, широко дискуссировались в работах зарубежных исследователей. В частности, в зарубежных исследованиях определены: особенности медиаобразования и информационной культуры: R. Aufderheide, P. Greenway; A. Silverblatt; W.J. Potter; Т.Н. Ле-Ван; Н.П. Рыжих [120]; А.В. Федоров; В.Л. Колесниченко; R. Hobbs; структурно-содержательные особенности медиаграмотности или медиакомпетенции и способы ее формирования: P. Gilster; R. Kubey; Н.Ю. Хлызова; Е.В. Мурюкина; Е.А. Столбникова; Н.В. Чичерина; Д.В. Залагаев; Chun-Chun Yeh; J. Ferres & A. Piscitelli; П.С. Котляр; функции медиаресурсов и лингвистический аспект медиатекстов: J. Domenick; Б.В. Кривенко; М.С. Лебедева и Г.М. Фролова; М.Н. Володина; Т.Г. Добросклонская; Л.М. Майданова и С.О. Колганова; Л.Г. Лисицкая; D. Adams & M. Hamm; Stovall; и др.

В отечественной педагогической науке имеется ряд научных исследований, касающихся медиаобразования, формирования и развития медиакультуры у учащихся и будущих педагогов, самой методики использования компьютерных технологий, а также формирования медиакомпетенции: Б.Э. Каршиев, Ш.Н. Тайлакова; Н.Р. Рустамова; С.И. Кулмаматов; С.С. Бабаджанов, И.М. Расулов.

Чтобы осознать сущностные характеристики медиаобразования в контексте подготовки специалистов неязыковых профилей специальности необходимо обратиться к функциям, особенностям и видам средств массовой информации (СМИ – далее).

В первую очередь представим определения массовой коммуникации:

- это особый тип коммуникации (дискурса), обусловленный дистантной и ретинальной (передача сообщения неизвестному и неопределенному количеству получателю информации) характеристиками, при этом связанный с индивидуально-коллективным субъектом (соавторство, общая позиция к освещаемым фактам), а также с массовым рассредоточенным адресатом.

- массовое распространение информации;
- совокупность технических средств для распространения информации в массы;
- процесс связи и передача информации посредством различных средств;
- процесс систематического распространения произведенной информации на массовую гетерогенную аудиторию с помощью СМИ.

Как видно из определений, под массовой коммуникацией, в основном, понимают распространение информации посредством медийных средств с учетом интересов различных адресатов.

Информационный обмен осуществляется на базе определенных знаний. При этом знание превращается в информации, если имеет место его трансляция. Знания соотносятся с производством, хранением и трансляцией информации. Язык, являясь средством трансляции информации, воздействует на потребителей этой информации, как положительно, так и отрицательно. Следовательно, в СМИ приобретает особое значение обратная связь (рефлексия) и интерактивность.

В научной литературе, отражающей специфику СМИ, выделяют различные ее функции:

Функции СМИ	Источники
-информационная (сообщение о положении дел, разного рода фактах и событиях); -комментарийно-оценочная (часто изложение фактов сопровождается комментарием к ним, их анализом и оценкой); -познавательная-просветительная (передавая многообразную культурную, историческую, научную информацию, СМИ способствуют пополнению фонда знаний своих читателей, слушателей, зрителей); -воздействующая (СМИ не случайно называют четвертой властью; их влияние на взгляды, поведение людей достаточно очевидно, особенно в периоды так называемых инверсионных изменений общества или во время проведения массовых социально-политических акций, например, в ходе всеобщих выборов главы государства или партий); -гедонистическая (здесь речь идет не просто о развлекательной информации, но и о эстетическом и чувственном восприятии адресата);	Граудина Л.К., Ширяев Е.Н. «Культура русской речи»
- образовательная (направлена на распространение знаний и повышение образовательного уровня аудитории; - рекламная/ убеждающая (связанная с воздействием на аудиторию с целью убеждения в необходимости приобрести те или иные товары или воспользоваться определенными услугами); - идеологическая (понимая идеологию как базовую когнитивную структуру, мировоззрение как систему культурных ценностей, политических взглядов и общественных отношений, можно считать, что СМИ глубоко идеологичны в силу своей общественной природы). - интерпретирующая, связанную с идеологической (предполагающую интерпретацию информации и освещения фактов с тех или иных идеологических позиций; оценку, выраженную различными средствами (от отбора фактического материала до использования определенных лингвостилистических средств в сочетании с визуальным и звуковым фоном);	Добросклонская Т.Г. Вопросы изучения медиатекстов. Опыт исследования современной английской медиаречи.
- генеральная/ обобщающая (представляющую собой процесс создания и сохранения единства некоторой человеческой	Кривенко Б.В. Язык массовой

общности, связанной с определенным видом деятельности)	коммуникации: лексико- семиотический аспект.

По содержанию *Таблицы 1.1* мы можем заключить, что образовательная функция СМИ связывается с познавательно-просветительной, комментарийно-оценочной с интерпретирующей, а воздействующая с идеологической функцией. На наш взгляд, генеральную/обобщающую можно отнести к воздействующей функции, поскольку она воздействует на сознание людей в плане единства нации, определенного социума и т.п.

Современная жизнь немыслима без использования информационных и цифровых технологий и средств массовой коммуникации, из-за постоянного развития способов распространения информации, благодаря всемирной сети Интернет. В диссертационном Е.А. Столбниковой мы находим интересные факты, что деятельность свыше 70% взрослого населения мира, так или иначе, связана с созданием, переработкой и передачей медиатекстов, а около 90 % населения являются активными потребителями информации. При этом, согласно исследованию Chun-Chun Yeh, большой процент молодых людей (30 %) читает медиаинформацию в телефоне при ходьбе, в метро, автобусе. При этом 39 % молодых людей, по крайней мере, комбинируют два вида деятельности при использовании смартфона или ноутбука. Исследователь также приводит интересные данные, что в университетах Тайваня студенты тратят более 2 часов в день на чтение различных видов медиаинформации. Эти факты мы можем наблюдать также у молодежи Узбекистана.

Следовательно, обильное использование информационно-коммуникационных технологий в учебных и развлекательных целях является повседневной практикой в жизни нашей молодежи. Однако следует учесть, что в силу функционирования огромного информационного пространства или же киберпространства границы информационной картины мира оказываются размытыми и прозрачными. Помимо этого информационное пространство засоряется малозначимой, узконаправленной, специфической информацией, которая становится порой необъективной и недостоверной. Все эти факторы влияют на мировосприятие, миропонимание, мировоззрение, мироощущение обучаемых, искажая их картину мира и разрушая их сознаниебытия или явления необычайно велик».

Ко всему владение медиаграмотностью или медиакomпетенций является одним из основных оснований для дегуманизации личности, поскольку сегодня этот вид компетенции не всегда связывается с аксиологической ориентированностью. Так, П.С.Котляр приводит следующие доводы, которые актуальны и для нашего исследования:

«Блог– видеорепортаж о личной повседневной жизни, снятый самим главным героем – автором в жанре селфи. Данный формат служит подтверждением того, что человек сегодня не просто мыслит себя профессионалом, а все чаще нивелирует разрыв между тем, когда событие началось, и тем, когда он включил камеру. Она всегда в руках, всегда в режиме «action»: я и моя жизнь и есть главный информационный повод сам по себе, я могу сместить фокус с себя на какое-либо событие лишь в том случае, когда посчитаю, что это будет интересно знать моим последователям (Котляр). Ученый продолжает развивать свои идеи в следующей цитате: «Требование времени объединить навыки работы учащегося с информацией и установлением контактов в новомедийной среде фактически обесценивают классическую педагогическую стратегию, так как она подразумевала, что результатом успешного усвоения материала является приобретение знания. В настоящий момент это требование оказывается несостоятельным. Сформировалось новое информационное мышление, которое присваивает в качестве необходимой только ту информацию, которая является некоторого рода социальной аппликацией, то есть условным «приложением», содержащим знание, позволяющее присоединить к личному когнитивному пространству дополнительный канал».

Для того, чтобы управлять общественным мнением, людьми в соответствии тех или иных целей и результата динамично задействуются различные средства и даже научные разработки. Так пиарология (Public relations) изучает 1) взаимоотношения со средствами массовой коммуникации; 2) особенности пресс конференции и презентации; 3) особенности публичной речи политических и общественных деятелей; 4) способы продвижения имиджа, например, в ходе выборов. Научные достижения в области пиарологии имеют свои практические преимущества, но и негативные черты в отношении манипулирования общественным сознанием. Например, выборы в США, движение черных Black Life Matter (BLM) и ЛГБТ. Считаем, государственные и политические деятели, а также педагоги должны учитывать это и направлять наше молодое поколение на развитие их морально-нравственных качеств и на развитие общества с учетом нашего культурно-исторического наследия.

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Наиболее популярными медиа ресурсам можно назвать информационно-коммуникационные и цифровые технологии, электронные и печатные журналы и газеты, а также телепередачи и радиопередачи, основная функция которых информировать, убеждать, развлекать, формировать определенные ценности и т.д. Однако этот список пополняется также и специально созданными средствами информации для обучающих целей: учебники, учебные пособия, справочная литература, обучающие программы. Следовательно, мы имеем огромное изобилие СМИ, которые могут стать объектом обучения на занятиях по иностранному языку в неязыковых вузах.

В общем плане информация в газетах и журналах представляется в виде сообщения о фактах/событиях, их комментариев или оценка, т.е. дается определенная интерпретация представленной информации в них, что очень важно осознавать.

Нет сомнения, что подобные материалы в той или иной образовательной ситуации являются эффективными средствами для развития и усовершенствования иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции студентов неязыковых направлений специальности, поскольку они выступают не только источниками информации, но и могучими средствами обучения и воспитания молодого поколения. Тем не менее, основные задачи медиаобразования – это подготовить студентов к жизни в современном информационном пространстве, к восприятию и пониманию различной информации с осознанием воздействующей их функции, а также овладение способами общения посредством этих медиасредств.

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СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВО ПРОЕКТА ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ПАРКОВОГО КОМПЛЕКСА В Г.ТЕРМЕЗЕ СУРХАНДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. На сегодняшний день тема экологии является одной из важнейших тем не только в нашей стране, но и во всем мире. Тот же вопрос был поднят на саммите G7 в этом году. Примечательно, что экологические реформы проводятся и в Узбекистане. В данной статье автор рассматривает преимущества строительства экопарка в Термезе Сурхандарьинской области.

Ключевые слова: экологический парк, структура, строительство, архитектура, город, цивилизация и др.

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CONSTRUCTION OF THE ECOLOGICAL PARK COMPLEX PROJECT IN TERMEZ, SURKHANDARYA REGION

Abstract. Today, the topic of ecology is one of the most important topics not only in our country, but all over the world. The same issue was raised at this year's G7 summit. It is noteworthy that environmental reforms are also being carried out in Uzbekistan. In this article, the author discusses the advantages of building an eco-park in Termez, Surkhandarya region.

Keywords: ecological park, structure, construction, architecture, city, civilization and etc.

Термез — город в Сурхандарьинской области Узбекистана. Археологические находки, сведения из арабских и греческих источников свидетельствуют о том, что это один из городов. Выгодное географическое положение города, стратегическое положение и расположение на перекрестке дорог, соединяющих восток с западом и юг с севером, способствовали его быстрому развитию. Через Термез также проходила важная ветвь Великого шелкового пути. Термез занимает особое место в становлении древневосточной цивилизации. Спрос на ремесленные изделия, сделанные в Термезе, был высок. В городе были десятки караван-сараев. В то время Термез был также известен как крупный центр культуры и науки. Термезские ученые и ученые внесли свой вклад в науку, культуру и просвещение Ближнего Востока. Дорога через Узбекистан в Термез, соединяющая Узбекистан с соседними Афганистаном, Пакистаном, Индией и другими странами, играет важную роль в политической и экономической жизни города. В Термезе насчитывается более 2500 предприятий, в том числе микрофирмы, малые и средние предприятия, предприятия с иностранными инвестициями. Важную роль играют очистка хлопка, производство строительных материалов, легкая и пищевая промышленность.

Географическое положение, климат и стратегическое положение Термеза привлекали внимание многих государств и правителей. Поэтому на него нападали иранские и греческие, арабские и монгольские захватчики, Мовароуннахр переживал внутреннее кровопролитие, страдал от гнета местных правителей. Термез сгорит в огненных битвах захватчиков, обратится в пепел, поднимется на высоту свою, возрастет в славе и могуществе. Он снова умрет, сгорит, обратится в пепел и снова вырастет. Поэтому восстановление Термеза не произошло на прежнем месте. За годы независимости Термез стал краше, улицы города были перестроены и превращены в ровные и широкие улицы, построены и отремонтированы парки, пышные и цветущие восточные рынки, современные административные здания, стадионы, театры и кинотеатры, научные учреждения. Словом, облик города изменился до неузнаваемости, что, в свою очередь, вызывает радость и гордость в сердце каждого термезовца.

Кроме того, экологические парки стремятся к самоокупаемости. Посадка зависит от местных и / или подходящих для региона видов, чтобы уменьшить потребность во вмешательстве человека. Экзотических видов избегают, а газон сажают и обрабатывают в соответствии с участком и социальными обстоятельствами. Открытые луга, которые служат в первую очередь визуальным ресурсом, засаживают смесью местных трав и дают им вырасти до полной высоты. Они обеспечивают среду обитания для птиц, пчел и насекомых, даже если они чисто декоративные с точки зрения человека. Компост является важной частью экологического парка.

Действительно, он возведен в статус эстетики, поскольку художники-экологи работают с отделами технического обслуживания, чтобы разработать увлекательные схемы для управления кучами органического вещества, которые образуются из листьев в парке и обломков веток. Они, в свою очередь, служат предметом для фотографов изобразительного искусства. Парковый компост также используется для пополнения обедненных городских почв в общественных садах. Здания в Экологическом парке тщательно расположены рядом с общественным транспортом и велосипедными маршрутами. Они построены из переработанных или менее энергоемких материалов и используют солнечное отопление, естественное охлаждение и вентиляцию. Они используют биотуалеты и полагаются на естественное дневное освещение внутри. В их ресторанах подают экологически чистые продукты из собственных огородов парка. Парковочные места минимальны, но там, где они необходимы; они вымощены проницаемыми материалами, такими как открытая мостовая, которая позволяет траве и растениям прорасти в виде сот. Проницаемое асфальтовое покрытие позволяет дождю проникать в землю, не стекая. Пути для пешеходного движения различаются, но предпочтение отдается более мягким, более органическим материалам (например, щебню из гравия). Центр дорожки может быть вымощен для катания на роликовых коньках, велосипедах и инвалидных колясках, но по краям может быть использовано сочетание щебня, бревен или щепок для эстетического вида. Гетическая выгода.

По мере того, как мы вступаем в 21 век, наше понимание природной среды углубляется. Вместо естественной среды, являющейся остаточными незастроенными краями участков, можно использовать естественные системы, такие как ручьи и водно-болотные угодья, в качестве основы для направления развития, которое более ответственно интегрировано с природой.

Использование концепции экопарков позволило создать:

1) Открытые пространства, которые дают возможность объединить и укрепить это исследовательское сообщество и создать ощущение места.

2) Преуспел в руководстве набором принципов для устойчивого процесса вмешательства, включая расположение дорог, пешеходных дорожек, сооружений и инженерных коммуникаций, а также предоставления пользователям природных и культурных ценностей.

3) Создание устойчивого дизайна участка, который включает в себя простые методы проектирования и управления, которые используют преимущества природных особенностей участка и минимизируют воздействие на природную среду.

4) Создание процесса проектирования новой среды, но также включает в себя ремонт дренажных путей, оживление коридоров ручьев, повторное введение соответствующей растительности для фильтрации стоков и

поддержание экологического разнообразия на всей проектируемой территории.

У каждого поколения есть свой набор идей о том, как парки могут помочь городам, свой опыт воплощения этих идей в жизнь, свои разочарования и победы в этих моделях. В связи с возросшей заботой об экологии и окружающей среде упор на устойчивость и сохранение природы становится актуальной проблемой. Несмотря на недавнее усиление экологических проблем, связанных с деятельностью человека, современные проекты обычно не включают руководящие принципы устойчивого проектирования. Основная цель дизайна должна состоять в том, чтобы разработать и передать идеи создания экологической чувствительности. Перемещаясь в новую эстетическую сферу, экологические парки начинают генерировать новые типы ландшафтного выражения. Экологические парки говорят об уникальности места и региона, а не просто копируют модель, унаследованную от Европы. Экологический парк также предлагает новую роль дизайнерам и дизайну. В живописных парках идея заключалась в том, чтобы создать картинку и заморозить ее. Я считаю, что в экологических парках роль дизайнера больше сводится к созданию рамки, в которой социальные и естественные процессы позволяют создавать и поддерживать саму форму. Мы должны понимать, что мир, в котором мы живем сегодня, сильно отличается от мира середины 19 века, в котором впервые появился живописный парк.

Сегодня мы думаем, что мир имеет ограничения, а ресурсы — конечны. В заключение мы можем сказать, что экологический парк возникает в ответ на эти изменяющиеся социальные потребности. Наконец, экологические парки служат средством воссоединения. Существует вложенная иерархия типов повторного подключения, которые могут генерировать парки. Парки могут предоставить возможность для пассивного контакта с природой. Программы экологического образования, обочины и другие виды экологического образования способствуют более глубокому пониманию.

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АНАЛИЗ ОБЛАСТЕЙ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ИСТОЧНИКОВ ЭНЕРГИИ ДЛЯ НЕПРЕРЫВНОГО ТЕПЛОСНАБЖЕНИЯ ЖИЛЫХ ЗДАНИЙ

Аннотация: Исследована закономерность формирования теплового КПД двухэлектронных солнечных систем горячего водоснабжения и проведены соответствующие расчеты для определения их рабочих параметров.

Ключевые слова: прозрачная изоляция, поглощающая панель, изоляция, коллекторы.

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ANALYSIS OF AREAS OF APPROXIMATE ENERGY SOURCES FOR CONTINUOUS HEAT SUPPLY TO HOUSING BUILDINGS

Annotation: The regularity of the formation of thermal efficiency of two-electron solar hot water supply systems is studied, and appropriate calculations are performed to determine their operating parameters.

Keywords: Transparent insulation, absorption panel, insulation, collectors.

Сегодня, несмотря на то, что климатические условия не отвечают необходимому уровню обогрева жилых домов с помощью солнечных батарей, нельзя не учитывать этот вид альтернативной энергии и источника тепла. Для нас наибольшей эффективности можно добиться, используя сильный солнечный свет. Большинство плоских солнечных коллекторов состоят из четырех основных элементов. Прежде всего, познакомимся с солнечными коллекторами, которые обеспечивают нас теплом. 1-корпус; 2 прозрачная изоляция; 3 канала для охлаждающей воды; 4 впитывающие панели; Теплоизоляция 5 Рисунок 1.1. Схема плоского солнечного коллектора. Абсорбирующая панель с каналами для охлаждающей воды имеет покрытие, обеспечивающее поглощение ее поверхностью не менее 90 процентов падающего солнечного света, обычно прозрачная изоляция, состоящая из одного или двух слоев стекла,

теплоизоляция, уменьшающая потери тепла в окружающую среду через дно коллектора и его боковых граней корпус с поглощающей панелью и теплоизоляцией и закрытый сверху прозрачной изоляцией.

Солнечное излучение, попадающее на коллектор, преобразуется в тепло, выделяющееся в результате протекания потока охлаждающей воды (воды, антифриза, воздуха и т.п.) по каналам панели абсорбера. Прозрачная изоляция снижает конвективные и лучистые потери тепла от поглощающей панели в атмосферу, тем самым увеличивая тепловую отдачу коллектора. Известно, что большинство прозрачных сред, в том числе и стекла, избирательно пропускают свет, т.е. их проводимость зависит от длины волны падающего излучения. Обычное оконное стекло в зависимости от содержания железа пропускает 85...87% солнечного света, но само полотно почти не прозрачно для теплового излучения. Переход с одинарного окна на вторичное приводит к уменьшению теплопотерь через прозрачную изоляцию, но при этом снижается и интенсивность потока излучения, попадающего на поглощающую панель. Плоские коллекторы применяются в коммунальном хозяйстве для горячего водоснабжения и отопления жилых и общественных зданий, при переработке и хранении продукции в сельскохозяйственном производстве, в отраслях промышленности (текстильной, кожевенной, пищевой и др.) - прошедших требовательных технологических процессов. (до 100°C) температура. За рубежом плоские солнечные коллекторы также широко используются для нагрева воды в открытых плавательных бассейнах в летний период. При этом должна подняться очень небольшая (всего на несколько градусов) температура. Поэтому вакуумная панель из пластика или резины обычно используется без стекла, теплоизоляции и корпуса. Такие коллекторы обычно называют ассимиляционными коллекторами. Типичная конструкция панелей коллектора солнечного поглотителя представляет собой стандартный панельный радиатор отопления; б-две панели из оцинкованной стали-гофрированная и плоская; с-сварная алюминиевая панель; реестр труб, прикрепленных Г-листом; реестр труб с е-расширительными металлическими пластинами; Г-образный регистр из поперечных ребристых труб; электрометаллический лист и метод соединения труб; h - размеры продольных ребристых труб

Исследована тепловая эффективность плоских солнечных коллекторов-поглотителей, изготовленных из стальных радиаторов отопления типа РСГ2 и имеющих в нижней части радиатор без теплоизоляции. Результаты расчетов сравниваются с тепловой эффективностью обычных коллекторов с аналогичным теплоотводом. Исследована закономерность формирования теплового КПД двухэлектронных солнечных систем горячего водоснабжения и выполнены соответствующие расчеты для определения их рабочих параметров. Выполнены расчеты по определению оптимальной величины поверхности

нагрева спирали систем горячего водоснабжения при двухтактном солнечном и солнечном топливе.

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ИНТЕГРАТИВ ЁНДАШУВ АСОСИДА БЎЛАЖАК МУҲАНДИСЛАРНИ КАСБИЙ ФАОЛИЯТГА ТАЙЁРЛАШГА ТАЪСИР ЭТУВЧИ ОМИЛЛАР

Аннотация: Телекўрсатувлардан фойланиши орқали ҳам муҳандислик соҳасини интегратив ёндашув асосида ўрганиши, ва тажрибалар таҳлилини билиб олиши ва амалда синаб кўриши, қўлда тайёрланган қурилмаларда электромагнит майдон, разряд орқали чақмоқ тасвирини солиштириши табиатда ҳали ўрганилмаган жараёнлар.

Калит сўзлар: Интеграцияланган курслар, табиат ҳодисалари, телекўрсатувлар, олий таълим, электротехника, электроника, обектив интеграция рентген нурлари ва шарсимон плазма.

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FACTORS AFFECTING THE INTEGRATION OF EDUCATIONAL SCIENCE PRODUCTION IN ENGINEERING EDUCATION

Annotation: Both through the foiling of telecasts, the study of the engineering sector on the basis of an integrated approach, and to learn and practice the analysis of experiments, electromagnetic field in hand-made devices, Lightning through the discharge tasvirini comparison of processes that have not yet been studied in nature.

Keywords: Integrated courses, natural phenomena, telecasts, higher education, electrotechnics, electronics, OB Integ integration X-rays and spherical plasma image.

Интегратив таълим оддийдан мураккабга, билишдан - илмга, тартибсизликдан уйғунликка, чанқоқликдан мохирликка ва ижодга бўлган ҳаракатни таклиф қилади.

Интеграцияланган курсларни талабаларга тушунарли ва қизиқ бўлиши учун баён қилишнинг қийинлиги шундаки, бу омилни бартараф этишнинг йўллари амалиётда текширилган энг маъқул услубларни ишлаб чиқишда ҳамда муҳандислар тайёрлашнинг махсус тизимидадир.

Табиатда содир бўладиган фанлар интеграциясига таъсир этувчи омиллар бўлғуси муҳандислар ўртасида фикрлаш ижодкорлигини, қарор қабул қилишда мослашувчанликни ва янги ностандарт ечимларни топиш қобилияти дизайн тафаккурини ривожлантиришга ёрдам беради.

Ишнинг марказида қарор қабул қилувчилар бўлган ҳақиқий воқеаларга асосланганлиги маъқул. Таърифланган вазият муаммоли характерга ега бўлиши керак

Телекўрсатувлардан фойланиш орқали ҳам муҳандислик соҳасини интегратив ёндашув асосида ўрганиш, ва тажрибалар таҳлилини билиб олиш ва амалда синаб кўриш замонавий таълимнинг яна бир кўриниши десам хато бўлмайди. Бу бизнингча талабаларда касбий мотивация ва касбий йўналганлик қай даражада эканлигини аниқлаш имкони берувчи методика ҳисобланади.

Педагогика фанларини ўрганиш интизомий мантиқ доирасида (иложи бўлса) илмий фанлар ҳар бир рўйхатини ўрганиш қачон (бизнинг ҳолда, "тарих - назарияси - методологияси ва технология - амалиёт") тақдим этилиши мумкин, бу мақсад амалга ошириш учун ҳисса қўшади - сифат келажакда ўқитувчи педагогик таълим даражасини ошириш, амалиётлар турли бирлаштирган назарий ва услубий таълим - ижтимоий ва ижодий фаолият амалиётига таълим муассасасида педагогикадан тортиб ижтимоий ва ижодий фаолият амалиётигача ёрдам беради. [1].

Олий таълим учун зарур ва устувор йўналишларидан бири таълим мазмунининг янгиланиши, дарсни инновацион тажриба ва ғояларга таяниб, замонавийлаштирилган, такомиллаштирилган ҳамда илмий - инновацион технологиялар асосида ўтиш заруриятини келтириб чиқарди. Чунки, дарс таълим - тарбия беришнинг асосий ўзагидир. Талабалар ўқув фанларини чуқур ўрганиб бориши давомида унинг билими мустаҳкамланади, саводхонлиги ошиб боради. Фанлар бўйича бериладиган таълим -тарбия ҳаёт қонуниятлари, табиат диалектикаси, давр талаби асосида талабаларга етказилса, ҳар бир ўқитувчи ўз вазифасини сидқидилдан бажарган бўлади.

Фанлараро интеграцияга таъсирни амалга оширишда қуйидаги омилларга тўхтаб ўтамиз:

- таълим ихтисослик йўналишига мос бўлган ишлаб чиқариш объектларини танлаш;
- ишлаб чиқариш субъекти ва таълим муассасаси ўртасида ҳамкорликни юзага келтириш йўллари излаш;
- таълим муассасаси ва ишлаб чиқариш субъекти ўртасидаги алоқадорликни таъминлаш.

Фанлараро алоқадорликка нима учун кўп тўхталиб ўтаяпмиз чунки фанлараро алоқадорлик таълим жараёни элементлари (шакл, мазмун, метод ва воситалари) ни бир бутун тизимга бирлаштиришга яъни интеграциялашга хизмат қилади. Шунини алоҳида таъкидлаб ўтиш керакки, фанлараро интеграция таълим сифати ва самарадорлигини амалга оширишнинг энг муҳим омилларидан биридир.

Фанлараро интеграцияни амалга ошириш учун:

- ўқув фанларини ўрганишда шундай кетма-кетликни танлаш лозимки, бир фанни ўрганиш иккинчи фанни ўрганишга кўмаклашсин;

- фанлардаги умумий бўлган тушунча, кўникма ва малакаларни шакллантиришда бир хил ёндашувдан фойдаланиш;

- фанларни ўрганишда кўникма ва малакалар ҳосил қилишга бўлган талаблар бирлигини таъминлаш;

- битта фанга доир, кўникма ва малакаларни ўрганишда бошқа фанлардан эгалланган билим, кўникма ва малакалардан кенг фойдаланиш.

Олий таълим муассасаларида ҳозирда фанлараро алоқадорликни амалга ошириш учун компьютер ва ахборот технологияларидан кенг фойдаланиш янада ортиб бормоқда. Сабаби, намоёниш этувчи ва назорат қилувчи, моделлаштирувчи, ўргатувчи, дастурий педагогик воситалар талабаларга билимларни синтезлаш ва умумлаштириш, билиш ва масалалар ечиш методларини умумлашган тарзда ўрганишга ёрдам беради.

Текшириш давомида ўқув фанларини интеграциялаш жараёнида фаол ақлий фаолиятга ёрдам берувчи омиллар: интеграциялаш учун фанларнинг маъқул бирлашиши, ўқитувчи ва ўқувчи ҳаракатларининг мос келиши, ўқувчиларнинг ёш имкониятларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда мазмун, метод, ва воситаларни танлаш.

Ўқув фанларини интеграциялашнинг дидактик моҳияти турли ўқув фанлари бўйича янги билимларни шакллантиришнинг концептуал тузилма ва методларини аниқлаш имконини берувчи педагогик тадбирлар тартиби ҳамда қонуниятларини ишлаб чиқиш зарурати билан белгиланади.

Интеграциялаш мобайнида бир - бирига боғлиқлик ҳажми ошади ва тартибга тушади, шу тизим қисмларнинг ишлаши ва ўрганиш объектининг яхлитлиги тартибга солинади. Амалий интеграцияда аҳамиятга молик бўлган жараёнлар асосида техник маҳсулотларни яратиш назарда тутилади.

Ҳар бир ўқув машғулотида ўқитишнинг электрон воситалари турларини танлаш – индивидуал ижодий жараён. Ҳар бир ўқитувчи уни ўз предмети мазмунидаги билимларни, ўқувчиларнинг ўзига ҳос хусусиятларини, уларнинг тайёргарлик даражасини, ўқув предметиға муносабатини инобатға олган ҳолда бажаради. [2].

Биз яратган қурилмалардан фойдаланиб интеграллашга таъсир этувчи омиллардан объектив интеграция масаласи — маълум бир курс, бўлим ёхуд мавзуда бир объектнинг турли предметлар бўйича образлари акс эттирилганда магнит ёхуд электр майдони, радиация ва ҳоказо бўладиган жараённи кўриб чиқамиз; объектив интеграция масаласи.



1-расм. Тайёрлаган қурилмада электромагнит майдонни кўриниши.

Бу тасвир Ўзбекистон телевиденияси иновацион стратегия кўрсатуvidан олинган бўлиб, жараён тўлиқ ўрганилмаган, дарсда обектив интеграция масаласини амалга оширишда фойдаланилган, материалшунослик фанини ўқитиш жараёнидаги биз ўтказган тажриба натижалари.

Физикада ҳозирги кунда материанинг икки тури мавжудлиги қайд этилган. Биринчи тур материяга атомлар, молекулалар ва улардан тузилган барча моддалар киради. Бу турдаги материаллар жуда яхши ўрганилган. Материанинг иккинчи тури майдон, яъни электромагнит, гравитсион каби майдонлардан иборат бўлиб, улар хали тўлиқ ўрганилмаган. [3]

Эски рангли телевизорларда юқори кучланишни стабиллаш учун ГП-5 типдаги лампалар қулланилган телевизорда ҳосил бўладиган кучсиз рентген нурларидан сақланиш учин мазкур лампалар қалинлиги 1-2 мм келадиган пўлат экранлар билан ўралади. Бу экран кучсиз рентген нурланишини камайтирадики, бу нурлар соғлиқ учин хавфли эмас бундай телевизордан фойдаланиб олий таълимда рентген нурларининг хоссалари мавзусини талабаларга ўргатишимиз мумкин.

Синфдан ташқари ишларда қизиқарли тажрибалар, лабаратория ишлари ва унга мос булган қўлда ясалган бошқа асбоб-ускуналар билан алмаштириш ишлари ўқувчиларнинг билимларини мустаҳкамлашга, уларнинг техникага мойиллиги ва ижодий фаоллигини оширишга имконият яратади. Шунингдек, бўш вақтларини фойдали ва самарали бўлишини таъминлайди. Дарсдан ташқари вақтларида ўқувчилар ўз қўллари билан ясаган турли асбоблар, моделлар, кўргазмалар ўқув қуроллари орқали уларнинг билим доираси кенгаяди, натижада ихтирочилик қобилиятлари ривожланади. [4]

Бундай телевизор ва компьютерларни биз ҳар куни кундалик ҳаётимизда ҳаммамиз ишлатамиз лекин унинг ички схемалари элементларида бўладиган жараёнлар замирида жуда кўпчилик фанларни интеграциялаб ўқитиш имкониятлари мавжудлигини билишимиз ва амалда қўллашимиз мумкин. Шунини унитмаслик керакки ҳар бир охириги моделдаги

яратилган қурилма шу пайтнинг шу замон фанларининг интеграциявий билимлар юксалиш даражаси чўққисидир.

Кундалик ҳаётда, хусусан, теварак-атрофимизда юз бераётган табиат ҳодисаларида, фан-техника, ишлаб чиқариш ва маиший хизматнинг барча жабҳасида интеграциялашмаган фаолият, жараёни тасаввур қилиш қийин. Улар моҳиятига кўра илмий билимлар интеграциясидир. Демак, интеграция ҳаётини эҳтиёж бўлиб, бу жараёнсиз ўқувчиларнинг илмий дунёқараши, фан-техника, ишлаб чиқариш ва маиший хизмат кўрсатиш соҳалари ривожланмайди. Шу боис «Таълим тўғрисида»ги Қонун, «Кадрлар тайёрлаш миллий дастури» ва бошқа давлат ҳужжатларида таълим мазмунига интегратив ёндашиш алоҳида қайд қилинди.

Фанлар интеграцияси воситалари асосида касбий компетентликни ривожлантириш эса мураккаб ва олдиндан айтиб бўлмайдиган табиатда ва илмий тадқиқот марказларида ва ишлаб чиқаришда содир бўладиган ҳодисалардаги вазиятларнинг хилма-хиллиги, касбий фаолиятнинг оқибатлари ҳақида ғоялар олиш ва улар учун масъулиятни ўз зиммасига олиш каби қобилиятларни ривожлантиришни ўз ичига олади.

Шу ўринда кундалик ҳаётда учраб турадиган кўпчилик фанлар ва хали тўлалигича ўрганилмаган йўналишларни бирлаштириб интеграциялаб турган жуда қизиқарли табиатда содир бўладиган чакмоқ ва унда содир бўладиган жараёнлар ҳақида алоҳида тўхталиб ўтмоқчимиз. Хозирда олимларда шундай саволлар туғилмоқда чакмоқ аслида биз талабаларга доимо физика дарсларида таълим бериб келадиган электр разрядимикин яшин ҳосил бўлишига аслида сабаб нима. Флорида илмий тадқиқот майдонида ўрганиладиган жараён тўғрисида хозирда кунда дунё бўйлаб каналида телекўрсатувлар бериб борилмоқда.

Аниқланишича чакмоқ пайтида рентген ва хаттоки гамма нурлар ҳосил бўлаётганлиги бу эса космик нурлар радиацияси деб номланган янги илмий йўналиш бўлиб кўпчилик жиҳатлари хали аниқланмаган йўналиш эканлиги айтилмоқда.

Куйида дунё бўйлаб телеканалида кўрсатилган Флорида илмий тадқиқот майдонида Берлинлик олимлар томонидан ўрганилаётган атмосферада содир бўладиган жараёни кўришимиз мумкин.



2-расм. Чакмоқ тасвири. Объектив интеграция масаласи.

Чакмоқнинг ўзи ҳам жуда кўп рентген нуридан улар эса жараённинг иккиламчи махсулотлари бўлиб атмосфера кимёсида ўзгаришлар пайдо қиладиган фанлараро интеграцияланган янги йўналишлиги айтилмоқда. Яшин ҳосил бўлиш ортида қандай оқибатлар яширинган бизда бу каби саволларга хануз аниқ жавоблар йўқ. Сирли ҳодиса саналган шарсимон чакмоқ лаборатория шаройида ўрганилмоқда асрлар мобайнида бу ҳодисани кўрган гувоҳлар унинг ўта хавфли таҳдид эканлигини маълум қилганлар. Берлинлик олимлар сувдаги электр токи ўзаро реакцияга киришиши натижасида фанлараро интеграциявий билимларни ўзида мужассам этган шар шаклдаги плазма ҳосил бўлишини исботлади.

Дунё бўйлаб телеканалдан олинган шар шаклдаги плазма тасвири.



3-расм. Шар плазма объектив интеграция масаласи.

Интеграция - фан билимлари чегарасида янги тасаввурларни қабул қилиш воситаси.

Бу эса шарсимон чакмоқ тасвирига ўта яқин ўхшашликни ўзида мужассам этади. Берлин лабораториясида яратилган фанлараро интеграциявий билимларни ўзида мужассам этган шарсимон чакмоқ билан боғлиқ кўплаб саволлар очиқ қолмоқда. Одатда чакмоқ яшинга нисбатан анча кучли. Биз келтирган мисоллар муҳандислик фанлар, (электротехника ва электроника асослари, материалшунослик, фанларидан) материалларнинг механик электр ва магнит хоссалари мавзусини ўрганиш жараёнида, талабаларда интеграциялашган билимларни шакллантиришнинг объективлик тамойилини амалга ошириш учин қўлланилган омиллардан бири бўлиб, талабаларда интеграциянинг асоси бўлмиш табиат ва жамият тўғрисида яхлит тасаввурни шакллантириш кўникмасини ҳосил қила оладиган уларни ўз устида янада кўпроқ фанлараро интеграциявий билимлардан фойдаланиб илмий ижодий изланишга йўналтира оладиган қизиқарли самарали усуллардан бири бўлиб хизмат қилмоқда.

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ПРОБЛЕМА СЕМЬИ И ВОСПИТАНИЯ ПОДРАСТАЮЩЕГО ПОКОЛЕНИЯ В РУССКОЙ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются проблемы семьи в русской художественной литературе. Сделан литературный анализ произведений русских поэтов и писателей.

Ключевые слова: семья, общество, воспитание, правило, традиция, отношение, обязанность, воспитание подрастающего поколения, демографическая политика государства, язык художественной литературы.

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THE PROBLEM OF FAMILY AND UPBRINGING OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION IN RUSSIAN FICTION

Abstract: This article deals with the problems of the family in Russian fiction. Made a literary analysis of the works of Russian poets and writers.

Keywords: family, society, upbringing, rule, tradition, attitude, obligation, upbringing of the younger generation, demographic policy of the state, language of fiction.

**Воспитывает все: люди, вещи, явления,
но прежде всего и дольше всего – люди.**

А. С. Макаренко

Семья – это первое общество, в которое попадает человек. Именно здесь он впервые учится общаться с людьми, вести совместное хозяйство, строить отношения с людьми разного возраста. В семье он впервые сталкивается с традициями, правилами и обязанностями. Здесь

закладываются нравственные и духовные основы человека. Именно от близких людей, родителей, бабушек и дедушек, братьев и сестер зависит, каким вырастет человек - добрым или злым, великодушным или алчным, героем или трусом.

Проблема семьи и воспитания подрастающего поколения важны для любого времени. Семья всегда воспринималась как центр нравственной жизни человека, как первая общественная ступень, направляющая сознание, волю, чувства ребенка.

Сегодня демографическая политика государства направлена на укрепление семейных ценностей и создание культа семьи. Проблемы семьи являются предметом пристального внимания различных гуманитарных наук, в том числе филологических.

Тема семьи – одна из сквозных тем в мировой литературе. Еще в XIX веке А.С. Пушкин в своем творчестве много внимания уделял роду и семье, видел в семейном кругу «залог могущества» и человеческого достоинства, подчеркивал историческое значение семьи для развития государства в целом.

На протяжении последних столетий тема семьи и семейных отношений является предметом изучения различных наук, таких как психологии, философии, социологии, демографии, истории и других гуманитарных дисциплин. Однако, язык художественной литературы представляет этот рассказ наиболее интересным и доступным. Внутрисемейные отношения и связи по большому счету являются первостепенными сюжетами в творчестве любого писателя.

Российская художественная литература не имеет такого прозаика, который бы не обращался к теме отцов и детей, внутрисемейным отношениям в своем творчестве. А.С. Пушкиным, М.Ю. Лермонтовым, Н.В. Гоголем, А.Н. Островским, И.С. Тургеневым, Н.А. Некрасовым, Л.Н. Толстым, А.П. Чеховым, А.М. Горьким, М.А. Шолоховым и многими другими мастерами художественного слова рассматривались вопросы, относящиеся к обществу и человеку, в целом, сквозь призму социально-бытовой сферы жизни. Актуальные жизненные проблемы, неурядицы, трагедии имеют прямую связь с особенностями домашнего очага.

Семья — это первая школа жизни для любого человека. Все, что узнаешь в своей семье, становится системой ценностей, на основе которых формируются дальнейшие действия. Я родился в счастливой семье. Это счастье требует затрат времени, сил, денег и энергии каждого члена семьи. Это одно из самых главных дел моих родителей.

Одной из важнейших семейных ценностей является чувство значимости и необходимости. Дома ты должен чувствовать, что тебя любят, ценят и в тебе нуждаются. Семья – это место, где тебе безопасно, куда ты можешь вернуться, где тебя выслушают и помогут.

Гибкость в принятии решений приводит к ощущению комфорта в семье. В каждом доме установлен свой порядок, режим дня, правила, которые должны быть согласованы со всеми её членами.

Одно из главных правил – проявлять уважение. Между уважением и чувством страха существует очень тонкая грань. Уважать - значит принимать мысли, предпочтения, чувства другого человека. Уважение переходит из семьи, в школу и в общественную жизнь.

Другая, не менее важная семейная ценность, – честность. Она образует сильную связь между членами семьи.

Большая ценность в семейных отношениях - научиться прощать друг друга. Жизнь многообразна. Все совершают ошибки, но простить, понять и жить дальше - это важно. Семья учит быть щедрыми на внимание, любовь, общение и материальные ресурсы.

Пласт литературы о семье очень разнообразен – от поговорок, пословиц и сказок, до крупных многотомных саг. Семейный роман во все времена вызывал неподдельный интерес читателей. В России семейные романы появились сравнительно поздно. Если в античной литературе уже существовали романы с изображением любовной интриги, с несколькими сюжетными линиями, со своеобразной композицией, то в русской литературе таких произведений длительное время не было. Хотя отголоски «семейной темы» слышны в художественных произведениях древнерусской литературы – «Слово о полку Игореве», «Повесть о Петре и Февронии Муромских», «Житие протопопа Аввакума».

Семья находила свое отображение в мировой культуре, в частности и в художественной, на протяжении всего существования человека и самой культуры. Методы её описания, образы, фабулы, которыми семьи характеризовались в литературе, зависели от текущей стадии развития общества, культуры, менталитета.

Понятие "семья" несет в себе, прежде всего, информацию о людях, которых мы видим с начала своей жизни и до ее конца, это те близкие, которые нас воспитывают, учат любить или ненавидеть, интересоваться миром или бояться его, доверять окружающим или же избегать их.

Семью и внутрисемейные взаимоотношения можно назвать одним из важнейших сюжетобразующих моментов творчества практически любого писателя. В русской классической и советской литературе нет такого прозаика, в творчестве которого не была бы отражена тема отцов и детей, внутрисемейных отношений, поисков себя в новой реальности. А.С. Пушкин, Н.В. Гоголь, А.Н. Островский, И.С. Тургенев, Н.А. Некрасов, Л.Н. Толстой, А.П. Чехов, А.М. Горький, М.А. Шолохов и многие другие мастера художественного слова рассматривали проблемы общества и человека сквозь призму социально-бытовой сферы жизни, ведь семья – ближайший бесценный микромир личности, который символизирует собирательный образ Отечества. Острые вопросы жизни, неурядицы, горе

и трагедии связаны, прежде всего, с внутренними проблемами домашнего очага. Семейное начало фактически пронизывает всю частную жизнь людей, и каждая конкретная личность воспринимается как неразрывная частица семьи, рода.

Все чаще в настоящее время семья воспринимается как носительница национальной культуры и основополагающих ценностей: счастья, благосостояния, единства, любви и взаимопонимания.

Каждая уважаемая в роду семья, радеющая всеми силами за благополучие дома, старалась сохранить и развить у домашних эталонный свод правил и норм. Смыслом и стержневой основой жизни человека являлось создание собственного семейного очага, рождение большого количества детей, установление четкого порядка во внутрисемейных отношениях.

В семье ребенок получает опыт общения, основанный на гуманных чувствах — любви, привязанности, заботливости, доброте, сочувствии. Научить детей проявлять чуткость, сердечность, внимание невозможно без пробуждения в них беспокойства о близких людях. Гуманность становится нравственным качеством ребенка, если его побуждают к добрым поступкам. Он привыкает присматриваться к физическому и душевному состоянию близких ему людей и правильно реагировать на их дискомфорт. Для таких «упражнений» служат ситуации из художественной литературы.

Семья в становлении человека играет решающую роль. Личность человека создается в семье, в атмосфере, в которой он растет. Поэтому писатели часто обращаются к теме семьи, исследуя обстановку, в которой растет и развивается герой, и пытаются понять его. Великий русский писатель Л.Н. Толстой отмечал: «В "Войне и мире" любил я мысль народную, а в "Анне Карениной" — мысль семейную».

В романе-эпопее «Война и мир» одной из ведущих, по определению самого Л.Н. Толстого, является «мысль семейная». Писатель утверждал, что «люди как реки»: каждый имеет свой исток, своё русло. С истока — с колыбельной матери, с тепла родного очага, с заботы родных — начинается человеческая жизнь. И в какое русло она войдёт, во многом зависит от семьи, семейного уклада и традиций. В центре произведения два семейства — Ростовых и Болконских. Главные качества членов семьи Ростовых — абсолютная искренность, доверчивость, естественные движения души. Не случайно и мать, и дочь носят одно имя — этим подчёркивается их близость. А об отце, графе Илье Андреевиче, Толстой скажет: «Он — сама распушенная доброта». Чуткая, отзывчивая, восторженная и ранимая Наташа, наделённая счастливым даром «читать тайное» людей и природы; очаровательный в своей наивности и душевной щедрости Петя; открытый, прямодушный Николай — все они унаследовали от родителей способность к сочувствию, сопереживанию,

соучастию. Ростовы — настоящая семья, в которой царят мир, согласие, любовь.

В пьесах А.П. Чехова «Чайка», «Три сестры», «Вишнёвый сад» мы не видим благополучных — даже внешне — семей. До крайности напряжены отношения Константина Треплева с матерью — известной провинциальной актрисой Аркадиной («Чайка»). Герои не могут, да и не стараются понять друг друга, а в порыве гнева способны дойти до прямых оскорблений: “скряга”, “оборвыш”. Мечтают вырваться из омута обывательской жизни провинциального городка сестры Прозоровы («Три сестры»), но суждено ли этой мечте сбыться? “В Москву! В Москву!” — эти слова, как заклинание, звучат в течение всей пьесы, но это лишь слова, а не действия. Действует же в семье только один человек — Наташа, вздорная мещанка, прибравшая к рукам и безвольного мужа, и весь дом — наследственное гнездо Прозоровых. Распадается семья Раневских–Гаевых («Вишнёвый сад»): уезжает в Париж, забрав у дочери последние деньги (ведь именно Ане прислала пятнадцать тысяч “ярославская бабушка”), Раневская; вынуждена пойти “в экономки” приёмная дочь Раневской Варя, так и не дождавшаяся предложения от Лопухина; собирается держать экзамен на учительницу и затем работать Аня. Но, пожалуй, самое драматичное то, что “забыли” в опустевшем доме больного Фирса, несколько десятилетий служившего этой семье верой и правдой, и что гибнет под топором новых хозяев старый вишнёвый сад, который тоже в течение столетий был словно членом семейства, а теперь вот его бросили без помощи, оставили, как и преданного господам Фирса, умирать...

Таким образом, каждая новая эпоха в литературе приносила семейному роману какие-либо изменения. «Мысль семейная» существует и на сегодняшний день, и, несомненно, будет существовать еще долго, наполняясь течением времени, новым и историческим содержанием, приобретая новое идейно-эстетическое звучание. Семейный роман, направленный на осмысление взаимоотношений человека и семьи, складывающийся и видоизменяющийся на протяжении нескольких столетий, представляет собой довольно сложное явление, во все времена вызывающее неподдельный интерес читателей.

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НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ И МЕХАНИЗМЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ТУРИЗМА В ДЖИЗАКСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация: В статье описывается туристический потенциал региона в Джизакской Узбекистана через его природный потенциал и направления его презентации привлекательных брендов, привлекающих туристов, а также его институциональная основа.

Ключевые слова: Туристические зоны, отдых, культурное и историческое наследие, визы, инфраструктура, паломничество, туристические районы и деревни, примеры брендов.

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DIRECTIONS AND MECHANISMS TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF TOURISM IN JIZZAKH REGION

Annotation: Questions for Knowledge Control The article describes the tourism potential of the region in Jizzakh Uzbekistan through its natural potential and directions of its presentation of attractive brands that attract tourists, as well as its institutional basis.

Keywords: Tourist areas, recreation, cultural and historical heritage, visas, infrastructure, pilgrimage, tourist areas and villages, examples of brands.

В нашей стране принимаются комплексные меры по развитию туристической отрасли как одной из стратегических отраслей. Также одним из важнейших факторов устойчивого социально-экономического развития регионов является стремительное развитие внутреннего туризма, ознакомление туристов с культурно-историческим наследием и природными богатствами страны, региональными брендами, привлекающими туристов, визовая либерализация. В качестве основы упрощение порядка регистрации иностранных граждан, предоставления льгот и преференций для развития туристической отрасли позволит эффективно продвигать национальный туристический потенциал на внутреннем и внешнем рынках.

Однако предварительный анализ показывает несовершенство нормативно-правовой базы, регулирующей туристическую отрасль, правил оказания отдельных туристических услуг, а также особенности характера нашей страны в развитом мире, наличие объектов авиатуризма в Это также свидетельствует об отсутствии информации о региональных брендах, привлекающих их своим шармом.

Именно поэтому объекты туризма, представляющие собой многообразие мира, составляющее основу туристских ресурсов, могут привлечь энтузиастов международного туризма только за счет рекламы и продвижения. В свою очередь, следует отметить, что вхождения и развития индустрии туризма не происходит ни в одной стране мира, поскольку спрос на нее на рынке турпродукта напрямую связан с экономикой, определяется общественными потребностями, а не по потребностям. Среди социальных потребностей потребность в паломничестве и отдыхе втрое превышает потребность в жилище в психике человека. В этом и заключается актуальность развития этого сектора в нашей стране. Признавая, что индустрия туризма является прибыльным, а также менее сложным видом деятельности, целесообразно проводить постоянные исследования в нашей стране для развития и совершенствования этого сектора.

Одним из таких способов является оказание туристских услуг населению в густонаселенных и умеренных климатических условиях, а также одним из видов деятельности, при котором само население получает удовольствие от этого туристского продукта. а также вкусные национальные блюда, которые удовлетворяют ежедневные потребности туристов, которые являются местными брендами.

Институциональной основой организации туристических гостевых домов является, прежде всего, Закон Республики Узбекистан «О туризме», принятый 16 апреля 2019 года, а также Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 13 августа, 2019 г. «Постановление Республики Узбекистан ПФ-5781 «О мерах по дальнейшему развитию туристической отрасли в Республике». На основании этих институциональных рамок, начиная с 1 ноября 2019 года, на территориях этих граждан будет формироваться перечень сходов граждан с наиболее высоким туристическим потенциалом (поселков, поселков, аулов и махаллей городов, поселков, сел и аулов). ' собраниях. Когда создано не менее 20 семейных гостевых домов и предоставлено не менее пяти видов услуг (за исключением услуг по размещению и / или питанию) для туристов, они имеют право на «Туристическое соседство», «Туристическая деревня» или «Туризм». С 2020 года сходы граждан со статусом «Туристическая деревня», «Туристическая деревня» или «Туристическая деревня» будут включены в государственные программы «Обод кишлок» и «Обод махалля». [2]. Согласно статье 5 Закона Республики Узбекистан «О туризме», его

формами являются международный и внутренний туризм. В зависимости от специфики, тематики, продолжительности, способов передвижения и других характеристик вид туризма может быть культурно-историческим, паломническим, экологическим, познавательным, этнографическим, гастрономическим, деловым, социальным, спортивным, лечебным, молодежным туризмом, агротуризмом и разделить на другие виды туризма [1].

Узбекистан, как и Джизакская область, обладает большим потенциалом для развития туризма, а также огромным рекреационным потенциалом, который включает в себя в общей сложности 7,4 тыс. объектов культурного наследия, 209 из которых – четыре города-музея – расположены на территории «Ичан-кала в Хиве», «Исторический центр Бухары», «Исторический центр Шахрисабза», «Город Самарканд», включен в Список всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО. [3].

Джизакская область расположена в центральном регионе Узбекистана, что позволяет ей вести масштабную деятельность. Его протяженность с востока на запад, от Янгиабдского района до Форишского района, и с юга на север, от Бахмальского района до Мирзачульского района составляет 180 км. сформирован. Площадь составляет 21,1 тыс. кв. км. Из них 4,8 тыс. кв. км. (22,7%) составляют земли сельскохозяйственного назначения. Площадь лесных и нелесных культур составляет 1,8 тыс. (8,5%) кв. км. Чимкартаг и Молгузар, протянувшиеся на большую часть территории с востока на запад и частично на северо-запад, Нуратинский хребет, протянувшийся с запада на восток, юго-восток и юг, и Чордора в Казахстане на север, Айдарколь простираются с северо-запада области на территорию Навоийской области. В этой древней земле мудрость и потенциал наших предков - символ солнечного года древних тюрков - "Солнечный календарь" ("Календарь саков"), Куктош, где солнце светит с 19 февраля по 21 марта, как и Кантартош, сам Хамалташ - загадочный мир. Такие святыни, как Саад ибн Ваккас, Усманд ота, Новка ота, Ходжамушкет ота, Парпи ота, Сайфин ота, Саврук ота, Кульфизар ота также служат развитию паломнического туризма в регионе. Примечательно, что природные источники здесь дают в среднем 16-20 миллионов тонн воды в год. кубометров воды. Самое главное, Бахмальский, Зааминский, Галлааральский районы и т.д. Количество осадков относительно велико в горных районах Ш.Рашидовского и Форишского районов. Также из-за умеренной температуры разложение воды относительно низкое в Бахмальском, Галлааральском и Форишском бассейнах, а также в Зоминском, Эттикечувском и Корпасайском. Имеются также значительные возможности для развития туристско-рекреационных кластеров в регионе, т.е. одной из особенностей природы региона в горах и предгорьях является содержание железа, серы, водорода, радия, кремниевой кислоты,

углекислого газа, есть ряд целебных источников воды, которые содержат щелочные термоминералы.

Рельеф области простирается от низменностей на север и северо-запад, от пустынь и степей до холмов и гор. Область также имеет широкие возможности для развития рыбной отрасли, в частности, в озерах Айдарколь-Тузкон Арнасай водятся такие виды рыб, как сазан, корюшка, сузак и угорь. Удивительно, но Айдарколь-Тузкан Арнасайские озера не только развивают рыбное хозяйство в регионе, но и способствуют развитию рекреации [5].

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СУЩНОСТЬ И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ПОНЯТИЯ «ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ РАЗВИТИЯ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА»

Аннотация: В статье проведен анализ эволюции взглядов на понятия «предпринимательство» и «малое предпринимательство», рассмотрены экономические функции и их трансформации при осуществлении цифровизации экономической деятельности. Показана сущность предпринимательской деятельности субъектов малого бизнеса в условиях трансформируемой экономики. Отдельное внимание в статье уделено вопросам развития искусственного интеллекта и тех необходимых мерах, которые человечество должно предпринять в ближайшее время для эффективного и полезного повсеместного внедрения указанной технологии.

Ключевые слова: малое и среднее предпринимательство, цифровизация, искусственный интеллект.

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ESSENCE AND CONTENT OF NOTION “DEVELOPMENT EFFICIENCY OF SMALL BUSINESS”

Summary: The article analyses the evolution of views regarding “entrepreneurship” and “small entrepreneurship”, presents economic functions and their transformation during digitalization of economic performance. There is a display of the essence of entrepreneurial activity by the small businesses in a context of transforming economics. Special attention in the article was paid to the questions of the artificial intelligence development and all the necessary measures that the humanity needs to undertake in the nearest future in order to implement the technology as widely as possible and in the most effective way.

Keywords: small and medium business, digitalization, artificial intelligence.

Многие эксперты по-разному характеризуют такое понятие как предпринимательство. В основном в определении его используются такие обязательные атрибуты как – создание новых продуктов, выход на новые рынки сбыта, внедрение новых технологий и инноваций в производство, выгодные инвестиционные вложения и др.

Одним из важнейших факторов для решения социальных и экономических проблем становится развитие индивидуальных предпринимателей. Ее адекватная мобилизация помогает не только улучшить конкурентоспособность отечественной экономики, а также решить серьезные задачи построения гражданского общества, воспитать новое поколение предпринимателей, ориентированных на рыночное мышление.

Направленная на достижение определенных доходов посредством внедрения новых идей в развитие общественного производства целенаправленная и рисковая деятельность инициативных лиц – такое определение в результате обобщения и анализа специальной литературы дают эксперты понятию индивидуально предпринимательства.

Действия государственных органов в процессе осуществления ими регулятивных функций должны быть направлены на обеспечение устойчивого социально-экономического роста, что в свою очередь будет напрямую отражаться на повышении уровня жизни граждан. На развитие рыночных отношений в экономике страны и связанный с ним ее рост влияет уровень эффективности использования трудовых ресурсов.

В зависимости от этих условий характеристики роста экономики должны соответственно определяться ценными и естественными показателями. Негативное влияние на эффективное государственное регулирование должно быть устранено, а тенденции к экономическому росту должны основываться на эффективности экономического развития».

Франция обладает большим потенциалом в социально-экономической сфере. Государство берет на себя управление создаваемыми возможностями при необходимости, а также обеспечивает устойчивость макроэкономической среды, что способствует ускорению устойчивого развития и экономического роста.

Государственное экономическое регулирование охватывает стратегии и меры, влияющие на деятельность многих хозяйствующих субъектов для достижения поставленных целей с учетом их интересов. Наблюдения показывают, что макроэкономика является методом государственного управления экономикой в условиях рыночной экономики.

На современном этапе существует многочисленное разнообразие методов и приемов, которые может использовать государство для осуществления процесса регулирования. Основными отличиями данных методов являются различия в организационной структуре, характере

управления, а также они различаются управленческими функциями и уникальным содержанием.

При этом используются экономические, правовые, административно-организационные методы, социально-психологические и культурно-нравственные методы. Такие важные экономические категории играют ключевую роль в обеспечении правильного и целенаправленного ведения государственного экономического процесса, как налог, прибыль, заработная плата, процент, цена, кредит и т. д.

За границей помощь малому предпринимательству со стороны страны представляется одной из чрезвычайно необходимых функций, так как малые предприятия формируют значительную численность налоговых поступлений в бюджет, создают достаточно большое количество рабочих мест для большого количества граждан. Однако главной задачей в развитых странах является не поддержка малого бизнеса любыми способами или передача ему финансовых, материальных и иных ресурсов, а создание правовых, экономических и организационных условий для его деятельности в высококонкурентной среде.

На современном этапе во французской экономике высокоскоростным доступом к сети Интернет обладают 99% действующих предприятий. Но пока остается не на очень высоком уровне процессы по обмену информацией между предприятиями, которые необходимы для управления логистическими цепочками поставок различных видов продукции (например, электронными счетами-фактурами)²⁶. Как показало исследование, проведенное в 2020 году, применяют информационные технологии менее 17% действующих предприятий во Франции, хотя имеется большой потенциал для внедрения таких технологий как радиочастотная идентификация (RFID), анализ bigdata, различные облачные вычисления. Электронный обмен информацией (EDI) и интернет, в принципе, используют в процессе осуществления закупок онлайн более 50% действующих предприятий во Франции, что является значительно большим показателем, чем в среднем в Европе.

Процесс взаимодействия государства с физическими и юридическими лицами продолжает цифровую трансформацию. Так, к примеру, в режиме онлайн проводят выплаты обязательных социальных страховых взносов 100% предприятий французской экономики. Помимо этого, 61% французских граждан используют различные электронные системы для осуществления налоговых платежей, а 49% населения через Интернет подают свои налоговые декларации. Только Швеция опережает Францию по уровню цифровизации при взаимодействии граждан с государственными органами, в Великобритании и Германии данный показатель находится на более низком уровне. По показателю доступности

²⁶ BpiFrance – La Creation D'entreprise en France. URL: https://bpifrance-creation.fr/system/files/OCE_NAT_2020Tpdf (дата обращения: 28.04.2022)

государственных данных Франция занимает в мире четвертое место согласно Индексу открытых данных за 2020 год.

Различными электронными банковскими услугами на регулярной основе пользуются более половины граждан Франции. Не менее одного раза в год совершают онлайн покупки более 2/3 французов.

В 2020 году объем рынка электронной коммерции составил 72 миллиарда евро, что более чем в четыре раза больше, чем было 10 лет до этого. Следует отметить, что сегмент электронной коммерции через мобильные устройства вырос в 11 раз за последнее 5 лет и составил 11,2 миллиарда евро. Следует обратить внимание, во Франции в период с 2015 по 2020 годы электронная коммерция развивалась схожими темпами, что выражается в 2-х кратном росте количества покупок, совершаемых онлайн²⁷.

За счет внедрения технологии искусственного интеллекта и повсеместной цифровизации правительством Франции создаются предпосылки к цифровой трансформации.

Так, к примеру, более одного миллиарда евро Президент Франции Эммануэль Макрон в марте 2018 года пообещал выделить на разработки и исследования в области искусственного интеллекта.

Ниже приведены меры, которые могут быть использованы для достижения цифровой трансформации:

1. Разработка «наступательной» политики в области данных. Обмен информацией между предприятиями должен быть поощрен со стороны государства. Все сведения, которые могут быть интересны обществу, должны иметь упрощенный доступ. Особое внимание необходимо уделить обеспечению отсутствия потерь при переносе данных из одной экосистемы в другую, тем самым обеспечить «портативность» данных, которая является одним из прав граждан.

2. Безопасность, здравоохранение, охрана окружающей среды и транспорт — это те сектора, на которые должен быть нацелен основной фокус. Предлагается на данном направлении создать специальные правовые режимы, в которых можно будет апробировать новые технологии, так сказать «регулятивные песочницы», а также для того, чтобы обмениваться профильной информацией, координировать свои действия и разработать специальные электронные платформы.

3. Французским исследованиям необходимо усилить потенциал. Предлагается во всей Франции на базе исследовательских центров и ряда высших учебных заведений создать специальные междисциплинарные научные институты. Также предусмотрено обеспечение необходимыми ресурсами, в частности разработанными специально для исследования

²⁷ OECD iLibrary – Financing SMEs and Entrepreneurs 2020 : An OECD Scoreboard — France. URL: <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/06c748ec-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/06c748ec-en> (дата обращения: 28.04.2022)

искусственного интеллекта суперкомпьютера. Помимо этого, необходимо осуществлять действия с целью привлечь иностранных экспертов, а также возвращение специалистов, которые осуществили ревокацию в другие страны.

4. Необходимо регулировать то воздействие, которое оказывается на трудовые отношения искусственным интеллектом. Вопросы трансформации труда требуют отдельного анализа и определения тенденций в его развитии, и как следствие предлагают создание специальной общественной лаборатории. Механизмы финансирования отмечены как особо важные для процесса актуализации программ профессиональной подготовки.

5. Взаимодействие окружающей среды и искусственного интеллекта. Для достижения целей по «экологической трансформации» использование технологий искусственного интеллекта были рекомендованы руководству Франции, что было обусловлено требованием перехода к более экологичной модели экономики. Процесс поиска решений, призванных обеспечить меньшую энергоёмкость искусственному интеллекту, является основным в данном контексте. Помимо этого, например, процессы, связанные с сохранением живой природы, также могут использовать ресурсы искусственного интеллекта. Так, например, специалисты Института окружающей среды им. Вудса (США) и компании PwC на Всемирном экономическом форуме в Давосе в январе 2018 г. представили профильный доклад «Использование ИИ для Земли», что представляет собой значимый прецедент - включение в национальную стратегию в области ИИ Францией данной темы.

6. «Черные ящики» искусственного интеллекта и их раскрытие. Необходимость соответствия нормам нравственности и морали технологий искусственного интеллекта являются сутью данного аспекта. К таким мерам следует отнести:

- человечество должно нести ответственность за те действия, которые выполняет искусственный интеллект;
- все алгоритмы, которые использует искусственный интеллект, должны быть открыты человечеству, тогда мы сможем его честно развивать;
- необходимо создать различные консультативные структуры, в которых возможно обсуждение тех проблем, которые будут возникать в процессе развития искусственного интеллекта.

7. Вопросы разнообразия и равноправия и искусственный интеллект. До уровня 40% к 2025 году авторами доклада рекомендуется увеличить долю женщин среди обучающихся на направлении цифровых технологий и инженерии.

В 2020 году Франция, как и все мировые страны, столкнулись с разрушительными последствиями пандемии COVID-19 для экономики и

общества. Минувя крупный спектр, введённых правительством мер, отрасли, активно функционирующие в малых и средних предприятиях, сильно пострадали, за год темпы роста безработицы выросли в 10 раз, а подавляющая часть увольнений приходилась на малые предприятия с числом работников до 19 человек. Однако вспышка коронавируса и введение локдауна и ограничений принесли не только отрицательные последствия, а фармакологии и медицины. По теории экономических кризисов, текущая рецессия поможет уберечь экономику от малоимущих предприятий, а также создать вектор развития малых и средних предприятий в области цифровой экономики, электронной коммерции и архитектуры мобильных решений. Компании, которые смогли преодолеть технологическую трансформацию, будут новыми лидерами в своих отраслях во Франции, и в перспективе в мировой экономике.

Использованные источники:

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МЕҲМОНХОНА МАЖМУАЛАРИ ЖОРИЙ ФАОЛИЯТ НАТИЖАВИЙЛИГИ БЎЙИЧА АУДИТОРЛИК ТАҲЛИЛИ

Аннотация: ушбу мақолада меҳмонхоналарнинг мулкдан фойдаланиши ва фаолият натижавийлиги аудиторлик таҳлилининг моҳияти очиқ берилган ҳамда уларни ифодаловчи кўрсаткичлар асосланган.

Калит сўзлар: меҳмонхоналар, аудит, бухгалтерия ҳисоби, таҳлил, меҳмонхона мулки, фаолият натижалари.

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AUDIT ANALYSIS ON THE EFFICIENCY OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF HOTEL PACKAGES

Annotation: it is given essentials of auditing activity results and using properties of hotels in this article. Furthermore, there are indexes of expressing them.

Key words: hotel, auditing, counting, analyze, hotel's property, results of activity.

Меҳмонхоналар ташқи муҳитнинг узлуксиз ўзгариши шароитида ўз фаолиятини олиб боради, буларга: қонуний тартибни белгиловчи меъёрий-ҳуқуқий база, иқтисодий муносабатдаги барча субъектлар ўртасида алоқа, солиқ назорати, хизматларга талаб ва таклиф, хизматлар, хом ашё, материаллар баҳоларининг ўзгаришлари киради. Меҳмонхоналардаги ички муҳит, яъни улардаги қабул қилинаётган қарорлар корхона фаолиятининг ўзгаришига олиб келади, бунга: технологияларнинг ишлатилиши, мижозларнинг таркиби, сони ва бошқалар мисол бўлади.

Юқоридаги ташқи ва ички ўзгаришлар меҳмонхона фаолиятининг натижавийлигига таъсир кўрсатади.

Меҳмонхона фаолияти натижавийлигини ифодаловчи кўрсаткичларни иккита катта гуруҳга бўлишимиз мумкин:

1. Меҳмонхона мулкidan фойдаланиш натижавийлиги кўрсаткичлари;

2. Жорий фаолият натижавийлиги кўрсаткичлари.

Меҳмонхона мулкидан фойдаланиш ва жорий фаолият натижавийлиги кўрсаткичларини аниқлашнинг муҳимлиги ушбу долзарб муаммони ҳал этилишида ички ва ташқи аудит имкониятларидан ҳам кенг фойдаланишни объектив зарурат қилиб қўймоқда. Ҳам ички, ҳам ташқи аудиторлар ҳолис экспертлар сифатида ушбу долзарб муаммоларни ҳал этишда фаол рол ўйнашлари лозим. Аммо амалиётда ички ва ташқи аудиторлар бу ролни тўлиғича адо этаптилар, деб бўлмайди. Изланишлар шуни кўрсатмоқдаки, ўтказилаётган аудиторлик текширувларида аудиторлар меҳмонхоналар мулкӣ ҳолатига фақат баланс моддалари асосида баҳо бериш билан чегараланмоқдалар. Бинобарин, бундай аудиторлик баҳоси алоҳида олинган мулк турлари суммаларининг балансда реал акс эттирилганлигини аниқлаш билан чекланмоқда. Айрим аудиторлик ҳисоботларини ўрганиш уларда меҳмонхоналар алоҳида олинган мулк турларининг баланс валютаси умумий суммасидаги ҳиссаси, бу кўрсаткичлардаги ҳам ўзгаришлар тенденциясини аниқлаш каби муолажаларни ҳам ичига олаётганлигини кўрсатмоқда, ҳолос. Аудиторлар томонидан амалга оширилаётган ушбу ишларни, табиий равишда, етарли деб бўлмайди. Ҳолис экспертлар сифатида аудиторлар ҳозирги пайтда меҳмонхона бизнеси субъектлари мулкӣ ҳолати ҳамда мавжуд мулкдан самарали фойдаланиш даражасини ифодаловчи барча кўрсаткичларни аниқлашлари, улардаги ўзгаришларга аудиторлик баҳосини беришлари, шунингдек ушбу кўрсаткичларни янада яхшилашга қаратилган аудиторлик тавсияларини ишлаб чиқишлари ҳамда амалиётга жорий этишлари лозим. Айнан шундай ёндашишгина аудиторлик хизматлари ролини ошишига, ички ва ташқи аудиторларни фойдали экспертлар сифатидаги мавқеини мустаҳкамлашга имкон беради.

Меҳмонхона мулкидан фойдаланиш ва жорий фаолият натижавийлиги кўрсаткичларига аудиторлик баҳосини бериш ушбу кўрсаткичларнинг илмӣ асосланган тизими ҳамда уларни аниқлаш методологиясининг мавжудлигига боғлиқ. Шунингдек, ушбу кўрсаткичларни аниқлаш ва уларга аудиторлик баҳосини бериш учун меҳмонхоналардаги ҳисоб ва ҳисобот тизими унга зарур бўлган атрофлича ахборотларни бера олиши лозим.

Хўш, ушбу долзарб назарий ва методологик масалалар ҳозирги кунда қай даражада ўз ечимини топган? Меҳмонхоналардаги ҳисоб ва ҳисобот тизими улар мулкӣ ҳолати ва мулкдан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини ҳамда жорий фаолият натижавийлигини ифодаловчи кўрсаткичларга аудиторлик баҳосини бериш учун зарур бўлган атрофлича ахборотларни бера оладими?

Таъкидлаш жоизки, меҳмонхоналар фаолиятининг иқтисодӣ асослари, шу жумладан улар фаолияти самарадорлиги кўрсаткичларини тизимлаш ва аниқлаш тартиблари хорижда ва республикамизда чоп

этилган айрим ишларда ҳам аксини топган. Чунончи, А.Н. Холикулов томонидан меҳмонхоналарда сервис сифати ва самарадорлигини ифодаловчи турли кўрсаткичлар тизими ҳамда уларни аниқлаш тартиблари тавсия этилган. Проф. МД.Пардаев раҳбарлигида чоп этилган “Меҳмонхона хўжаликларида самарадорликни ошириш муаммолари”²⁸ номли монографияда меҳмонхоналар мулкӣ ҳолати ва улардан фойдаланиш самарадорлиги кўрсаткичлари иккита гуруҳга ажратилган:

(1) меҳмонхона хўжалигининг моддий-техника базаси ва ташкилий-техник ҳолатини ифодаловчи кўрсаткичлар;

(2) меҳмонхона хўжалиги иқтисодий салоҳияти билан боғлиқ кўрсаткичлар.

Мас равишда, ушбу олимлар 1-гуруҳ кўрсаткичларни ташкилий ҳолатни (бошқариш бўғинлари, таркиби, ихтисослигини) ифодаловчи кўрсаткичлар, моддий-техника таъминоти даражасини ифодаловчи кўрсаткичлар ва хизмат кўрсатиш жараёнининг технологик ҳолатини ифодаловчи кўрсаткичлар каби куйи гуруҳларга ажратганлар.

2-гуруҳга кирувчи кўрсаткичлар тизимида улар меҳмонхона хўжаликлари мулкӣ ҳолати ва улардан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини ифодаловчи

кўрсаткичларни куйидаги алоҳида куйи гуруҳлар сифатида эътироф этганлар:

(а)асосий воситалар билан боғлиқ кўрсаткичлар;

(б)айланма маблағлар билан боғлиқ кўрсаткичлар;

(в)номоддий активлар билан боғлиқ кўрсаткичлар.

Бирок, тавсия этилган ҳар бир гуруҳ ва куйи гуруҳ таркибига айнан қандай кўрсаткичларни киритиш лозимлиги бу ишда тўлиғича ўз ифодасини топмаган.

Юқоридагилар меҳмонхоналар мулкӣ ҳолати ва улардан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини ифодаловчи кўрсаткичлар тизими ҳамда уларни аниқлашнинг назарий ҳамда методологик асосларини тўлиғича ишлаб чиқилмаганлигидан дарак беради. Шунингдек, таъкидлаш жоизки, меҳмонхоналардаги ҳисоб ва ҳисоботнинг ҳозирда амалда бўлган тизими ушбу кўрсаткичларни аниқлаш ва уларга аудиторлик баҳосини бериш учун зарур бўлган атрофлича ахборотларни тўлиғича бера олади, деб бўлмайди.

Бизнинг фикримизча, меҳмонхоналар мулкӣ ҳолатига доир ҳамда мулкдан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини ифодаловчи барча кўрсаткичларни иккита гуруҳга, яъни миқдор ва сифат кўрсаткичларга ажратиш мақсадга мувофиқдир. Бизнингча, бунда:

* меҳмонхоналар мулкӣ ҳолати ҳамда бу мулкдан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини ифодаловчи миқдор кўрсаткичлар деганда,

²⁸ Пардаев М. Қ., Холикулов А. Н., Рахимов Х. А. Меҳмонхона хўжаликларида самарадорликни ошириш муаммолари. Т.: “иқтисодиёт”, 2013 йил. 64-67 бетлар.

меҳмонхоналар мулки алоҳида турларининг пул бирлиги ва натурал бирликлардаги ҳолати ҳамда меҳмонхоналар томонидан олинган жами даромад, килинган ҳаражат ва эришилган якуний молиявий натижаларни ифодаловчи кўрсаткичлар;

* меҳмонхоналар мулкӣ ҳолати ҳамда бу мулкдан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини ифодаловчи сифат кўрсаткичлар деганда, меҳмонхоналар мулки алоҳида турларидан фойдаланиш даражаларининг пул бирлиги ва натурал бирликлардаги ҳолати ҳамда уларнинг бир бирлигига тўғри келувчи ўртача даромад, ҳаражат ва якуний молиявий натижаларни ифодаловчи кўрсаткичлар тушунилиши лозим.

Меҳмонхоналар мулкӣ ҳолати ҳамда мулкдан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини ифодаловчи миқдор ва сифат кўрсаткичлари таркиби бу турдаги субъектларнинг барчаси учун яхлит тартибда белгиланиши лозим, деб ҳисоблаймиз. Чунки, айнан шундай яхлит тартибнинг мавжудлиги меҳмонхоналарнинг миқдор ва сифат кўрсаткичларини солиштирма ўрганиш, улар рейтингини ҳолис баҳолаш, илғор ва қолоқ корхоналарни аниқлаш, юқори сервисга эга бўлган меҳмонхоналар тажрибаларини тарғиб қилиш имконини беради. Ушбу мақсадга эришиш учун ҳамда юқоридаги таърифларга асосланган ҳолда, бизнингча, меҳмонхоналар мулкӣ ҳолати ҳамда мулкдан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини ифодаловчи кўрсаткичларнинг ҳар иккала гуруҳлари яхлит таркибига қуйидаги хусусий кўрсаткичларни киритишни мақсадга мувофиқ, деб биламиз:

1. Миқдор кўрсаткичлари:

- Меҳмонхоналардаги жами хоналар, шу жумладан алоҳида мақомдаги хоналар сони.

2. Сифат кўрсаткичлари:

- Меҳмонхоналардаги жами хоналар, шу жумладан алоҳида мақомдаги хоналарнинг ўртача бандлик даражаси;

- Меҳмонхонадаги жами ўринлардан фойдаланиш коэффиценти.

Меҳмонхоналар мулкӣ ҳолати ҳамда мулкдан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини ва жорий фаолият натижаларини ифодаловчи кўрсаткичларни аниқлаш ва баҳолашни юқорида келтирилган яхлит тартибларда амалга оширилиши, бу тартибларга ўтказиладиган ички ва ташқи аудитда тўлиғича асосланиши, бизнингча, ҳозирда мавжуд бўлган бир катор назарий ва амалӣ муаммоларни ҳал қилишга имкон беради. Буларнинг асосийлари сирасига, чунончи, қуйидагиларни киритиш мумкин:

(1) меҳмонхоналар мулкӣ ҳолати ҳамда мулкдан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини ва жорий фаолият натижаларини ифодаловчи кўрсаткичларни тўғри тизимлаш, уларни аниқлаш ва баҳолашнинг яхлит илмӣ асосини белгилаш ҳамда амалиётда бир хилда қўллашга эришиш;

(2) ўтказиладиган аудиторлик текширувларида меҳмонхоналар раҳбарларини эришилган ва эришилмасдан қолинган натижалар,

йўкотилган имкониятлар, эътибор берилиши лозим бўлган ҳолатлар тўғрисидаги ахборотлар билан таъминлаш, шу асосда аудиторларнинг ҳолис экспертлар сифатида миждозлар олдидаги мовкеи, масъулияти ва жавобгарликларини оширишга эришиш;

(3) аудиторларнинг ўзлари учун муҳим бўлган аудиторлик муолажаларини тўғри белгилаш имкониятига эришиш.

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МЕҲМОНХОНА ХЎЖАЛИКЛАРИ САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШДА ЗАМОНАВИЙ ТАҲЛИЛ ВА АУДИТ УСУЛЛАРИДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ ЗАРУРАТЛАРИ

Аннотация: ушбу мақолада меҳмонхона хўжаликлари самарадорлигини оширишда замонавий таҳлил ва аудит усулларида фойдаланиш заруратлари очиб берилган ҳамда уларни ифодаловчи кўрсаткичлар асосланган.

Калит сўзлар: меҳмонхоналар, аудит, бухгалтерия ҳисоби, таҳлил, меҳмонхона мулки, фаолият натижалари.

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THE NEED TO USE MODERN ANALYSIS AND AUDIT METHODS TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF HOTEL FARMS

Annotation: this article reveals the need to use modern methods of analysis and audit to improve the efficiency of hotel facilities, there are indexes of expressing them.

Key words: hotel, auditing, counting, analyze, hotel's property, results of activity.

Ҳозирги пайтда меҳмонхона молиявий-иқтисодий тараққиётини баҳолаш учун турли кўрсаткичлар таҳлилидан ва олинган маълумотлар бўйича қабул қилинган қарорлардан фойдаланилади.

Ушбу кўрсаткичлар фаолиятнинг кўриниши ва соҳаси, корхонанинг тури, молиявий ҳисоботнинг амалдаги юритилиши билангина эмас, шунингдек таҳлилчилар ва менежерларнинг ўз ишига профессионал ёндашгани билан ҳам аниқланади. Буларнинг барчасини бевосита меҳмонхона хўжаликлари фаолияти таҳлиliga ҳам олиб бориб тенглаштиришимиз мумкин. Меҳмонхона хўжаликлари молиявий-иқтисодий фаолияти мутлоқ кўрсаткичларига қўйидагилар киради:

- Соф фойда.
- Зарарлар ҳажмига коррективировка қилинган хусусий капитал.
- Соф активлар.

- Хусусий айланма маблағлар.

Ҳар қандай корхонанинг, шу билан бир қаторда меҳмонхона хўжалигининг молиявий ҳолатини баҳолашда тармоқлар хусусиятларидан келиб чиққан ҳолдаги кўрсаткичлар тизимидан фойдаланилади.

Шуни таъкидлаш керакки, коэффицент кўринишидаги таҳлил натижаси меҳмонхона фаолиятининг кучли ва кучсиз томонлари ҳақида хулоса чиқаришга ёрдам беради ва чуқур таҳлил қилишнинг бошланғич босқичи ҳисобланади. Кейинчалик эса ушбу кўрсаткичларнинг динамик ўзгариши жорий давр билан ўтган даврларни (ушбу меҳмонхона маълумотлари асосида) ёки бошқа бир меҳмонхоналар маълумотлари билан солиштириш ёрдамида аниқланади. Мисол учун, меҳмонхона молиявий ҳолатининг динамикасини аниқлашда охириги 3 йилдаги кўрсаткичлар маълумотлари асосида таҳлил олиб борилади ва меҳмонхона бизнесининг ўртача тармоқ кўрсаткичлари билан солиштирилади.

Иқтисодий ўсиш коэффицентлари 3 та омил асосида ташкил топади:

- Хусусий капитал рентабеллиги
- Реинвестиция коэффицентлари
- Ҳисобот даври якуни бўйича хусусий капитал ўсиши.

Меҳмонхоналар ишининг солиштира таҳлили қўйидаги 3 та йўналиш бўйича олиб борилади:

- Турли меҳмонхоналарнинг географик жойлашуви, тури ва категорияларидан келиб чиққан ҳолда, уларнинг фаолиятлари бўйича солиштира таҳлилий маълумотларни олиш.

- Бюджетлаштириш олдида қўйилган вазифаларни бажарилганлик даражасини билиш мақсадида меҳмонхоналар фаолияти якунининг аниқ маълумотлари билан режалаштирилган маълумотларни солиштириш ёрдамида солиштира (сравнительной) маълумотларни олиш.

- Самарадорлик кўрсаткичларининг динамик таснифининг солиштира таҳлили

Меҳмонхоналар фаолиятини иқтисодий ва молиявий баҳолашда ҳамда унинг молиявий ва иқтисодий ҳолатини акс эттирувчи умум белгиланган кўрсаткичларни ҳисоблашда асосий кўрсаткичлар ишлатилади:

- Хоналарни сотишдан даромад (Room Revenue) ревеню
- Фойдаланишда бўлган (доступного) хонадан даромад (RevPAR)
- Ўртача сотув таърифи (ADR)
- Ўртача бир меҳмонга тўғри келувчи даромад (RevPAC) ва бошқалар.

Меҳмонхоналарнинг фойда ва даромадлари шаклланишининг кўрсаткичлари бўлиб рентабеллик ҳисобланади. Рентабеллик кўрсаткичлари молиявий натижа ва меҳмонхона фаолияти самарадорлигини характерловчи нисбий кўрсаткич ҳисобланади.

Рентабелликни ҳисоблаганда фойда кўрсаткичи сифатида хизматлар реализациясидан олинган фойда ёки балансдаги фойда, солиққа солинадиган фойда, солиқ тўлангандан кейин корхона ихтиёрида қолган соф фойда олиниши мумкин. Шунини белгилаш зарурки меҳмонхона воситалари ёки улар манбаларининг фойдалилиги корхона нарх шакллантириш сиёсати билан ва сотилган хизматларни ишлаб чиқаришга харажатлар даражаси билан ҳам, воситалар ва улар манбаларининг айланувчанлиги билан ўлчанадиган иш фаоллиги билан ҳам белгиланади.

Меҳмонхона хизматларининг таннархига моддий харажатлар, иш ҳақи, энергия, устама харажатлар, амортизация ва бошқа харажатлар таъсир этади. Хизматлар таннархи таҳлилини энг кўп қийматли ва тез ўсувчи харажатлар бўйича амалга ошириш керак. Бунда харажатлар доимий ва ўзгарувчан харажатларга бўлинади. Бу эса ўз навбатида барча харажатларни қоплайдиган минимал хизматлар сотиш ҳажмини ҳисоблаш имконини беради. Яъни бу “зарарсизлик нуқтаси”ни топишни тақозо этади. Моддий харажатларни камайтиришга эътибор бериш керак, чунки уларнинг 1 % га камайтиши ҳам муҳим харажатларни тежаш имконини беради. Хизматлар таннархини тушириш учун харажатларни бошқаришнинг турли услублардан фойдаланиш мумкин:

- Таннархнинг энг муҳим қисмлари ажратиб олинади.
- Зарарсизлик нуқтаси ҳисобланади.
- Алоҳида турдаги хизматларнинг қўшган ҳиссасига қараб фойдалилиги таҳлил этилади, хизматлар номенклатурасини ўзгартириш зарурати ва имконияти ўрганилади.

Соф активлар рентабеллиги қўйидагича аниқланади:

Хизматларни сотиш ҳажми/соф активлар (узоқ муддатли капитал).

Ушбу кўрсаткич соф активларнинг сони билан заифлашиши мумкин бўладиган сотилган хизматлар ҳажмини ифодалайди. У бир томондан, соф активлардан нақадар самарали фойдаланилаётганини, иккинчи томондан эса, узоқ муддатли (асосий) капиталдан қанчалик самарали фойдаланилаётганлигини кўрсатади. Шу билан бирга соф активлар рентабеллиги бизнесда фойдаланиладиган ишлаб чиқариладиган фондларнинг (хусусий капитал ва банк кредитлари) қайтишини кўрсатади.

43 бет

Шу тариқа, соф активлар рентабеллиги бирламчи кўрсаткич ҳисобланади, қайсики:

- Бизнес самарадорлиги назоратини олиб боришга рухсат беради.
- Баланс билан фойда ва зарарлар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботни боғлайди.
- Бизнесни нафақат олинадиган фойда билан, балким бошқа кўрсаткичлар билан баҳолашга ёрдам беради.

Кўпинча активлар рентабеллигини аниқлашда қуйидаги формуладан фойдаланилади:

$$Ar = \text{Операцион фойда} / \text{соф активлар ёки} \\ Ar = (\text{операцион фойда} / \text{реализациядан тушум}) \times (\text{реализациядан} \\ \text{тушум} / \text{соф активлар})$$

Мисол учун, меҳмонхона қуйидаги кўрсаткичларга эга ва шу билан бирга уларнинг активлари қуйидагича миқдорлардан иборат:

№	Активлар ва пасивлар кўрсаткичлари	миқдор
Активлар		
1.	Жорий активлар (пул маблағлари+дебиторлик қарзлари+заҳиралар)	7609
2	Асосий активлар (номоддий активлар+асосий воситалар+айланмас активлар)	78869
Пассивлар		
1.	Жорий мажбуриятлар (қисқа муддатли активлар+кредиторлик қарзлар)	9283
2.	Узоқ муддатли мажбуриятлар	200
3.	Хусусия капитал (устав капитали+қўшилган капитал+қайта инвестицияланган фойда)	76995

Ушбу мисол учун: $Ar = 0.235 \times 0.082 = 1.9 \%$.

Шуни айтиш лозимки, ушбу мутлоқ кўрсаткичлар корхона молиявий самарадорлиги таҳлили учун маржинал ёки нисбий кўрсаткичларга кўра камроқ даражада ахборот беради. Шунга қарамай, молиявий ҳолатни ва бизнес қийматини баҳолаш нуктаи назаридан, мутлоқ кўрсаткичлар акционерлар учун ҳам, ташқи фойдаланувчилари учун ҳам устун ҳисобланади.

Шуни яна таъкидлаш керакки, компаниялар ишининг натижавийлигини баҳолашда фақатгина молиявий кўрсаткичлардан фойдаланиш кўпгина муаммоларга ташхис қўя олмайди, мисол учун, ишлаб чиқарилган маҳсулот сифатини тушиши, миқдорларга хизмат кўрсатиш даражаси, ходимлар бошқаруви самарадорлиги кабиларга. Шундан келиб чиқиб, корхонанинг асосий вазифаси, акционерлик капиталининг қийматини ошириш бўлганлиги сабабли, қуйидагиларни ҳисобга олиш лозим:

1. Корхона фаолиятининг молиявий кўрсаткичлари кенг қамровли бўлиши ва мос равишда ўз ичига даромадларнинг ўсишини, пул оқимларини ва инвестициялар бўйича фойдани олиши керак.

2. Компаниянинг “ҳаётий цикли” давомида ҳар бир ўсиш поғонасида турли молиявий кўрсаткичлар ҳар хил муҳимлилик даражасига эгадирлар. Шундай қилиб, на соф фойда, на пул оқимлари, на инвестицияларга даромад (ни доход на инвестиции) бошқа бир муҳим кўрсаткичларни “тўсиб” қўймасликлари лозим.

3. Молиявий кўрсаткичлар мажмуаси ёрдамида меҳмонхона ишининг самарадорлигини ўлчашни кенгайтириш учун бюджет бўйича кутилаётган кўрсаткичлардан фойдаланиб уларни ҳақиқий маълумотлар билан солиштириш керак.

4. Эски нархлар билан қилинган ҳисоб-китобларни, айниқса юқори инфляция даврида реал нархларга асосланган ҳолда қайта ҳисоб-китоб қилиш лозим.

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НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ КАДРОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ В КОНТРАКТНОЙ СИСТЕМЕ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена вопросам направления повышения эффективности реализации государственной кадровой политики в контрактной системе.

Ключевые слова: кадровая политика, контрактная система, профессионализм сотрудников, государственные и муниципальные закупки.

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DIRECTIONS FOR INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE PERSONNEL POLICY IN THE CONTRACT SYSTEM

Abstract: The article is devoted to the issues of increasing the efficiency of the implementation of the state personnel policy in the contract system.

Key words: personnel policy, contract system, professionalism of employees, state and municipal procurement.

Целью совершенствования системы управления государственными и муниципальными закупками является повышение ее эффективности.

Преобразования больших масштабов и изменения законодательства в сфере управления государственными и муниципальными закупками требуют соответствующего обеспечения кадрами.

Принцип профессионализма заказчика в сфере закупок, описанный в Федеральном законе № 44-ФЗ, является одним из принципов контрактной системы [2;]. В статье 9 Федерального закона № 44-ФЗ говорится, что

деятельность заказчика специализированной организации и контрольного органа в сфере закупок должна осуществляться на профессиональной основе с привлечением квалифицированных специалистов, обладающих соответствующими знаниями и навыками в сфере закупок. Также предусматривается работа по поддержанию и повышению уровня квалификации и профессионального образования должностных лиц, занятых в сфере закупок. Необходимость повышения квалификации и профессиональной переподготовки в сфере закупок, и вместе с тем обладать специальными знаниями, относящимися к объекту закупки, работниками контрактной службы, контрактного управляющего, а также членами комиссии по осуществлению закупок предусмотрена статьями 38 и 39 Федерального закона № 44-ФЗ.

Исследование соблюдения требований Федерального закона № 44-ФЗ позволяет сделать следующие выводы, что основными причинами нарушения законодательства являются:

- некомпетентность должностных лиц - 60 %;
- сложность выполнения различных процедур по объективным и субъективным причинам - 20 %;
- сознательное нарушение законодательства - 20 %.

При анализе системы государственных и муниципальных закупок выявляют следующие причины ее низкой эффективности:

- слабая мотивация должностных лиц заказчика в достижении результата государственных и муниципальных закупок;
- низкий уровень осознания задач и целей государственной политики в контрактной системе должностными лицами заказчика;
- низкая конкуренция в системе государственных и муниципальных закупок;
- несоответствующее соблюдение (или несоблюдение) норм и правил в сфере государственных и муниципальных закупок;
- излишние бюрократические процедуры при проведении закупок;
- недостаточный уровень подготовки кадров в сфере закупок [1;]

При этом следует отметить следующий факт. Мониторинг проведения государственных и муниципальных закупок, показывает, что в тех муниципальных образованиях, в которых увеличивается количество специалистов в сфере закупок, регулярно повышающих свою квалификацию, количество нарушений законодательства снижается, а также растет экономия бюджетных средств. Конечно, на повышение эффективности контрактной системы и экономию бюджетных средств влияет и множество других факторов, однако, несомненно, влияние уровня профессиональной подготовки и компетентности должностных лиц государственного или муниципального заказчика на эффективность управления контрактной системой велико.

Министерство экономического развития РФ отмечает, что в настоящее время растет количество должностных лиц государственных и муниципальных заказчиков, получающих специальное профессиональное образование в сфере закупок, либо повышающие свою квалификацию по программам управления контрактной системой.

При этом существующая система образования не может полностью или качественно удовлетворить запросы заказчиков. Существующая сегодня система подготовки кадров, повышения квалификации в сфере государственных и муниципальных закупок имеет ряд существенных проблем.

Основная из них связана с тем, что на рынке образовательных услуг представляются «низкокачественные» программы повышения квалификации. Играя на низкой цене, образовательные организации, предоставляющие услуги по профессиональной подготовке и повышению квалификации в сфере закупок, не заботятся об их качестве, не контролируют знания, полученные слушателями в процессе обучения, используют низкоквалифицированные преподавательские кадры.

В сфере дополнительного профессионального образования необходимо разрабатывать такие программы подготовки кадров и повышения их квалификации, которые позволят обеспечить заказчиков, поставщиков, а также других участников контрактной системы в условиях постоянно меняющегося законодательства и условий работы кадрами, обладающими необходимой квалификацией и профессиональной компетентностью.

Необходимо разрабатывать стандарты дополнительного профессионального образования в сфере закупок:

- в которых четко должны быть прописаны компетенции, осваиваемые слушателями в процессе обучения;
- разрабатываться учебные программы, содержащие вопросы, подлежащие изучению в рамках обучения;
- разрабатываться требования к кадровому обеспечению программ дополнительного профессионального образования в сфере закупок.

Целесообразно создать такую организацию, в которой будет регулярно проводиться обучение по Федеральному закону «О контрактной системе в сфере закупок товаров, работ, услуг для обеспечения государственных и муниципальных нужд» от 05.04.2013 № 44-ФЗ с изменениями от 28.12.2016 (редакция, действующая с 9 января 2017 года).

Рекомендуемый план программы должен включать:

- теоретические занятия;
- практические занятия (решение конкретных задач);
- дистанционное обучение (расширенная версия информационного материала по новому Федеральному закону № 44 - ФЗ»;

– электронно-консультационное взаимодействие по конкретным вопросам;

– круглый стол (ответы преподавателей на вопросы слушателей, возникшие в процессе обучения или в процессе решения производственных задач).

Программа предусматривает подробное рассмотрение положений Федерального закона от 05.04.2013 № 44 - ФЗ «О контрактной системе в сфере закупок товаров, работ, услуг для обеспечения государственных и муниципальных нужд», Федерального закона от 18.07.2011 № 223-ФЗ «О закупках товаров, работ, услуг отдельными видами юридических лиц» и других нормативных правовых актов в сфере закупок товаров, работ, услуг для государственных и муниципальных нужд и учитывает особенности практической реализации требований законодательства в сфере закупок.

Рекомендуемые модули программы:

1) Общие принципы закупок для государственных и муниципальных нужд. Международный опыт закупок.

2) Нормативная правовая база государственных и муниципальных закупок.

3) Планирование и нормирование в контрактной системе.

4) Способы закупок, процедуры проведения.

5) Государственные и муниципальные контракты. Мониторинг, аудит и контроль в контрактной системе.

6) Особенности закупок отдельных видов товаров, работ, услуг.

7) Итоговая аттестация в форме тестирования.

Получение удостоверения установленного образца является обязательным для работы комиссии Заказчика.

Подводя итог, можно отметить, что повышение профессионализма сотрудников в сфере государственных и муниципальных закупок, рост их компетентности могут стать залогом повышения эффективности функционирования контрактной системы.

Назрела необходимость создания качественной системы непрерывного повышения квалификации в системе государственных и муниципальных закупок, которая позволит значительно увеличить уровень профессиональной компетенции заказчиков, поставщиков, а также государственных и муниципальных служащих, работающих в контрактной системе.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ РИСКАМИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация: Риск является важной проблемой, с которой сталкиваются предприятия в своей деятельности и управлении. Сможет ли предприятие работать упорядоченным и эффективным образом в условиях, подверженных влиянию различных неопределенных факторов, в значительной степени зависит от эффективности управления рисками предприятия. Анализ и оценка эффективности управления рисками предприятия - это совершенно новая область современного внутреннего аудита. На основе анализа значения корпоративного риска и управления рисками в данной статье анализируются цели и основное содержание аудита управления рисками предприятия.

Ключевые слова: корпоративный риск; управление рисками; аудит управления рисками.

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ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT RESEARCH

Summary: Risk is an important problem faced by enterprises in their activities and management. Whether an enterprise can operate in an orderly and efficient manner in an environment subject to the influence of various uncertain factors largely depends on the effectiveness of the enterprise's risk management. Analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of enterprise risk management is a completely new area of modern internal audit. Based on the analysis of the significance of corporate risk and risk management, this article analyzes the objectives and main content of the audit of enterprise risk management.

Keywords: corporate risk; risk management; risk management audit.

1. Значение корпоративного риска и управления рисками

1.1 Сущность корпоративного риска

Прежде всего, риск возникает из-за существования неопределенных факторов. Если внутренняя и внешняя среда функционирования предприятия определены, то корпоративного риска нет. Во-вторых, неопределенность операционной среды предприятия привела к неопределенности результатов деятельности предприятия. Вообще говоря, мы уделяем больше внимания операционным результатам предприятия, а реализация ожидаемых результатов и степень достижимости стали реалистичными стандартами для измерения риска предприятия. Следовательно, можно считать, что корпоративный риск - это вероятность того, что операционные результаты предприятия будут отличаться от ожидаемых результатов. Корпоративные цели - это состояние, которого ожидает достичь предприятие, но из-за постоянных изменений сопутствующих факторов существует неопределенность в реализации корпоративных целей. Таким образом, корпоративный риск можно описать как вероятность того, что корпоративные цели не могут быть достигнуты²⁹.

1.2 Разделение корпоративных рисков

Корпоративные риски могут быть классифицированы по целому ряду критериев. В этой статье корпоративные риски подразделяются на: ① Стратегические риски предприятия в соответствии с различными уровнями корпоративных целей. Относится к возможности того, что стратегические цели предприятия не могут быть достигнуты, что в основном включает в себя: риск ошибок в общем стратегическом выборе предприятия из-за недостаточного анализа соответствующих влияющих факторов или неспособности разумно предсказать будущие изменения; риски, вызванные конкретным стратегическим выбором предприятия, в том числе риск выбора в бизнес-сфере предприятия, риск корпоративных слияний и поглощений и т.д. ② Ежедневные операционные и управленческие риски предприятия. Это относится к возможности того, что конкретные бизнес-цели предприятия не могут быть достигнуты, и их можно разделить на риски операционной цепочки бизнес-звеньев предприятия, такие как риски поставок, производства, продаж и других звеньев предприятия; кадровые риски предприятия, такие как риски, вызванные дефектами при назначении персонала, авторизации, оценке эффективности и т.д.; Информационные риски предприятия, такие как риски корпоративной информационной системы и т.д. ③ Финансовый риск. Финансовый риск в узком смысле обычно относится к риску, формируемому предприятием, привлекающим средства, и в основном относится к риску, формируемому предприятием из-за заимствования, который также можно назвать финансовым риском. Согласно определению риска в этой статье, то есть возможности того, что цели предприятия не могут быть достигнуты,

²⁹ Чжао Яньцзин. Прогноз обменного курса на валютном рынке [N]. Отчет о рынке, 2000-10-03.

финансовый риск предприятия относится к возможности того, что цели финансовой деятельности предприятия не могут быть достигнуты, включая риск финансирования, риск капиталовложений и риск другой финансовой деятельности предприятия. Мы можем назвать это широким финансовым риском.

В Специальном Стандарте внутреннего аудита № 16 “Аудит управления рисками предприятия”, выпущенном нашей Ассоциацией внутреннего аудита в 2007 году, указано: “Управление рисками - это процесс выявления и оценки различных неопределенных событий, которые влияют на достижение целей организации, и принятия контрмер для контроля их воздействия в приемлемом диапазоне. Управление рисками направлено на обеспечение разумной гарантии достижения целей организации.”

Из приведенного выше объяснения управления рисками видно, что конечной целью управления рисками предприятия является обеспечение надежной и разумной гарантии реализации целей предприятия.

2 Цели аудита управления рисками предприятия

Надзор и оценка управления рисками предприятия являются результатом развития современного внутреннего аудита. Цель аудита управления рисками предприятия зависит от функционального позиционирования внутреннего аудита предприятия. Судя по процессу создания и развития внутреннего аудита западных предприятий, внутренний аудит основан на потребностях внутреннего экономического управления и надзора за предприятиями с развитием экономики, повышением уровня внутреннего управления предприятиями и расширением сферы контроля, и продолжает развиваться с потребности руководства. С непрерывным развитием внутреннего аудита цели внутреннего аудита также постоянно меняются. Среди них наиболее репрезентативными являются изменения в определении внутреннего аудита Международной ассоциацией внутренних аудиторов. Совет Международной ассоциации внутренних аудиторов отметил, что внутренний аудит - это независимая и объективная деятельность по обеспечению и консультированию, целью которой является повышение ценности организации и улучшение функционирования организации³⁰.

Внутренний аудит в нашей стране не был разработан в соответствии с потребностями внутреннего управления предприятий, а был создан по просьбе правительства и при содействии департамента государственного аудита. В 1993 году было создано Управление государственного контроля. В целях скорейшего создания и совершенствования системы аудита и устранения недостатков недавно обновленной службы государственного аудита Правительство и государственные аудиторские учреждения

³⁰ Чжао Яньцзин. Прогноз обменного курса на валютном рынке [N]. Отчет о рынке, 2000-10-03.

настоятельно призвали к созданию службы внутреннего аудита. Однако в связи с непрерывным реформированием и развитием экономической системы нашей страны корпоративному внутреннему аудиту уделяется все больше и больше внимания со всех сторон, и понимание внутреннего аудита также претерпело серьезные изменения. Основные стандарты внутреннего аудита нашей страны указывают на то, что внутренний аудит - это независимая и объективная деятельность по надзору и оценке в организации. Он способствует реализации организационных целей путем анализа и оценки целесообразности, законности и эффективности деловой деятельности и внутреннего контроля. Из процесса разработки внутреннего аудита видно, что цель внутреннего аудита предприятия состоит в том, чтобы помочь предприятию достичь своих целей. Цель внутреннего аудита предприятия определяет цель аудита управления рисками предприятия: посредством понимания процесса управления рисками предприятия органами внутреннего аудита и персоналом, анализа и оценки его целесообразности и эффективности, внесения предложений по улучшению и содействия реализации корпоративных целей.

3 Содержание аудита управления рисками предприятия

3.1 Обзор и оценка механизма управления рисками

Механизм управления рисками предприятия является основой для осуществления предприятием управления рисками, а хороший механизм управления рисками является необходимым условием эффективности управления рисками предприятия. Поэтому отделу внутреннего аудита или персоналу необходимо проанализировать следующие аспекты, чтобы определить надежность и эффективность общеорганизационного механизма управления рисками. В том числе: ① Оцените надежность организации по управлению рисками. ② Пересмотрите рациональность процедур управления рисками. Учреждения по управлению корпоративными рисками должны принять соответствующие процедуры управления рисками для обеспечения эффективности управления рисками. 审查 Пересмотреть существование и эффективность системы раннего предупреждения о рисках.

3.2 Обзор эффективности идентификации рисков

Идентификация рисков относится к процессу оценки, классификации и определения характера рисков, с которыми сталкивается предприятие, и потенциальных рисков. Внутренние аудиторы должны внедрить необходимые аудиторские процедуры, проанализировать и оценить процесс идентификации рисков и сосредоточиться на том, были ли полностью и надлежащим образом подтверждены внутренние и внешние риски, с которыми сталкивается организация. Что включено: ① Пересмотрите рациональность принципа идентификации рисков. Предпосылкой оценки рисков предприятия и даже контроля рисков

является проведение идентификации и анализа рисков, а идентификация рисков является ключевым первым шагом. ② Проанализируйте целесообразность методов идентификации рисков. Выявление рисков является основой управления рисками. После проведения расследования и исследований на месте менеджеры по рискам должны использовать различные методы для систематической классификации различных рисков, которые еще не произошли, потенциальных и существующих, и обобщить различные риски, с которыми сталкивается предприятие. Основная проблема, которую необходимо решить с помощью метода идентификации риска, заключается в применении определенного метода для анализа факторов риска, характера риска и потенциальных последствий.

Следует отметить, что теория и практика управления рисками доказали, что функция ни одного метода не является универсальной. При рассмотрении и оценке целесообразности методов идентификации рисков необходимо обратить внимание на анализ того, интегрирует ли отдел управления рисками предприятия и использует ли различные методы в сочетании друг с другом.

3.3 Обзор целесообразности и эффективности методов оценки рисков

Внутренним аудиторам следует проанализировать методы оценки рисков, принятые руководством, и сосредоточиться на следующих факторах: ① Характеристики выявленных рисков; ② адекватность и надежность соответствующих исторических данных; ③ техническая способность руководства проводить оценку рисков; ④ Оценка и измерение экономической эффективности и т.д.

Принципы, которым следует следовать при пересмотре методов оценки рисков: ① Использование качественных методов требует полного учета мнений соответствующих подразделений или персонала в целях повышения объективности результатов оценки; ② Когда риски трудно поддаются количественной оценке, а данные, необходимые для количественной оценки, трудно получить, качественные методы следует использовать в целом; ③ Количественные методы, как правило, дают более объективные результаты оценки, чем качественные методы.

3.4 Анализ целесообразности и эффективности мер реагирования на риски

Внутренние аудиторы должны внедрить соответствующие аудиторские процедуры и проанализировать меры реагирования на риски. При оценке целесообразности и эффективности мер реагирования на риски внутренним аудиторам следует учитывать следующие факторы: ① Находится ли оставшийся уровень риска после принятия мер реагирования на риски в пределах приемлемого для организации диапазона; и ② Соответствуют ли принятые меры реагирования на риски

эксплуатационным и управленческим характеристикам организации; Оценка и измерение эффективности затрат и т.д.

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О РИСКЕ КОРПОРАТИВНЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ

Аннотация: В условиях все более жесткой рыночной конкуренции инвестиционные риски оказывают все большее и большее влияние на выживание и развитие предприятий. В данной статье анализируются причины инвестиционного риска предприятия и предлагаются контрмеры для контроля инвестиционного риска.

Ключевые слова: инвестиционный риск.

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ABOUT THE RISK OF CORPORATE INVESTMENTS

Summary: In conditions of increasingly tough market competition, investment risks have an increasing impact on the survival and development of enterprises. This article analyzes the reasons for the investment risk of the enterprise and suggests countermeasures to control the investment risk.

Keywords: investment risk.

В системе рыночной экономики инвестиционная деятельность является важной частью корпоративной финансовой работы. Эффективная инвестиционная деятельность может обеспечить наилучшее распределение корпоративных ресурсов и наилучшее сочетание факторов производства, что является источником увеличения прибыли для предприятий, но риски пронизывают весь процесс корпоративной финансовой деятельности, и любая инвестиционная деятельность имеет свои специфические инвестиционные риски. Поэтому бизнес-операторам необходимо хорошо проанализировать причины инвестиционных рисков и сформулировать конкретные меры, которые могут предотвращать, контролировать и управлять инвестиционными рисками для достижения целей снижения рисков, улучшения управления бизнесом и повышения корпоративной эффективности.

1. Анализ причин инвестиционных рисков китайских предприятий

Инвестиционный риск³¹ – это вероятность того, что предприятие инвестирует в выбранный им конкретный объект в виде денежных средств, физических объектов, нематериальных активов или путем приобретения ценных бумаг, таких как акции, облигации и т.д., Тем самым понеся экономические потери, или вероятность того, что оно не сможет получить ожидаемый инвестиционный доход. Существует две основные формы исходящих инвестиций предприятий: прямые инвестиции и инвестиции в ценные бумаги. В моей стране, согласно положениям Закона о компаниях, акционеры, владеющие более чем 25% акционерного капитала предприятия, должны рассматриваться как прямые инвестиции. Существует две основные формы инвестирования в ценные бумаги: инвестиции в акции и инвестиции в облигации. Инвестиции в акции - это форма инвестирования с разделяемыми рисками и выгодами; инвестиции в облигации напрямую не связаны с финансовой деятельностью инвестируемого предприятия, а только собирают фиксированные проценты на регулярной основе и сталкиваются с риском того, что инвестор не сможет погасить долг. Существует три типа инвестиционных рисков для предприятий: во-первых, инвестиционный проект не может быть введен в эксплуатацию в установленные сроки и не может быть прибыльным; или, хотя он был введен в эксплуатацию, имеет место убыток, что приводит к снижению прибыльности и платежеспособности предприятия. Второе заключается в том, что инвестиционный проект не имеет убытков, но уровень доходности очень низкий, а норма прибыли ниже, чем процентная ставка по банковскому вкладу. В-третьих, по инвестиционным проектам нет убытков, а норма прибыли выше, чем процентная ставка по банковским депозитам, но ниже текущего уровня нормы прибыли от капитала предприятия. Существует множество причин инвестиционного риска, которые вкратце сводятся к следующему :

(1) Сложность корпоративной среды управления финансами

Среда финансового управления предприятия, также известная как среда финансового управления, относится к внешним условиям предприятия, которые оказывают влияние на финансовую деятельность предприятия. Среда финансового управления – это внешнее ограничение, которое трудно изменить при принятии корпоративных финансовых решений, а принятие корпоративных финансовых решений в большей степени связано с адаптацией к их требованиям и изменениям. Среда финансового управления охватывает широкий спектр факторов, включая экономическую среду, правовую среду, рыночную среду, социальную и культурную среду, ресурсную среду и другие факторы. Эти факторы существуют за пределами предприятия, но они оказывают значительное

³¹ Чжао Яньцзин. Прогноз обменного курса на валютном рынке [N]. Отчет о рынке, 2000-10-03.

влияние на финансовое управление предприятием. Неблагоприятные изменения в макроэкономической среде неизбежно приведут к финансовым рискам для предприятий. В настоящее время системы финансового менеджмента, созданные многими предприятиями в нашей стране, имеют много проблем с точки зрения институциональной среды, качества управленческого персонала, правил и положений финансового менеджмента и т.д., что приводит к отсутствию корпоративных систем финансового менеджмента для адаптации и адаптации к изменениям во внешней среде, что приводит к финансовым рискам.

(2) Ограничения контролируемого объема финансового управления

В процессе финансового управления существует много субъективных суждений, и информация, на которой основывается финансовое управление, также является неполной. Бухгалтерская отчетность, финансовый анализ, бизнес-анализ, анализ рынка и другая информация, на основе которой предприятие проводит финансовое прогнозирование, планирование, принятие решений и контроль, могут быть максимально приближены к реальной ситуации и не могут полностью отражать факты. Ненадежная основа управления определяет наличие финансовых рисков. В финансовом менеджменте предприятия часто сталкиваются с ситуациями, когда выводы, сделанные различными методами финансового анализа, сильно отличаются. В это время лица, принимающие решения, должны судить, какой метод является более научным, а какой план более осуществимым. Большое количество суждений также определяет наличие финансовых рисков.

(3) Диверсификация инвестиционных структур, относительно медленный процесс принятия инвестиционных решений и уровень управления

В последние годы многие компании в нашей стране придерживаются диверсифицированных бизнес-моделей и пытаются снизить свои бизнес-риски за счет диверсификации операций. В этом нет ничего плохого. В конце концов, никто в этом мире не может гарантировать, какая отрасль всегда будет “восходящей отраслью”. Однако на самом деле принятие диверсифицированных бизнес-стратегий привело к тому, что компании-“чемпионы-одиночки” в некоторых отраслях оказались в финансовом кризисе или даже на грани банкротства. Причина в том, что руководящая команда предприятия вовремя не изменила концепцию принятия решений, а просто пересадила или переняла первоначальный опыт. В дополнение к различиям в технических формах, разные отрасли также имеют огромные различия в управлении финансами, такие как различия в моделях получения прибыли и методах продаж, которые не уступают характеристикам отрасли. Как и в последние годы, многие электротехнические и фармацевтические компании инвестировали в индустрию недвижимости. Из-за больших первоначальных

капиталовложений в индустрию недвижимости оборотный капитал компании затруднен. В случае неудачи инвестиций и потери денег это будет иметь эффект “домино”, вызывая более серьезные финансовые риски.

(4) Корпоративное руководство недостаточно осведомлено о рисках, а качество финансового персонала невысоко.

Степень осведомленности о рисках высшего руководства предприятия напрямую влияет на создание институтов управления финансовыми рисками компании. Компании со слабой осведомленностью руководства о рисках вообще не осуществляют управление финансовыми рисками, не говоря уже о создании институтов управления рисками. В условиях сегодняшней все более жесткой рыночной конкуренции это, несомненно, является ахиллесовой пятой предприятий. Управление финансовыми рисками - это более сложное управление, которое требует от финансового персонала передовых математических знаний, статистических знаний и определенных способностей к анализу и обработке данных. В настоящее время качество корпоративного финансового персонала все еще находится в определенном отрыве от этого требования.

2. Контрмеры для предотвращения и контроля инвестиционных рисков

Предотвращение и контроль инвестиционных рисков с целью достижения целей финансового менеджмента находится в центре внимания корпоративного финансового менеджмента. Конкретные контрмеры заключаются в следующем³² :

(1) Тщательно проанализировать макросреду финансового менеджмента и ее изменения, создать и постоянно совершенствовать систему финансового менеджмента, а также повысить адаптивность и устойчивость компании к изменениям в среде финансового менеджмента.

Хотя макросреда финансового менеджмента существует вне предприятия, и предприятие не может оказывать на нее влияние, это не означает, что предприятие может только ничего не делать перед лицом изменений в окружающей среде. 1. Чтобы предотвратить финансовые риски, предприятия должны проводить тщательный анализ и исследования изменяющейся макросреды финансового управления, понимать ее изменяющиеся тенденции и законы, а также формулировать различные меры на случай непредвиденных обстоятельств, своевременно корректировать политику финансового управления и изменять методы управления, чтобы повысить адаптивность и устойчивость адаптации

³² Чжао Ин. Методы контроля и управления валютными рисками транснациональных компаний [J]. Экономическая перспектива, 2011, (2)

предприятий к изменениям в среде финансового управления и снижения финансовых рисков, связанных с изменениями окружающей среды для предприятий. 2. В условиях меняющейся среды финансового управления предприятиям следует создать эффективные институты финансового управления, укомплектовать высококвалифицированным персоналом по финансовому управлению, улучшить правила и положения финансового управления, усилить основную работу финансового управления и обеспечить эффективную работу системы финансового управления предприятия для предотвращения финансовых рисков, вызванных непригодностью системы финансового управления к изменениям окружающей среды. Финансовым менеджерам необходимо понимать, что финансовые риски существуют во всех аспектах работы по управлению финансами, и ошибки в работе в любом аспекте могут привести к финансовым рискам для предприятия. Финансовые менеджеры должны интегрировать предотвращение рисков в работу по управлению финансами. Всегда.

(2) Повысить уровень функционирования и управления предприятием и повысить осведомленность руководителей о рисках

1. Предприятия должны тщательно изучать промышленную политику страны, принимать рынок в качестве основного органа и постоянно разрабатывать новые продукты. В условиях меняющейся рыночной экономики предприятия должны создать разумный и эффективный механизм финансового управления и в то же время быть оснащены высококачественным (стр. 36 ниже) (стр. 34 выше) персоналом по управлению качеством для повышения уровня производства, эксплуатации и управления предприятиями. При распределении льгот предприятия должны учитывать интересы всех сторон, мобилизовать механизм стимулирования предприятия и стимулировать энтузиазм сотрудников предприятия, чтобы действительно сочетать обязанности, права и интересы. 2. В дополнение к укреплению производства, эксплуатации и управления, предприятия должны также повышать свою осведомленность о предотвращении финансовых рисков, чтобы операторы и менеджеры предприятия полностью осознавали, что финансовые риски существуют во всех аспектах финансового управления предприятием, и повышать осведомленность о рисках бизнес-менеджеров, чтобы избежать финансовых рисков, вызванных из-за плохого управления предприятием.

(3) Создать механизм раннего предупреждения о финансовых рисках и усилить управление финансовыми кризисами

1. Предприятиям следует создать всеобъемлющую и динамичную систему раннего финансового предупреждения в режиме реального времени. Система раннего финансового предупреждения - это система, основанная на корпоративных информационных технологиях для мониторинга потенциальных рисков предприятия в его деятельности по

управлению бизнесом в режиме реального времени. Он проходит через весь процесс деловой деятельности предприятия, основанный на финансовых отчетах компании, бизнес-планах и другой соответствующей финансовой информации, используя бухгалтерский учет, финансы, управление предприятием, маркетинг и другие теории, используя пропорциональный анализ, математические модели и другие методы для выявления рисков предприятия, а также предупредите операторов. Система должна включать не только финансовые показатели, такие как коэффициент текущей ликвидности, коэффициент быстрой ликвидности, соотношение активов и пассивов и т.д., Но также ряд показателей, таких как коэффициент прохождения продукции и доля рынка в деятельности предприятия. Внедрите весь процесс мониторинга финансового управления, и как только будут обнаружены определенные аномальные признаки, начните реагировать, чтобы избежать и уменьшить потери от рисков. 2. Создайте модель "Z – Score" Эдварда Оллмана для измерения вероятности корпоративного банкротства и финансового кризиса. Модель Z-score всесторонне отражает финансовое положение предприятия с точки зрения размера его активов, дисконтной способности, прибыльности, финансовой структуры, платежеспособности и эффективности использования активов, а также способствует дальнейшему развитию системы раннего финансового предупреждения.

(4) Поддерживая здоровое развитие основного бизнеса, предприятие может использовать свободные средства для инвестирования

С точки зрения современного стратегического управления предприятием, любое предприятие должно активно развивать свою собственную основную конкурентоспособность, чтобы его продукция и услуги могли достичь лидирующего в отрасли уровня, что способствовало бы развитию предприятия и повышению прибыльности. Не следует осуществлять так называемые диверсифицированные инвестиции, и для распыления капитала предприятия следует выбирать некоторые инвестиционные проекты, которые не связаны с бизнесом предприятия или продуктами с независимой нормой прибыли. Потому что, хотя диверсифицированные инвестиции могут сделать пиковый сезон или межсезонье различных продуктов, высокодоходные и низкодоходные проекты дополняют или компенсируют друг друга по времени или количеству, некоторые проекты действительно выгодны в краткосрочной перспективе, но в целом это только ослабит конкурентоспособность предприятий. Большинство крупных компаний мирового класса лидируют только в одной отрасли и редко преуспевают в нескольких отраслях одновременно. Например, технология и качество производства чипов Intel не имеют себе равных в мире, но компания не обратится к недвижимости, медицине или другим отраслям из-за спада в ИТ-индустрии. Она по-

прежнему будет увеличивать инвестиции и усиливать исследования и разработки чипов. Усилия по постоянному совершенствованию технологии чипов, всегда сохраняют лидирующие позиции в отрасли. Поддерживая здоровое развитие основного бизнеса, предприятие может передать свободные средства инвестиционной компании или компании по управлению фондами для получения прибыли, что может не только обеспечить сохранность средств, но и достичь ожидаемой прибыли.

(5) Снизить инвестиционный риск за счет контроля продолжительности инвестиций и разновидностей инвестиций

Вообще говоря, чем дольше инвестиционный период, тем выше риск, поэтому компании должны стараться изо всех сил выбирать краткосрочные инвестиции. При инвестировании в ценные бумаги мы должны придерживаться стратегии диверсификации, выбирать несколько акций для формирования инвестиционного портфеля и снижать риск, компенсируя риски в портфеле. При анализе риска инвестиций в акции для определения риска различных портфелей ценных бумаг можно использовать метод анализа коэффициента β или модель ценообразования капитальных активов. Коэффициент β меньше 1, что указывает на то, что его риск меньше среднего риска по всему рынку, и он является менее рискованным объектом инвестирования; напротив, это более рискованный объект инвестирования.

(6) Передача корпоративных рисков

Предприятия передают часть или все свои финансовые риски другим лицам с помощью определенных средств, включая страховые переводы и нестраховые переводы. Нестраховая передача относится к передаче определенного риска специализированному агентству или отделу, например, передача какого-либо конкретного бизнеса профессиональной компании с богатым опытом и навыками, специализированным персоналом и оборудованием для завершения; при инвестировании в зарубежные страны предприятие может использовать метод совместного венчурного инвестирования для передачи части инвестиционного риска другим предприятиям, участвующим в инвестициях; для неиспользуемых активов предприятия может быть использован метод отчуждения путем сдачи в аренду или немедленной продажи для передачи риска потери активов арендатору или покупателю. Страховой перевод означает, что предприятие страхует страховую компанию от определенного риска и выплачивает страховые взносы. Короче говоря, принятие метода передачи риска для передачи части или всего финансового риска другим лицам может значительно снизить финансовый риск предприятия.

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КРАТКИЙ АНАЛИЗ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ РИСКАМИ КОРПОРАТИВНЫХ КОНТРАКТОВ

Аннотация: Современное общество – это эпоха рыночной экономики. В этом контексте для обеспечения того, чтобы деятельность имела необходимые гарантии, необходимо заключить контракт. Экономическая деятельность современных подразделений обычно осуществляется через них. Поэтому наиболее серьезными рисками, с которыми сталкиваются подразделения, являются различные риски в контракте. Именно из-за этого необходимо серьезно подходить к деятельности по контролю за контрактами.

Ключевые слова: юридический риск; контракт; подписание; управление.

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BRIEF ANALYSIS OF CORPORATE CONTRACT RISK MANAGEMENT

Summary: Today's society is the era of a market economy. In this context, in order to ensure that the activity has the necessary guarantees, it is necessary to conclude a contract. The economic activity of modern divisions is usually carried out through them. Therefore, the most serious risks faced by the units are the various risks in the contract. It is because of this that it is necessary to take a serious approach to contract control activities.

Keywords: Legal risk; contract; signing; management.

Когда подразделение ведет хозяйственную работу, в целях защиты своих прав и интересов оно неизбежно будет проводить сделки в форме контрактов. Рациональность функционирования подразделения в значительной степени заключается в его создании и последующем контроле. Однако в сегодняшнюю эпоху, поскольку подразделение не сформировало модель управления контрактами, согласованную с

нормативными актами в экономическом контексте, это неизбежно приведет к проблемам с рисками, и когда возникает риск, само подразделение не имеет эффективного метода реагирования, поэтому оно неизбежно будет иметь очень плохо влияет на это³³.

1 Основные проблемы, с которыми в настоящее время сталкиваются

1.1 Небрежность договаривающихся сторон

Соответствующие данные показывают, что на его долю приходится около четверти всех проблем. Конкретным проявлением является то, что персонал, работающий по контракту, не прошел строгую проверку, в результате чего соответствующий персонал не выполняет действия в соответствии с правилами, в результате чего заключение контракта не имеет практического значения. Она не создала свою собственную систему авторизации, что приводит к тому, что неуполномоченные лица подписывают контракты с внешним миром, а результаты расчетов по платежам и закупок материалов часто неблагоприятны для предприятия; она не понимает, что существуют “первые договорные обязательства” перед подписанием контракта, такие как взаимные обязательства перед защищать интересы и обязательства друг друга добросовестно, а также одностороннее убеждение в том, что брать на себя ответственность - это “только если есть контракт, есть обязательство”. В результате углубленного анализа было установлено, что конкретная причина заключалась в том, что соответствующий персонал не обладал эффективным юридическим мышлением, и было очень важно признать заключение контракта.

1.2 Неисполнение письменного договора

Данные показывают, что большинство малых и средних предприятий просто полагаются на информацию другой стороны для осуществления своей деятельности, а количество подписанных контрактов составляет менее 40% от общего объема экономических обменов. Поскольку подразделение уделяет слишком много внимания языку и не обращает внимания на письменную информацию, если возникнут проблемы с любой из сторон, это будет иметь неописуемые последствия. Поскольку нет письменного содержания, обе стороны подробно излагают информацию, которая им выгодна, и нет никакой фактической основы. Взаимные права и обязанности не могут быть установлены, что делает невозможным выполнение контракта, а также наносит ущерб сбору доказательств. Причина углубленного анализа заключается в том, что различие между соответствующими нормативными актами не прояснено, иногда из-за чрезмерного доверия, а иногда из-за боязни неприятностей.

1.3 Содержание является необоснованным, а описание неясным

Когда многие подразделения осуществляют деятельность, они придают большое значение заключению, но они не следовали разумной

³³ Уцзян. Идеальный контракт [м]. Пекин: China Democracy and Legal System Press, 2007.

схеме, когда они были созданы; нет четкого соглашения о целевых объектах, согласованных двумя сторонами, что является очень расплывчатым, и соглашение о предмете контракта не является ясно, ключевое содержание серьезно не обсуждается, а содержание прав и обязанностей недостаточно четко выражено; действующие условия незавершенного контракта неясны; вышеупомянутые проблемы будут возникать в значительной степени. Соглашение является необоснованным, и мошенничество неизбежно произойдет, когда оно серьезное, в результате договор не вступает в силу. Причина анализа заключается главным образом в том, что обе стороны не обращают внимания на свои стили, и они четко не обсудили соответствующие законы и правила.

1.4 Неспособность эффективно осуществлять управленческую деятельность, плохой эффект от внедрения

Многие подразделения не внедрили управление контрактами в операционную работу, и нет никакой организации управления и правил. Самое главное, что печать подразделения и незаполненный контракт не создали специального управленческого персонала, и часто происходят кражи. До его создания никаких обзорных мероприятий по нему не проводилось. После заключения считается, что оно завершено, и не было назначено специальное лицо, ответственное за контроль. Во время внедрения, из-за неблагоприятных явлений, руководство Wangfu и соответствующие учреждения осуществляли эффективную координацию, и когда возникла проблема, не было разумного способа справиться с ней. Главным образом потому, что подразделения в прошлом не уделяли большого внимания этой деятельности³⁴.

2 Способы предотвращения проблем

Как мы все знаем, этот риск является очень критическим содержанием. Если его нельзя эффективно контролировать, это неизбежно приведет к проблемам в работе устройства. Если вы хотите ответить разумно, вы должны следовать следующим методам.

2.1 Внимательно ознакомьтесь с соответствующими правилами

"Договорное право" содержит более систематизированные и подробные положения о значении договора, основных принципах заключения договора, форме договора, вступлении в силу и недействительности договора и другом содержании, связанном с договором. В дополнение к "Договорному праву" существует большое количество законов, нормативных актов и ведомственных нормативных актов. Если контракт не выполняется в соответствии с правилами при его заключении, контракт неизбежно не будет иметь силы.

³⁴ Чжан Юаньтан. Руководство по управлению контрактами компании [м]. Пекин: China Legal System Press, 2008.

2.2 Подразделение должно тщательно проанализировать кредитную ситуацию другой стороны перед подписанием контракта.

Перед подписанием контракта другая сторона должна предоставить оригинал и копии соответствующих документов, таких как "Коммерческая лицензия Юридического лица Предприятия", Доверенность и Лицензия на производство и эксплуатацию, которые прошли ежегодную проверку в текущем году. Соответствующий персонал подразделения скопирует и сохранит их.

2.3 Лучше всего следовать письменному формату

Сегодня существует в общей сложности три типа форматов: стандартный, устный, письменный и другие три формы. Преимущество первого заключается в том, что он очень удобен. Недостаток заключается в том, что его трудно обсудить, когда возникает проблема, а права и обязанности четко не разграничены. Обычно используются пункты, которые решаются немедленно. Второй тип является относительно громоздким, но у него есть значительные преимущества. Когда возникает проблема, очень легко проанализировать полномочия и ответственность, а также удобно проверять соответствующие подразделения. Поэтому старайтесь как можно больше следовать этой форме, чтобы убедиться, что права и обязанности обеих сторон ясны, тем самым уменьшая проблему.

2.4 Внедрить всестороннее динамическое управление контрактами

Необходимо в полной мере использовать роль "предварительного предупреждения, контроля во время события, надзора после события и оказания помощи" в управлении контрактами. Отдел по правовым вопросам имеет право вмешиваться в кредитное расследование, предметные переговоры и официальное подписание, рассмотрение и динамичную деятельность на различных этапах и в целом в процессе исполнения контракта и разрешения споров до подписания крупных контрактов. Предприятиям следует разработать и усовершенствовать "Систему управления контрактами", "Систему специальных разделов контрактов", "Систему проверки контрактов", "Систему ответственности за должности" и другие вспомогательные системы, чтобы гарантировать, что все этапы контроля контрактов соответствуют нормативным актам.

2.5 Добросовестно осуществлять надзорную деятельность, чтобы гарантировать, что деятельность может осуществляться в соответствии с законом

Предприятиям следует сформулировать "Меры оценки контракта" и включить их в последовательность оценки системы экономической ответственности предприятия, чтобы гарантировать, что эффективность контракта может быть отражена. Согласно организации работы, отдел по правовым вопросам предприятия уделяет особое внимание выборочным проверкам различных контрактов, подписанных и выполненных соответствующими бизнес-подразделениями в конце каждого квартала.

Если возникает неблагоприятное явление, соответствующим подразделениям следует приказать разобраться с ним.

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ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ РИСКОВ КОРПОРАТИВНОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ И МЕТОДОВ ИХ ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИЯ

Аннотация: Экономическая конкуренция предприятий в 21 веке все чаще демонстрирует признаки интенсификации. В условиях современной системы рыночной экономики китайские предприятия сталкиваются с испытанием глобализации конкуренции, и они должны соответствовать тенденции развития экономики знаний. Экономическое управление предприятием должно обеспечивать, чтобы его внутренние финансовые операции демонстрировали динамичную систему движения капитала, с тем чтобы эффективно улучшить способность экономики предприятия контролировать риски во время работы. Производить более конкурентоспособную продукцию в производственной деятельности, повышать четкость целей в сбытовой деятельности и формулировать соответствующие стратегии задач в области экономического развития. В этой статье обсуждаются конкретные методы в деятельности по управлению рисками экономического управления предприятием, основанные на конкретных методах, и предлагается несколько осуществимых мер, способствующих улучшению эффекта предотвращения экономических рисков.

Ключевые слова: управление экономикой; контроль рисков; развитие предприятия; методы предотвращения.

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DISCUSSION OF RISKS OF CORPORATE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT AND METHODS OF THEIR PREVENTION

Summary: Economic competition of enterprises in the 21st century is increasingly showing signs of intensification. Under the conditions of the modern market economy system, Chinese enterprises are facing the challenge of globalization of competition, and they must comply with the development trend

of the knowledge economy. The economic management of an enterprise should ensure that its internal financial operations demonstrate a dynamic capital flow system in order to effectively improve the ability of the enterprise's economy to control risks during operation. To produce more competitive products in production activities, to increase the clarity of goals in marketing activities and formulate appropriate strategies for tasks in the field of economic development. This article discusses specific methods in the risk management activities of economic enterprise management based on specific methods, and suggests several feasible measures to improve the effect of preventing economic risks.

Keywords: economic management; risk control; enterprise development; prevention methods.

В системе управления предприятием ведущему уровню принятия решений необходимо создать научную систему стратегического планирования экономического развития, предоставить годовой план развития предприятия подчиненным руководителям подразделений уровня принятия тактических решений для надлежащей реализации и создать модель беспрепятственного потока информации на уровне бизнес-обработки низового персонала бизнес-подсистемы. Благодаря созданию большой корпоративной базы данных персонал экономического управления компании может входить в систему ежедневных данных и статистики экономической деятельности компании в любое время и в любом месте, тем самым повышая своевременность принятия решений при разработке различных планов экономического развития, чтобы эффективно избежать различных проблем, возникающих из-за колебаний цен в рыночной экономике.

1. Основной статус-кво управления рисками, с которым в настоящее время сталкиваются китайские предприятия в новых экономических условиях

С непрерывным расширением масштабов экономического развития и все более жесткой рыночной экономикой система экономического управления на современных предприятиях в моей стране постоянно углублялась и развивалась, а методы экономического управления предприятиями стали более научными и разумными. Методы бухгалтерского учета и финансового внутреннего контроля в современном управлении предприятиями все более и более напрямую влияют на масштабы и направление развития предприятий в нашей стране. Поэтому, как управление внутренним бухгалтерским учетом предприятия, необходимо сократить ежедневные расходы предприятия с помощью систематических финансовых средств, максимизировать прибыльность предприятия и сделать современные предприятия более адаптируемыми к потребностям развития рыночной экономики на данном этапе. Таким

образом, развитие научного современного управления бухгалтерским учетом и финансовым внутренним контролем, а также повышение прикладного уровня управления обеспечивают важную гарантию устойчивого развития предприятий. С точки зрения финансового управления, руководство предприятия может использовать модель управления активами знаний и использовать соответствующие средства информационных технологий для повышения общей эффективности внутренней работы по управлению финансами компании. Благодаря использованию порталов знаний и моделей управления системами знаний может быть реализована внутренняя сеть различных отделов, таких как производство, продажи, управление операциями и логистикой, и финансовые данные и информация могут быть подсчитаны одновременно, чтобы гарантировать отсутствие пропусков данных при построении крупных счетов и главной книги. В процессе административного управления метод управления документооборотом ОА может быть использован для значительного повышения скорости передачи информации на верхнем уровне принятия решений, на уровне управления среднего уровня и в отделах операций и исполнения нижнего уровня в административном управлении, а также для уменьшения проблем, вызванных плохой связью приказов верхнего уровня.

2. Конкретные меры по повышению способности предприятий предотвращать риски экономического управления

(1) Сформулировать более научную стратегию управления экономикой знаний

Усиление контроля за рисками в управлении экономикой предприятия требует от менеджеров принятия внутренних мер по предотвращению и контролю, а также разработки более научной стратегии управления экономикой знаний. В деятельности по управлению экономикой менеджеры по экономическим вопросам в первую очередь должны исходить из перспективы развития человеческих ресурсов, чтобы создать более позитивную рабочую атмосферу во всей компании. В целях повышения общего качества сотрудников и содействия общему повышению эффективности производства в повседневной деловой деятельности руководству компании необходимо уделять внимание формированию сотрудников, основанных на знаниях, и своевременно организовывать выдающихся сотрудников для участия в различных лекциях и качественном обучении. Предприятия могут пригласить известных отечественных экономических менеджеров приехать в нашу компанию для участия в руководстве деловой компетентностью и грамотностью. Знакомя всех сотрудников с новой ситуацией экономического развития отечественных предприятий, они могут повысить свою деловую грамотность и расширить свои горизонты и уровни. При соблюдении условий сотрудники с выдающимися

показателями и способностями в компании также могут быть направлены в иностранные компании в той же отрасли, чтобы изучить передовой опыт работы в бизнесе и методы управления, а также использовать передовые модели внутреннего экономического управления для стандартизации собственного развития. Настроив более научную систему управления для предприятий, она обеспечит приток свежей крови и повысит жизнеспособность развития предприятий, чтобы избавиться от ситуации “пассивного избиения”, вызванной устаревшими и отсталыми концепциями управления, чтобы добиться больших успехов в развитии предприятий, отражая предотвращение и контроль рисков экономического управления на уровне принятия решений предприятиями.

(2) Создание бесперебойных бизнес-каналов и повышение устойчивости корпоративного рынка к рискам

Необходимо создать более плавный канал управления логистикой между отделом розничной торговли предприятия и оптовым продавцом. В то же время помогайте оптовикам на низовом уровне решать различные проблемы при продаже продукции. Для обратной связи с клиентами менеджер по маркетингу предприятия должен придавать большое значение сбору и систематизации проблем, отраженных клиентами в материалах. Затем организуйте, чтобы специальный персонал углубился в рыночную среду первой линии для проведения исследований, связанных с качеством товаров, чтобы постоянно совершенствовать различные детали в деятельности по производству продукции, чтобы гарантировать, что доля рынка продукции, производимой компанией, может неуклонно увеличиваться, и достичь окончательного успеха во все более жесткой рыночной конкуренции.

Благодаря внедрению передовых западных технологий производства продукции улучшается общее качество продукции, повышается ее узнаваемость и проводится точная коммерческая реклама, чтобы создавать более известные и превосходные продукты, которые более конкурентоспособны на рынке. В деятельности предприятий по управлению экономикой стратегический центр должен постоянно корректироваться в соответствии с колебаниями рынка, а доля рынка должна постепенно поддерживаться за счет постоянного проникновения на рынок.

(3) Создайте благоприятную маркетинговую модель, чтобы противостоять вторжению экономических колебаний

В процессе маркетинговых расходов должна быть обеспечена достаточная ликвидность для поддержания повседневной деятельности компании. В то же время была активирована система резервирования рисков. Как только предприятие сталкивается с кризисом в своей предпринимательской деятельности, оно может быть своевременно инвестировано в деятельность по экономическому регулированию. В

центре внимания корпоративного маркетинга находится выяснение осведомленности о продукте, предпочтений бренда, лояльности к бренду и избирательности большинства групп потребителей. С точки зрения повышения осведомленности о продукте и его использования, стремитесь занять наибольшую долю рынка, чтобы получить максимальную прибыль от деятельности компании. В то же время сократите расходы и увеличьте извлечение прибыли. В дистрибьюторской деятельности применяется метод выборочного распределения для реализации интенсивных продаж и переработки продукции, а также для исключения ненадлежащих и неэффективных каналов производства и продаж. В деятельности по установлению цен реализуйте соответствующие стратегии метода добавления затрат и применяйте метод экономического управления, который сочетает в себе стратегию приемлемой цены и стратегию конкурентной цены для поддержания максимальной прибыли при реализации продукции. В качественном позиционировании продуктов мы должны принять модель производства продуктов, которая соответствует базовым и улучшенным продуктам, увеличить категории продуктов, расширить каналы выбора таких пользователей на рынке и отразить дифференцированные конкурентные преимущества за счет повышения качества обслуживания.

Чтобы повысить уровень контроля рисков в отделах экономического управления предприятий, корпоративным лидерам необходимо стремиться к повышению своей основной конкурентоспособности. Анкеты могут распространяться на онлайн-платформах, площадях, супермаркетах и в других густонаселенных районах, чтобы узнать об оценке продуктов компании от общественности, и с помощью большого количества базовых обзоров рынка формулируются различные политики, которые в большей степени соответствуют направлению развития предприятия, и принимаются различные превентивные меры предсказуемо для минимизации рисков в экономической и деловой деятельности предприятия.

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УМУМИЙ ЎРТА ТАЪЛИМ МУАССАСАЛАРИДА МАТЕМАТИКА ВА ГЕОМЕТРИЯ ФАНЛАРИНИ ЎҚИТИШДА МОБИЛ ИЛОВЛАРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШНИНГ АФЗАЛЛИКЛАРИ

Аннотация: Мақолада умумий ўрта таълим мактабларида математика-геометрия фанларини ўқитишда мобил қурилмалардан фойдаланиб дарс ўтишининг афзалликлари ёритилган. (5-8 синфлар мисолида).

Калит сўзлар: математика, геометрия, мобил қурилмалар, мустақилизланиш, афзаллик, ташкилий.

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ADVANTAGES OF USING MOBILE APPLICATIONS IN TEACHING MATHEMATICS AND GEOMETRY IN GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Annotation: The article describes the advantages of using mobile devices in teaching mathematics and geometry in secondary schools. (On the example of grades 5-8).

Keywords: math, geometry, mobile devices, independence, preference, organizational.

Замонавий таълимнинг муҳим йўналишларидан бири математик таълимни ривожлантириш бўлиб, замонавий шароитда математика асосларини ўрганиш ёш авлодни тайёрлашнинг тобора устувор йўналишига айланмоқда.

Мамлакатимизда математика таълимини ривожлантиришнинг асосий тамойиллари, мақсадлари, вазифалари ва асосий йўналишлари бўйича қарашлар тизими келтирилган.

Ушбу тизимда математика таълими ва фанини ривожлантиришда замонавий мактабда долзарб бўлган уч гуруҳ муаммолари белгиланган.

Биринчи гуруҳ мактаб ўқувчиларининг паст мотивациясини ўз ичига олади, бу математик таълимнинг аҳамиятини жамоатчилик томонидан етарлича баҳоланмаслик, ўқув дастурларини ортиқча юклаш, шунингдек, техник элементлар ва эскирган таркибга эга баҳолаш ва услубий материаллар билан боғлиқ.

Иккинчи гуруҳ талабаларнинг турли гуруҳлари учун оралик ва давлат якуний аттестацияси талабларида ўқув дастурлари, баҳолаш ва услубий материалларда аслида фарқ йўқ, бу эса ўқув жараёнининг паст самарадорлигига олиб келадиган мазмунли характердаги муаммоларни ўз ичига олади.

Учинчи гуруҳга эса турли гуруҳлардаги ўқувчиларнинг таълим ва ҳаётий манфаатларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда, ривожлантирувчи ва шакллантирадиган математикани сифатли ўргатадиган кадрлар етишмаслиги киради [1].

Амалиётда математикани ўрганиш ва ўқув жараёнини ташкил этиш жараёнида 5-8 синф ўқувчилари турли характердаги қийинчиликларга дуч келишади.

Математика курсини ўрганишнинг барча босқичларида ўқувчиларда ҳисоблаш маданияти шаклланади, лекин унинг пойдевори ўқишнинг биринчи беш йилида қўйилади. Бу даврда математик амаллар қонуниятларидан онгли равишда фойдалана олиш қобилияти шаклланади, келгусида эса олинган кўникма ва малакалар мустаҳкамланади ва такомиллаштирилади. Шундай қилиб, 5-8-синфлардаги дарсларда оғзаки иш ҳар қачонгидан ҳам долзарбдир, лекин кўпинча, айниқса 5-6-синфларда, энг оддий арифметик амалларни бажариш ўқувчилар учун қийинчилик туғдиради ва калькулятордан фойдаланиш истаги пайдо бўлади. [2].

Геометрияни ўрганишда ўқувчиларнинг геометрик материални ўзлаштириш даражасини пасайтириш тенденцияси мавжуд. Математика бўйича диагностика ишларини таҳлил қилиш шуни кўрсатадики, геометрик муаммоларни ҳал қилишда фазовий фикрлашнинг этарли даражада ривожланмаганлиги билан боғлиқ қийинчиликлар мавжуд.

Геометриядан фарқли ўлароқ, алгебра дарсларида математик тушунчаларга камроқ эътибор берилади. Геометрияда ҳамма нарса тушунчалар асосида қурилган, алгебрада бўлгани каби ўқитувчилар эса амалий материални билиш етарли деб ҳисобланади [3].

Юқорида айтилганлар математикани ўзлаштиришдаги қийинчиликларга қуйидагилар боғлиқ деган хулосага келишга имкон беради: ҳисоблаш маданияти, мантиқий фикрлаш, геометрик материални ўзлаштириш, математик тушунчаларни шакллантириш, моделлаштириш кўникмалари, танқидий фикрлашни ривожлантириш, билимлардаги бўшлиқлар, билимларнинг моҳиятини нотўғри тушуниш. математик қоидалар ва бошқалар.

Математика таълимини ривожлантириш тизимида математикани ўқитишдаги муаммоларни бартараф этишга қаратилган қатор вазифалар кўрсатилган: ўқув дастурлари мазмунини модернизация қилиш, ҳар бир ўқувчи учун базавий билимларда бўшлиқлар бўлмаслигини таъминлаш, ҳамма учун очиқ ахборот ресурслари мавжудлигини таъминлаш, ўқув

дастурлари мазмунини такомиллаштириш. математика ўқитувчиларининг иш сифати, математика таълимида этакчиларни қўллаб-қувватлаш, ўқувчиларнинг юқори математик қобилиятларини ривожлантириш ва қўллаш учун шарт-шароитларни таъминлаш, математик билим ва математик таълимни оммалаштириш.

Умумтаълим мактабининг 5-8-синфларида математика курсини ўқитиш тажрибасини фан натижаларига эришиш учун таҳлил қилар эканмиз, шуни таъкидлаш мумкинки, катта ҳажмдаги математик материални қамраб олишда ўқувчиларнинг фаолиятини ташкил этиш зарур.

Дарс ва синф хонасидан ташқари ишларда ўқувчиларнинг мустақил ишлари улушини ошириш зарур. Шу муносабат билан ўқитувчи олдида мустақил ишни ташкил этиш ва ўқув иши учун вазифаларни танлаш вазифаси турибди, бу мураккаблик даражаси ортиб бораётганлиги билан фарқланиши ва турли хил вариантларни ўз ичига олади. Мустақил иш жараёнида ўқувчи ўз хатоларини саралashi, вазифага қайтиши ва уларни тузатиши учун топшириқларни бир зумда текшириш керак.

Ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари деганда компьютер қурилмалари ёрдамида ахборотни йиғиш, сақлаш, қайта ишлаш, тақдим этиш ва узатиш усуллари мажмуи тушунилади. Уларга ўрнатилган дастурий таъминот ва Интернетга кириш имконига эга стол компьютерлари, ноутбуклар, периферик қурилмалар, планшетлар ва бошқалар киради.

Бугунги кунда компьютер қурилмалари ўқувчилар учун мавжуд бўлиб, улар ҳаётнинг ажралмас қисмидир, аммо шунга қарамай, ҳар бир оилада иш столи компютери ёки ноутбуки мавжуд эмас, чунки нархи анча юқори ёки катта оилада барча болалар учун битта қурилма мавжуд. Сўнгги йилларда стационар компьютерлар ўрнига планшетлар ва смартфонлардан фойдаланиш тенденцияси кузатилмоқда, улар техник хусусиятлари бўйича қолишмайди. Вақти келиб электрон қурилмалардан ҳам ошиб кетади.

Мобил таълим ўқув жараёнини жой ва вақтдан қатъий назар, ташкил этиш учун ҳам алоҳида, ҳам бошқа ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари билан биргаликда мобиль технологиялардан фойдаланишни назарда тутати. Таълим турли шаклларда бўлиши мумкин ва мобиль қурилмалар ёрдамида талабалар таълим ресурсларига киришлари, бошқа фойдаланувчилар билан боғланишлари, синфда ва синфдан ташқари контент яратишлари мумкин.

Мобил қурилмалар одатда ўз эгаларининг мулки бўлиб, кун бўйи уларнинг ихтиёрида бўлади ва созлаш учун кўплаб хусусиятларга эга. Шунинг учун мобиль технологиялар стационар ва ахборот алмашиш технологияларига қараганда шахсийлаштириш учун кўпроқ имкониятлар беради. Мобил технологиялар ўзининг ажойиб портативлиги ва нисбатан

арзонлиги туфайли шахсийлаштирилган таълим имкониятларини сезиларли даражада кенгайтди.

Энди мобил қурилмаларнинг интерактив имкониятлари туфайли жавобни деярли бир зумда олиш мумкин. Бу талабаларга таълим муаммоларини тезда аниқлаш ва асосий тушунчаларни кўриб чиқиш имкониятини беради. Смартфонлар ва асосий мобиль қурилмалар учун мавжуд математик иловаларнинг баъзилари ўқувчи бажара олмаган муаммоларни қандай ҳал қилишни босқичма-босқич кўрсатиб беради. Ушбу баҳолаш тизими билимларни тўплашга ёрдам беради ва нафақат балл беради, муваффақиятли ўқувчиларни мукофотлайди ёки ортида қолганларга қўшимча топшириқлар беради. Мобил технологиялардан фойдаланиш баҳолаш маълумотларини тақсимлаш, тўплаш, таҳлил қилиш ва ҳужжатлаштиришни автоматлаштириш орқали ўқитувчилар фаолияти самарадорлигини оширади. Масалан, мобиль иловалар мавжуд бўлиб, улар ёрдамида ўқитувчилар ўқувчиларнинг ўқиш топшириқларини текшириш орқали билимини тезда баҳолашлари мумкин. Одатда, бу иловалар операцион тизимлар бўйлаб ишлайди, шунда талаба тест саволларига таълим муассасаси тақдим этган қурилмадан эмас, балки ўз мобиль қурилмасидан жавоб бера олади. Кўп вақт талаб қиладиган ташкилий муаммоларни тезда ҳал қилиш орқали ўқитувчилар ўқувчилар билан бевосита ишлашга кўпроқ вақт ажратишлари мумкин.

Мобил технологияларни ўқув жараёнига мослаштириш ҳақида табиий савол туғилади. Ўқитувчига мобиль иловалар ва хизматларни танлаш ва улардан фойдаланиш, ўқувчиларнинг таълим натижаларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда ўқитиш шакллари ва усулларини танлаш ва созлаш қобилияти керак бўлади [4].

Бизнинг мақоламизда ўқувчилар томонидан математикани ривожлантиришнинг бир нечта муаммолари кўриб чиқилади, улардан бири синфда ва синфдан ташқари мустақил ишларнинг бир қисми сифатида амалга оширилиши мумкин бўлган математик кўникмаларни шакллантириш ва мустаҳкамлаш учун ўқув топшириқларининг этишмаслиги. мобиль иловалар ва хизматлардан фойдаланиш, уларни ўқитиш усулларига интеграциялаш орқали. Мобил иловалар ва хизматлар катта ҳажмдаги вазифаларни текширишда ўқитувчининг алгоритмик функцияларининг бир қисмини олади ва ўрганиш интерактив бўлади.

Шундай қилиб, бизнинг фикримизча умумтаълим мактабининг 5-8-синфларида математикани ўрганишда мобиль иловалар ва хизматлардан фойдаланиш мақсадга мувофиқ кўринади.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИХ ОСНОВ СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ИННОВАЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬЮ ПАО ГАЗПРОМ

Аннотация: Россия располагает крупнейшими в мире ресурсами и запасами газа, является его самым крупным производителем и экспортером; в этих условиях направления и приоритеты государственного регулирования развития газового комплекса выступают в качестве механизмов экономической политики и "энергетической" дипломатии

Ключевые слова: газовая промышленность, природный газ, энергоресурсы, инвестиции.

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GAS INDUSTRY OF RUSSIA: PRODUCTION, TRANSPORT, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Annotation: Russia disposes the largest in the world resources and gas supplies, it is the largest producer and exporter; in these terms of direction and priorities of government control of development of gas complex come forward as mechanisms of economic policy and "energy" diplomacy.

Keywords: gas industry, natural gas, energy and investment.

«Газпром» — крупнейшая в мире газовая компания, глобальная энергетическая компания.

Он обладает крупнейшими ресурсами природного газа в мире, и его основной сферой деятельности является геологоразведка, добыча, хранение и транспортировка сырья.

Глубокая переработка и реализация природного газа, газового конденсата и нефти, реализация природного газа в качестве топлива для

двигателей внутреннего сгорания, производство и реализация электроэнергии

Источник, Газпром производит интеграцию нефти, электроэнергетики, нефтегазохимии.

Компания владеет 15 крупнейшими в мире горнодобывающими площадками, 9 из которых находятся в России, что составляет 9,5% ВВП России.

Высокоинтегрированная компания имеет мощную национальную ресурсную базу и инфраструктуру для поддержки транспортировки природного газа, а также

Достаточно сложная и разветвленная организационная структура, центр группы находится в Москве, дочерние предприятия расположены в России и за рубежом, а общая более 150 дочерних компаний. В 2014 году общая численность сотрудников компании достигла 436 100 человек, из них Газпром.

В нефтяных компаниях работает 44 400 человек. Компания производит половину природного газа, реализуемого на внутреннем рынке, в то время как оставшийся природный газ «Газпром» обеспечивает треть всего импорта Западной Европы.

В настоящее время «Газпром» активно осваивает Ямал, Арктический шельф, Восточную Сибирь, Дальний Восток. И масштабные проекты освоения зарубежных ресурсов природного газа. Компания обладает крупнейшей в мире газотранспортной системой протяженностью более 16,8 км. тысяч километров. «Газпром» — единственный производитель российского природного газа и СПГ на экспорт.

Стратегическая цель «Газпрома» — стать лидером мировой энергетической компании. Цель задачи содержит контакты

диверсификация рынка, безопасность цепочки поставок, операционная эффективность и использование потенциала науки и техники. Одним из преимуществ является то, что он производится и доставляется. Благодаря географическому положению России у компании есть возможность выйти на европейский и азиатский рынок.

Управление человеческими ресурсами предприятия

В основе развития Газпрома лежат таланты, сотрудники — главный и решающий фактор в производстве, в движении

В средствах производства навыки талантов в значительной степени определяют эффективность производства.

Именно наличие элементов кризиса требует от «Газпрома» особой кадровой политики.

В этих условиях необходимо значительно улучшить централизованное управление персоналом, укрепить производственную, технологическую и трудовую дисциплину, внедрить современный подход к контролю за выполнением и качеством работы.

Миссия и стратегия «Газпрома» — модернизация системы управления персоналом.

Сосредоточьтесь на укреплении человеческого потенциала для повышения производительности и эффективности труда. Система управления предприятием включает рыночную стратегию,

Рынки ресурсов, технологии, финансовые и инвестиционные стратегии, интеграция, социальные стратегии. От управления бизнесом и развития сотрудников

С определенной точки зрения особенно важны три аспекта стратегии: стратегия качества продукции, инновационная стратегия и процессная стратегия. как это

При выборе стратегии оптимального качества продукции сотрудники на ключевых должностях должны обладать высочайшим уровнем профессиональной компетентности.

Новая стратегия требует внедрения более передовых технологий, а сотрудники должны обладать высокой степенью гибкости, обширным опытом и готовностью учитывать новые технологии и подходы.

- Основным средством реализации кадровой стратегии Газпрома является процесс обучения, существующая в компании система обучения не удовлетворяет растущий спрос, поэтому необходимо использовать современное обучение,

-Общая цель модернизации – быть эффективным средством реализации корпоративных и социально-экономических стратегий, а результаты обучения должны оперативно корректировать стратегию под существующие проблемы компании.

Новая система обучения компании основана на следующих основных принципах: целостность системы обучения, многоуровневость стратегическое, гармоничное взаимодействие между обучением и другими подсистемами управления производством, дискретность процесса подготовки кадров вместе взятые.

Для реализации этих принципов в Газпроме проводилось постоянное многоуровневое обучение по новой системе. Объектами обучения являются работники предприятия, руководители предприятия и таланты дочерних предприятий Предприятие использует результаты обучения для других целей.

В целом предприятия по-прежнему используют дореформенную экономическую модель системы подготовки кадров, но в соответствии с новой системой подготовки кадров

Концепции управления человеческими ресурсами могут использоваться для решения этих проблем, коренным образом изменяя структуру предоставления услуг с целью повышения экономической эффективности.

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ГАЗОВАЯ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТЬ РОССИИ: ДОБЫЧА, ТРАНСПОРТ, ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ

Аннотация: Россия располагает крупнейшими в мире ресурсами и запасами газа, является его самым крупным производителем и экспортером; в этих условиях направления и приоритеты государственного регулирования развития газового комплекса выступают в качестве механизмов экономической политики и "энергетической" дипломатии

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Annotation: Russia disposes the largest in the world resources and gas supplies, it is the largest producer and exporter; in these terms of direction and priorities of government control of development of gas complex come forward as mechanisms of economic policy and "energy" diplomacy.

Keywords: gas industry, natural gas, energy and investment.

Значение газовой отрасли во многом определяется тем, что в структуре мирового потребления топлива и энергии природный газ занимает третье место после нефти и угля, на его долю приходится около 20%. Следует отметить, что среди трех основных источников энергии природный газ является наиболее экологически чистым.

Природный газ – лучшее топливо. Характеризуется полным сгоранием, отсутствием дыма и дыма, отсутствием золы после сгорания, легким розжигом и регулированием процесса горения, высоким КПД газоиспользующего устройства, экономичностью и удобством

транспортировки до потребителей, возможностью хранения в сжатом и сжиженном состояниях, без вредных веществ.

Природный газ широко используется в качестве сырья во многих отраслях промышленности со второй половины XX века. Крупнейшим потребителем природного газа как технологического сырья стала химическая промышленность, особенно заметное место в ней занимает производство азота. Производство аммиака, различных азотных удобрений и метанола основано на природном газе, а мировое производство достигло десятков миллионов тонн и продолжает быстро расти. Большие количества газа используются для получения сажи из резины и многих других химических веществ. Кормовой белок (кормовые дрожжи) также производится из природного газа. Он включает в себя процесс прямого восстановления железа (бездоменное производство металла), а также доменный процесс в процессе производства чугуна.

Россия занимает первое место в мире по доказанным запасам природного газа (более 32% мировых запасов) и обеспечивает до 35% мировой добычи.

Из общих разведанных запасов природного газа России (46,9 трлн куб. м) 23 трлн куб. м сосредоточены на глубине 1,5 км. м (49,1%), 16,3 трлн в интервале глубин 1,5-3,0 км. м (34,7 %), на глубинах более 3 км — 7,6 трлн. кубометров (16,2%). В составе запасов природного газа по компонентам на долю газа метана приходится 61 %, содержащего этан (3 % и более) - 30,3 %, а содержащего сероводород - 8,7 %.

Средняя разведка начальных ресурсов природного газа составляет 24,7%. По регионам этот показатель колеблется от нуля до 70-81%. Основные прогнозируемые ресурсы находятся в Восточной Сибири, на Дальнем Востоке, на Карском шельфе, в Баренцевом и Охотском морях.

Ямало-Ненецкий автономный округ располагает запасами природного газа в Надым-Пур-Тазовском, Ямало-Ненецком и Гыданском нефтегазовых месторождениях и на шельфе Карского моря (Ленинградское и Русаковское месторождения) в объеме 45 698,9 млрд куб. м. Открыто 198 месторождений нефти, в том числе 63 нефтяных, 62 нефтегазоконденсатных, 36 газоконденсатных, 8 нефтегазовых, 4 нефтегазовых, 25 газовых.

Глубина 1,5 километра, 22,4 трлн. м доказанных запасов природного газа (64,8%), при диапазоне глубин 1,5-3,0 км - 8,6 трлн. м (24,8 %), на глубинах более 3 км — 3,6 трлн. кубометров (10,4%).

Сформированная в последние годы региональная структура добычи газа показывает, что Западная Сибирь продолжает сохранять свои лидирующие позиции с долей 91,2 %, за ней следуют Уральская (4,68 %) и Приволжская (2,1 %) экономические зоны.

Ученые РАН подтвердили основные параметры развития энергетического комплекса России и сформулировали энергетическую

стратегию России до 2030 года, включающую новые научно-технические и технологические решения. В настоящее время Министерство энергетики разрабатывает новый генеральный план развития газовой отрасли с учетом текущих изменений на мировом рынке: роста добычи сланцевого газа и поставок СПГ, а также динамики целевых рынков. Основная тенденция роста потребления природного газа будет в Азиатско-Тихоокеанском регионе. С точки зрения инноваций и развития нефтегазовой отрасли должны быть внедрены новые энергосберегающие, ресурсосберегающие и экологически безопасные новые технологии, такие как разведка, разведка, разработка, транспортировка и переработка нефти и газа.

Стратегическими целями развития газовой промышленности определены:

- стабильное, бесперебойное и экономически эффективное удовлетворение внутреннего и внешнего спроса на газ;
- развитие единой системы газоснабжения и её расширение на восток России, усиление на этой основе интеграции регионов страны;
- совершенствование организационной структуры газовой отрасли с целью повышения экономических результатов её деятельности и формирования либерализованного рынка газа;
- обеспечение стабильных поступлений в доходную часть консолидированного бюджета и стимулирование спроса на продукцию смежных отраслей (металлургии, машиностроения и других);
- обеспечение политических интересов России в Европе и сопредельных государствах, а также в Азиатско-Тихоокеанском регионе.

Для достижения этих целей предусматривается решение следующих основных задач: рациональное использование разведанных запасов газа, обеспечение расширенного воспроизводства сырьевой базы отрасли;

- ресурсосбережение и энергосбережение, сокращение потерь и снижение затрат на всех стадиях технологического процесса при подготовке запасов, добыче и транспорте газа;
- комплексное извлечение и использование всех ценных компонентов попутного и природного газа;
- формирование и развитие новых крупных газодобывающих районов и центров в Восточной Сибири и на Дальнем Востоке, на полуострове Ямал и на шельфах арктических и дальневосточных морей;
- развитие газоперерабатывающей и гелиевой промышленности;
- развитие газотранспортной инфраструктуры для использования возможности освоения новых газодобывающих районов и диверсификация экспортных поставок газа.

Перспективные уровни добычи газа в России будут в основном определяться теми же факторами, что и нефти, однако большее значение будут иметь внутренние цены на газ.

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РАЗВИТИЕ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА И ЧАСТНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН В УСЛОВИЯХ РЕФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается развитие малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства, создание благоприятной деловой среды для широкого развития малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства, основные направления реформирования в Узбекистане.

Ключевые слова: малый бизнес, частное предпринимательство, Стратегия действий, «Ведение бизнеса».

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DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE CONDITIONS OF REFORMING THE ECONOMY

Annotation: This article discusses the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, the creation of a favorable business environment for the widespread development of small business and private entrepreneurship, the main directions of reform in Uzbekistan.

Key words: small business, private entrepreneurship, Action Strategy, Doing Business.

Малый бизнес и частное предпринимательство является одним из важных драйверов развития экономики, повышения занятости и доходов населения. В целях поддержки субъектов данной сферы за последние годы были приняты более 50 указов и постановлений Президента Республики Узбекистан.

С первых лет независимости Узбекистана уделялось большое внимание разработке законодательно-правовой базы, организации финансовой поддержки, защите прав предпринимателей, подготовке и переподготовке кадров, развитию рыночной инфраструктуры, обслуживающей малое предпринимательство.

Малый бизнес и частное предпринимательство – является одним из основных направлений Стратегии действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан в 2017-2021 годах. Этим документом предусмотрено обеспечение надежной защиты прав и гарантий частной собственности, устранение всех преград и ограничений и создание благоприятной деловой среды для широкого развития малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства.

За годы реализации Стратегии действий было принято около двух тысяч законов, Указов и постановлений, направленных на поддержку развития этого сектора. Особое внимание уделялось обеспечению правовой защиты, устранению многочисленных административных барьеров для бизнеса, ограничению вмешательства в предпринимательскую деятельность. Были отменены 114 лицензий и разрешений, по 33 видам деятельности внедрен уведомительный порядок, упрощены процедуры получения разрешений и в среднем в два раза сокращены сроки их выдачи. Отменены лишние проверки, сняты ограничения, связанные с оборотом наличных денег, валюты и сырья.

В результате этих мер в стране улучшился бизнес-климат предпринимательской деятельности, что нашло отражение в международных рейтингах. Так, Всемирный банк в своем рейтинге последние годы систематически повышал позиции Узбекистана. В отчете Doing Business 2020 рейтинг Узбекистана улучшился на 7 позиций, обеспечив 69-е место, что позволило стране войти в список 20 лучших стран-реформаторов. Согласно Индексу экономической свободы, выпускаемому Heritage Foundation совместно с The Wall Street Journal, Узбекистан поднялся со 152-го в 2018 году на 108-е место в 2021-м. За четыре года рост составил 44 позиции.

Позиция страны в данном рейтинге не только отражает благоприятность деловой среды, но и является важным критерием при принятии инвестиционных решений в международном бизнес-сообществе.

Президентом Республики Узбекистан в постановлении от 5 февраля 2019 года за №ПП-4160 "О дополнительных мерах по улучшению рейтинга республики Узбекистан в ежегодном отчете ВБ и Международной Финансовой Корпорации (МФК) «Ведение бизнеса» поставлена цель к 2022 году достижение 20-го места.

Благодаря принятым мерам за последние годы в рейтинге «Ведение бизнеса» среди 190 стран мира Узбекистан поднялся с 138-го до 69-го места.

В Узбекистане для развития бизнеса созданы следующие условия:

1. Время для регистрации малого бизнеса составляет 30 минут. Для регистрации субъекта, в качестве индивидуального предпринимателя требуется подготовить только один документ, а в качестве малого предприятия с юридическим лицом - два документа.

2. Финансовая поддержка субъектов малого предпринимательства осуществляется следующим образом:

- выдачей льготных банковских кредитов с субсидированной ставкой;
- поручительством Государственного фонда поддержки развития предпринимательской деятельности субъектам бизнеса в размере до 50% от суммы получаемого кредита;
- представлением Фондом компенсации процентных расходов по кредитам коммерческих банков.

3. В республике интересы бизнеса защищены институтом Уполномоченного по защите прав и законных интересов субъектов предпринимательства. В Узбекистане отменены внеплановые проверки деятельности малого бизнеса, субъекты предпринимательства освобождены от всех видов ответственности, совершившие впервые финансово-хозяйственные правонарушения;

4. Надо отметить, что в стране организованы учебные курсы для предпринимателей по ведению бизнеса, осуществляющих проекты на базе приватизированных объектов. Созданы кластеры молодежного предпринимательства, где молодым начинающим предпринимателям предоставлены в аренду площадки по нулевой ставке сроком на 5 лет.

Принятые меры были направлены на совершенствование нормативно-правовой базы и регулятивных процедур в сфере осуществления предпринимательской деятельности, формирования благоприятной бизнес-среды и позитивного имиджа страны на международной арене.

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ТАМОЖЕННОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В ЕАЭС

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается определение, виды, особенности и нормативно-правовая база мер тарифного регулирования в рамках Евразийского экономического союза.

Ключевые слова: таможенное регулирование, таможенно-тарифное регулирование, нетарифное регулирование, инструменты таможенного регулирования.

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CUSTOMS REGULATION OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE EAEU

Abstract: The article discusses the definition, types, features and regulatory framework of tariff regulation measures within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Keywords: customs regulation, customs tariff regulation, non-tariff regulation, instruments of customs regulation.

Развитие внешнеэкономической деятельности (далее – ВЭД) является одним из главных приоритетов в развитии и функционировании национальных экономик. Важную роль в регулировании внешнеэкономических отношениях занимает государство. Одним из основных инструментов государственного регулирования ВЭД выступает таможенное регулирование, главной целью которого является экономическая безопасность и достижение стабильного экономического роста.

Таможенное регулирование в Российской Федерации заключается в установлении порядка и правил регулирования таможенного дела в Российской Федерации³⁵.

³⁵ Федеральный закон "О таможенном регулировании в Российской Федерации и о внесении изменений в отдельные законодательные акты Российской Федерации" от 03.08.2018 № 289-ФЗ. Ст.2.

Таможенное регулирование — это управление внешнеэкономической деятельностью (ВЭД), осуществляемое с целью пополнения бюджета и для защиты отечественного производителя.

Таможенное регулирование ВЭД в Российской Федерации производится на уровне функционирования крупного интеграционного объединения – Евразийского экономического союза (далее – ЕАЭС), целью которого является экономическое взаимодействие между государствами, а также модернизация и увеличение конкурентоспособности национальных экономик³⁶.

Нормативно-правовой базой таможенного регулирования в Российской Федерации является Таможенный Кодекс ЕАЭС и Федеральный закон о таможенном регулировании 289. Эти законодательства гармонизированы между собой и позволяют полностью регламентировать все нюансы таможенного регулирования. Таможенное регулирование ВЭД в России осуществляют таможенные органы.

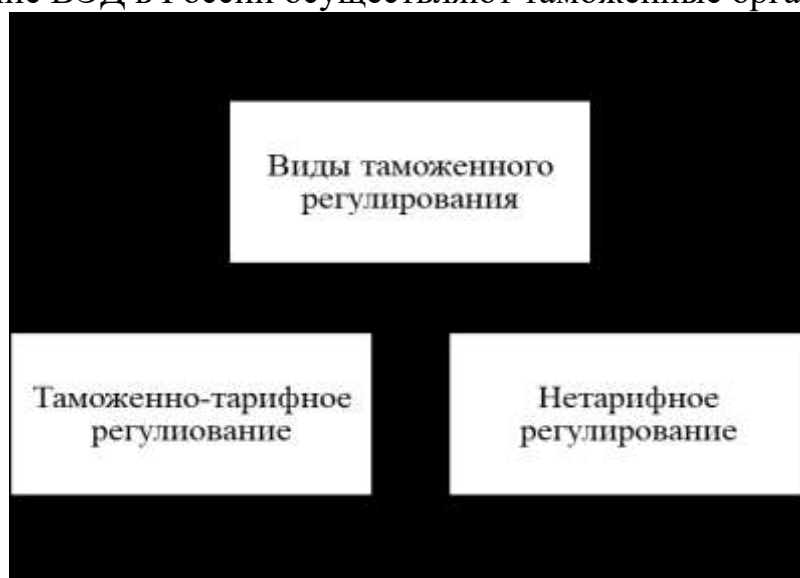


Рис.1. Виды таможенного регулирования³⁷

Предметом таможенного регулирования в странах-участниках ЕАЭС выступают отношения, связанные с импортом и экспортом товаров, работ и услуг. Виды таможенного регулирования представлены на рис.1.

Таможенно-тарифное регулирование представляет собой один из способов пополнения доходной части федерального государственного бюджета. Таможенно-тарифное регулирование ВЭД применяется для защиты отечественных производителей от зарубежной конкуренции и для пополнения бюджета с помощью ставок таможенных пошлин на ввозимые и вывозимые товары.

³⁶ Алымова О.А. Характеристика основных методов государственного управления внешнеторговой деятельностью // 76 Академический вестник Ростовского филиала Российской таможенной академии. - 2015. - № 1. - С. 32-38

³⁷ Составлено автором

Основным инструментом тарифного регулирования является тариф. Методы его применения устанавливаются законодательством. Таможенный тариф – это ставки таможенных пошлин, применяемых к товарам, перемещаемых через таможенную границу ЕАЭС. Размер ставок устанавливается законодательно, в соответствии с принятой Товарной номенклатурой внешнеэкономической деятельности (ТН ВЭД). Кроме определения ставок таможенных пошлин на товары, устанавливается порядок их применения: определение таможенной стоимости товара, страны происхождения товара.

Нетарифное регулирование – это совокупность мер по управлению ввозом товаров (импорт) и вывозом товаров (экспорт), включающее в себя разрешительные и запретительные, ограничительные меры.

Нетарифное регулирование служит для защиты отечественных производителей от зарубежной конкуренции, при резко возросшем импорте товаров, а также при ввозе импортных товаров по заниженным, демпинговым ценам. Меры нетарифного регулирования используются для контроля вывоза продукции, например, для ограничения вывоза товаров для стимулирования обрабатывающей промышленности. Эти меры применяют для поддержания баланса между спросом и предложением, а также для стабилизации цен на товары ограничительными и запретительными методами. Меры нетарифного регулирования (рис.2) используются, чтобы оградить рынок от некачественных товаров, не соответствующих требованиям безопасности.

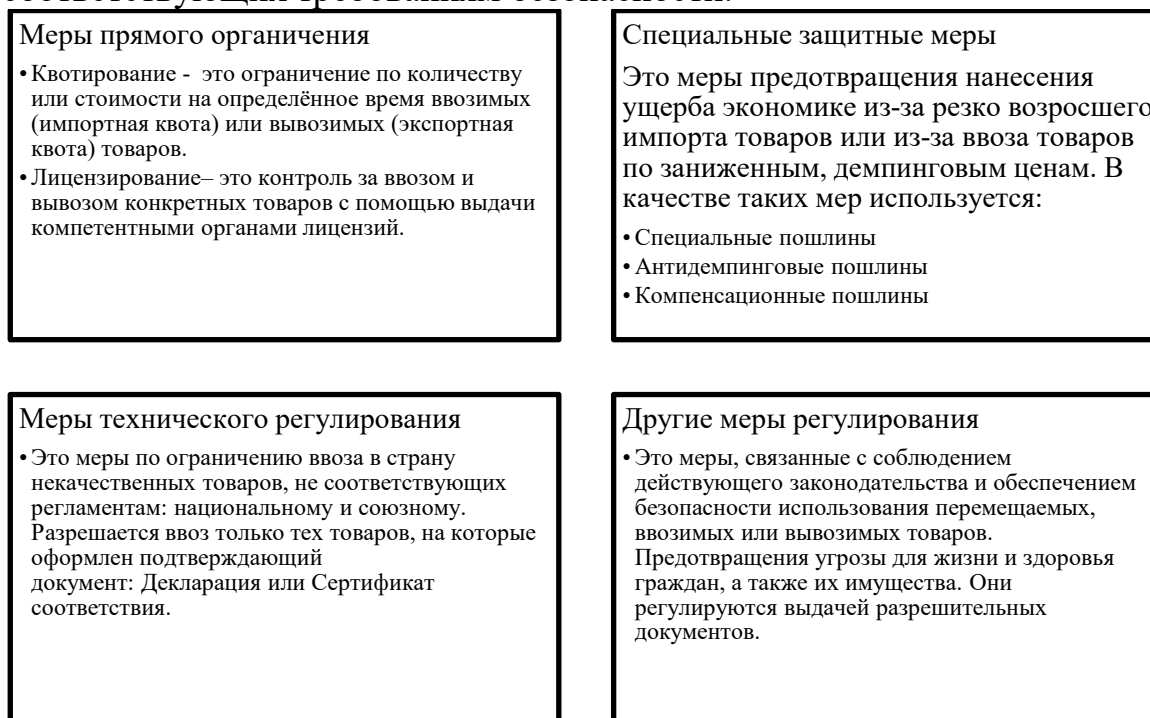


Рис.2. Меры нетарифного регулирования ³⁸

³⁸ Составлено автором

Система таможенно-тарифного регулирования ВЭД в России — это разнообразные элементы, меры и методы, направленные на достижение приоритетных целей государства. Использование механизмов, утвержденных государством на законодательном уровне, позволяет стимулировать развитие внутренней экономики за счет пополнения бюджета, и способствует созданию благоприятных рыночных условий для бизнеса. Прямые и косвенные методики, оказывающие влияние на внешнеторговые процессы, формируют конкурентную среду, в которой цена и качество выступают ключевыми критериями потребительского выбора, и одновременно с этим исключают массовое появление на рынке дешевых, низкокачественных товаров, не соответствующих требованиям безопасности.

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СИСТЕМА ТАРИФНЫХ ПРЕФЕРЕНЦИЙ В ЕАЭС

Аннотация: Таможенно-тарифное регулирование внешнеэкономической деятельности, а в частности использование системы тарифных преференций, выступает одним из наиболее приоритетных инструментов, которое направлено на увеличение внешнеторговых связей и реализации наиболее значимых направлений внешнеэкономической политики государства.

Ключевые слова: Евразийский экономический союз, Содружество Независимых Государств, Исламская Республика Иран, Республика Сербия, развивающиеся и наименее развитые государства, тарифные преференции, пошлины.

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SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES IN THE EAEU

Abstract: Customs and tariff regulation of foreign economic activity, and in particular the use of the system of tariff preferences, is one of the most priority tools aimed at increasing foreign trade relations and implementing the most significant areas of the state's foreign economic policy.

Keywords: Eurasian Economic Union, Commonwealth of Independent States, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Serbia, developing and least developed countries, tariff preferences, duties.

На современном этапе развития в условиях либерализации процессов международной торговли, когда потоки товарооборота приобретают все большие масштабы, невозможно представить такое взаимодействие без каких-либо экономических преимуществ. Среди таких преимуществ в области международной торговли наибольшее распространение имеют тарифные преференции, которые представляют собой льготы по уплате ввозных таможенных пошлин в зависимости от того, из какой страны происходит тот или иной товар.

Под тарифной преференцией понимается освобождение от уплаты ввозных таможенных пошлин в отношении товаров, происходящих из стран, образующих вместе с Российской Федерацией зону свободной торговли либо подписавших соглашения, имеющие целью создание такой зоны, или снижение ставок ввозных таможенных пошлин в отношении товаров, происходящих из развивающихся или наименее развитых стран, пользующихся единой системой тарифных преференций Таможенного союза³⁹.

Основной смысл введения тарифных преференций – это заинтересованность государства в улучшении внешнеэкономических связей, успешная политика в области торговли, исполнение международных соглашений. Экономический смысл тарифных преференций, заключается в увеличении внутреннего рынка государства посредством более слабо развитого в экономическом смысле торгового партнера и усилении политики протекционизма для других участников международной торговли.

В соответствии с Общей системой преференций, каждое государство самостоятельно создает единую систему тарифных преференций, в рамках ЕАЭС – это единая система тарифных преференций ЕАЭС.



Рис. 1. Система тарифных преференций в ЕАЭС ⁴⁰

В отношении товаров из развивающихся стран, при соблюдении всех необходимых условий, действуют ставки ввозных таможенных пошлин в размере 75% от базовых ставок, установленных Единым таможенным тарифом ЕАЭС⁴¹. Решением Совета Евразийской экономической комиссии от 05.03.2021 № 17 «О внесении изменений в Решение Комиссии Таможенного союза от 27 ноября 2009 г. № 130» (вступает в силу 12.10.2021) из перечня развивающихся стран – пользователей единой системы тарифных преференций ЕАЭС (далее – ЕСТП ЕАЭС) было исключено 75 стран. В настоящий момент список развивающихся стран пользователей ЕСТП ЕАЭС включает в себя 29 государств.

³⁹ Закон РФ "О таможенном тарифе" от 21.05.1993 N 5003-1 (последняя редакция) ст.36, п2

⁴⁰ Составлено автором

⁴¹ Договор о Евразийском экономическом союзе (подписан в г. Астане 29.05.2014). Ст. 36

Относительно наименее развитых стран-пользователей единой системы тарифных преференций Союза, действуют нулевые ставки ввозных таможенных пошлин⁴². На данный момент число наименее развитых стран-бенефициаров составляет 48.

В качестве документа, подтверждающего происхождение из развивающейся или наименее развитой стран, используется сертификат о происхождении товара формы «А».

Важным направлением, согласно которому предоставляются тарифные преференции, являются страны СНГ. Согласно подписанному 18 сентября 2011 года договору «О зоне свободной торговли», определено сокращение до минимума исключений из номенклатуры продукции, к которой действуют ввозные пошлины. На данный момент в зону свободной торговли входят государства (имеющие право подписать договор о вступлении и/или подписавшие): Беларусь, Казахстан, Россия, Молдавия, Киргизия, Армения, Азербайджан, Таджикистан, Узбекистан, Туркменистан.

В качестве документа, подтверждающего происхождение из стран-участниц СНГ, используется сертификат о происхождении товара формы «СТ-1».

Также в рамках ЕАЭС Россия предоставляет преференциальный доступ для товаров, происходящих с территории Социалистической Республики Вьетнам в соответствии с соглашением о зоне свободной торговли, образованной между СРВ и ЕАЭС⁴³. Документом, подтверждающим заявленные преференции выступает сертификат происхождения товара по форме «EAV».

25 октября 2019 года в Астане было подписано соглашение о зоне свободной торговли между Евразийским экономическим союзом и Республикой Сербия. Соответствующее соглашение вступило в силу 20 ноября 2020 года. Согласно договору, государства-члены ЕАЭС предоставят сербским товарам единый режим доступа на рынок. При этом режим свободной торговли не распространится на импорт мяса и птицы, сахара, отдельных видов плавленых сыров, игристых вин, спиртовых настоек и ликёров, сигар и сигарилл. Но при этом по сравнению с действующим режимом улучшатся условия доступа на рынок ЕАЭС некоторых видов сыров, алкогольных напитков и сигарет.

Новое торговое соглашение не только полностью гармонизирует условия торговли Белоруссии, Казахстана и России с Сербией, но и создаст аналогичный режим для армянских и киргизских товаров, преференции для которых при доступе на сербский рынок ранее отсутствовали.

⁴² Там же

⁴³ Соглашение от 29.05.2015 о свободной торговле между государствами-членами ЕАЭС и Социалистической Республикой Вьетнам

Подтверждающим документом выступает сертификат о происхождении товаров по форме «СТ-2».

17 мая 2018 года между ЕАЭС с Исламской Республикой Иран было подписано Временное соглашение, ведущее к образованию зоны свободной торговли, которое вступило в силу 27 октября 2019 года. Хотя иногда его называют соглашением о свободной торговле, по сути оно ближе к соглашению о преференциальной торговле, так как его положения распространяются лишь на часть товарных позиций, для которых ставки импортных пошлин уменьшены или отменены. Тем не менее, Соглашение «имеет достаточную глубину» и распространяется на основной перечень товаров. Документом, подтверждающим заявленные преференции, является сертификат формы «СТ-3».

Что же касается самого ЕАЭС, договором о его создании предусмотрено, что на территории стран-членов существует единый внутренний рынок, согласно которому существует беспрепятственное перемещение услуг, продукции, рабочей силы, а также капиталов между странами, в рамках осуществления которого во взаимной торговле товарами государства-члены не применяют ввозные и вывозные таможенные пошлины и иные пошлины, налоги и сборы, имеющие эквивалентное действие.

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод о том, что тарифные преференции являются очень важным механизмом в системе регулирования внешнеэкономических связей, однако имеются определенные условия и правила, которые необходимо соблюдать, чтобы можно было рассчитывать на такие тарифные преимущества.

Использованные источники:

1. Таможенный кодекс Евразийского экономического союза.
2. Договор о Евразийском экономическом союзе (подписан в г. Астане 29.05.2014). Ст. 36.
3. Федеральный закон "О таможенном регулировании в Российской Федерации и о внесении изменений в отдельные законодательные акты Российской Федерации" от 03.08.2018 № 289-ФЗ. Ст.2.
4. Закон РФ "О таможенном тарифе" от 21.05.1993 N 5003-1 (последняя редакция). Ст.36, п.2
5. Соглашение от 29.05.2015 о свободной торговле между государствами-членами ЕАЭС и Социалистической Республикой Вьетнам.
6. Официальный сайт Федеральной таможенной службы [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://customs.gov.ru> (дата обращения: 13.06.2022).

ҲАРАКАТЛИ ЎЙИНЛАР - БОЛАЛАР ЖИСМОНИЙ ФАОЛЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШИНИНГ МУҲИМ ВОСИТАЛАРИДАН БИРИДИР

Аннотация: Тақдим этилаётган мақолада ҳаракатли ўйинлар - болалар жисмоний фаоллигини оширишининг муҳим воситаларидан бири эканлиги ҳақида урғу берилган. Танланган ҳаракатли ўйинлар болаларни бошқаради ва уларни узоқ вақт давомида иштирок этишга мажбур этади, уларда катта қизиқиш уйғотиб жисмоний фаоллигини оширади ҳамда ҳаракат ва ҳаракат амаллари учун энг яхши восита бўлиб хизмат қилади. Ўйинлар болаларни ўзига жалб қилиб завқлантиради, уларнинг ёш хусусиятларига мос келади, тақлид қилиш, фаоллик ва эркинликка бўлган эҳтиёжини қондиради. Мактаб ёшидаги болалар бундай ўйин шаклларига алоҳида қизиқиш билдирадилар, уларда атрофдаги реал воқеликни фантастик тарзда идрок этиш элементлари мавжуд бўлиб, спорт ўйинларига изчил ўтишни таъминлайди. Биз жисмоний тарбия жараёнида кенг қўлланиладиган ҳаракатли ўйинларнинг таснифини ишлаб чиқдик.

Калит сўзлар: Жисмоний фаоллик, жисмоний камолот, ҳаракатли ўйинлар, таянч-ҳаракат, ҳаракатлар ҳажми, юрак уриши.

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INCREASING GAMES ARE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MEANS OF INCREASING THE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF CHILDREN

Annotation. The proposed article emphasizes that outdoor games are one of the important means of increasing the motor activity of children. Selected outdoor games captivate children and make them participate more in these game activities, arouse great interest in them, increase motor activity and serve as the best means of motor and motor activity. Games attract children, entertain them, correspond to their age characteristics, satisfy the need for imitation, activity, freedom. School-age children are especially interested in such forms of play that have elements of a fantastic perception of the surrounding real world, providing a consistent transition to sports games. We have developed a classification of outdoor games that are widely used in the process of physical education.

Keywords. Physical activity, physical maturity, outdoor games, basic movement, range of motion, heart rate.

Кириш. Жисмоний баркамолликни шакллантиришнинг энг муҳим қонуниятларидан бири бу жараёни инсон туғилишидан бошлаб амалга ошириш ва уни ҳаётининг бошқа барча босқичларида давом эттириш заруратидир. Шу билан бирга, инсоннинг жисмоний камолотининг энг масъулиятли ва моҳиятан ҳал қилувчи босқичларидан бири унинг жисмоний фаоллигининг чўққиси бўлган болалик даври, жисмоний ва маънавий баркамоллик, ажралмас муносабатлар ва бирликда таъсир кўрсатишнинг юксак имкониятларидир.

Жисмоний баркамоллик инсоннинг ҳар томонлама ривожланишининг муҳим жиҳатларидан бири сифатида инсон саломатлиги ва жисмоний қобилиятларининг тарихан белгиланган оптимал даражаси бўлиб, у шахсий ва ижтимоий ҳаёт соҳасида турли хил намоён бўлиш шаклларида инсон ҳаёти талабларига жавоб беради ва кўп йиллар давомида юксак фаоллик ва ишчанлик қобилиятини таъминлайди. Жисмоний ва ахлоқий баркамоллик узвий уйғунлашган ҳолда, фақат маълум бир шахснинг юксак маънавий қиёфаси шароитида ҳақиқий бўлиши мумкин. Жисмоний баркамоллик - бу шахснинг ҳар томонлама ривожланиши ва соғлигини узоқ йиллар сақлаш қонуниятларига мос келадиган умумий жисмоний тайёргарликнинг оптимал ўлчовидир. Жисмоний баркамолликнинг ўзига хос белгилари ва кўрсаткичлари ҳар бир тарихий босқичда жамиятнинг реал талаблари билан белгиланади ва шунинг учун унинг ривожланиши билан ўзгаради.

Юқорида айтилганларнинг барчаси “жисмоний баркамоллик” тушунчасининг асосий кўрсаткичларини Ўзбекистон Республикаси шароити, унинг тарихий хусусиятлари, иқлими, экологик ҳолати, миллий-маданий анъаналарни шунингдек, инсоннинг ёшини ҳисобга олган ҳолда аниқлаб бериш зарурлигини таъминлайди.

Тадқиқот мақсади. Ёш авлодни тарбиялаш жисмоний баркамолликни қуйидаги таркибий қисмлар билан белгиланади: нормал жисмоний ривожланиш, асосий жисмоний сифатлар ва ҳаракат қобилиятларининг тўғри ривожланишининг намоён бўлиши, иқлим ва атроф-муҳит шароитларига функционал мослашиш, миллий анъаналар ва маданиятни ҳисобга олган ҳолда ахлоқий ва эстетик тарбия, етарли даражада саломатлик ҳамда юқори ишчанлик қобилиятини таъминлашдан иборатдир.

Тадқиқот усуллари. Жисмоний фаоллик инсон организмнинг ривожланиши, меъёрида ишлаши учун энг зарур шароит бўлган ва шундай бўлиб қолиши аниқланган. Жисмоний фаоллигик камайиши ёки унинг сезиларли даражада чеклаб қўйилиши, инсоннинг ҳаёти ва соғлиғига хавф туғдиради, чунки бу муқаррар равишда унинг танаси учун энг

ноқулай, баъзан олдиндан айтиб бўлмайдиган оқибатларга айланади айниқса, агар болалик даврида ҳам жисмоний фаоллик тўғри даражада таъминланмаса. Қатор йиллар давомида Ўзбекистон ҳудудида мавжуд бўлган ҳаракатли ўйинлар, мусобақалар ва алоҳида спорт турларини махсус-услубий таҳлили, умумлаштириш ва тўплаш бўйича тизимли ишлар олиб борилди. Бу жисмоний сифатларга ва баъзи интеллектуал қобилиятларга таъсири нуқтаи назаридан ушбу ҳаракат фаолияти турларини батафсил тавсифлаш имконини берди.

Тадқиқодни натижалари. Натижалар шуни кўрсатадики, 10-11 ёшли болаларда катта қизиқиш уйғотиш ва юқори жисмоний фаоллик нуқтаи назаридан энг катта самарадорлик образли ҳаракатли ўйинлар орқали таъминланади. Ҳаракатли ўйинларнинг самарадорлиги, биринчи навбатда, мактабгача ва бошланғич мактаб ўқувчилари фаолиятида асосий ўринлардан бирини эгаллаган образли ўйинларга яқин эканлигига боғлиқ. Танланган образли ўйинларга асосланган ўйинлар болаларни бошқаради ва уларни узоқ вақт давомида иштирок этишга мажбур этади. Бу оддий ўйинларга қараганда, болаларнинг ушбу турдаги сюжетли ўйин фаолиятида иштирок этиши учун анча узоқроқ вақтни талаб этади ва жисмоний фаолликни таъминлайди. Бошқача қилиб айтганда, ҳаракатли ўйинлар узоқ муддатли фаол, ҳаракат ва ҳаракат амаллари учун энг яхши шароитларни яратади.

Бу ўйинлар болаларни ўзига жалб қилади, завқлантиради, уларнинг ёш хусусиятларига мос келади, тақлид қилиш, фаоллик ва эркинликка бўлган эҳтиёжини қондиради. Мактаб ёшидаги болалар бундай ўйин шаклларига алоҳида қизиқиш билдирадилар, уларда атрофдаги реал воқеликни фантастик тарзда идрок этиш элементлари мавжуд бўлиб, спорт ўйинларига изчил ўтишни таъминлайди. Биз жисмоний тарбия жараёнида кенг қўлланиладиган ҳаракатли ўйинларнинг таснифини ишлаб чиқдик.

Ушбу тасниф қуйидаги мезонларга асосланади:

- бир ўйин давомида юрак уришининг умумий сони;
- юрак уриш тезлиги;
- ҳаракатларнинг умумий сони, шу жумладан югуришда;
- ўйин жараёнида ўқувчиларнинг чарчаш даражаси;
- ўқувчиларнинг таниш, кам таниш бўлган ва янги ўйинлар ҳамда ўйин машқларини бажаришга бўлган қизиқиш;

Бундан ташқари, турли ёшдаги болалар ўртасида ҳам кенг қўлланиладиган ўйинлар рўйхати тузилди. Ўйинга қизиқиш каби мезонларга асосланиб, ўйинлар жисмоний фаоллик даражасига кўра уч гуруҳга бўлинди. Биринчи гуруҳ болаларда катта қизиқиш уйғотадиган ва нисбатан юқори ҳаракат фаоллигини таъминлайдиган ўйинларни ўз ичига олди.

Болалар ўйин фаолиятини давом эттириш истагини йўқотмасдан ва ташаббусни камайтирмасдан ушбу ўйинларни қайта-қайта ўйнайдилар.

Вақт ўтиши билан улар 15 дақиқагача ёки ундан кўпроқ давом этиши мумкин, масалан, "Отиб қочар", "Бўрон", "Тўп капитанга", "Қубба" ка ҳаракатли ўйинлардир. Ушбу ўйинлар сезиларли ҳаракат фаоллигини таъминлайди, улар бажарилиши пайтида 1500 дан 1600 тагача локомотор амалларини ўз ичига олади. Бундан ташқари, ушбу ўйинлардаги югуриш ҳаракатлари барча ҳаракатлар ҳажмининг ўртача 70% ни ташкил қилади. Ўйин охирида юрак уриш тезлигини яъни танланма палпацисия рўйхати шуни кўрсатадики, юрак уриш тезлиги дақиқада 180 мартагача кўтарилади, лекин жуда қисқа тикланиш даврига эга. Юракнинг 10 дақиқалик иши учун пульс уриш йиғиндиси ўртача 1780 зарбани ташкил қилади. Иккинчи гуруҳга болалар қизиқиш ва юқори фаоллик билан ўйнайдиган ўйинлар киради, болаларда ўйин вазиятларини бажаришга бўлган иштиёқ тезда сусаяди, ҳаракат фаоллиги пасаяди. Бундай ўйинларнинг давомийлиги ўртача 7-8 дақиқани ташкил қилади, уларни бажариш пайтида ҳаракатланиш 500-800 локомотор бирликни ташкил қилади, уларнинг 50% югуриш ҳаракатларидир. Ушбу ўйин воситаларининг охирида юрак уриш тезлиги ўртача бир дақиқада 160 зарбани, 10 дақиқада пульснинг йиғиндиси 1560 зарбага тенг.

Учинчи гуруҳда биз умумий ҳаракат фаоллиги юқори бўлмаган ўйин ва амалларни бирлаштирдик. Кузатишларимиз шуни кўрсатдики, болалар бундай гуруҳ ўйинларини аста-секин камайиб бораётган ташаббус билан ўйнашади. Уларда иштирок этишнинг 7-10 дақиқани давомида жисмоний фаоллиги 500 та локомотор ҳаракатдан ошмайди. Ўйинлар охирида юрак уриш тезлиги бир дақиқада 140-150 зарбани, 10 дақиқада юрак уриши эса 1410 зарбага тенг.

Хулоса. Шундай қилиб, биз томонимиздан ўтказилган тадқиқодлар ва кузатишлар шуни кўрсатдики, Ўзбекистонда мактаб ёшидаги болаларнинг ҳаракат фаоллигини оширишда ҳаракатли ўйинлардан ва ўйинли машқлардан фойдаланиш мақсадга мувофиқ ва самаралидир. Улар болаларнинг ўйин фаолиятига доимий қизиқишини таъминлайди ва уларнинг жисмоний фаоллигини сезиларли даражада ошириш учун шароит яратади. Танланган ва ишлаб чиқилган ўйинларнинг аксарияти юқори юрак уриши тезлигида амалга оширилади. Бинобарин, улар ўсиб бораётган организмнинг функционал имкониятларини ва ҳаракат тайёргарлигини ошириш учун асос яратади.

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РАҚАМЛИ ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ШАРОИТИДА ХИЗМАТ КЎРСАТИШ КОРХОНАЛАРИ САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада рақамли иқтисодиёт тушунчаси, рақамли иқтисодиёт шароитида хизмат кўрсатиш корхоналари самарадорлигини ошириш йўллари ёритиб берилган. Бундан ташқари рақамли иқтисодиёт шароитида хизмат кўрсатиш корхоналарини модернизациялаш, соҳага янги инновацион ишланмаларни жалб этиш, хизмат кўрсатиш соҳаси корхоналари самарадорлигини ошириш йўллари очиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: рақамли иқтисодиёт, рақамли бизнес, хизмат кўрсатиш, самарадорлик, моддий ресурслар.

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WAYS TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF SERVICE ENTERPRISES IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Abstract: This article describes the concept of digital economy, ways to increase the efficiency of service enterprises in the digital economy. In addition, in the digital economy, there are ways to modernize service enterprises, attract new innovations to the industry, increase the efficiency of service enterprises.

Keywords: digital economy, digital business, service, efficiency, material resources.

Кириш. Мамлакатимизнинг замонавий бозор муносабатларига ўтишдан асосий мақсад – бу энг аввало инсон учун муносиб турмуш ва фаолият шароитларини яратишдир. Шу сабабдан ҳам кейинги йиллар мобайнида, ривожланган давлатлар орттирган ижобий тажрибаларни ҳисобга олган ҳолда, республикада рақамли иқтисодий, чуқур демократик ва сиёсий ислохотлар воситасида янги жамиятнинг асослари яратилмоқда. Бу ишлар мамлакатимизда рақамли иқтисодиётга босқичма-босқич ўтиб бориши белгилаб олинган.

Сўнги вақтларда “рақамли иқтисодиёт” тушунчаси жуда кўп марта қўлланилмоқда. Дарҳақиқат, кўплаб ривожланган мамлакатларда рақамли

иқтисодиёт уларнинг ривожланиш омилларига сезиларли даражада таъсир ўтказган. Жамият ҳаётида рақамли иқтисодиёт муҳим омилдир. Рақамли иқтисодиёт тушунча нисбатан узоқ бўлмаган вақтда, 1995-йили Massachusetts университетининг олими Nicolas Negroponte томонидан аниқлаб берилган. Олим ахборот-коммуникация технологияларини интенсив ривожланиши ортидан эски иқтисодиётдан янги иқтисодиётга ўтишда, қандай ўзгаришлар рўй бериши мумкинлигини айтиб ўтган.

Адабиётлар шарҳи. Турли манбаларда турлича ёндашилган бу атамага. Ш.Соатованинг фикрига кўра [1]: Рақамли иқтисодиётга қуйидагича таъриф берган – бу иқтисодий, ижтимоий ва маданий алоқаларни рақамли технологияларни қўллаш асосида амалга ошириш тизимидир. Баъзида у интернет иқтисодиёти, янги иқтисодиёт ёки веб-иқтисодиёт деган терминлар билан ҳам ифодаланади.

Ўрганишларимиз натижасида, рақамли иқтисодиёт [2] - бу хўжалик фаолиятини юритиш бўлиб, бунда ишлаб чиқариш ва хизмат кўрсатишдаги асосий омил рақамлар кўринишидаги маълумотлар бўлиб, катта ҳажмдаги ахборотларни қайта ишлаш ва шу қайта ишлаш натижасини анализ қилиш ёрдамида ҳар хил турдаги ишлаб чиқариш, хизмат кўрсатиш, технологиялар, қурилмалар, сақлаш, маҳсулотларни етказиб беришда олдинги тизимдан самаралироқ ечимлар тадбиқ қилишдир.

Таҳлил ва натижалар. Асосан рақамли иқтисодиётни ривожланишининг асосий элементи сифатида электрон тижорат, интернет банкинг, электрон туловлар, интернет реклама ва шу билан бирга, интернет ўйинлари кўрилади. Ахборот технологияларини ривожланиши ва тадбиқ қилиниши эвазига кундалик ҳаётимизда жуда кўплаб қулайликлар пайдо бўлмоқда. Рақамли технологиялар ривожланиши ортидан инсон, унга керакли хизматдан тезроқ фойдаланиши, интернет орқали ўзига керакли маҳсулотларни арзон сотиб олиш билан кўплаб пул маблағларини тежаши мумкин.

Рақамли иқтисодиётнинг ривожланишини бошқа афзалликлари қуйидагича бўлиши мумкин:

- ишлаб чиқаришда меҳнат самодорлигини ошириш;
- компанияларнинг рақобатбардошлигини ўсиши;
- ишлаб чиқаришдаги ҳаражатларнинг камайиши;
- янги иш ўринлари яратилиниши;
- янги замонавий касблар пайдо бўлиши;
- камбағалликни енгиш ва ижтимоий тенгсизликни юқолиши.

Булар рақамли иқтисодиётнинг бир нечта афзалликлари ҳолос. Рақамли иқтисодиётнинг ривожланиши бизнинг кундалик ҳаётимизга ижобий таъсир қилади, оддий фойдаланувчига кўплаб қўшимча имкониятлар беради ва қолаверса, бозорни ўсиши ва ривожланишини таъминлаб бериши мумкин.

Рақамли иқтисодиёт шароитида корхоналар иқтисодий, ижтимоий ва маданий алоқаларни рақамли технологияларни қўллаш асосида амалга ошириш имкониятига эга бўладилар. Рақамли иқтисодиётда корхоналар фаолиятини нолдан бошлаши шарт эмас. Бу иқтисодиётда янги технологиялар, платформалар ва бизнес моделлари яратиш ва уларни кундалик ҳаётга жорий этиш орқали корхона самарадорлигини ошириш мумкин.

Рақамли иқтисодиёт корхона фаолияти самарадорлигини сезиларли даражада оширади, корхона фаолиятида коррупцияни йўқотади. Чунки рақамлар ҳамма нарсани муҳрлайди, хотирада сақлайди ва керак пайтда маълумотларни тез тақдим этади. Рақамли иқтисодиёт шароитида барча соҳалар каби хизмат кўрсатиш соҳаси ҳам анча ривожланиб бормоқда.

Хизмат кўрсатиш соҳаси [3] — бу миллий иқтисодиётнинг хизматлар кўрсатишга тегишли ҳар хил тармоқлар йиғиндисидир. У ижтимоий характерга эга: ўз хизматларини аҳоли билан бир қаторда, юридик шахсларга ҳам таклиф қилади. Аҳолига кўрсатилаётган хизматлар — социал хизматлардир.

Бизнинг фикримизча, хизмат кўрсатиш - инсонларнинг инсонларга яхшилик, эзгулик билан манфаат келтириш ёълидаги ҳаракатидир.

Хизмат кўрсатиш корхоналарининг фаолияти зарур моддий ресурслар билан таъминланганлигидан боғлиқдир. Уларнинг етарли миқдорда, яъни белгиланган норматив миқдорида бўлмоғи лозим. Шу сабабли ҳам хизмат кўрсатиш корхоналарининг фаолияти самарадорлигини оширишда моддий ресурсларни ташкил этиш ва уларни бошқариш алоҳида ўрин тутаяди.

Янги бозор муносабатларига ўтиш шароитида ҳар қандай корхона ўзининг асосий мақсадига эришиш учун моддий ресурслардан тежаб-тергаб фойдаланишга алоҳида эътибор берадилар. Чунки, шунинг натижасида улар ўз фойдаларини кўпайтиришга, оқибат натижада, фойдалилик даражасини оширишга эришадилар.

Хизмат кўрсатиш жараёнида фойдаланилаётган моддий ресурслар ҳар бир элементининг аҳамияти катта. Айрим ҳолларда моддий ресурснинг бирон бир элементи йўқлиги истеъмолчиларга хизмат кўрсатиш имкониятини чеклаб қўяди, айрим ҳолларда эса корхона фаолиятининг умуман тўхтаб қолишига сабаб бўлади. Қиёсий қарайдиган бўлсак, меҳнат предметлари электр қувватлари ва бошқалар мавжуд бўлмаса хизмат кўрсатиш доираси ҳам чекланади.

Шуни таъкидлаш лозимки, корхоналарда хизмат кўрсатиш режасининг бажарилиши, хизматлар таннархининг пасайиши, фойда ва рентабелликнинг ошиши, уларнинг белгиланган ассортиментда ва сифатли моддий ресурслар билан таъминланишига боғлиқ. Шунинг учун ҳам корхоналар ўз фаолиятининг самарали ривожланишини таъминлаш мақсадида узоқ муддатга мўлжалланган бизнес режаларига асосланган

ҳолда моддий ресурсларга бўлган эҳтиёжларини аниқлашга ва таъминлашга алоҳида эътибор берадилар.

Моддий ресурслар билан ўз вақтида, зарурий миқдорларда ва белгиланган сифатда ҳамда бир маъромда таъминланиши, шу билан биргаликда, улардан оқилона фойдаланиш пировардида корхоналарнинг иқтисодий ривожланишига ва тараққий этишига ҳар томонлама таъсир этади.

Рақамли иқтисодиёт шароитида моддий бойликлардан фойдаланиш устидан назоратни кучайтириш, хўжасизликка қарши курашиш, хизматлар таннархида моддий харажатларнинг улушини камайтириб бориш масалаларига алоҳида эътибор берилади. Жумладан, моддий ва меҳнат ресурсларини тўғри, тежамли сарфлаш миллий иқтисодиётни янада ривожлантиришда, аҳолининг моддий фаровонлигини оширишда муҳим омилдир.

Хизмат кўрсатиш корхоналари самарадорлигини ошириш учун корхоналарни модернизациялаш, инновацияларни киритиш мақсадида корхоналарнинг техник-технологик, иқтисодий даражасини аниқлаш бўйича таклифлар ишлаб чиқиш, товар сифати ва рекламасига эътибор қаратиш лозим. Хизмат кўрсатиш корхоналари фаолияти самарадорлигини ошириш масалаларини ўрганиш қуйидаги хулосаларни қилишга имконият берди:

1. Хизмат (жумладан, сервис) иқтисодий фаолиятнинг муҳим бир шакли. У моддий ва номоддий кўринишга эга бўлиб, аҳоли ва юридик шахслар эҳтиёжларини (талаб чегарасида) қондиришга қаратилган фаолиятдир.

2. Хизмат иқтисодий категория сифатида инсонлар, корхоналар, ташкилотлар ва муассасаларнинг моддий ҳамда номоддий тусдаги хизматларга бўлган эҳтиёжлари (талаби)ни қондиришда юзага келадиган иқтисодий муносабатларни ўзида акс эттиради.

3. Ўзбекистонда хизмат кўрсатиш соҳасини ривожлантириш, аҳолига кўрсатилаётган хизматлар сифатини ошириш, унинг турли хилдаги талабларини қондириш – муҳим йўналишлардан бири ҳисобланади.

4. Хизмат кўрсатиш корхоналарида фойда хизмат кўрсатиш жараёнида янги қийматнинг яратилиш чоғида юзага келади. Яратилган янги қиймат тарихидаги қўшимча қиймат фойданинг асосий манбаи бўлади. Хизмат кўрсатиш жараёнида ҳосил бўлган фойда хизмат қилингандан сўнг олинган пул тушуми (даромад) билан харажатларнинг фарқи кўринишида бўлади.

5. Рақамли иқтисодиёт шароитида корхоналарнинг моддий ресурслар билан таъминланганлигини ва улардан самарали фойдаланишни таҳлил этишда қуйидагиларга эътибор қаратиш ўта зарур ҳисобланади:

- корхоналарнинг зарурий моддий ресурслари билан таъминланганлик даражасини аниқлаш;

- моддий ресурсларни корхонага етказиб бериш хажмини, комплекслилиги, сифатлилиги ҳамда маромийлигининг даражасини белгилаш;

- моддий ресурсларни етказиб бериш борасида корхоналараро тузиладиган шартномаларнинг ўз вақтида тузилганлигини аниқлаш (бунинг учун электрон платформа ташкил қилиш);

- моддий техника таъминоти белгиланган режасининг ҳақиқатга яқинлигини текшириш;

- транспорт тайёрлов харажатларини ҳисоблаш;

- материаллардан самарали фойдаланиш кўрсаткичларини аниқлаш ва уларнинг кўрсатилаётган хизматлар хажмига ҳамда таннархига таъсирини миқдор жиҳатдан ҳисоблаш;

- фойдаланилмай қолган ички имкониятларини аниқлаш, таҳлил этиш ва бошқалар.

Хулоса. Юқорида келтириб ўтилган фикр-мулоҳазалар ва изланишлар натижасида шундай хулосага келиш мумкинки, мамлакатимиз иқтисодиёти учун зарур бўлган хизмат кўрсатувчи корхоналарда маркетинг фаолиятини тўғри ташкил қилиш ва самарадорлигини ошириш орқали кўзланган натижаларга эришиш бугунги кунда корхоналар олдида турган асосий вазифалардан биридир.

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НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ И МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫХ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЙ

Аннотация. Актуальность. Российские организации, применяющие общий режим налогообложения, в общем случае являются плательщиками налога на добавленную стоимость. Действующая система налогообложения не предусматривает специального подхода к порядку налогообложения деятельности государственных и муниципальных образовательных учреждений. Однако в налоговом законодательстве предусмотрены особенности при исчислении и уплате налогов и сборов в бюджеты бюджетной системы Российской Федерации для государственных и муниципальных учреждений, в силу наличия особенностей в правовом положении бюджетных, автономных и казенных учреждений, а также в силу социальной и отраслевой особенностей их деятельности.

Настоящая статья посвящена вопросам анализа особенностей налогообложения государственных и муниципальных учреждений, раскрыты проблемы.

Ключевые слова: налоги и налогообложение, государственные и муниципальные учреждения, налоговая обязанность, НДС, налог на прибыль, налог на имущество организаций, транспортный налог, земельный налог, налоговые льготы, учет доходов.

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TAXATION OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS

Annotation. Russian organizations applying the general taxation regime are generally value-added tax payers. The current taxation system does not provide for a special approach to the taxation of the activities of state and municipal educational institutions. However, the tax legislation provides for peculiarities in the calculation and payment of taxes and fees to the budgets of the budgetary system of the Russian Federation for state and municipal institutions, due to the presence of peculiarities in the legal status of budgetary,

autonomous and state-owned institutions, as well as due to the social and sectoral characteristics of their activities.

This article is devoted to the analysis of the peculiarities of taxation of state and municipal institutions, the problems are disclosed.

Keywords: taxes and taxation, state and municipal institutions, tax liability, VAT, income tax, corporate property tax, transport tax, land tax, tax benefits, income accounting.

Государственные и муниципальные организации, как и коммерческие, перечисляют обязательные платежи в бюджет. В налогообложении казенных, бюджетных и автономных учреждений много общего. Различия возникают в процессе осуществления приносящей доход деятельности при расчете налога на прибыль и НДС.

Далее проанализируем особенности налогообложение различных типов государственных и муниципальных учреждений[20].

Налогообложение казенного учреждения. В соответствии с пп.17 п.3 ст.346.12 НК РФ казенное учреждение не вправе применять УСН. В отношении ЕНВД подобных запретов не установлено.⁴⁴

Но выбирать эту систему налогообложения для казенного учреждения нерационально. Она предполагает уплату ЕНВД вместо налога на прибыль, а казенные учреждения практически полностью от него освобождены. Основание – п. 33.1 ст. 251 НК РФ. Налог не применяется к доходам от всех услуг и работ. Казенное учреждение обязано начислить и уплатить налог на прибыль, если получены внереализационные доходы:

- выручка от продажи основных средств;
- доход от сдачи в аренду имущества, находящегося в оперативном управлении, по согласованию с собственником;
- излишки ТМЦ;
- выявленные при инвентаризации;
- добровольные пожертвования.

От уплаты НДС в отношении оказываемых услуг казенные учреждения освобождены на основании пункта 4.1 ст. 146 НК РФ. Но реализация изготовленной продукции в перечень для освобождения от НДС не входит, поэтому подлежит налогообложению.⁴⁵ Если казенное учреждение производит продукцию и оказывает услуги, налоговый учет этих операций нужно вести отдельно. Сроки уплаты:

⁴⁴. Ваниева, Э. А. Особенности налогообложения бюджетных учреждений РФ и механизмы его развития / Э. А. Ваниева // Ученые записки Крымского инженерно-педагогического университета. – 2019. – № 1(63). – С. 64-70.

⁴⁵. Чехлатова, Е.А. Особенности налогообложения государственных (муниципальных) учреждений / Е.А. Чехлатова // Вестник магистратуры. – 2017. – №6-1(69)

- налог на прибыль – не позднее 28 числа месяца, следующего за отчетным кварталом;
- НДС – не позднее 25 числа месяца, следующего за отчетным кварталом.

Перечисление всех налогов, в том числе на прибыль и НДС, возможно только за счет ЛБО, поступивших от ГРБС по соответствующим видам расходов. На основании пп.4 п.1 ст. 333.35 казенные учреждения освобождены от уплаты госпошлины за совершение юридически значимых действий. Это подтверждается письмом Минфина от 10 мая 2016 г. № 03-05-04-03/26674.

Казенные учреждения (наряду с бюджетными и автономными) являются разновидностью государственных (муниципальных) учреждений.

Определение казенного учреждения содержится в ст. 6 БК РФ. Это государственное (муниципальное) учреждение, осуществляющее оказание государственных (муниципальных) услуг, выполнение работ и (или) исполнение государственных (муниципальных) функций в целях обеспечения реализации предусмотренных законодательством Российской Федерации полномочий органов государственной власти (государственных органов) или органов местного самоуправления, финансовое обеспечение деятельности которого осуществляется за счет средств соответствующего бюджета на основании бюджетной сметы.

В рамках выполнения государственного (муниципального) задания, в котором устанавливаются требования к составу, качеству и (или) объему (содержанию), условиям, порядку и результатам оказания государственных муниципальных услуг, казенное учреждение заключает контракт.

Заключение и оплата казенным учреждением государственных (муниципальных) контрактов, иных договоров, подлежащих исполнению за счет бюджетных средств, производятся от имени Российской Федерации, субъекта Российской Федерации, муниципального образования в пределах доведенных казенному учреждению лимитов бюджетных обязательств (с учетом принятых и неисполненных обязательств).

При этом казенное учреждение вправе также осуществлять приносящую доход деятельность, если такое право предусмотрено в учредительных документах. Доходы, полученные от указанной деятельности, поступают в соответствующий бюджет бюджетной системы Российской Федерации.

Данное право казенного учреждения закреплено и в п. 4 ст. 298 ГК РФ. По мнению Минфина России (письмо от 01.03.2012 № 03-03-10/18), казенное учреждение может оказывать (выполнять) платные услуги (работы) при следующих условиях:

- осуществление приносящей доход деятельности закреплено в уставе учреждения;
- указанная деятельность соответствует целям создания учреждения, отраженным в его уставе.

Если казенное учреждение осуществляет приносящую доход деятельность, предусмотренную уставом, то оно действует не от имени Российской Федерации, субъекта Российской Федерации или муниципального образования. Следовательно, заключается не государственный (муниципальный) контракт, а гражданско-правовой договор от имени казенного учреждения.

Согласно подп. 33.1 п. 1 ст. 251 НК РФ при определении налоговой базы по налогу на прибыль организаций не учитываются доходы в виде средств, полученных от оказания казенными учреждениями государственных (муниципальных) услуг (выполнения работ), а также от исполнения ими иных государственных (муниципальных) функций.

Порядок оказания государственных услуг регламентируется Федеральным законом от 21.07.2005 № 94-ФЗ, в ст. 9 которого дается определение государственного контракта как договора, заключенного заказчиком от имени Российской Федерации или субъекта Российской Федерации в целях обеспечения государственных нужд.

Под государственными нуждами, в частности, понимаются обеспечиваемые за счет средств федерального бюджета или бюджетов субъектов потребности РФ, государственных заказчиков в товарах и услугах, необходимых для осуществления функций, государственных заказчиков, либо потребности субъектов, государственных заказчиков.

Налогообложение бюджетного учреждения. Бюджетное учреждение не может применять УСН на том же основании, что и казенное. ЕНВД возможно при выполнении ряда условий:

- вид деятельности, осуществляемой организацией, находится в перечне, утвержденном нормативно-правовым актом муниципалитета;
- средняя численность работников за предшествующий переходу на ЕНВД год не превышает 100 человек.

Образовательные, медицинские и социальные бюджетные организации не вправе перевести на ЕНВД свои услуги в сфере общественного питания.

На общей системе налогообложения бюджетные учреждения имеют следующие преференции: От налога на прибыль освобождаются субсидии, полученные на выполнение госзадания, а также средства, перечисленные страховыми компаниями медицинским учреждениям, работающим в системе ОМС.

Не признаются объектом налогообложения по НДС услуги и работы, выполненные бюджетными организациями в рамках государственного либо муниципального заказа.

Если бюджетное учреждение занимается приносящей доход деятельностью, оно должно оплачивать налог на прибыль и НДС только применительно к платным услугам. В связи с этим важно правильно вести раздельный учет облагаемых и необлагаемых доходов и связанных с ними расходов. Принимать к вычету входной НДС можно только по ТМЦ или ОС, поступающим для нужд внебюджетной деятельности. Оплата НДС и налога на прибыль производится за счет средств, полученных от оказания платных услуг. Все остальные налоги и взносы перечисляются из полученных субсидий.

Налогообложение автономного учреждения. Автономное учреждение имеет право перейти на УСН в соответствии с главой 26.2 НК РФ. Для этого необходимо, чтобы доходы за 9 месяцев предшествующего переходу года, в котором подается уведомление, не превышали 112.5 млн. руб.⁴⁶

Не может рассчитывать на упрощенную систему налогообложения автономное учреждение, имеющее:

- филиалы или обособленные подразделения;
- среднесписочную численность за предшествующий год свыше 100 человек;
- остаточную стоимость основных фондов свыше 150 млн. руб.

Если автономная организация соответствует предъявленным в гл. 26.2 НК РФ требованиям, оно освобождается от уплаты налога на прибыль, имущество, НДС. Вместо этого выплачивается налог в размере 6% от доходов либо 15% от доходов, уменьшенных на сумму расходов. На общей системе налогообложения учет налогов в бюджетном учреждении и автономном совпадают. Если эти организации осуществляют образовательную или медицинскую деятельность, на основании ст. 284.1 НК РФ есть возможность применять нулевую ставку НДС. Для этого необходимо выполнить ряд условий, связанных с наличием лицензий, уровнем дохода, количеством штатных работников и их профессиональной подготовкой. Если доходы от внебюджетной деятельности небольшие, можно попытаться освободиться от обязанностей налогоплательщика НДС на основании ст. 145 НК РФ.⁴⁷

Проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются государственные и муниципальные учреждения в процессе налогообложения и которые оказывают влияние на уровень налоговых рисков их деятельности, включают следующие:

⁴⁶ Калугина, Н. В. Актуальные проблемы налогового администрирования / Н. В. Калугина // Международный журнал гуманитарных и естественных наук. – 2019. – № 4-3.

⁴⁷ Осташкин, Р. А. Проблемы налогового администрирования в РФ / Р. А. Осташкин // Фундаментальные и прикладные научные исследования: инноватика в современном мире: Сборник статей по материалам международной научно-практической конференции, Уфа, 29 мая 2019 года. – Уфа: Общество с ограниченной ответственностью "Научно-издательский центр "Вестник науки", 2019. – С. 100-105.

— частое изменение законодательства о налогах и сборах, а также законодательства иных областей, коррелирующих с налогообложением;

— наличие возможности неоднозначного толкования действующего законодательства о налогах и сборах;

— несвоевременное вступление в силу новых изменений в законодательстве, в том числе, распространение новых либо измененных положений законодательства на прошлые отчетные периоды;

— наличие жесткого налогового администрирования исполнения налоговых обязательств учреждениями;

— отсутствие практики осуществления налогового планирования и прочие.

Определенную сложность вызывает практическое применение правил и положений о порядке исчисления и уплаты налогов у тех учреждений, которые осуществляют деятельность на территориях различных регионов, как-то: наличие обособленных подразделений в разных субъектах Российской Федерации.

В таких случаях им необходимо оперировать положениями и нормами, регулирующими особенности налогообложения того или иного региона.

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В МАРКЕТИНГЕ

Аннотация: Искусственный интеллект создает процедуры автоматического принятия решений на основе знаний поведения людей. В традиционном комплексе маркетинга «4Р» искусственный интеллект радикально меняет содержание. Ключевой областью применения искусственного интеллекта в маркетинге можно считать использование цифровых помощников.

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект, модели поведения потребителей, информационные технологии, маркетинг, продажи, экономика, машинное обучение.

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APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN MARKETING

Abstract: Artificial intelligence creates automatic decision-making procedures based on knowledge of human behavior. In the traditional marketing complex "4P" artificial intelligence radically changes the content. A key area of application of artificial intelligence in marketing can be considered the use of digital assistants.

Key words: artificial intelligence, consumer behavior models, information technology, marketing, sales, economics, machine learning.

К настоящему времени методы искусственного интеллекта и основанные на нем технологии в основном применяются на предприятиях, ориентированных на поставки потребительских товаров и услуг в целях адресации маркетинговых сообщений, повышения осведомленности клиентов, управления запасами и повышения лояльности клиентов. Основой их применения является возможность обработки непрерывно поступающих цифровых данных из многих источников. Возможности анализа данных, предоставляемые методами и технологиями искусственного интеллекта, позволяют предприятиям, использующим их в

своей маркетинговой деятельности, прогнозировать собственный оборот и продажи, упрощать и убыстрять разработку своего нового товарного предложения, и усиливать известность и узнаваемость своего бренда, удерживать клиентов и повышать их лояльность.

Сейчас можно выявить основные области маркетинга, где использование инструментов искусственного интеллекта могут оказать наибольшее влияние:

1) ориентация продаж и управления коммуникациями с клиентами на результаты анализа собранных данных;

2) использование способов самообслуживания клиентов, которые ранее не применялись, основанных на интеллектуальной поддержке клиентов;

3) применение решений, разработанных методами искусственного интеллекта, для консультаций и информационного обеспечения клиентов.

Прогнозирование методами искусственного интеллекта позволяет статистически достоверно определять покупательское поведение клиента, с момента вступления его в первый контакт с продвигаемым брендом и до построения карты жизненного цикл клиента в целом. Преимущество использования искусственного интеллекта в маркетинговом прогнозировании заключается в простоте интерпретации прогнозов и в силу этого применимости их всеми сотрудниками предприятия, занимающимися контактами с клиентами: от торговых представителей до менеджеров по каналам сбыта и отделов продаж.

В области маркетинговых исследований методы искусственного интеллекта позволяют прежде всего с существенно большей глубиной использовать традиционные способы и методы сбора как первичной, так и вторичной маркетинговой информации. Для сбора первичной информации с целью повышения релевантности и достоверности данных исследования начинают использовать методы имитации естественного языка, позволяющие осуществлять дистанционные интервью с клиентами с проведением диалог и формулированием вопросов в реальном времени. Традиционные способы ведения маркетинговой исследовательской деятельности предоставляют маркетингологу неполное видение ситуации с целевыми клиентами. Маркетинговая исследовательская деятельность, использующая методы искусственного интеллекта, создает полные модели покупок и действий потребителя, актуальные на текущий момент времени [2].

Социальные платформы в Интернете служат источниками разнородных агрегируемых данных для поиска возможных потенциальных клиентов. Поиск и группировка аккаунтов в сетях для целей формирования перспективных потребительских сегментов осуществляется за счет формулирования решающих правил «что, если». Также искусственный интеллект позволяет создавать группировки профилей индивидуальных

клиентов, формируемые по их типовому поведению и привычкам [3]. Выделение перспективных сегментов упрощает решение задачи прогноза, что нужно клиентам или что они могут пожелать купить. Искусственный интеллект может выявлять мотивы людей, стили их общения и другие поведенческие черты, что позволяет решить задачу определения, когда клиенты будут покупать снова и как они могут использовать купленный продукт.

В традиционном комплексе маркетинга «4Р» искусственный интеллект за счет создания моделей реального времени меняет его компоненты радикальным образом. Наиболее активному изменению подвергается коммуникативная составляющая комплекса. Ключевой областью применения искусственного интеллекта, хотя пока и ограниченной в силу специфики области коммуникаций, здесь следует считать использование цифровых помощников, в том числе с голосовой поддержкой.

Применение моделей поведения клиента, созданных с помощью методов искусственного интеллекта, в реальном времени оптимизируют обмен сообщениями с клиентами и их содержание.

Голосовые помощники, чат-боты, задействуемые на платформах социальных сетей, дают резкое увеличение присутствия бренда в информационном поле потенциальных клиентов и тем самым существенно повышают эффективность маркетинговых коммуникаций.

Эти же модели в значительной, возможно даже в решающей степени могут повлиять на работу тех сотрудников в области продаж, задача которых заключается в поддержке коммуникации с клиентом. Модели поведения клиента помогают формировать настраиваемое рабочее пространство торгового представителя, интегрирующее всю информацию по клиентам, с которыми в настоящий момент ведется работа. Такое пространство предоставляет сотруднику продаж контент, оптимизированный с его конкретными потребностями на каждый момент времени. Этот контент возможно сопровождать инструментами, обеспечивающими обучение продавца в целях понимания позиционирования того, что он предлагает клиентам, и представления им ценности предлагаемых продуктов и решений. В настраиваемое рабочее пространство также могут включаться интерактивные инструменты продажи ценности клиентам, позволяющие им эффективно рассчитывать показатели экономии на совокупной стоимости владения, оценку новой ценности бизнеса и в конечном счете рентабельность инвестиций потенциальных покупателей в режиме реального времени при общении с ними. Для каждого сотрудника продаж возникает возможность формирования персональных планов коммуникации с отдельными клиентами, опирающихся на их интересы, поведенческие роли в

коммуникации ролях и смоделированные этапы жизненного цикла потенциального клиента [4].

В процессах коммуникации с клиентами сотрудники продаж, опираясь на выявленные анализом и заложенные в моделях вкусы и предпочтения клиентов, с высокой точностью оценивать их настоящие и будущие требования и делать им точное предложение именно тех товаров, в отношении которых достигается минимальная вероятность отказа от покупки или возврата купленного.

Искусственный интеллект создает маркетинговые робототехнические решения, то есть процедуры автоматического принятия решений на основе знаний поведения людей [1]. Важнейшим из них следует признать машинное обучение. Методы машинного обучения используют различные алгоритмы, позволяющие маркетологам создавать решения в коммуникации, весьма близко похожие на те, которые мог бы принять, человек, на основанные на бесконечно большем наборе исходных данных. К решениям по управлению маркетинговой деятельностью, создаваемым методами машинного обучения, к настоящему моменту относят следующие: 1) выявление слабо дифференцированных особенностей поведения клиентов, учет которых может оказать решающее влияние на их поведение или на конкурентоспособность товарного предложения, представленного им; 2) улучшение отношений с покупателями на основе предложения им выявленных индивидуальных преимуществ; 3) точные прогнозы емкости и доли рынка, объемов продаж; 4) оптимизированные маркетинговые акции, основанные на данных; 5) индивидуальный маркетинг для квалифицированных потенциальных клиентов; 6) повышение квалификации специалистов по продажам для специализированных рынков; 7) разработка оптимальных стратегий для продвижения новых товаров и услуг; 8) повышение ценности маркетинговых акций для покупателей; 9) снижение вариативности спроса и объемов продаж; 10) оптимальная территориальная и функциональная структура торговой сети; 11) полнообъемный анализ запросов клиентов; 12) поиск идей новых товаров и новых возможностей для бизнеса; 13) повышение качества сервиса для увеличения удовлетворенности потребителей; 14) оптимизация цен для повышения рентабельности инвестиций в маркетинг.

Таким образом, маркетологи должны учитывать структуры искусственного интеллекта в своей политике продвижения по отношению к управляемому ими в настоящий момент маркетингу нормальной, устоявшейся практики, в том числе и цифровому.

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ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ В СТРАТЕГИИ ЦИФРОВОЙ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация: Цифровая стратегия организации направлена на полное использование возможностей, предоставляемых цифровыми технологиями, в окружающей среде. Искусственный интеллект качественно повышает уровень конкурентоспособности организации. Готовность к искусственному интеллекту для организации позволяет реализовать проекты, которые являются ключевыми для цифрового преобразования организации.

Ключевые слова: управление знаниями, искусственный интеллект, цифровая трансформация, деловая стратегия.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE STRATEGY OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF ORGANIZATION

Abstract: The digital strategy of the organization is aimed at making full use of the opportunities provided by digital technologies in the environment. Artificial intelligence qualitatively increases the level of competitiveness of the organization. Readiness for artificial intelligence for the organization allows you to implement projects that are key to the digital transformation of the organization.

Key words: knowledge management, AI, digital transformation, business strategy.

Повышение конкурентоспособности современного бизнеса прямо демонстрирует, что предприниматели и организации будут нуждаться в сборе данных и процессах управления ими за счет получения доступа к современным цифровым технологическим преимуществам. Искусственный интеллект играет важную роль в создании знания цифровой организации, обеспечивая доступ каждому её сотруднику в

пределах организации к возможности выявлять и создавать знание. Это особенно важно для таких продуктов и услуг, как консультирование, маркетинг, реклама и коммуникации, как в пределах организации, так и за ними.

Цифровая стратегия организации может быть определена как «организационная стратегия, придающая отличительную ценность за счет усиления цифровых ресурсов организации» [2, р. 472]. Целью цифровой стратегии организации (и уже, стратегии её цифровой трансформации) является создание потенциала, необходимого для максимально полного использования возможностей, предоставляемых цифровыми технологиями. Критерием эффективности стратегии следует принять достижение её целей в области её бизнеса с помощью этих более быстрым, качественным и конкурентоспособным способом [1]. Обязательно следует учитывать, что цифровые технологии непрерывно изменяются, устаревая и обновляясь, то есть цифровая трансформация организации является непрерывной.

Разработка цифровой стратегии организации включает в себя следующие стадии:

1) исследование и анализ. Здесь изучается опыт клиента в удовлетворении своей потребности, чтобы использовать особенности этого опыта в продажах, контактах с клиентами и совершенствовании интернет-ресурсов предприятия. Ключевым направлением анализа является цифровой анализ цепочки создания ценности в цифровой экосистеме предприятия, особенно в области логистики, маркетинга и продаж, объектом же анализа служат применяемые платформы CRM, управления контентом в интернет-ресурсах организации и организации сервиса для клиентов.

2) создание цифровой структуры организации, позволяющей организации ставить и выполнять именно цифровые цели (например, увеличить мобильность для менеджеров по продажам за счет внедрения платформы CRM, интегрированной в мобильные устройства сотрудников, чтобы использовать данные для формирования поставок и оплаты счетов прямо у клиентов). Реализацию этого этапа рекомендуется выполняться в течение коротких шестинедельных спринтов, каждый из которых реализует некоторую идею, заложенную в цифровую стратегию и подобную описанным ранее. Целесообразно разрабатывать весь план как одну большую и широко пропагандируемую идею, в которую поверит каждый клиент.

3) наращивание цифровых возможностей организации. На этом этапе выделяются ключевые цифровые цели и инициативы. На этой стадии принимаются во внимание формулировки целей достаточно общего порядка, например: создание веб-сайтов организации и наполнение их контентом; организация продвижения товаров и услуг организации через

блоггинг и интернет-ресурсы лидеров общественного мнения; управление поисковым продвижением для поддержки лидов с перечисленных выше ресурсов; объединение каналов продвижения организации, действующих в социальных сетях, ориентируя их на события, важные для клиентов организации; ориентация управления отношениями с клиентами через систему CRM организации на единый коммерческий процесс;

4) управление цифровым преобразованием организации. Для выбора ключевых цифровых проектов организации, в наибольшей степени соответствующих описанной выше идее необходимо проводить отборы проектов, как для отдельных спринтов реализации стратегии, так и для более длительных периодов времени. Ключевыми критериями отбора проектов являются: влияние проекта на достижение цели всей цифровой стратегии, обеспечение производительности (в широком смысле), увеличение капитала брендов организации (это также целесообразно понимать в широком смысле), реализация накопленного опыта работы с клиентами. Немаловажен и критерий морального состояния сотрудников организации: успешные проекты стимулируют на переход к более важным и сложным.

В рамках разработки и реализации цифровой стратегии и стратегии цифровой трансформации необходим учет специфики используемых и внедряемых цифровых технологий. Одной из ключевых цифровых технологий следует считать искусственный интеллект во всех его применениях, поэтому цифровая структура организации обязательно должна включать в себя элемент готовности к использованию искусственного интеллекта. Искусственный интеллект обладает потенциальной возможностью качественно повысить уровень конкурентоспособности организации по сравнению с другими технологиями. Имитация искусственным интеллектом человеческих когнитивных способностей (таких как ощущение, действие, рассуждение и коммуникация) позволяет получить далеко идущие возможности повышения конкурентоспособности организации и участников её маркетинговой внешней среды. Это относится прежде всего к потребителям, посредникам, поставщикам в цепочках создания стоимости и сервисным контрагентам [3].

Поэтому крайне важно иметь адекватное представление о готовности организации к использованию искусственного интеллекта как четкое понимание возможностей организаций для его использования прежде всего «здесь и сейчас». Внедрение искусственного интеллекта для получения конкурентных преимуществ организацией до сих пор затруднительно. Платформы искусственного интеллекта от различных разработчиков различаются по возможным масштабам применения и сложности использования, что требует ориентированной подготовки сотрудников-пользователей, а сами платформы часто несовместимы [5].

Готовность организации к искусственному интеллекту - это системный показатель, демонстрирующий ту роль, которую искусственный интеллект займет в цифровой трансформации организации. Готовность организации к искусственному интеллекту определяется как способность организации внедрять и использовать искусственный интеллект таким образом, чтобы повысить ценность организации для клиентов, собственных сотрудников и её окружения [4]. Следует иметь в виду, что последствия внедрения искусственного интеллекта именно в ходе цифровой трансформации организации таковы, что после внедрения изменятся все бизнес-процессы и отношения в организации, в том числе и не предвиденные.

В силу сказанного целесообразно рассматривать оценку и совершенствование структуры готовности организации к искусственному интеллекту прежде всего с точки зрения повышения ценности организации как конечного критерия оценки готовности.

В рамках оценки структуры готовности прежде всего рассматриваются пакет имеющихся у организации технологий искусственного интеллекта (или по крайней мере доступных ей для использования) и стратегия этого использования, ориентированная на повышение ценности организации. Стратегию использования искусственного интеллекта необходимо рассматривать как совокупность способов использования искусственного интеллекта в рамках решений по поддержке ключевых видов деятельности организации.

Совершенствование структуры готовности осуществляется в ходе реализации стратегии цифровой трансформации организации как поиск способов использования искусственного интеллекта для имеющихся и перспективных видов и областей деятельности организации, причем именно таких способов, которые могут повысить ценность организации для её потребителей и контрагентов. При этом можно допускать и расширение границ деятельности организации в целом, применительно к общей стратегии организации, если это также позволяет повысить её ценность. Наконец, наиболее важной частью совершенствования структуры готовности организации к использованию искусственного интеллекта является обеспечение поддержки организационных целей за счет использования искусственного интеллекта, а в качестве составляющих такого обеспечения необходимо рассматривать способы использования искусственного интеллекта в этих целях, которыми располагает (и будет располагать) организация и стратегию использования организацией искусственного интеллекта для этих целей.

Достижение требуемого состояния структуры готовности означает преодоление одного из важных барьеров, который стоит на пути цифровой трансформации организации. При наличии надлежащей структуры готовности организация располагает возможностью реализации тех

наиболее важных и первичных проектов, которые являются ключевыми для цифрового преобразования организации.

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IoT-СЕНСОРИКА В МАРКЕТИНГЕ

Аннотация: Использование данных сенсорики интернета вещей для целей маркетинга заключается в создании модели поведения индивида по разнородным данным, поступающим с его устройств с выходом в интернет. Неизбежно появление предсказательного маркетинга, основанного на цифровых моделях индивидов. Цифровая модель личности может применяться также и для вероятностного предсказания любых социальных транзакций этой личности.

Ключевые слова: маркетинг, интернет вещей, модели поведения.

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IoT-SENSORICS IN MARKETING

Abstract: The use of Internet of Things sensor data for marketing purposes is to create a model of an individual's behavior based on heterogeneous data coming from his devices with Internet access. Predictive marketing based on digital models of individuals is inevitable. The digital personality model can also be used for probabilistic prediction of any social transactions of this personality.

Key words: marketing, internet of things, behavioral models.

Объем данных, доступных опосредованно в современной бизнес-среде, предоставляет предприятиям широкий спектр возможностей, независимо от того, используются ли они отдельно или вместе с текущими традиционными данными. Сложные по сравнению с предыдущими методы аналитики позволяют предпринимателям и аналитикам использовать эти данные для принятия творческих решений в их областях деятельности и бизнеса. Облачная инфраструктура хранения данных, связанная с облачными вычислениями, предоставляет исключительно широкие возможности хранения данных и способствует применению методов обработки больших данных [2]. Поток генерируемых, и, что немаловажно,

нуждающихся в обработке и пригодных к использованию для принятия решений данных получает, таким образом, все возможности к их обработке и использованию её результатов в процессах управления. Возможности для обработки данных начинают требовать увеличения их генерации, причем в таком объеме, который делает малопродуктивным или невозможным прямое и собственное участие человека в пополнении баз данных. Для генерации данных взаимодействующий с человеком объект должен быть оснащен устройством сенсорики, преобразующим акты взаимодействия с устройством в цифровой код и средствами передачи этих уже цифровых данных их потребителям для хранения и обработки. Передача данных делает также возможным управленческое воздействие на такой объект из цифровой информационной среды. Подобные объекты - технические устройства и их элементы, программные приложения, индивидуальные средства обмена информацией - нашли свое название как «интернет вещей». К настоящему моменту интернет вещей включает в себя индивидуальные носимые устройства, смарт-часы, смартфоны, в том числе и с поддержкой живого голоса, устройства контроля и управления климатизацией, освещением, функционированием разнообразных промышленных и коммунальных устройств.

Первоначально интернет вещей ориентировался на использование прежде всего в производственных процессах, тем более что интернет вещей обеспечивает принятие мгновенных решений. Датчики на средствах перегрузки и на упаковках товаров (RFID-технологии) позволяют компаниям сферы e-commerce поддерживать актуальные данные о наличных запасах, что исключает избытки или недостатки товара на складах, позволяют проводить физическое содержание заказа от поставщика-производителя до целевого окончательного пункта транспортировки для гарантирования условленного срока поставок и обеспечения требуемого уровня стоимости перевозки заказа. При организации продвижения товарного предложения и продаж система поддержки принятия решений позволяет обеспечивать предложение товаров и услуг индивидуальным потребителям, исходя из таргетинга, то есть прогнозирования их покупок на основе проводимого ими поиска веб-информации.

Широкая цифровизация всех сторон индивидуальной жизни людей, наличие генерации практически каждым человеком цифровых транзакций привели к очень значительному увеличению объема данных, что способствовало появлению процессов сбора данных в режиме реального времени. Для обработки непрерывного потока данных используются технологии глубокого обучения, алгоритмы которых позволяют практически мгновенно обрабатывать огромные объемы свежих данных с большой точностью и высокой производительностью. Использование

облачной инфраструктуры хранения данных позволяет создавать неограниченно масштабируемые и недорогие возможности использования любым предприятием больших данных. Более того, совершенствование технологий аналитической обработки данных (например, облачные вычисления) позволяют применять для носимых устройств, как, впрочем, и для любых других устройств сервисы и приложения, требующие намного более высокой вычислительной производительности, чем предлагали устройства предыдущего поколения, имея при этом высокую надежность, масштабируемость и автономность [1]. Облачные централизованные хранилища используются для обработки больших объемов данных в реальном времени, их анализа, проведения прогнозирования и визуализации данных. Впрочем, облачные вычисления имеют сейчас неизбежные ограничения в виде временных задержек, высоких расходов пользователей на связь и определение индивидуальной геолокации. Частично эти проблемы решает технология туманных вычислений.

Внедрение облачных вычислений и аналитики больших данных упростило обработку огромных объемов данных и бизнес-транзакций [4], путем применения моделей типа «что, если» и других для улучшения процесса принятия решений [3]. При этом упомянутые методы анализа больших данных позволяют изучать как структурированные данные, так и неструктурированные, которые не могут быть проанализированы традиционными аналитическими системами и средствами Business Intelligence. К ним относятся данные о кликах на веб-страницах, данные веб-серверов, посещения сайтов и страниц социальных сетей, текстовые сообщения электронной почты, ответы потребителей на опросы, информация о звонках с мобильных телефонов и прочие.

Возникает вопрос: возможно ли использование непрерывно накапливаемого потока данных и его аналитики в реальном масштабе времени для того круга целей, который, по аналогии с индустрией 4.0, можно назвать «маркетинг 4.0»? Поставленная задача ограничивается использованием тех данных, которые выдают сенсоры тех устройств, которые не применяются для выхода человеком в цифровое пространство. Определенная часть этой задачи может быть решена с помощью отработанных в индустрии алгоритмов и технологий. Имеется в виду, например, холодильник, контролирующий состав и количество своего содержимого через RFID-метки на упаковках товаров: при сокращении числа упаковок происходит их заказ согласно алгоритму, с помощью же обработки данных о поведении потребителей методами искусственного интеллекта возможен дозаказ товаров на пробное использование или товаров новых марок.

Сверх описанного задачу использования данных сенсорики интернета вещей для целей маркетинга возможно решать расширенно, интегрируя модели поведения индивида по разнородным данным,

поступающим с его устройств с выходом в интернет. Такая модель может одновременно применяться как индивидом, так и его пользователями для контроля покупок, предсказания изменений здоровья, прогноза изменений его предпочтений. Пользователи таких моделей будут стремиться к интегрированию данных об индивидах, находящихся в их пользовании. Цифровая этика и цифровое право общества, разумеется, должны строго нормировать доступ к подобного рода моделям и данным, на основе которых они разрабатываются. В любом случае следует считать неизбежным появление предсказательного маркетинга, основанного на цифровых моделях индивидов. Возможно появление особого вида деятельности, связанной с созданием таких моделей и организацией доступа к ним.

Такая цифровая модель личности может применяться также и для вероятностного предсказания любых социальных транзакций этой личности: в ходе её социальной адаптации в изменившихся условиях, выборе образования, круга общения, общественной деятельности. Не исключено, что появится особый вид услуг, связанный с организацией общения индивида - прототипа модели через алгоритмы искусственного интеллекта с самой моделью. Такое общение, при положительном решении вопросов психологии и этики, может стать одним из самых востребованных видов цифровых услуг.

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ПРОЦЕСС РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ СЕЙСМИЧЕСКОЙ ВОЛНЫ, ВОЗДЕЙСТВУЮЩЕЙ НА ПОДЗЕМНОЕ СООРУЖЕНИЕ

Аннотация: Рассмотрено воздействие сейсмической волны на подземное сооружение. Поднятые вопросы решаются в аналитических специальных функциях. Получены и проанализированы численные результаты.

Ключевые слова: сооружения, сейсмическая волна, функции Бесселя и Ханкеля, продольная волна, сдвиговая волна.

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THE PROCESS OF PROPAGATION OF A SEISMIC WAVE AFFECTING AN UNDERGROUND STRUCTURE

Abstract: The impact of a seismic wave on an underground structure is considered. The issues raised are addressed in analytic special functions. Numerical results are obtained and analyzed.

Keywords: structures, seismic wave, Bessel and Hankel functions, longitudinal wave, shear wave.

Введение. При землетрясения от очага к сооруженного подходит сейсмическая волна, которая несет с собой определенную энергию. Если эпицентр близкой, а гипоцентр глубокий по отношению к рассматриваемому сооружению первой к нему подходит объемная

продольная волна, т.е. волна сжатия – растяжение. Она проходит по сооружению так же, как в грунт, меняя при этом свои характеристики из-за изменения упругих свойств среды. За объемной продольной подходит объемная поперечная(сдвиговая) волна, которая и несет с собой основную массу энергии.

Постановка задачи и методики решения.

В случае достаточно протяженных подземных сооружений и воздействия, направленного перпендикулярно ее продольной оси, окружающая среда и обделок сводится к плоской задаче динамической теории упругости (или вязко упругости). В предположении обобщенного плоско деформированного состояния уравнение движения в смещениях имеет вид [1]

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) \operatorname{grad} \operatorname{div} \vec{u} - \mu \operatorname{rot} \operatorname{rot} \vec{u} + \vec{b} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 \vec{u}}{\partial t^2}, \quad (1)$$

где λ

и μ -модули упругости, называемыми постоянными Ламе; $\vec{b}$ -вектор плотности объемных сил ($b = 0$); ρ -плотность материала, $\vec{u}$ – вектор смещения, который зависит от r, θ, t . Поставленная задача решается в потенциалах перемещений

$$\vec{u} = u_r \vec{i} + u_\theta \vec{k}; \quad u_r = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta}; \quad u_\theta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}.$$

Потенциалы φ и ψ удовлетворяют волновому уравнению

$$\nabla^2 \varphi = \frac{1}{C_\alpha^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2}; \quad \nabla^2 \psi = \frac{1}{C_\beta^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2}, \quad (2)$$

где φ и ψ -являются потенциалы перемещений, C_α и C_β -фазовая скорость распространения волн расширения и сдвига. В работе[1] показано, что

жидкость можно считать идеальной, а ее движение безвихревым и изотермическим. При давлениях до 100 МПа движение жидкости в полнее удовлетворительно описывается волновыми уравнениями для потенциалов скорости частиц жидкости [2]

$$\nabla \varphi = \frac{1}{C_o^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2},$$

где C_o - скорость звука в жидкости. Потенциал φ и вектор скорости жидкости связаны зависимостью $\vec{V} = \operatorname{grad} \varphi$. Давление жидкости можно определить с помощью линеаризованного интеграла Коши-Лагранжа

$$P = -\rho_o C_o \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}, \quad \text{где } \rho_o \text{-плотность жидкости. При условии безотрывного}$$

обтекания жидкости нормальная компонента скорости жидкости и оболочка на поверхности их контакта должны быть равны. Отсюда следует следующие граничные условия

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} \Big|_{S_0} = \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial t},$$

где S_0 - поверхность контакта; n - нормальные поверхности оболочки; u_r - перемещения оболочки по нормали. Падающая плоская волна расширения (или сдвига) рассматривается распространяющейся в положительном направлении оси x и представляется следующим образом

$$\varphi^{(p)} = \varphi_0 e^{i(\alpha x - \omega t)}; \psi^{(p)} = 0; \text{ или } \psi^{(p)} = \psi_0 e^{i(\beta x - \omega t)}; \varphi^{(p)} = 0,$$

где φ_0 или ψ_0 - величина амплитуды; ω - круговая частота $\alpha^2 = \omega^2 / C_p^2$ и $\beta^2 = \omega^2 / C_\beta^2$ - волновые числа расширения и сдвига соответственно. Если граница области, в которой изучается волновое поле, уходит в бесконечность, тогда требуются дополнительные условия в бесконечности. Впервые эти условия получены Зоммерфельдом и подробно обсуждены в работах [1,2]. Если функции φ удовлетворяет уравнению Гельмгольца (в нашего случая удовлетворяет), то однозначность решения задачи в бесконечной области можно обеспечить требованиями условия излучения Зоммерфельда. Здесь r радиус в цилиндрической системе координат. На границе двух тел, выполняется условие жесткого контакта, т.е. выполняется условие равенства соответствующих перемещения и напряжения

$$\sigma_{rr}^{(1)} = \sigma_{rr}^{(2)}; \sigma_{r\theta}^{(1)} = \sigma_{r\theta}^{(2)}; u_r^{(1)} = u_r^{(2)}; u_\theta^{(1)} = u_\theta^{(2)}.$$

Одна из задач посвящена распространению гармонических сдвиговых волн, в двумерном упругом теле с круглым отверстием (подкрепленным). В такой постановке изучается наложение подходящих волн и отраженных от отверстия волн сдвига и растяжения-сжатия, что приводит к концентрации напряжения. Решение дифракционной задачи для плоской гармонической сдвиговой волны получено в [1], которые имеет следующий вид ($\sigma_{\theta\theta}^* = \sigma_{\theta\theta} / \sigma_0$; $\sigma_\theta = \mu \beta^2 \psi_0$; ψ_0 - амплитуда падающих волн, μ - коэффициент Ламе)

$$\sigma_{\theta\theta}^* = \frac{8}{\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} i^n \frac{n \left(n^2 - 1 - \frac{\beta^2 \alpha^2}{2} \right) H_n(\alpha a)}{\Delta_n} \sin n\theta e^{-i\omega t}$$

Где

$$\Delta_n = \alpha a H_{n-1}(\alpha a) \left[(n^2 - 1) \beta a H_{n-1}(\beta a) - (n^3 - n + \frac{1}{2} \beta^2 \alpha^2) H_n(\beta a) \right] + \\ + H_n(\alpha a) \left[-(n^3 - n + \frac{1}{2} \beta^2 \alpha^2) \beta a H_{n-1}(\beta a) + (n^2 - n - \frac{1}{4} \beta^2 \alpha^2) \beta^2 \alpha^2 H_n(\beta a) \right],$$

$H_n(\beta, a)$ – функция Ханкеля; $\alpha = \omega/C_p$; $\beta = \omega/C_s$; C_p и C_s – соответственно скорости распространения продольных и поперечных волн; ω – круговая частота, $\pi = 3,14$. Расчеты методами теории упругости дают при отсутствии обделки вокруг отверстия и длине волны существенно больше диаметра отверстия следующее приближенное выражение для напряжений по периметру

$$\sigma_{\theta\theta} = \frac{2Gv_0}{c_s} \left(1 - c_s^2 / c_p^2 \right) \sin 2\theta \sin \omega t,$$

где G – модуль сдвига для грунта, v_0 – амплитуда скорости падающей сейсмической волны.

Численные результаты и обсуждения.

Ввиду того, что длина сейсмической волны как правило превышает характерные размеры поперечных сечений выработок (например диаметр D), особой интерес представляют решение дифракционных задач для длинноволновых воздействий, т.е. когда $\frac{D}{\lambda} < 1$. Максимальные коэффициенты динамических концентраций напряжений K_σ (отношение максимальных напряжений на контуре к амплитуде падающей плоской волны) на рис.1, в зависимости от значений параметра $\frac{D}{\lambda}$ и коэффициента Пуассона ν материала плоскости. При больших длинах волн ($\frac{D}{\lambda} = 0,04 \div 0,16$) максимальные коэффициенты динамических концентраций оказались на 5–10% больше, чем при соответствующих двукратном статическом нагружении ($\lambda \rightarrow \infty$) [1]. При $\frac{D}{\lambda} > 0,16$ динамические концентрации напряжений существенно ниже статических. Числовые результаты, представленные на рис.1 и рис.2, показывают, что здесь в отличие от случая жесткого включения [1], величина K_σ очень сильно зависит от $\frac{D}{\lambda}$. Учет вязких свойств материала окружающей среды при расчете на действие сейсмических волн, снижает напряжения и перемещения на 10–15%. Расчеты показывают, что при фиксированных значениях амплитуды и длительности действия падающей волны с увеличением акустических параметров жидкости, прогибы и усилия также увеличиваются. В области длинных волн распределения напряжения трубы с жидкостью и без жидкостью отличается до 15%, а в области коротких

волн в некоторых значениях частоты они отличаются до 40%. Анализ полученных результатов позволяют сделать следующие выводы. Методы волновой динамики позволили решить ряд плоских и пространственных задач о концентрациях напряжений в линейно упругой постановке. Полученные результаты показывают, что при воздействии сейсмических волн на сооружения возникает сложное поле, которое принципиально не может быть изучено другими методами.

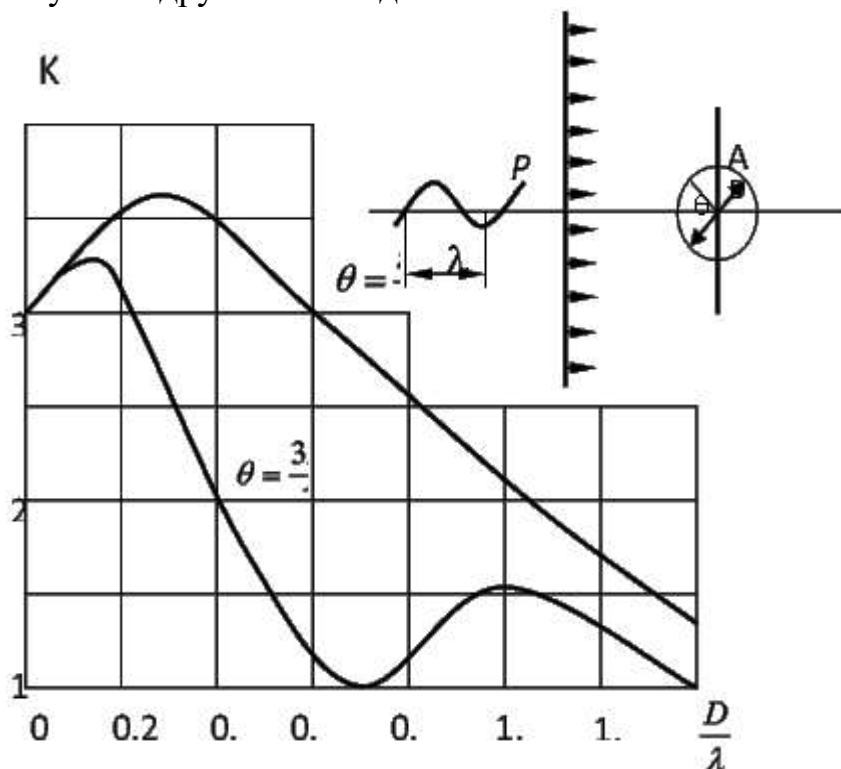


Рис.1 Зависимость коэффициента концентрации напряжения от длины волны.

В следующем примере рассмотрим поле динамических напряжений и смещений, возникающее вблизи горных выработок (цилиндрических полости) и включения произвольной плотности в упругой среде при прохождении плоской волны сдвига. Падающая плоская волна сдвига рассматривается в положительном направлении оси x и представляется следующим образом

$$\psi^{(p)} = \psi_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon_n i^n J_n(\beta r) \cos n\theta e^{-i\omega t}, \quad \varphi^{(p)} = 0,$$

где ψ_0 - величина амплитуды; ω - круговая частота; а $\beta = \omega/C_\beta$ - волновое число сдвига; $C_\beta^2 = \mu/\rho$; λ и μ - константы Ламе; ρ - плотность; $\varepsilon_n = \{1, n=0; 2, n \geq 1\}$; J_n - функция Бесселя; ψ_0 - амплитуда падающих волн; (r, θ) - полярная системы координат. Граничные условия при $r=a$, где a - радиус цилиндрической поверхности разрыва будет $\sigma_r = \sigma_{r\theta} = 0$ (радиальное

и касательное напряжение). Коэффициенты A_n и B_n - определяются из предыдущих условий для каждого значения n .

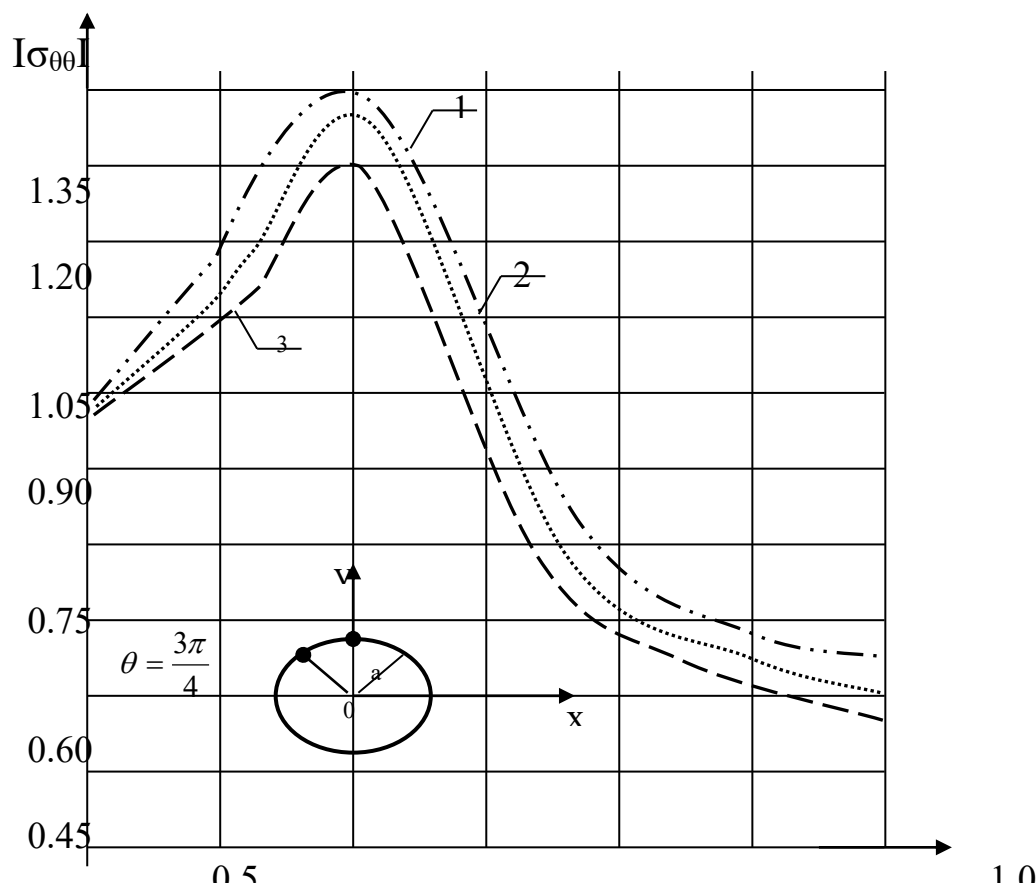


Рис.2 Изменение кольцевых напряжений в зависимости от волнового числа β а при воздействия поперечных волн в цилиндрическом теле. 1 – упругая среда ($A=0$). 2- $A=0,01$; $\beta=0,05$; $\nu=0,25$; $\alpha=0,1$ 3- $A=0,05$; $\beta=0,01$; $\nu=0,25$; $\alpha=0,1$

На границе $r=a$ безразмерные напряжения $\sigma^*_{\theta\theta}(\sigma_{\theta\theta}/\sigma_0, \sigma_0=\mu\beta^2\psi_0)$ выражаются следующими формулами

$$\sigma^*_{\theta\theta} = -\frac{8}{\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{k^2}\right) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} i^{n+1} \frac{n \left(n^2 - 1 - \frac{\beta^2 \alpha^2}{2} \right) H_n(\alpha a)}{\Delta_n} \cdot \sin n\theta,$$

где $k^2 = \beta^2 / \alpha^2 = \frac{c_\alpha^2}{c_\beta^2} = \frac{2(1-\nu)}{1-2\nu}$; ν - коэффициент Пуассона;

$$\Delta_n = \beta^2 \alpha^2 \left(n^2 + n - \frac{\beta^2 \alpha^2}{4} \right) H_n(\alpha a) H_n(\beta a) + \alpha \beta a^2 (n^2 - 1) H_{n-1}(\alpha a) \times \\ H_{n-1}(\beta a) + \left(n - n^3 - \frac{\beta^2 \alpha^2}{2} \right) [\beta a H_n(\alpha a) H_{n-1}(\beta a) + \alpha a H_{n-1}(\alpha a) H_n(\beta a)].$$

Все выражения для напряжений и смещений имеют вид

$$(R + i \text{Im}) e^{-i\omega t} = (R^2 + \text{Im}^2)^{1/2} e^{-i(\omega t - \gamma)}.$$

Пусть дана в безграничной деформируемой среде цилиндрическая полость. В этом случае единственным, не обращающимся в нуль, напряжением на границе является $\sigma_{\theta\theta}$, поэтому оно одновременно и представляет, собой максимальное главное напряжение и смещение были получены для значений $\nu = 0.25$, $A=0.01$; $\beta = 0.05$; $\alpha = 0.1$. Результаты расчетов распределения $|\sigma_{\theta\theta}^*|$ при различных значениях волновых чисел приведена на рис. 2. Следует заметить, что при $\beta^*a = 0,1$ и распределения напряжений почти такое же, как в статическом случае, $\beta^*a = 1,5$ в то время как при более высоких волновых числах распределение напряжений значительно отличается от статического случая. Следует отметить, что максимальное напряжение достигается в $\theta = 45^\circ$ и 135° ; а также распределение напряжений при $\beta a = 0,099$ почти такой же как в статическом случае, в то время как при более высоких волновых числах распределение напряжений значительно отличается от статического. Отношения плотностей $\eta = \rho_0/\rho_1$ оказывает большое влияние на напряжения, смещения и поворот жесткого включения. По мере возрастания плотности включения максимальные величины напряжения, смещения и поворот возрастают. $\beta a = 0,099$ почти такой же как в статическом случае, в то время как при более высоких волновых числах распределение напряжений значительно отличается от статического. Отношения плотностей $\eta = \rho_0/\rho_1$ оказывает большое влияние на напряжения, смещения и поворот жесткого включения. По мере возрастания плотности включения максимальные величины напряжения, смещения и поворот возрастают. Таким образом, разработанная методика и алгоритм для решения поставленных задач, позволяют найти напряженно-деформированное состояние цилиндрических тел при воздействии гармонических волн.

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АДТИ

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПСИХИЧЕСКИХ СОСТОЯНИЙ И ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИК У КАРДИОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ БОЛЬНЫХ

Аннотация: Значительная распространённость психических расстройств в общей медицинской практике актуализирует проблему их как можно более ранней диагностики и коррекции. Психические расстройства у пациентов с сердечно-сосудистой патологией оказываютотягощающее влияние на течение и исход основного заболевания, что обуславливает необходимость их изучения в реальной клинической практике.

Ключевые слова: психосоматическая медицина, психические расстройства, сердечно-сосудистые заболевания.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MENTAL STATES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS IN CARDIAC PATIENTS

Abstract: The significant prevalence of mental disorders in general medical practice actualizes the problem of their early diagnosis and correction as possible. Mental disorders in patients with cardiovascular pathology have an aggravating effect on the course and outcome of the underlying disease, which necessitates their study in real clinical practice.

Keywords: psychosomatic medicine, mental disorders, cardiovascular diseases.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

В настоящее время проблема выявления психических расстройств актуальна во всём мире. Несвоевременное начало лечения имеет место у 57 % больных с обсессивно-компульсивным расстройством, 56 % – с депрессией и дистимией, 50 % – с биполярным расстройством, 57,5 % – с генерализованным тревожным расстройством и 56 % – с паническим расстройством [1]. Большинство больных с психическими расстройствами диагностируются в учреждениях первичной медико-санитарной помощи

[2], в том числе больные депрессией заметно чаще обращаются в амбулаторные учреждения общесоматической сети и госпитализируются в многопрофильные стационары, чем больные без сопутствующей депрессии [3].

С другой стороны, у значительного числа лиц, обращающихся в первичную медицинскую сеть, встречаются психические расстройства, частота которых колеблется от 20 до 57 % случаев [4, 5].

МАТЕРИАЛЫ И МЕТОДЫ

К наиболее распространённым психическим расстройствам среди пациентов первичной медико-санитарной помощи относятся тревожные, депрессивные и соматоформные расстройства [7]. Депрессия особенно широко распространена в общей популяции. Так, в 2015 г. 6,7 % взрослого населения США имели по крайней мере один депрессивный эпизод за последний год [8]. Это обуславливает большую вероятность наличия расстройств аффективного спектра у пациентов общемедицинской практики. Каждый третий человек, обратившийся к участковому врачу-терапевту, имел клинически очерченное психическое расстройство в течение предыдущих 12 месяцев [8].

По нашим данным, 16 % пациентов с «юношеской» депрессией попадают в поле зрения врачей-психиатров по рекомендации врача-интерниста [6]. Высока вовлеченность врачей общей практики в выявление кризисных расстройств – до 60 % больных поступают в кризисный стационар по направлению врача поликлиники [3]. Эти данные подчёркивают значение общей врачебной практики как передового «рубежа» для ранней диагностики психических нарушений.

Однако мета-анализ точности постановки диагноза «депрессия» на этапе первичного звена медицинской помощи позволил установить, что диагностическая чувствительность не превышает 50 %, т. е. выявляется примерно половина больных, причём ошибки преобладают над пропущенными случаями: в 10 случаях из 100 психическое расстройство будет пропущено, а в 15 случаях будет выставлен неверный диагноз [6]. По нашим данным, 52 % психических расстройств у пациентов общемедицинской практики не диагностируются [4].

Кроме того, тревога и депрессия могут участвовать в патогенезе соматических, в том числе сердечно-сосудистых, расстройств, существенно осложнять их течение и прогноз, повышать риск инвалидизации и смерти. Сопутствующие психические расстройства имеют большое значение для эффективности лечебно-реабилитационных мероприятий у соматических больных, в частности, в силу негативного влияния на комплайенс и качество жизни пациентов [7]. Депрессия считается предиктором развития ишемической болезни сердца (ИБС) у здоровых людей [5]. Молодые люди в возрасте 23–35 лет, имеющие высокие (≥ 16 баллов) показатели по шкале депрессии (Center of

Epidemiological studies of USA-Depression), имеют статистически значимо более высокий риск развития гипертонической болезни, в сравнении с теми, кто имеет низкий (≤ 7 баллов) показатель по этой шкале [6].

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

На базе кардиологического отделения городской многопрофильной больницы г. Андижана было обследовано 60 больных с верифицированной кардиологической патологией, составивших две группы сравнения.

Размер выборки предварительно не рассчитывался, исследование носило срезовой характер и было направлено на однократную оценку психического состояния и личностно-психологических характеристик пациентов кардиологического отделения.

В первую группу вошли 30 пациентов с сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями, в том числе с ИБС в форме стенокардии напряжения II–III функционального классов и с гипертонической болезнью I–III стадии, из них 10 мужчин и 20 женщин в возрасте $43,1 \pm 11,7$ года.

Вторую группу составили 30 больных с хронической сердечной недостаточностью (ХСН) на этапе стабилизации состояния (средний возраст $65,6 \pm 10,8$ года) с ХСН 2-го и 3-го функционального классов (Нью-Йоркская кардиологическая ассоциация (NYHA)).

На момент обследования все пациенты получали стандартную соматотропную терапию.

Обследование носило комплексный характер и включало клинико-психопатологический и экспериментально-психологический методы. Клинико-шкальная оценка осуществлялась с помощью Госпитальной шкалы тревоги и депрессии, объективной клинической шкалы депрессии Гамильтона, шкалы тревожности Спилбергера. Личностные характеристики исследовались с помощью Торонтской алекситимической шкалы (TAS). Диагностика психических расстройств проводилась на основании критериев МКБ-10.

Для анализа первичных данных применяли пакет статистических программ SPSS. Статистические методы обработки первичных данных включали критерии Манна – Уитни, Стьюдента и Хи-квадрат. Различия признавались статистически значимыми при $p < 0,05$.

У 26,7 % всех обследованных кардиологических пациентов была выявлена наследственная отягощённость психическими расстройствами. На наличие в семье больных сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями указывали 43,3 % обследованных пациентов.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Результаты исследования согласуются с мнением о том, что у больных с сердечно-сосудистой патологией, находящихся на лечении в кардиологическом отделении городского многопрофильного стационара, высок риск расстройств аффективного спектра невротического уровня, при этом выделена роль тревожных нарушений в значительном числе случаев

коморбидных депрессии. Наличие психических расстройств как нозогенного, так и ненозогенного характера, личностных факторов риска развития психогений требует комплексной психолого-психотерапевтической и психофармакологической помощи. Установлено, что психические расстройства были выявлены в условиях рутинной кардиологической практики только у 1/3 пациентов, что актуализирует проблему подготовки интернистов по вопросу диагностики наиболее распространённых психических расстройств в общемедицинской сети.

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ТАМОЖЕННЫЕ ОРГАНЫ КАК СУБЪЕКТ ВАЛЮТНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ ЗА ЭКСПОРТНО-ИМПОРТНЫМИ ОПЕРАЦИЯМИ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются таможенные органы как субъект валютного контроля за экспортно-импортными операциями.

Ключевые слова: валютный контроль, таможенные органы, экспортно-импортные операции.

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CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES AS A SUBJECT OF CURRENCY CONTROL OVER EXPORT-IMPORT OPERATIONS

Abstract: The article considers customs authorities as a subject of currency control over export-import operations.

Keywords: currency control, customs authorities, export-import operations.

Важную роль в системе валютного контроля за экспортно-импортными операциями, осуществляемого таможенными органами, играют сами таможенные органы, которые в свою очередь осуществляют валютный контроль операций, связанных с перемещением товаров и транспортных средств через границу, в соответствии с Федеральным законом «О валютном регулировании и валютном контроле» от 10.12.2003 № 173-ФЗ и главой 44 Таможенного Кодекса Евразийского экономического союза. Валютный контроль операций, связанных с перемещением товаров через границу, заключается в проверке таможенными органами соблюдения сроков перечисления валютной выручки на счета в уполномоченные банки, подписавшие паспорта сделки по соответствующим внешнеторговым контрактам.

Положения валютного законодательства Российской Федерации о контроле над поступлением выручки от экспорта товаров распространяется на валютные операции между резидентом и нерезидентом, заключающиеся в осуществлении расчетов и переводов

через банковские счета резидента, открытые в уполномоченных банках, а также через счета в банках за пределами территории Российской Федерации за вывозимые с таможенной территории Российской Федерации товары, а также выполняемые работы, оказываемые услуги, передаваемую информацию и результаты интеллектуальной деятельности, в том числе исключительные права на них, по внешнеторговому договору (контракту), заключенному между резидентом и нерезидентом. В свою очередь, уполномоченные банки как агенты валютного контроля передают таможенным и налоговым органам для выполнения ими функций агентов валютного контроля информацию в объеме и порядке, установленных Центральным банком Российской Федерации, за исключением случаев, установленных ч. 13 ст. 23 Федерального закона от 10.12.2003 № 173-ФЗ «О валютном регулировании и валютном контроле» (ред. от 01.05.2022).

Согласно Закону «О валютном регулировании и валютном контроле» экспортеры обязаны обеспечить зачисление валютной выручки от экспорта товаров на свои валютные счета в уполномоченных банках Российской Федерации. При этом зачисление рассматриваемой выручки на иной счет, чем счет экспортера в уполномоченном банке, указанный в контракте, допускается только при наличии у экспортера разрешения Центрального Банка Российской Федерации.

Основной принцип действия контрольных механизмов за поступлением валютной выручки от экспорта товаров заключается в обмене информацией между банковской системой и таможенными органами. Банкам, на счета которых подлежит зачислению выручка от экспорта товаров, вменено в обязанность следить за поступлением указанной выручки на счет экспортера в полном объеме. Все сведения о внешнеэкономической сделке, необходимые для осуществления контроля, излагаются экспортером в стандартизированной форме и фиксируются уполномоченными органами⁴⁸.

С целью осуществления контроля, за выполнением указанного требования на территории Российской Федерации введен следующий порядок действий экспортеров, органов и агентов валютного контроля указан на рисунке 1.

⁴⁸ Федеральный закон от 10.12.2003 № 173-ФЗ «О валютном регулировании и валютном контроле» (ред. от 01.05.2022) ст. 23.



Рис. 1. Порядок действия экспортеров, органов и агентов валютного контроля⁴⁹

Введена в действие Инструкция Банка России от 16.08.2017 № 181-И (ред. от 05.07.2018) "О порядке представления резидентами и нерезидентами уполномоченным банкам подтверждающих документов и информации при осуществлении валютных операций, о единых формах учета и отчетности по валютным операциям, порядке и сроках их представления" (Зарегистрировано в Минюсте России 31.10.2017 № 48749). Данная инструкция направлена на ограничение и пресечение попыток отечественных предпринимателей скрыть экспортную выручку за рубежом, на обеспечение ее полного и своевременного поступления в Россию, а также на борьбу с незаконным вывозом из страны материальных и финансовых ресурсов.

Для оформления таможенной декларации экспорта или импорта необходимо предоставить заверенную руководителем копию паспорта сделки и указать его реквизиты (номера и даты) при помещении товаров под заявляемую таможенный процедуру. На рисунке 2 указаны основные нормативные акты, которые регламентируют оформление паспорта сделки и инструкции по его оформлению.

⁴⁹ Составлено автором.



Рис. 2. Нормативные акты, регламентирующие оформление паспорта сделки и инструкции по его оформлению⁵⁰

Паспорт сделки не предоставляется при помещении товаров под таможенные процедуры таможенного транзита, перемещения припасов, иные специальные таможенные процедуры⁵¹:

1) не требуется повторного представления паспорта сделки и указания сведений о его реквизитах (номере и дате) в таможенной декларации, если паспорт сделки представлялся при помещении товаров на основании того же договора под ранее заявленную таможенную процедуру (в этом случае при их декларировании путем подачи грузовой таможенной декларации в графе 28 под номером 1 указывается код таможенной процедуры, при заявлении которого представлялся паспорт сделки);

2) не требуется представления паспорта сделки и указания сведений о его реквизитах (номере и дате) в таможенной декларации при декларировании товаров, за которые не предусмотрена оплата или получение иного встречного предоставления по договору, заключенному при совершении внешнеэкономической сделки;

3) таможенные органы разрешают представление паспорта сделки (копии паспорта сделки) согласно порядку и условиям, предусмотренным ст. 261 Таможенным кодексом Евразийского экономического союза.

Оформление паспорта сделки происходит в соответствии главы 6 Инструкции Банка России от 16.08.2017 № 181-И.

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что сущность валютного контроля, осуществляемого таможенными органами в значительной мере, находит свое отражение в его направлениях.

⁵⁰ Составлено автором.

⁵¹ Федеральный закон от 10.12.2003 № 173-ФЗ «О валютном регулировании и валютном контроле». Ст. 20.

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РОЛЬ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ КАМЕРАЛЬНОЙ НАЛОГОВОЙ ПРОВЕРКИ В СИСТЕМЕ НАЛОГОВОГО КОНТРОЛЯ

Аннотация: Камеральная налоговая проверка – деятельность налоговых органов по осуществлению проверки соблюдения законодательства о налогах и сборах налогоплательщиком на основе налоговой декларации и представленных документов, и имеющихся документов у налогового органа. В данной статье рассматриваются основные проблемы проведения камеральных налоговых проверок.

Ключевые слова: налоговый орган, камеральная налоговая проверка, бюджетная система.

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THE ROLE OF CONDUCTING A DESK TAX AUDIT IN THE TAX CONTROL SYSTEM

Abstract: Desk tax audit is the activity of tax authorities to verify compliance with the legislation on taxes and fees by a taxpayer on the basis of a tax return and submitted documents, and available documents from the tax authority. This article discusses the main problems of conducting desk tax audits.

Key words: tax authority, desk tax audit, budget system.

Налоговая система Российской Федерации (далее – РФ) представляет собой сложный конструктор, который был собран в результате развития цивилизации. Действующая в настоящее время в РФ налоговая система представляется эффективной и соответствующей современному этапу развития страны, а также является одним из ключевых рычагов, с помощью которого обеспечивается устойчивая экономическая безопасность страны.

Налоговая система – это совокупность налогов и сборов, установленных законодательством РФ, регулируется Налоговым кодексом РФ (далее – НК РФ), а также федеральные законы, соответствующие НК РФ.

Налоговым контролем признается деятельность уполномоченных органов по контролю за соблюдением законодательства о налогах и сборах, в соответствии с НК РФ, различными федеральными законами. Осуществлением налогового контроля занимается должностное лицо налогового органа в пределах своей компетенции – проводит налоговые проверки, которые, согласно п. 1 ст. 87 НК РФ делятся на камеральные и выездные.

В настоящее время самым важным и приоритетным направлением деятельности налоговых органов является усиление контрольно-аналитической работы, который включает в себя системный анализ финансово-хозяйственной деятельности проверяемых лиц. В связи с чем, все большее внимание уделяется камеральным проверкам налоговой отчетности. Да, при проведении камеральной налоговой проверки невозможно провести углубленный анализ всех фактов хозяйственной жизни налогоплательщика, как, например, при выездной налоговой проверке, однако, камеральная проверка является наименее трудоемкой формой налогового контроля: проверка ограничивается первичными документами, выезд на территорию проверяемого лица необходим только в определенных случаях, сроки проведения мероприятий налогового контроля гораздо меньше, проводить проверку в силах одно должностное лицо, а так же, все проводимые мероприятия налогового контроля поддаются автоматизации. Так же, при проверке отчетности камеральным контролем, охватываются 100% налогоплательщиков.

Выездная проверка назначается только в тех случаях, когда возможности камеральных проверок исчерпаны. После проведения камеральной проверки, при недостаточности доказательственной базы, все данные о налогоплательщике и выявленном нарушении передаются в проверку выездному отделу.

Следовательно, именно камеральные проверки являются прекрасным способом выбора из числа налогоплательщиков тех, деятельность которых требует более детального анализа в процессе выездных проверок. В рамках проведения камеральных проверок должностные лица осуществляют огромную часть работы, являющейся непосредственной подготовкой посещения налоговым инспектором налогоплательщика при выездной проверке.

Камеральная налоговая проверка легко поддается автоматизации, что позволяет проводить документарный контроль показателей налоговой декларации, а также контроль связанных с ней других документов отчетности, в том числе с использованием информации из внешних

источников, которая прямо или косвенно может характеризовать налоговую базу.

Предусмотренные в ст. 88 НК РФ права, используемые должностными лицами при проведении проверки (запрос у налогоплательщика пояснений, дополнительных документов и т. д.), позволяют на раннем этапе выявить нарушения, которые, в дальнейшем, могут послужить для основания к привлечению к налоговой ответственности.

Обращаясь к анализу Арбитражной практики, при осуществлении деятельности, можно отметить то, что большинство дел о налоговых правонарушениях возбуждается именно после проведения камеральных налоговых проверок.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ КОРОЛЕВСТВА ТАИЛАНД НА СОВРЕМЕННОМ ЭТАПЕ

Аннотация: Статья раскрывает основные аспекты социально-экономического развития Таиланда и включает в себя анализ ключевых макроэкономических показателей в период 2010-2020 гг. В условиях высокой неопределенности современного мирового хозяйства крайне важно вести непрерывную аналитическую деятельность и следить за тенденциями экономического развития государства.

Ключевые слова: экономическое развитие, экономический рост, модель социально-экономического развития, Таиланд 4.0, Валовый внутренний продукт (ВВП), ВВП на душу населения.

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CURRENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND

Abstract: The main aspects of Thailand's social and economic development are revealed in the article, including key macroeconomic indicators analysis from 2010 to 2020. High dynamism of the world economy forces to conduct continuous analytical activities and identify the main trends in the country's economic development.

Keywords: economic development, economic growth, model of social and economic development, Thailand 4.0, Gross domestic product (GDP), GDP per capita.

В современном мире экономическое развитие является основополагающим процессом становления и процветания государства. Под экономическим развитием понимается преобразование экономики страны, направленное на удовлетворение потребностей технологического и социального прогресса и включающее в себя стадии экономического роста и спада [3; с.528-529]. Экономический рост (спад) можно охарактеризовать увеличением (сокращением) двух показателей

государства: объема ВВП и ВВП на душу населения [2; с.728].

Королевство Таиланд развивалось по азиатской экспортоориентированной модели экономического пути, для которой характерно производство конкурентоспособной продукции на базе заимствованных технологий и сильная государственная поддержка [1; с.229]. Современная модель социально-экономического развития Таиланда представлена программой «Таиланд 4.0», согласно которой ключевым фактором процветания страны является переход к инновационно-ориентированной экономике [5].

Табл. 1. Динамика основных макроэкономических показателей Таиланда, 2010-2020 гг.*

Показатель	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Численность населения, млн чел.	67,20	67,52	67,84	68,14	68,44	68,71	68,97	69,21	69,43	69,63	69,80
Объем ВВП, млрд долл.	341	371	398	420	407	401	412	455	505	542	500
Темп прироста ВВП, %	7,5	0,8	7,2	2,7	1,0	3,1	3,4	4,0	4,1	2,4	-6,1
ВВП на душу населения, долл.	5080	5490	5860	6170	5950	5840	5980	6580	7270	7780	7160
Уровень госдолга, % от ВВП ¹	39,8	39,1	41,9	42,2	43,3	42,6	41,7	41,8	42,0	41,0	49,6
Инфляция, %	3,298	3,810	3,013	2,185	1,895	-0,899	0,188	0,665	1,066	0,706	-0,847

Согласно данным в Табл. 1, в 2020 году численность населения Таиланда достигла 69,8 млн чел (+ 3,8% с 2010 г.) с тенденцией к умеренному приросту, а ее доля в мире была равна 0,9%. ВВП Королевства составил \$500 млрд (+ 46% с 2010 г.) и занял 0,6% мирового валового продукта (МВП), при этом прослеживалась тенденция к росту показателя, кроме двух периодов [6]. В 2014-2015 гг. экономика Таиланда не сумела избежать общемировой тенденции спада экономического роста, причинами которого по версии ООН были макроэкономическая неопределенность, сокращение торговых потоков, низкие цены на сырьевые товары, застой в инвестициях и другие факторы [4]. В 2020 году причиной сокращения объема ВВП стала пандемия COVID-19, последствия которой коснулись производства во всем мире. Так, с 2019 года ВВП Таиланда сократился на 7,7% (\$42 млрд).

* Составлено по данным UNCTAD.

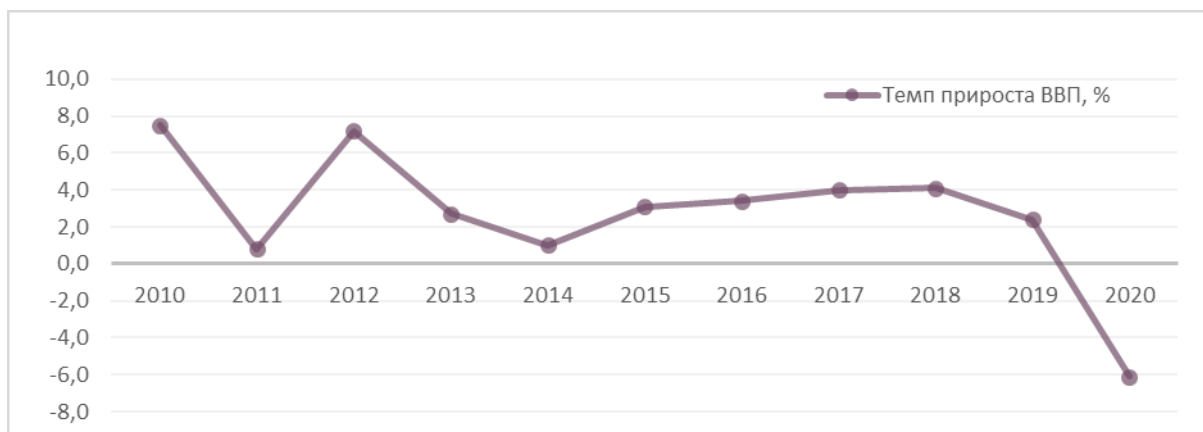


Рис. 1. Динамика темпов прироста ВВП Таиланда, 2010-2020 гг.*

Темпы прироста ВВП Таиланда имели скачкообразный характер и варьировались в течение исследуемого периода от -6,1% до 7,5% (Рис. 1). В 2020 году темп прироста резко сократился из-за последствий пандемии COVID-19 на 8,5 п. п. и составил -6,1% (– 13,6 п. п. с 2010 г.), что совпадает с мировым трендом – темпы прироста МВП снизились до -3,6%. Схожая ситуация наблюдается и в значениях ВВП на душу населения Таиланда, в 2020 году он упал на 8% и составил \$7,160 (+ 41% с 2010 г.). В целом за период прослеживается тенденция к постепенному росту качества жизни населения, но сдвиги и нестабильность мирового хозяйства имеют достаточно ощутимое влияние на тайскую экономику.

В 2020 году в отраслевой структуре ВВП Таиланда преобладала сфера услуг (58%), промышленность (33%) оказалась на втором месте, а наименьшая доля пришлась на сельское хозяйство (9%). На протяжении всего исследуемого периода наибольшую долю в экономике страны занимала сфера услуг (более 50%) со средним темпом прироста 1,6%, на втором месте была промышленность (33-40%) со средним темпом убыли 1,8%, а на третьем – сельское хозяйство (8-12%) со средним темпом убыли 1,9%. Прослеживается тенденция к уменьшению долей первичного и вторичного секторов экономики в пользу сферы услуг.

Несмотря на то, что государственный долг Королевства в 2020 году составил практически 50% ВВП (+9,8 п. п. с 2010 г.), в целом наблюдается тенденция к умеренному росту показателя и он остается в пределах нормы (менее 60% ВВП). Стоит отметить, что в стране наблюдалась дефляция на уровне 0,847%. Такая ситуация потенциально может быть опасна, так как потребители ждут дальнейшего сокращения цен на товары и услуги, а значит спрос на них снижается. Если в последующие годы уровень инфляции не нормализуется, то негативные последствия дефляции прежде всего затронут предприятия МСБ.

* Составлено по данным UNCTAD.

Исследование показало, что современный Таиланд в последнее десятилетие достаточно стабильно шел по пути экономического роста и развития. Однако, общемировые тенденции оказали негативное влияние на экономический рост страны в 2014-2015 гг. и в 2020 г. Несмотря на это, Королевство имеет необходимые ресурсы, механизмы регулирования и специальные программы, которые, при правильном подходе к решению проблемы, помогут восстановить экономику и вернуть стабильность в ближайшие годы.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ ВНЕШНЕГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО ДОЛГА. РОССИЙСКАЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ МОДЕЛЬ

Аннотация: В статье делается попытка описать главные отличительные черты экономической модели, сложившейся в современной России.

Ключевые слова: Россия, экономическая модель, государственный капитализм, олигарх, политическая (административная) рента.

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ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT. RUSSIAN ECONOMIC MODEL

Annotation: The author make an attempt to describe the specific features of the economic model of modern Russia

Key words: Russia, economic model, state capitalism, oligarch, political (administrative) rent.

Национальная экономическая модель — это модель, описывающая с помощью множества показателей хозяйственный механизм страны. При этом особое внимание уделяется показателям, характеризующим основы хозяйственного механизма — соотношение форм собственности в стране и степень самостоятельности ее экономических агентов.

Лучший способ выявить особенности той или иной национальной экономической модели — это сравнить ее с экономическими моделями стран схожего уровня экономического развития. Сравнить

экономические модели Германии и Индии даст мало толку, потому что эти страны находятся на разных стадиях развития.

Анализу национальной специфики форм собственности помогает методика, предложенная У.Баумолем, Р.Литаном и К.Шраммом в их книге «Хороший капитализм, плохой капитализм и экономическая теория роста и процветания»[1]. В ней предлагается различать четыре современных варианта капитализма — предпринимательский (основан на деятельности инновационных фирм, обычно малых и средних по своим размерам), капитализм крупных фирм (которые преобладают в производстве массовой продукции), государственный капитализм (с очень большим весом государства в принятии ключевых экономических решений), олигархический (в котором экономическая власть сконцентрирована в руках небольшого числа семей или индивидов, называемых олигархами).

В каждой стране с рыночной экономикой эти формы собственности (формы бизнеса) сосуществуют одновременно в разных сочетаниях и к тому же эти сочетания со временем меняются, но на каждый данный момент в той или иной рыночной экономике обычно преобладают одна-две формы, что и образует специфику национальной экономической модели с точки зрения форм собственности. Например, в США сейчас доминирует сочетание предпринимательского капитализма с капитализмом крупных фирм (первый внедряют в хозяйственную жизнь инновации, второй их подхватывает и осуществляет на их основе массовое производство новых товаров), хотя ранее здесь преобладал капитализм крупных фирм. Для современной Японии характерно сочетание капитализма крупных фирм с государственным капитализмом, хотя страна и делает попытки перейти к сочетанию американского типа.

Что касается самостоятельности экономических агентов, то это суверенитет потребителя и свобода предпринимательства. Последняя может быть сведена к тому, насколько свободно от ограничений и как хорошо защищено предпринимательство. Для анализа этой специфики можно использовать методику и статистику Всемирного банка (изложены в его ежегодном докладе «Doing Business», оценивающем благоприятность государственного регулирования для малого и среднего бизнеса в 185 странах) или Всемирного экономического форума (изложенную в его ежегодном докладе «Global Competitiveness»). Так, по данным Всемирного банка, экономические модели США и Японии, помимо соотношения форм собственности, различаются также разным уровнем свободы предпринимательства, особенно малого и среднего бизнеса, если судить по таким индикаторам, как количество процедур для открытия собственного бизнеса (по этому показателю США занимают 13-е место в мире, а Япония — 114-е место), потраченное на это время (соответственно 25-е и 64-е места), доступ к займам (3 и 23), тяжесть налогообложения и налогового администрирования (69 и 127), защита прав инвестора (6 и 19).

Предвосхищая вопрос читателя, ответим, что первые места в мире по этим показателям занимают малые развитые страны.

При анализе национальной экономической модели целесообразно завершать его выявлением стратегических проблем (задач), стоящих перед страной. Это поможет расширить картину специфики национальной экономики, и понять, что ей нужно в долгосрочной перспективе. Например, для России это такие стратегические задачи, как модернизация страны, освоение ее восточных и северных территорий, преодоление демографического кризиса, реинтеграция с другими бывшими советскими республиками, повышение уровня демократии, улучшение этики.

Из анализа экономического механизма России на базе индикаторов Всемирного экономического форума вырисовывается картина экономики с большим внутренним рынком и рядом хороших макроэкономических показателей (неплохих темпов экономического роста, низкого госдолга, положительного платежного баланса и больших международных резервов), но которая отличается повышенной и не всегда эффективной ролью государства, доминирующего над бизнесом.

Специфика форм собственности в России может быть выражена тремя характеристиками. С одной стороны, огромная часть собственности — около 40% основных фондов (основного капитала) — является государственной и муниципальной, что усиливает политическую власть российской бюрократии. С другой стороны, частная собственность сильно сконцентрирована в руках немногих индивидов, в результате чего полсотни физических лиц контролируют компании, производящие примерно 10% ВВП России. Для физических лиц, которые контролируют крупные компании и группы компаний, в России используется термин «олигарх», означающий контроль одного или немногих физических лиц или семей над крупными компаниями в отличие от развитых стран, где подобное явление является исключением, т.к. капитал подобных компаний распылен между массой акционеров, никто из которых не обладает контрольным пакетом акций. С третьей стороны, для усиления защиты своей собственности в условиях господства бюрократии олигархи переводят права собственности на контролируемые ими российские активы в собственные компании в офшорах, также как российские чиновники переводят туда для сохранения анонимности свои взятки и права на захваченные ими активы, что позволяет назвать тех и других «офшорной аристократией».

Что касается самостоятельности экономических агентов, в частности, свободы предпринимательства, то в индексе экономической свободы, который ежегодно готовится неправительственной организацией The Heritage Foundation, Россия занимает 143-е место из 183 стран прежде всего из-за плохой защиты прав собственности и высокой коррупционной нагрузки на бизнес. Упомянутый доклад Всемирного банка присваивает

России 112-е место в списке из 185 стран прежде всего из-за трудности для бизнеса получения лицензий на осуществление строительной деятельности и подключения к электросетям, сложности и дороговизны участия во внешней торговле, трудности получения банковского кредита и слабой защите прав инвесторов. В обоих рейтингах Россия уступает не только большинству стран схожего уровня развития, но и большинству постсоветских государств, а также Китаю, Индии и Бразилии.

Доминируя над всеми формами бизнеса, российское государство более благосклонно к крупному бизнесу, что подтверждается очень низкой эффективностью антимонопольной политики в нашей стране (по этому показателю Россия занимает 124-е место среди 144 стран, по данным доклада «Глобальная конкурентоспособность»). Государственное покровительство российским крупным компаниям обусловлено не только тем, что еще с советских времен они определяют лицо многих отраслей, но и тем, что верхушка российской бюрократии является совладельцами ряда крупных российских компаний, создавая им привилегированное (монополистическое) положение в экономике. Что касается среднего и низшего слоя российской власти, то он является владельцем и совладельцем ряда средних и малых компаний, которые также используют свою связь с государством. Однако основной способ получения российским госаппаратом дохода от своего политического господства — это навязывание частному бизнесу и обществу формальных (например, через сохранение большого госсектора) и неформальных (через взяточничество, контроль над судами и средствами массовой информации, особенно телевидением) «правил игры», выгодных госаппарату. Говоря экономико-теоретическим языком, российская бюрократия получает политическую (административную) ренту за счет своей чрезмерной политической (административной) власти, позволяющей ей эксплуатировать бизнес и общество.

Именно стремлением госаппарата к контролю над бизнесом объясняется и слабая защита прав собственности в нашей стране (у России по этому показателю 133-е место в мире), что позволяет этому аппарату манипулировать бизнесом, в том числе и крупным, включая даже олигархов. Подобная ситуация сильно уменьшает свободу экономических агентов, заставляя бизнес приспосабливаться не только к конкуренции, но и к представителям власти, от которых часто зависит судьба той или иной фирмы. А в результате бизнес сильно подвержен погоне за монополистической рентой, которую ему может обеспечить связь с властью, т.е. налицо большие масштабы рентоориентированного поведения. Бизнес, находящийся под покровительством государственной власти в условиях невысокой внутренней и внешней конкуренции, недостаточно эффективен (является «неэффективным собственником» принадлежащих ему активов). Он получает право на существование от

бюрократии в обмен на признание выгодных ей «правил игры», а также за взятки. Но для многих частных владельцев и совладельцев-госслужащих подобный бизнес эффективен, принося им немалую прибыль за счет монополизации наиболее прибыльных сфер хозяйственной деятельности, прежде всего добычи природных ресурсов и использовании госбюджетных средств.

Итак, для нынешнего российского экономического механизма характерно переплетение госаппарата с бизнесом, особенно крупным, при доминировании государства. Поэтому российский вариант капитализма можно назвать государственным капитализмом, добавив, что из-за заметного переплетения с крупным бизнесом (а он сильно сконцентрирован в руках олигархов) это сочетание госкапитализма с олигархическим при доминировании первого, т.е. это олигархический госкапитализм. Заметим, что преобладание госаппарата над частными собственниками (система власти-собственности, при которой политическое лидерство дает право распоряжаться всей собственностью) наблюдается в России много столетий, будучи важным элементом распространенного в этой части света «восточного деспотизма» («азиатского способа производства»), что не способствовало укреплению предпринимательских традиций в нашей стране.[2]

Олигархический госкапитализм нацелен не столько на модернизацию страны за счет использования силы государства, сколько на использование этой силы в интересах бюрократии и близких к ней компаний, преимущественно крупных, т.е. использования государственной власти в своих собственных интересах. Эта коалиция рентоориентированных сил выступает за такую модернизацию страны, которая сохранит их власть над экономикой и политикой.

Противоядием от сохранения такого варианта экономического механизма может быть поворот в сторону большей демократизации страны, что для экономического механизма означает усиление господдержки малого и среднего бизнеса, укрепление прав собственности, а также снижение уровня государственного вмешательства в повседневную деятельность фирм. Другое средство — это улучшение этического климата в стране, что для экономики означает усиление борьбы с экономической преступностью, особенно с коррупцией, а также усиление моральной ответственности власти перед обществом (о воздействии этической (культурной), психологической, политической и социальной сфер на экономический механизм.

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АНАЛИЗ РИСКА ФИНАНСОВОЙ ЭКСПАНСИИ КИТАЙСКИХ КОМПАНИЙ В СОЕДИНЕННЫХ ШТАТАХ

Аннотация: Когда Китай находится на критической стадии экономических преобразований, Международная обстановка также предоставляет хорошие возможности для прямых иностранных инвестиций в Китай. Быстрый рост прямых инвестиций Китая в Соединенные Штаты по своей сути является разумным и будет продолжать развиваться в течение длительного времени. Прямые инвестиции в Соединенные Штаты могут завоевать огромный сырьевой рынок в Соединенных Штатах. В этой статье подробно излагается проблема инфляции в рисках китайских компаний, инвестирующих в Соединенные Штаты, и кратко излагаются стратегии преодоления, которые служат ориентиром для китайских компаний при инвестировании в слияния и поглощения в Соединенных Штатах.

Ключевые слова: китайских компаний, анализ рисков, инфляция.

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ANALYSIS OF THE RISK OF FINANCIAL EXPANSION OF CHINESE COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Summary: At a time when China is in a critical stage of economic transformation, the international environment also provides good opportunities for foreign direct investment in China. The rapid growth of China's direct investment in the United States is inherently reasonable and will continue to develop for a long time. Direct investment in the United States can gain a huge commodity market in the United States. This article expounds in detail the inflation problem in the risks of Chinese companies investing in the United States, and summarizes the coping strategies, which provides a reference for Chinese companies when investing in mergers and acquisitions in the United States.

Keywords: chinese companies, risk analysis and inflation.

Китай уже находится на критическом этапе экономических преобразований. Изменения во внутренней среде развития требуют, чтобы компании выходили на глобальный уровень и в полной мере использовали внешние ресурсы. Международная среда также предоставляет хорошие возможности для прямых иностранных инвестиций Китая. Быстрый рост прямых инвестиций Китая в Соединенные Штаты по своей сути является разумным и будет продолжать развиваться в течение длительного периода времени.

Прямые инвестиции в Соединенные Штаты могут получить огромный рынок сбыта товаров в Соединенных Штатах. Многие китайские производители перенесли производственные базы за счет прямых инвестиций, чтобы сохранить свою долю на товарном рынке в Соединенных Штатах. В лице производственных компаний, таких как Haier Group, причина, по которой они инвестируют и открывают заводы в Соединенных Штатах, где производственные и эксплуатационные затраты выше, заключается главным образом в том, чтобы обойти торговые барьеры США, сократить торговые расстояния и продавать товары напрямую в США, чтобы захватить рынок США. Если взять в качестве примера алюминиевую промышленность Наньшаня, то, по оценкам Европейской ОЭСР, потребление алюминия на душу населения в Соединенных Штатах в 2016 году было почти в 5 раз больше, чем в Китае. Рынок алюминия в США очень привлекателен для Nanshan Group. Чтобы расширить рынок сбыта, Nanshan Aluminum решила инвестировать напрямую в Соединенные Штаты в 2017 году.

После начала мирового финансового кризиса некоторые китайские компании воспользовались операционными трудностями некоторых компаний, финансируемых США, и обесцениванием их активов для проведения трансграничных слияний и поглощений и прямых инвестиций в Соединенных Штатах для приобретения стратегических активов, таких как технологии и бренды, тем самым добившись быстрого роста семимильными шагами.

Многие китайские компании предпочитают инвестировать в Соединенные Штаты, чтобы воспользоваться преимуществами открытой торговой и финансовой среды Соединенных Штатов, свободой ввода и вывода капитала, оптимизировать трансграничные операции с точки зрения юридической и финансовой структуры и поощрять зарубежные инвестиции. В то же время компании также могут использовать статус иностранного инвестора, полученный в результате инвестирования в Соединенные Штаты, для реинвестирования в Китай с целью получения различных льгот внутренней политики.

Трансформация модели экономического развития Китая также является важной движущей силой продвижения прямых китайских инвестиций в Соединенные Штаты. Являясь крупнейшим в мире рынком сбыта сырьевых товаров и страной с наиболее активными технологическими инновациями, Соединенные Штаты, естественно, привлекательны для китайских компаний. В то же время быстрый рост производственных издержек в Китае сделал преимущества инвестирования в Соединенные Штаты еще более очевидными. Поэтому в последние годы прямые инвестиции Китая в Соединенные Штаты резко возросли как по объему инвестиций, так и по количеству сделок.

Повышение курса юаня значительно снизило стоимость китайских инвестиций в Соединенных Штатах. Воспользовавшись этим преимуществом, вызванным повышением курса юаня, компании могут открыть новые рынки в Соединенных Штатах и добиться лучшего развития.

При оценке возможностей для иностранных инвестиций многонациональные компании должны учитывать национальные риски. Так называемый страновой риск относится к возможности экономических потерь для инвесторов из-за изменений в политической, правовой и экономической политике принимающей страны в области международного венчурного капитала. Среди них экономические риски в основном относятся к неблагоприятному внешнему воздействию экономических факторов, которые могут исходить с внутренних рынков, рынков принимающей страны или третьих стран на деловую деятельность компании. Среди экономических рисков инфляция является одним из факторов, на которых должны сосредоточиться транснациональные компании.

1. Увеличение эксплуатационных расходов

Прежде всего, наиболее прямым воздействием инфляции является повышение цен на средства производства в Соединенных Штатах, что увеличивает эксплуатационные расходы международных предприятий и, таким образом, создает трудности в предпринимательской деятельности. Поскольку ПИИ Китая в основном сосредоточены в розничной торговле и сфере услуг, когда рост цен на средства производства, такие как сырье, энергия и затраты на рабочую силу, вызванные инфляцией, превышают рост цен на товары, которые они продают, это неизбежно приведет к снижению нормы прибыли международных компаний и усложнит работу. Конечно, поскольку рынок продукции предприятия и рынок средств производства не обязательно распределены в одной и той же стране, влияние инфляции в Соединенных Штатах на общий денежный поток международных компаний необходимо определять в соответствии с конкретными обстоятельствами. Например, для компаний, которые полагаются на импорт сырья из-за рубежа, когда в

Соединенных Штатах, которые являются местом продаж, происходит инфляция, отпускная цена продукта будет увеличиваться с ростом внутренних цен в Соединенных Штатах, а стоимость сырья останется прежней, поэтому приток денежных средств в долларах США может увеличиться; и наоборот, для компаний, чье сырье получено в Соединенных Штатах, место продажи находится в зарубежной стране. Когда в Соединенных Штатах произойдет инфляция, стоимость сырья для продуктов увеличится, а цена продуктов, продаваемых в зарубежных странах, останется прежней, таким образом, увеличение затрат, вызванное инфляцией, приведет к уменьшению притока корпоративных денежных средств.

2. Финансовые трудности

Прямой причиной инфляции является то, что в обращении находится слишком много денег. В Федеральной резервной системе США Совет Федеральной резервной системы, как государственное регулирующее учреждение, несет основную ответственность за разработку денежно-кредитной политики США и финансовых правил и положений, проведение необходимого регулирования и управления макроэкономическими операциями, а также надзор за операциями Федеральных резервных банков и коммерческих банков. Поэтому ФРС, скорее всего, примет политику ужесточения денежно-кредитной политики в условиях инфляции. Кредитная политика является одним из важных методов (Цюй Яньмэй, 2011). Хотя в последние годы масштабы исходящих ПИИ из Китая увеличиваются, существует большой разрыв с развитыми странами как с точки зрения притока, так и с точки зрения запасов. Китайские компании, занимающиеся инвестициями ПИИ, как правило, в основном являются малыми и средними предприятиями, которые инвестируют меньше капитала, а небольшой объем капитала означает отсутствие финансовой устойчивости. Для этих международных компаний с прямыми иностранными инвестициями наиболее важным каналом финансирования являются банковские кредиты. Повышение Федеральной резервной системой процентных ставок по кредитам и увеличение пороговых значений кредитов напрямую вызовут финансовые трудности для международных компаний. Ситуация. Для этих малых и средних предприятий нехватка финансовых ресурсов, несомненно, еще больше ухудшает ситуацию в бизнесе.

3. Возросшее финансовое давление на отечественные материнские компании

Из-за инфляции внутренние цены в Соединенных Штатах выросли. Для поддержания нормальной работы предприятий объем средств, занятых предприятиями, неизбежно будет продолжать увеличиваться, а спрос на средства быстро растет. Напротив, пострадавший от инфляции источник средств для предприятий в Соединенных Штатах был ограничен многими

сторонами, и предложение средств страдало от постоянной нехватки. Для китайских компаний, имеющих филиалы в Соединенных Штатах, в целях поддержания масштаба физических активов и фактических операционных возможностей необходимо продолжать увеличивать объем инвестиций отечественных китайских материнских компаний в дочерние компании, созданные в Соединенных Штатах, что оказало большое давление на финансовую деятельность отечественных китайских материнских компаний.

4.Повышенный риск возврата капитала

В условиях инфляции в Соединенных Штатах большинство компаний объявят дефолт по товарам друг друга из-за нехватки средств, а дебиторская задолженность также столкнется с обесцениванием, и ее будет сложнее взыскать, и очень вероятно, что образуются безнадежные долги. До сих пор в Китае нет специального закона о зарубежных инвестициях для защиты интересов отечественных предприятий, что не способствует дальнейшему развитию вывоза ПИИ из Китая. Когда компании сталкиваются с финансовыми спорами, китайские компании не могут обратиться за защитой к внутреннему законодательству, взыскать долги иностранных компаний, и их способность защищать свои права и интересы значительно снижается. Следовательно, риск долгосрочных инвестиций предприятий в этих экономических условиях также возрастет.

5.Трудности при оценке финансовых показателей

Инфляция может привести к увеличению восстановительной стоимости физических активов, девальвации денежных активов и прибыли от денежных обязательств компаний, которые непосредственно инвестируют в Соединенные Штаты, что приведет к увеличению прибыли компании, что затруднит оценку и оценку финансовых показателей компании. Кроме того, организационная структура и системы многих китайских компаний сами по себе еще не совершенны, а механизм работы несовершенен, и у компаний много финансовых проблем. Поэтому, столкнувшись с инфляцией, собственные финансовые проблемы китайских компаний станут более очевидными.

6.Валютный риск

Вообще говоря, инфляция вызовет определенную степень колебаний валютных курсов. Когда в Соединенных Штатах произойдет сильная инфляция, активы и обязательства компаний будут иметь риски конверсии, а будущие изменения денежных потоков также будут иметь операционные риски, которые могут принести убытки или прибыль международным компаниям. Из-за сложной взаимосвязи между инфляцией и обменными курсами трудно использовать модель для размышлений о влиянии корпоративного финансового управления, что затрудняет принятие корпоративных финансовых решений и повышает риски для финансовой деятельности.

Перед лицом экономических рисков, вызванных инфляцией, международные компании должны принимать адекватные превентивные меры. Инвесторы могут осуществлять передачу рисков с помощью стратегий диверсификации, то есть с помощью различных экономических и технологических средств для передачи рисков другим лицам. Вообще говоря, стратегии диверсификации в основном обеспечивают передачу рисков за счет диверсификации финансирования, инвестиций, производства, продаж и т.д.

● *Диверсификация производственных площадок*

Для предприятий, ориентированных на сырье и технологии, в Соединенных Штатах могут быть созданы центры продаж и исследований и разработок, в то время как места приобретения сырья, производства и переработки принимают форму многостороннего распределения не только в Соединенных Штатах, но и в других странах с относительно стабильной экономикой за пределами Соединенных Штатов. В это время, когда в Соединенных Штатах происходит инфляция, компании могут сосредоточиться на происхождении сырья за пределами Соединенных Штатов, использовать иностранную валюту для удовлетворения производственных потребностей и переработки их в готовую продукцию, чтобы получить сравнительные преимущества и снизить производственные издержки. В то же время, чтобы избежать потерь, вызванных повышением цен, предприятия могут соответствующим образом накапливать определенное количество сырья и увеличивать свой резерв энергии до тех пор, пока позволяет их денежный поток (Чэнь Цзиньцзюнь 2008). Например, Huawei создала научно-исследовательские институты в Далласе и Силиконовой долине, а места получения сырья, производства и переработки расположены в других странах, поэтому влияние инфляции относительно невелико.

● *Диверсификация финансовых организаций*

Соединенные Штаты - страна с наиболее развитой финансовой системой. С точки зрения условий финансирования иностранные компании пользуются тем же режимом, что и американские компании. Вообще говоря, крупные предприятия имеют более широкие возможности для получения кредитов благодаря лучшей капитальной базе. МСП относительно слабы. Количество политических займов, предоставленных правительством США отечественным малым и средним предприятиям, очень невелико. Правительство в основном проводит политику макроконтроля через Администрацию малого бизнеса, чтобы направлять частный капитал на инвестиции в малые и средние предприятия. Когда Федеральная резервная система проводит политику ужесточения банковской политики, компаниям сложнее кредитовать банки, и диверсификация финансовых организаций может решить эту дилемму. Например, финансирование от относительно безопасных и стабильных

организаций, таких как международные финансовые учреждения или правительство Китая, также может финансироваться за счет инвестиционных компаний малого и среднего бизнеса и компаний венчурного капитала, возглавляемых Администрацией малого бизнеса США. В то же время GEM США также предоставляет возможности прямого финансирования для малых и средних предприятий. Такой подход может ослабить экономическое давление, вызванное трудностями финансирования. Например, Huawei открыла путь интернационализации из Латинской Америки, России → Южной Африки → Азиатско-Тихоокеанского региона, Европы и Северной Америки. Ее охват рынка широк. Поэтому у Huawei есть относительно крупные финансовые организации. Даже во времена инфляции Huawei может привлекать средства из других стран через диверсифицированные финансовые организации.

● *Принять бизнес-модель совместного предприятия*

Совместные предприятия могут сократить капиталовложения, в полной мере использовать финансовую мощь местных партнеров, позволить предприятиям преодолеть ограничения на капитал и расширить масштабы инвестиций; и легче получить поддержку и льготы от правительства принимающей страны в плане финансового кредита, финансирования капитала, поставок материалов и налогообложения. Поэтому китайские компании, занимающиеся исходящими ПИИ, могут использовать совместные предприятия в качестве основной формы исходящих инвестиций. Когда в Соединенных Штатах происходит инфляция. В полной мере используйте политическую поддержку, предоставленную партнерами, чтобы получить политическую поддержку и льготное финансирование от правительства США, максимально привлечь средства на местных или международных финансовых рынках и снизить финансовое давление, вызванное инфляцией, на отечественные материнские компании. Huawei значительно укрепила свои технические возможности в области оптической передачи и основных процессорных возможностей коммутаторов и маршрутизаторов благодаря приобретению Optimight, американского производителя оптической связи, и Cognigine, американского производителя сетевых процессоров. Это позволяет избежать повторных исследований и разработок и пустой траты ресурсов. Это не только использует партнеров для повышения собственной технической мощи, но и значительно экономит средства на исследования и разработки для всей компании и сокращает объем средств, необходимых в процессе исследований и разработок.

● *Диверсификация инвестиционных направлений и регионов*

Перед лицом долгосрочных инвестиционных рисков мы можем использовать диверсификацию инвестиционных направлений и регионов

для снижения рисков, таких как перенос долгосрочных инвестиционных целей на проекты, осуществляемые правительством. При нормальных обстоятельствах, даже если в Соединенных Штатах будет более серьезная инфляция, государственные строительные проекты, возглавляемые правительством, все равно будут осуществляться упорядоченным образом и не будут сильно колебаться. По сравнению с другими внутренними инвестиционными проектами, с доверием правительства в качестве гарантии, инвестиции будут относительно безопасными. Кроме того, предприятия могут также инвестировать в другие страны, например, инвестировать в другие страны со стабильными политическими условиями, хорошей инвестиционной средой и низкой заработной платой. Такие инвестиционные проекты могут позволить предприятиям в полной мере использовать свои технические и финансовые преимущества. Если речь идет об инвестициях в проекты по добыче полезных ископаемых в производственной цепочке предприятия, производственные затраты предприятия могут быть дополнительно снижены, что поможет увеличить экономическую прибыль предприятия и снизить экономические риски, вызванные инфляцией.

● *Развивайте сложные таланты*

Нехватка талантов - это проблема, которую нельзя игнорировать при экспортоориентированных ПИИ Китая, и необходимо приложить усилия для развития сложных талантов, подходящих для потребностей развития ориентированных на экспорт ПИИ. Необходимо создать полный набор международных механизмов отбора, обучения и трудоустройства талантов, а также отбирать таланты для обучения и трудоустройства по всей стране или даже по всему миру; в то же время необходимо усовершенствовать собственные механизмы управления и стимулирования компании, чтобы предоставить высококачественным талантам широкие возможности для проявления своих талантов; также необходимо усилить профессиональную подготовку существующего бизнес-персонала и постоянно повышать их способность участвовать в деятельности по вывозу ПИИ. Чтобы воспитать большое количество талантов высшего руководства, знакомых с международной практикой и международным управлением бизнесом, и заложить основу для талантов китайских предприятий для полноценного участия в международной конкуренции и дальнейшего расширения многонациональных операций. Независимо от того, сталкиваетесь ли вы с какими-либо экономическими рисками, развитие сложных талантов способствует предоставлению эффективных управленческих решений для производственной и операционной деятельности предприятий. Для оценки финансовых показателей можно эффективно устранить другие экономические риски, вызванные инфляцией.

● *В полной мере используйте производные инструменты*

хеджирования

Предприятия должны в полной мере использовать производные финансовые инструменты и опционы. Столкнувшись с проблемой колебаний обменного курса, вызванных инфляцией за короткий промежуток времени, предприятия могут использовать рынок опционов для эффективного хеджирования иностранной валюты, используемой в производственной и коммерческой деятельности. Например, под влиянием инфляции предприятия ожидают, что при снижении курса иностранной валюты, используемого во внешней торговле (при условии, что другие условия останутся неизменными), предприятия могут коротко торговать валютными опционами на рынке опционов и использовать полученную иностранную валюту для закрытия позиций на рынке опционов после торговли на спотовом рынке, тем самым получая наличные в долларах США по предыдущему обменному курсу, тем самым уменьшая снижение притока капитала, вызванное снижением в обменных курсах.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ РИСКИ ФИНАНСОВЫХ КОМПАНИЙ И МЕРЫ ИХ КОНТРОЛЯ

Аннотация: В этой статье в основном описываются риски, с которыми столкнутся финансовые компании, являющиеся небанковскими финансовыми учреждениями, и подробно рассматриваются основные проблемы риска, связанные с кредитным риском, рыночным риском, риском ликвидности и операционным риском, а также основные меры финансовых компаний по предотвращению и контролю рисков.

Ключевые слова: финансовые компании, риски, меры контроля.

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THE MAIN RISKS OF FINANCIAL COMPANIES AND THEIR CONTROL MEASURES

Summary: This article mainly describes the risks that financial companies that are non-bank financial institutions will face, and discusses in detail the main risk problems associated with credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk, as well as the main measures of financial companies to prevent and control risks.

Keywords : financial companies, risks, control measures.

1. Основные риски, с которыми сталкиваются финансовые компании

Как небанковское финансовое учреждение, основные риски, с которыми сталкиваются финансовые компании, в основном аналогичны классификации рисков банковских финансовых учреждений ЦБ РФ, включая кредитный риск, рыночный риск, риск ликвидности, операционный риск и риск соответствия требованиям.

(1) Кредитный риск

Кредитный риск относится к риску того, что должник или контрагент не выполнит обязательства, предусмотренные договором, или изменится кредитное качество, что повлияет на стоимость финансовых продуктов, тем самым причинив экономические убытки финансовым компаниям.

С точки зрения всей предпринимательской группы, кредиты, выданные финансовыми компаниями подразделениям-членам группы, относятся к правам и долгам внутреннего кредитора группы. В соответствии с перспективами развития основного бизнеса группы, качеством активов, прозрачностью информации и институциональными ограничениями для участвующих участников, риск дефолта, вызванного злонамеренным мошенничеством или уклонением от уплаты долга клиентами, относительно невелик, и этот риск в основном сосредоточен во внутренних подразделениях группы. С расширением финансовых компаний в финансовый бизнес производственной цепочки, после одобрения на потребительский кредит, кредит для покупателей и финансовый лизинг продуктов подразделения-участника, скидки на продукты за пределами группы, факторинг дебиторской задолженности и т. Д., контрагенты вышли за рамки подразделений-участников группы, и должники не могут выполнить обязательства, предусмотренные в контракте или изменения кредитного качества, что приведет к экономическим потерям для финансовых компаний, и этот риск несет большую неопределенность и неконтролируемые факторы. С увеличением доли кредитов, предоставляемых участникам цепочки поставок, операционные риски внешних отраслей возросли. В сочетании с увеличением числа финансовых компаний, занимающихся финансированием бизнеса и производных услуг, а также других финансовых предприятий в будущем, риск дефолта со стороны внешних контрагентов является кредитным риском, на который финансовые компании должны обращать особое внимание. Финансовые компании осуществляют межбанковское кредитование и предоставляют средства другим финансовым учреждениям, но финансовые учреждения не могут своевременно погасить основную сумму долга и проценты, что приводит к экономическим потерям.

(2) Рыночный риск

Рыночный риск относится к риску потерь в балансовом и внебалансовом бизнесе финансовой компании из-за неблагоприятных изменений рыночных цен (процентных ставок, обменных курсов, цен на акции). Рыночные риски можно разделить на риски, связанные с процентными ставками, валютные риски (включая золото) и риски, связанные с ценами на акции, которые относятся к рискам, вызванным неблагоприятными изменениями процентных ставок, обменных курсов и цен на акции.

Риск изменения процентной ставки можно разделить на риск переоценки, риск кривой доходности, базовый риск и риск опционов в соответствии с различными источниками. В случае установленных законом базовых процентных ставок по кредитам процентный риск финансовых компаний в большей степени проявляется как внешний политический риск. С развитием маркетизации процентных ставок процентный риск действительно превратился во внутренний операционный риск, к которому финансовые компании должны относиться серьезно и принимать практические меры для управления. Финансовые компании могут не иметь конкурентов внутри группы, но внешние банки являются крупнейшими конкурентами финансовых компаний, и внешние банки будут привлекать высококачественных клиентов по низким процентным ставкам.

Из-за различного позиционирования финансовых компаний компаниями группы или различия между избытком или нехваткой средств в группах предприятий некоторые финансовые компании с высокой капитализацией осуществляют крупномасштабные инвестиции в ценные бумаги, и их владение акциями и другими рыночными ценными бумагами приведет к финансовым потерям финансовых компаний из-за неблагоприятных изменений цен, формируя риск изменения курса акций. В настоящее время на большинство финансовых компаний не приходится высокая доля распределения активов из-за масштаба их инвестиций, поэтому у них недостаточно инвестиций и резервов профессионального и технического персонала. Метод управления рыночными рисками не сформировал научную систему, и информационная система управления рыночными рисками не была построена.

(3) Риск ликвидности

Риск ликвидности относится к возможности того, что финансовая компания не сможет предоставить финансирование для сокращения обязательств и увеличения активов, что приведет к убыткам или банкротству. Риск ликвидности – это старейший вид корпоративного риска, комплексный, многомерный риск и наиболее сложный вид корпоративного риска для управления. Долгосрочное накопление и ухудшение других корпоративных рисков, таких как стратегические риски, комплаенс-риски, кредитные риски, рыночные риски и операционные риски, могут в конечном итоге перерасти в риски ликвидности и платежные риски. За исключением того, что регулирующие органы могут предписать финансовым компаниям приостановить операции для исправления, поглощения или отмены, если они столкнутся с серьезными рисками соблюдения требований, возможно, только риски ликвидности будут прямой причиной банкротства финансовых компаний.

Финансовые компании имеют низкую активную долговую способность, и, как правило, существуют проблемы со структурой активов и обязательств по срокам, такие как короткие сроки погашения долга и

длительные сроки погашения активов, которые распределяются неправильно. Это связано с тем, что большая часть депозитов участников, поглощаемых финансовыми компаниями, являются оборотным капиталом предприятий. Они, как правило, депонируются в виде депозитов до востребования, и в любое время необходимо снимать деньги. Для выполнения задачи оценки прибыли финансовые компании будут стремиться повысить доходность активов и распределять источник средств для депозитов до востребования в кредитные активы или инвестиционные активы с долгосрочной и плохой ликвидностью, что приводит к проблеме несоответствия сроков. Размер активов финансовых компаний, как правило, меньше, чем у банков, накопленные основные депозиты относительно невелики, а норма резервирования капитала, как правило, выше, чем у банков, и финансовым компаниям приходится выплачивать резервы по депозитам, как банкам, что еще больше влияет на способность финансовых компаний резервировать средства. Для финансовых компаний с низким резервом капитала и ставками платежей, как только депозитарная компания существенно выведет средства, или кредитные активы финансовой компании не будут возвращены в срок погашения, а инвестиционные активы понесут убытки и т.д., Положение финансовой компании с капиталом будет затронуто, и возникнут риски ликвидности. К счастью, информационная связь между финансовой компанией и подразделениями-членами является относительно достаточной, что обеспечило определенное удобство в управлении ликвидностью финансовой компании.

Из-за нормативных ограничений на одобрение и сферу деятельности финансовых компаний с избытком капитала они не могут полностью распределять свои активы по прибыльным активам с высокой доходностью и низкой ликвидностью, в результате чего большое количество активов долгое время находится на балансе в виде депозитов у коллег, и могут столкнуться как с риском прибыльности (риск выгоды), так и с риском избыточной ликвидности, что повлияет на общую доходность активов группы предприятий.

(4) Операционный риск

Основываясь на мнениях Британской Ассоциации банкиров, Международной Ассоциации торговли свопами и деривативами, Ассоциации по управлению рисками и PricewaterhouseCoopers Consulting, Базельский комитет определяет операционный риск как: риск убытков, вызванных несовершенными или проблемными внутренними процедурами, персоналом и системами или внешними событиями.

Отсутствие бизнес-процессов финансовой компании, несовершенный дизайн или их неукоснительное выполнение представляют собой операционные риски внутренних процедур, внутреннее мошенничество, невыполнение служебных обязанностей, недостаток

знаний и навыков, потеря основных сотрудников, нарушение законов и нормативных актов и т.д. Представляют собой операционные риски персонала, мошенничество со стороны внешнего персонала, аутсорсинг бизнеса, приостановка поставок продуктов или услуг и т.д. представляют собой операционные риски внешних событий. Факторы, влияющие на операционные риски, такие как внутренние процедуры, персонал и системы, часто смешиваются вместе. Финансовые компании, как правило, подвержены операционным рискам, таким как недостаточные возможности обслуживания, слабая осведомленность об услугах и одиночные методы обслуживания.

2. Основные меры финансовых компаний по предотвращению и контролю рисков

(1) Разумно контролировать масштабы бизнеса группы по предоставлению внешних кредитов, умеренно распределять позиции по капиталу и снижать кредитный риск

Кредитный риск – это основной риск, с которым сталкиваются финансовые компании, которые в основном занимаются кредитным бизнесом. Финансовые компании должны рационально различать бизнес по предоставлению кредитов внутри группы и бизнес по предоставлению кредитов за пределами группы, активно распределять кредитные ресурсы внутри группы в соответствии с общим планированием группы и в полной мере использовать информационные симметричные преимущества предприятий группы. Необходимо не только предоставлять дочерним компаниям-членам умеренную кредитную поддержку, но и активно стремиться к высококачественным клиентам, для достижения разумного оборота кредитных ресурсов финансовых компаний и корректировки избыточных средств между дочерними компаниями-членами, в полной мере использовать синергетические эффекты внутреннего рынка капитала, и в то же время мы должны сделать хорошую работу по предоставлению кредитов и тройной проверке кредитов в соответствии с нормативными актами. В полной мере использовать финансовый продукт синдицированных кредитов и привлекать коммерческие банки для участия в финансировании проектов в некоторых отраслях с неопределенными перспективами для группы, а также осуществлять передачу кредитного риска. С распространением финансовых компаний на финансирование производственных цепочек и финансирование цепочек поставок кредитные объекты финансовых компаний постепенно вышли за рамки предпринимательской группы. Хорошо финансируемые финансовые компании могут активно расширять свой бизнес по финансированию производственных цепочек и цепочек поставок. Финансовые компании должны придавать большое значение кредитному риску внешнего бизнеса группы по предоставлению кредитов, разумно осуществлять внешний бизнес группы по предоставлению кредитов с достаточными средствами и

контролируемыми рисками, хорошо справляться с кредитными рейтингами клиентов и рейтингами задолженности, рационально выбирать показатели мониторинга рисков и раннего предупреждения и проводить регулярные наблюдения, а также внедрять управление кредитными лимитами для клиентов.

(2) Проводить анализ чувствительности и стресс-тесты, внедрять разумное управление лимитами рыночных рисков и разумное распределение экономического капитала, а также контролировать рыночные риски

Маркетизация процентных ставок создает проблемы для функционирования и управления финансовыми компаниями. Финансовые компании должны разумно устанавливать четкие цели и принципы ценообразования по процентным ставкам, совершенствовать методы ценообразования, формулировать дифференцированные стратегии ценообразования и постепенно создавать внутреннюю систему ценообразования на трансферт капитала (FTP), проводить анализ чувствительности и стресс-тестирование и рационально контролировать пробелы в чувствительности к процентным ставкам.

С ускорением участия предпринимательских групп в инициативе “Пояс и дорога” и темпами интернационализации и “выхода на глобальный уровень” финансовые компании должны активно участвовать на международном финансовом рынке, предоставлять централизованные услуги по управлению иностранной валютой для корпоративных групп, усиливать анализ валютных рисков и разумно контролировать позиции по валютным рискам в соответствии с аппетитом к риску и стратегиями управления рисками, а также контролировать риски валютных операций и структурные риски в иностранной валюте.

(3) Стремиться улучшить концентрацию средств, использовать информационные технологии для улучшения возможностей управления ликвидностью, формулировать планы управления ликвидностью в чрезвычайных ситуациях и контролировать риски ликвидности

Можно сказать, что ликвидность - это спасательный круг финансовых компаний. В “Отчете о развитии индустрии финансовых компаний China Enterprise Group (2016)” отмечается, что распределение активов финансовых компаний, как правило, имеет очевидные характеристики “обеспечения позиций, сосредоточения внимания на кредитовании и учета инвестиций”, а фонды уделяют приоритетное внимание обеспечению платежного оборота. Поскольку депозиты, поглощаемые финансовыми компаниями, как правило, являются оптовыми депозитами с небольшой емкостью хранения и сильной волатильностью, а масштабы стабильных основных депозитов невелики, норма резервирования финансовых компаний, как правило, будет оставаться выше, чем у банков. Финансовые компании должны стремиться увеличить

концентрацию средств корпоративных групп, привлекать больше источников средств и увеличивать объем средств. Конечно, финансовые компании должны также усилить управление ликвидностью, оставить возможности для развития бизнеса и расставить приоритеты в механизмах финансирования, чтобы ставка резервных платежей поддерживалась на эффективном, но не расточительном уровне, усилить ежедневное управление ликвидностью и составлять годовые бюджеты, ежемесячные планы, еженедельные договоренности и ежедневные графики фондов. Поддерживать тесную связь с подразделениями-членами, своевременно получать и получать информацию о сборе средств и платежах депозитарных предприятий и распределять собственные средства. Финансовые компании должны в полной мере использовать бюджетную платформу корпоративной группы, платформу управления капиталом, центр обслуживания финансового обмена и другие информационные системы, использовать преимущества информации для накопления данных, создания моделей анализа ликвидности и анализа колебаний капитала депозитарных предприятий с помощью больших данных, облачных вычислений и других методов, основанных на информации, усилить эффективную конвергенцию с управлением бюджетом группы и хорошо контролировать движение капитала компаний-членов и заранее прогнозировать доходы и расходы средств и большие колебания. Финансовые компании должны разумно сопоставлять срочную структуру активов и обязательств, валютную структуру, источник средств и структуру распределения использования, регулярно проводить стресс-тесты на риск ликвидности и анализ сценариев, своевременно измерять и рассчитывать уровень дефицита ликвидности, коэффициент чистого стабильного капитала и коэффициент покрытия ликвидности, а также совершенствовать механизм раннего предупреждения о риске ликвидности. В то же время, формулируйте планы управления ликвидностью в чрезвычайных ситуациях и планы антикризисного управления и пытайтесь поддерживать запас ликвидности путем заимствования средств вместо реализации активов. Финансовые компании должны активно расширять свои источники и каналы финансирования, укреплять отношения сотрудничества, такие как кредитование и взаимное доверие, с банками и межбанковскими финансовыми компаниями, заблаговременно получать кредиты и займы от межбанковских учреждений, поддерживать сильные возможности кредитования капитала и обеспечивать достаточный запас ликвидности, когда средства ограничены, чтобы справиться с экстремальными ситуациями, такими как чрезвычайные ситуации и большие суммы средств.

(4) Усилить построение кадровых и информационных систем, усилить меры внутреннего контроля, а также снизить и смягчить операционные риски

Самым важным ресурсом финансовой компании являются человеческие ресурсы. Финансовые компании могут осуществлять двусторонний поток талантов с группой. Они должны надлежащим образом внедрить механизм отбора и найма талантов, ориентированный на рынок, расширить каналы развития талантов, предотвратить потерю основного персонала, повысить уровень знаний и навыков рабочей силы и предотвратить операционные риски персонала. Финансовые компании должны принимать строгие меры внутреннего контроля, повышать квалификацию персонала и обучать операционным процессам, постоянно улучшать возможности обслуживания и уровни обслуживания, а также постоянно совершенствовать возможности управления операционными рисками, чтобы группа и ее дочерние компании-члены могли собирать средства для финансовой компании, чтобы чувствовать себя в безопасности и надежности, удобными и быстрыми платежами и расчетами, безопасными в использовании и потрясающими, вместо того, чтобы полагаться исключительно на административные распоряжения группы, требующие, чтобы их дочерние компании собирали средства.

Финансовые компании стали сильно зависеть от информационных систем. Они должны увеличивать свои финансовые вложения в информационные системы, постоянно улучшать вычислительную мощность информационных систем, осуществлять прямую стыковку и автоматическую обработку бизнес-процессов между предприятиями, финансовыми компаниями и банковскими информационными системами, сокращать ручную обработку и вмешательство человека и эффективно контролировать риски, связанные с разработкой, эксплуатацией, обслуживанием и применением информационных систем. Риски во всех аспектах, умеренный бизнес-аутсорсинг и контроль рисков аутсорсинга, внедрение физической изоляции внутренних и внешних сетей, защита сети и баз данных компании от незаконного доступа, а также создание систем аварийного восстановления в том же городе и системы аварийного восстановления за пределами площадки, и регулярно проводить оценку рисков в отношении безопасности, надежности, рациональности, конфиденциальности, целостности и доступности информационных систем. оценка рисков, постоянное обновление и совершенствование в соответствии с результатами оценки. Финансовые компании должны создать информационную систему управления рисками для поддержки количественной оценки рисков, создания баз данных об убытках, сбора и представления показателей риска, управления рисками и разработки моделей капитала.

(5) Стремиться соблюдать различные нормативные акты, создавать культуру управления соблюдением требований и предотвращать риски соблюдения требований

Финансовые компании должны придавать большое значение комплаенс-рискам. В отсутствие нормативной среды со зрелой и совершенной правовой системой, специально предназначенной для финансовых компаний, финансовые компании должны продолжать обращать внимание на последние изменения в законах, положениях, правилах и стандартах, тщательно анализировать, правильно понимать и точно понимать суть духа и поддерживать полную и эффективную коммуникацию и здоровое взаимодействие с регулируемыми департаментами на всех уровнях. Когда финансовые компании расширяют новые предприятия, они должны проявлять инициативу, сообщать и подавать документы в регулирующие органы, а также активно добиваться понимания и поддержки со стороны регулирующих органов. Финансовая компания должна ежегодно формулировать письменную политику соответствия требованиям, готовить отчет об управлении рисками соответствия требованиям и своевременно пересматривать политику соответствия требованиям на основе состояния управления рисками соответствия требованиям и изменений в законах, нормативных актах, правилах и стандартах, а также доводить ее до сведения всех сотрудников для эффективного внедрения после обсуждения и утверждения советом директоров. Финансовые компании должны усилить построение культуры управления соблюдением требований, интегрировать культуру управления соблюдением требований в построение корпоративной культуры и постепенно формировать корпоративную культуру соблюдения требований всеми сотрудниками, активного соблюдения требований и создания ценности путем соблюдения требований.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ВАЛЮТНЫМИ РИСКАМИ ДЛЯ ТРАНСНАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ КОМПАНИЙ

Аннотация: С ускорением глобализации международные экономические и торговые обмены между предприятиями становятся все более частыми, и на них все больше влияют колебания валютных курсов. Начиная с разработки теории управления валютными рисками транснациональных компаний (нефинансовых организаций), в этой статье подробно анализируется их практика управления валютными рисками, включая операционные риски, валютные риски и операционные риски. Основываясь на практическом опыте транснациональных компаний и текущей ситуации с управлением валютными рисками китайских компаний, участвующих в зарубежных операциях, предлагаются некоторые стратегии управления валютными рисками для китайских компаний.

Ключевые слова: многонациональная корпорация, валютные риски, стратегия.

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CURRENCY RISK MANAGEMENT FOR MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES

Summary: With the acceleration of globalization, international economic and trade exchanges between enterprises are becoming more frequent, and they are increasingly affected by fluctuations in exchange rates. Starting with the development of the theory of currency risk management of multinational companies (non-financial organizations), this article analyzes in detail their practice of managing currency risks, including operational risks, currency risks and operational risks. Based on the practical experience of multinational companies and the current situation with the management of foreign exchange

risks of Chinese companies involved in foreign operations, Some strategies for managing currency risks for Chinese companies are proposed.

Keywords : multinational corporation, currency risks, strategy.

1. Классификация валютных рисков и управление валютными рисками

Валютные риски включают конверсионные риски, операционные риски и экономические риски и являются одним из важных рисков, с которыми сталкиваются многонациональные компании в своей международной деловой деятельности. Вообще говоря, валютные риски, с которыми сталкиваются многонациональные компании, должны включать все потенциальные риски, связанные с валютной деятельностью, в дополнение к рискам конвертации, операционным рискам и операционным рискам, вызванным изменениями обменного курса. Вообще говоря, риск изменения обменного курса является наиболее важным компонентом валютного риска.

(1) Риск конверсии

Многонациональная компания – это хозяйствующий субъект, состоящий из материнской и дочерних компаний в разных регионах. Чтобы отразить общее финансовое положение, результаты деятельности и денежные потоки многонациональной компании, материнская компания объединит финансовую отчетность дочерней компании с материнской компанией в конце отчетного года. При обычных обстоятельствах в финансовой отчетности зарубежных дочерних компаний в качестве местной валюты для бухгалтерского учета используется местная валюта страны, в которой они расположены. Поэтому, когда бухгалтерская отчетность материнской компании консолидируется в местной валюте, обменный курс торгового дня будет не соответствовать обменному курсу на дату конвертации. С точки зрения материнской компании, стоимость активов и обязательств зарубежных дочерних компаний, измеренных в иностранной местной валюте, также изменится, что является риском конвертации, с которым сталкиваются многонациональные компании.

Размер конвертированной прибыли или убытка в основном зависит от двух факторов: во-первых, разницы между соответствующими активами и обязательствами, подверженными риску изменения обменного курса; во-вторых, направления изменения обменного курса, будет ли иностранная валюта дорожать или обесцениваться. Если подверженные риску активы превышают подверженные риску обязательства, прибыль от конвертации будет получена при повышении курса иностранной валюты, а убытки от конвертации будут понесены при обесценивании валюты.

Вообще говоря, риск конвертации – это, по сути, проблема бухгалтерского учета, это нереализованная прибыль или убыток, и

результатирующая прибыль или убыток от конвертации иностранной валюты не окажет прямого влияния на денежный поток, измеряемый в валюте отчетности. В соответствии с принципом, согласно которому стоимость компании зависит от текущего и будущего истинного чистого притока денежных средств компании, риск конвертации не должен влиять на истинную стоимость компании, но, принимая во внимание, что заинтересованные стороны (включая инвесторов, потенциальных инвесторов, клиентов и поставщиков и т.д.) Оценивают компанию и акции компании на основе бухгалтерской прибыли, риск конвертации может, следовательно, оказывать косвенное влияние на стоимость компании.

(2) Операционный риск

Операционный риск относится к риску того, что экономический субъект изменит стоимость активов, подлежащих получению, или задолженности, подлежащей уплате, в связи с обменным курсом между датой подписания и датой исполнения в трансграничных операциях, выраженных в иностранной валюте. Риск представляет собой возможность потерь в иностранной валюте, вызванных прямым влиянием изменений обменного курса на будущие денежные потоки. Например, операции с иностранной валютой, выраженные в иностранной валюте, которые были заключены или заключены по контрактам, которые были заключены или заключены в рамках деятельности на международном рынке, такие как дебиторская и кредиторская задолженность, кредиты в иностранной валюте, форвардные валютные контракты и подписанные торговые контракты или заказы и т.д., Убытки, вызванные изменениями обменного курса, называются операционными рисками.

Между моментом времени и моментом расчета проходит определенный промежуток времени. Для обеих сторон транзакции обменный курс меняется в течение этого периода.

Второе – конвертируемость: оно относится к прибылям и убыткам, понесенным в процессе конвертации иностранной валюты в национальную валюту (или другую иностранную валюту) или конвертации национальной валюты в иностранную валюту при сборе и оплате операций в иностранной валюте.

(3) Экономические риски

Экономический риск относится к потенциальному риску того, что неожиданные изменения обменного курса повлияют на прибыльность и денежные потоки будущих международных операций компании. Изменения обменного курса повлияют на будущие цены, затраты и объемы продукции компании, что приведет к изменениям в доходах компании. Он включает в себя не только текущее и потенциальное влияние потенциальных изменений обменного курса на денежный поток, генерируемый предприятием, но также влияние на прибыльность всего

предприятия за пределами отчетного периода, в течение которого происходят эти изменения.

2. Анализ текущей ситуации с управлением валютными рисками транснациональных компаний

Управление валютным риском осуществляется путем выявления валютных рисков и выбора эффективных средств минимизации затрат и плановой борьбы с валютными рисками в целях обеспечения экономической безопасности для безопасного производства и функционирования предприятий, то есть хозяйствующие субъекты, связанные с иностранными, могут принимать соответствующие контрмеры в связи с изменениями на валютном рынке, чтобы избежать потерь, которые могут быть вызваны изменениями обменного курса. Принципами, которым обычно следуют в процессе управления валютными рисками, являются: принцип максимизации выгод и принцип комплексности.

С реформой обменного курса юаня валютные риски будут нести предприятия внешней торговли. Понимание и овладение знаниями о валютных рисках должно быть необходимым для общественности, особенно для бизнес-менеджеров и финансового персонала. Только таким образом мы сможем сформулировать благоприятные стратегии и стратегии международного развития.

Установите высокую степень осведомленности о рисках в процессе бухгалтерского учета бизнеса и интегрируйте концепцию управления рисками в свою работу. Несмотря на давление повышения обменного курса юаня, продажи китайских экспортных компаний сохранили хорошую динамику роста.

3. Проблемы транснациональных компаний в управлении валютными рисками

(1) Способности профессиональных талантов слабы, а осведомленность о валютных рисках относительно слаба.

Финансовый персонал большинства китайских компаний не обладает финансовыми знаниями, не понимает колебаний обменного курса на валютном рынке и не может сформировать разумное суждение о будущих тенденциях обменного курса. Многие потенциальные валютные риски не были приняты всерьез, и они не имеют возможности анализировать ситуацию на международном финансовом рынке, прогнозировать валютный курс и использовать финансовые инструменты для предотвращения рисков, что делает невозможным осуществление мер по управлению валютными рисками. Это часто проявляется в отсутствии полноценной системы управления валютными рисками для многих китайских компаний. Прежде всего, не существует специального учреждения, ответственного за управление валютными рисками при создании учреждений. Во-вторых, отсутствие полноценной системы мониторинга валютных рисков делает невозможным эффективное

выявление, измерение и управление валютными рисками, с которыми сталкивается компания, и трудно избежать валютных рисков или достичь наилучших результатов управления.

С быстрым развитием международной торговли и двусторонними международными потоками капитала валютный бизнес китайских транснациональных компаний быстро растет. Китай начал внедрять управляемую систему плавающего обменного курса, основанную на рыночном спросе и предложении, скорректированную с учетом корзины валют, и валютные риски стали важным фактором, влияющим на операционные показатели китайских транснациональных компаний. Поскольку большинство транснациональных компаний в Китае долгое время не занимались международным бизнесом, им, как правило, не хватает чувства кризиса и энтузиазма в отношении управления валютными рисками, они не уделяют внимания управлению валютными рисками и не обладают сильными способностями избегать рисков. С одной стороны, наиболее непосредственная эффективность бизнес-подразделения по управлению валютными рисками в деятельности транснациональных компаний заключается в том, что оно увеличивает операционные расходы, не принося прибыли. Многонациональным компаниям трудно понять ценность управления валютными рисками, тем самым игнорируя необходимость управления валютными рисками для транснациональных компаний. С другой стороны, многонациональные компании не умеют подводить итоги прошлой работы по управлению валютными рисками и не способны находить и решать проблемы, поэтому они неоднократно сталкивались с огромными потерями в иностранной валюте.

(2) Неполные вспомогательные финансовые инструменты

Для Китая развитие финансовых рынков относительно отстает. На валютном рынке и рынке капитала существует единый набор продуктов. Рынку не хватает широты и глубины, а поддержка компании в области управления валютными рисками очень ограничена. Отечественные банки предоставляют единый инструмент сохранения иностранной валюты, что увеличивает валютный риск компании. Основная причина этого явления заключается в том, что процентная ставка в юанях по-прежнему устанавливается официальным лицом, а эффективный механизм формирования процентной ставки еще не сформирован. Нерыночные процентные ставки не могут обеспечить разумную цену для валютных деривативов, что ограничивает разработку и продвижение более сложных валютных деривативов. Чрезмерно единые инструменты торговли на валютном рынке и методы предотвращения рисков ограничивают выбор компанией методов хеджирования и влияют на эффективное управление компанией валютными рисками.

(3) Отсутствие полноценной системы управления валютными рисками 1. При создании учреждений не существует специального учреждения, ответственного за управление валютными рисками.

В реальной деятельности китайских транснациональных компаний бизнесом, связанным с иностранной валютой, часто занимается финансовый персонал.

Должности не занимают специалисты по международным финансовым вопросам. Финансовый персонал не обладает профессиональными знаниями в области иностранной валюты и навыками управления валютными финансами и не может использовать эффективные средства для хеджирования подверженных валютным рискам позиций, с которыми сталкиваются предприятия, что затрудняет адаптацию к все более серьезным изменениям колебаний валютных курсов.

Отсутствие полноценной системы мониторинга валютных рисков.

Из-за отсутствия эффективной системы мониторинга валютных рисков для китайских транснациональных компаний невозможно эффективно выявлять, измерять и управлять валютными рисками, с которыми сталкивается компания, что затрудняет китайским транснациональным компаниям предотвращение валютных рисков или достижение наилучших результатов управления.

(4) Несовершенное развитие валютного рынка

Низкая степень развития валютного рынка Китая ограничила выбор предприятиями инструментов для предотвращения валютных рисков и в определенной степени снизила эффект предотвращения валютных рисков.

Строго говоря, валютный рынок Китая не является финансовым валютным рынком в полных рыночных условиях. Это просто рынок для конвертации позиций в местной и иностранной валюте, совместимый с действующей валютной системой. По-прежнему существует большой разрыв с другими хорошо зарекомендовавшими себя международными валютными рынками. Валютный рынок Китая имеет очевидные характеристики системы расчетов и продаж иностранной валюты. Для китайских компаний в условиях национального валютного контроля некоторые стратегии и методы неизбежно подвержены институциональным ограничениям. Компании неизбежно будут изо всех сил пытаться справиться с этими правилами и могут игнорировать риски, связанные с изменением обменного курса, и даже заставлять компании упускать благоприятные возможности для расчетов в иностранной валюте и продаж. Ради собственного контроля рисков банкам требуются, по крайней мере, полномочия на уровне филиалов для форвардных расчетов и продаж иностранной валюты, что препятствует развитию валютного рынка Китая и серьезно ограничивает управление валютными рисками китайскими внешнеторговыми предприятиями.

(5) Необходимо улучшить и укрепить макрофинансовую среду

Управление валютными рисками в значительной степени зависит от макрофинансовой конъюнктуры. На относительно хорошо развитом финансовом рынке многонациональные компании могут использовать форвардные контракты и производные продукты, такие как валютные фьючерсы, опционы на валютные фьючерсы, валютные опционы и валютные свопы, для управления валютными рисками, с которыми сталкиваются их компании. Однако для Китая развитие финансовых рынков относительно отстает. На валютном рынке и рынке капитала существует единое разнообразие продуктов, и рынку не хватает широты и глубины. Поддержка многонациональных компаний в области управления валютными рисками очень ограничена. Национальные банки предоставляют единый инструмент сохранения иностранной валюты, что, в свою очередь, увеличивает валютный риск транснациональных компаний.

4. Предложения по совершенствованию управления валютными рисками транснациональных компаний

Необходимым условием для многонациональных компаний по управлению валютными рисками является повышение их осведомленности об избежании рисков, что требует, чтобы управление валютными рисками было включено в качестве важной повестки дня в повседневной работе компании. Создать надежную систему управления валютными рисками, усилить идентификацию валютных рисков и установление лимитов риска, а также как можно скорее адаптироваться к рискам, вызванным колебаниями валютных курсов.

Укрепляйте построение корпоративной культуры, стремитесь формировать основные корпоративные ценности и действительно предотвращать возникновение рискованных событий в психологическом смысле.

Создайте целую систему. Строгая система управления может обеспечить эффективное управление рисками и их предотвращение, и эта система должна быть эффективно внедрена. Создать специальное учреждение по управлению валютными рисками и укомплектовать его соответствующим управленческим персоналом для предотвращения валютных рисков. Анализировать и изучать тенденции изменения обменного курса, понимать страну транзакции, валюту и обменный курс бизнес-подразделений компании, составлять сводные таблицы спотовых и форвардных валютных позиций, а также проводить углубленные исследования стратегий, стратегий, методов и методов управления валютными рисками и предлагать на уровне принятия решений компании

Рекомендации по предотвращению валютных рисков, регулярно обобщайте уроки, извлеченные из управления валютными рисками.

Лица, принимающие корпоративные решения, и руководители должны иметь четкое представление о предотвращении рисков и в то же

время формулировать соответствующие стратегии по предотвращению рисков. в случае возникновения риска они должны обладать глубоким пониманием и вычислительными возможностями для гибкого реагирования на связанные с этим чрезвычайные ситуации, и в то же время в соответствии с системой должны быть приняты соответствующие меры наказания для отдельных лиц и подразделений, которые вызывают риски.

Необходимо обладать профессиональными талантами, чтобы управлять рисками и контролировать их. Для укрепления резерва талантов и

Обучать и постоянно повышать квалификацию персонала в области управления валютными рисками, а также привлекать штатный персонал для участия в прогнозировании валютных курсов и исследованиях по предотвращению валютных рисков для удовлетворения потребностей различных предприятий в области развития бизнеса.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ФИНАНСОВЫМИ РИСКАМИ ТРАНСНАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ КОМПАНИЙ

Аннотация: В этой статье излагается определение и классификация финансовых рисков многонациональных компаний, и на этой основе предлагаются контрмеры для управления финансовыми рисками многонациональных компаний. В целях более эффективного содействия повышению уровня управления финансовыми рисками транснациональных компаний.

Ключевые слова: многонациональная корпорация, риск, предотвращать.

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FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OF MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES

Summary: This article sets out the definition and classification of financial risks of multinational companies, and on this basis, countermeasures are proposed for managing the financial risks of multinational companies. In order to more effectively contribute to improving the level of financial risk management of multinational companies.

Keywords : multinational corporation, risk, prevent.

Управление финансовыми рисками – это отрасль управления рисками и специальная функция управления. Это относится к процессу управления, в ходе которого хозяйствующие субъекты выявляют, измеряют, анализируют и оценивают различные риски в процессе управления финансами, своевременно применяют своевременные и эффективные методы предотвращения и контроля и решают их экономически обоснованным и осуществимым способом для обеспечения безопасного и нормального развития деятельности по управлению

финансами и обеспечения защиты своих экономических интересов от потерь. Суть финансового риска заключается в риске финансовых результатов и риске финансового состояния, а также в вероятности того, что будущие финансовые выгоды не могут быть реализованы. Соответственно, суть управления финансовыми рисками состоит в том, чтобы найти компромисс между финансовыми рисками и финансовыми выгодами, чтобы можно было принимать обоснованные финансовые решения, контролировать финансовые риски в допустимых пределах и прилагать усилия для увеличения прибыли и, следовательно, увеличения стоимости.

Валютные риски финансового менеджмента транснациональных компаний в Китае на новом этапе

1. Определение и классификация валютных рисков. Валютный риск в финансовом управлении многонациональных компаний относится к неопределенности потерь или прибылей из-за изменений валютных курсов, которые увеличивают или уменьшают стоимость активов и обязательств компании, доходов и расходов, выраженных в иностранной валюте. Во всем процессе финансового управления и функционирования протекает поток международного капитала, и многонациональные компании неизбежно будут собирать и выплачивать большое количество иностранной валюты в международном масштабе или будут иметь долги и долги, выраженные в иностранной валюте. Как только обменный курс изменится, это приведет к огромной неопределенности в использовании компанией иностранной валюты.

Существует три основные категории валютных рисков в финансовом управлении транснациональными компаниями:

(1) Торговые валютные риски. Валютный риск торговли относится к возможности того, что на сумму дохода или расходов повлияют изменения обменного курса в течение периода сделки и расчета цен, когда иностранные инвестиции и операции осуществляются в определенной иностранной валюте. Операционные риски в основном делятся на две категории: во-первых, дебиторская и кредиторская задолженность, которые были включены в бухгалтерский баланс.

(2) Бухгалтерские риски. Бухгалтерский риск – это прибыль или убыток, которые могут возникнуть при расчете стоимости активов в результате изменения обменного курса в бухгалтерском учете. В соответствии с действующими стандартами бухгалтерского учета активы, обязательства, доходы и расходы в иностранной валюте должны быть выражены в валюте страны, в которой они были понесены. Отечественным материнским компаниям необходимо объединять финансовые отчеты дочерних компаний с зарубежными инвестициями в сводные отчеты в конце каждого финансового года. В процессе преобразования отчетности дочерней компании в бухгалтерские статьи, выраженные в валюте

принимающей страны, в валюту страны происхождения, изменения обменных курсов могут привести к убыткам за рубежом. Из-за частых колебаний обменного курса на валютном рынке количество местных валют на бухгалтерских счетах также будет соответствующим образом изменяться, что приведет к убыткам или прибылям.

(3) Экономические и валютные риски. Экономический валютный риск относится к риску экономических выгод и убытков, возникающих в результате изменений в операционной среде зарубежных инвестиций, вызванных изменениями валютных курсов, которые могут привести к изменениям в денежных потоках бизнеса.

2. Меры по предотвращению, контролю и управлению валютными рисками включают следующие моменты:

(1) Стратегия управления. Многонациональные компании могут создать систему анализа валютного рынка, чтобы быть в курсе текущей ситуации с валютными курсами и своевременно прогнозировать изменения обменного курса, и на этой основе они могут делать прогнозы, основанные на конкретном инвестиционном поведении компании.

(2) Производственная стратегия. Компаниям следует выбирать регионы с низкой стоимостью факторов производства и проводить гибкую политику закупок, чтобы противостоять рискам, вызванным изменениями обменного курса, и получать относительное преимущество в издержках производства. В то же время следует активизировать усилия в области исследований и разработок для повышения дифференциации продукции, поддержания конкурентоспособности компании на рынке и снижения влияния валютных рисков.

(3) Рыночная стратегия. Многонациональные компании могут избежать валютных рисков, корректируя рыночные стратегии, такие как ценообразование на продукцию, продвижение и диверсификация.

Управленческие риски финансового менеджмента транснациональных компаний в Китае на новом этапе

1. Определение и классификация управленческих рисков.

(1) Организационный риск. Столкнувшись с совершенно иной бизнес-средой, отличной от страны в области финансового управления, конфликт между внутренним организационным механизмом и изменениями во внешней среде неизбежен. Независимо от того, сохранится ли первоначальная организационная структура из-за инерции или изменится для адаптации к новой конкурентной среде, она неизбежно будет полна рисков. Проявления этого вида риска варьируются в зависимости от различных этапов роста исходящих инвестиций и последовательно проявляются как риск лидерства, риск автономии, риск контроля, риск организационного стиля и риск реинжиниринга.

(2) Риски финансового управления. Исходящие инвестиции включают в себя не только промышленные инвестиции, но и финансовые

инвестиции. В этом процессе финансовый менеджмент включает в себя сложное содержание, включая управление источником средств, использование средств и управление зарубежным финансированием. Кроме того, различия между системой бухгалтерского учета и системой принимающей страны или международной практикой делают риски финансового управления довольно сложными.

(3) Риски, связанные с человеческими ресурсами. Инвестиции в человеческие ресурсы являются одной из важных форм зарубежных инвестиций. Содержание инвестиций в основном включает инвестиции в набор сотрудников, инвестиции в обучение, инвестиции в социальное обеспечение и социальное обеспечение, а также инвестиции в распределение рабочей силы. В отличие от материального инвестиционного риска, риск человеческих ресурсов исходит не только от рынка, но и в основном от субъективных факторов.

2. Превентивный контроль и управление управленческими рисками.

(1) Предотвращение рисков в системе управления. Во-первых, усовершенствовать структуру корпоративного управления и усовершенствовать методы финансового управления и управления активами; во-вторых, усилить внутреннее управление и усилить контроль отечественной материнской компании над зарубежными инвестициями; в-третьих, усилить внешний надзор и ограничения для снижения рисков управления активами.

(2) Стратегии предотвращения финансовых рисков и управления ими. Во-первых, создайте систему анализа финансовых рисков для определения целей управления финансовыми рисками зарубежных инвестиций; во-вторых, в зависимости от типа риска выберите соответствующую структуру капитала и усилите управление потоками капитала; в-третьих, усилите управление финансовыми средствами; в-четвертых, выберите комбинацию из нескольких вариантов инвестирования и используйте передовые международные финансовые методы для предотвращения рисков.

(3) Предотвращение рисков для человеческих ресурсов и культурных рисков. Во-первых, придавайте большое значение межкультурному взаимопониманию и общению; во-вторых, создайте общую философию бизнеса и культуру; в-третьих, улучшите систему управления человеческими ресурсами; в-четвертых, используйте внешние ресурсы для управления человеческими ресурсами.

Технологические риски прямых иностранных инвестиций транснациональных компаний в Китае на новом этапе

1. Определение и классификация технических рисков. В условиях открытой экономики конкурирующие стороны на международном рынке имеют конкурентное преимущество из-за различий в их техническом уровне. Страны или регионы с низким уровнем технического мастерства

будут сталкиваться с рисками из-за отсутствия технологий. Этот риск представляет собой риск дисбаланса между участниками конкуренции после создания и использования технологии. Его суть обусловлена комплексными социальными, экономическими, технологическими и другими факторами различных стран, которые приводят к возможности сбоев, приостановки и отсрочки в технологических исследованиях и разработках, приобретении и применении, что приводит к убыткам.

(1) Риски при разработке продукта. Для прямых иностранных инвестиций необходимо разработать соответствующие продукты в соответствии с характеристиками рыночного спроса принимающей страны. Однако разработка новых продуктов требует большого капитала и рабочей силы. Будь то саморазвитие или сотрудничество, будь то покупка или внедрение ключевых технологий, это проект с высоким уровнем риска. Особенно в тех случаях, когда масштабы прямых иностранных инвестиций, как правило, невелики, возможности в области технологических исследований и разработок недостаточны, а риски при разработке продукта велики.

(2) Риски технической защиты. Технология – это жизнь одного человека, но из-за незаконных нарушений со стороны связанных сторон, организаций и частных лиц в принимающей стране или третьей стране материальные и нематериальные активы зарубежных инвестиций понесут огромные убытки. В деятельности по прямым инвестициям за рубежом защита технологий осуществляется главным образом путем осуществления защиты интеллектуальной собственности. Однако, если меры по защите интеллектуальной собственности будут недостаточными, компания столкнется с огромным риском утечки технологий. В то же время запатентованная технология не может быть защищена законом, поскольку ее техническое содержание и ноу-хау находятся в конфиденциальном состоянии и не могут быть известны другим коммерческим организациям. Однако лазейки в техническом управлении часто используются, и конкуренты воспользуются халатностью или утилитарным менталитетом нескольких людей с другой стороны и используют различные методы для достижения цели кражи технических секретов.

(3) Риск внедрения технологии. В технологических продуктах есть нематериальные потери, поэтому передовые технологии могут быть эффективными только в течение определенного периода времени. Риски прямых иностранных инвестиций во внедрение технологии в основном включают: стимулирование и повторное внедрение: внедрение технических проектов не оправдано, что приводит к вложению большого количества трудовых и материальных ресурсов для разработки технологий, эффект применения не очевиден; цена внедренной технологии слишком высока, а срок ее действия низок: технологический контракт попадает в ситуацию, которая не способствует периоду патентной защиты

или патентному циклу; продукты, произведенные с использованием лицензированной технологии, подлежат ограничениям на перепродажу, что приводит к нарушению закона.

(4) Риск технических барьеров. Риск технических барьеров относится к некоторым обязательным или добровольным техническим мерам, принимаемым страной или регионом по соображениям поддержания национальной и региональной безопасности, охраны здоровья и безопасности людей и защиты окружающей среды. Технические меры все чаще используются в качестве средства защиты торговли и инвестиций для ограничения воздействия иностранных товаров и инвестиций на отечественную промышленность. Технические барьеры превратились в форму протекционизма в торговле и инвестициях высокого уровня и стали одним из важных рисков, которые нельзя игнорировать для иностранных инвестиций различными странами. Риски.

2. Предотвращение, контроль и управление техническими рисками.

(1) Придавать большое значение демонстрации и консультациям по вопросам технологических исследований и разработок, передачи, защиты и т.д. Прямые иностранные инвестиции всегда сопровождаются выпуском технологий, что предполагает защиту нематериальных активов, таких как патенты, запатентованные технологии и бренды. Поэтому перед переносом технологий необходимо организовать инженерно-технический персонал, юристов, финансовых экспертов, экспертов по инвестициям и т.д., чтобы продемонстрировать передовую, разумную и практическую осуществимость технических решений в инвестиционном проекте, полностью оценить проблемы и трудности после внедрения технологии и спрогнозировать результаты.

(2) Усовершенствовать систему внутреннего контроля за разработкой технологий и управлением ими. Стандартизировать поведение технического персонала и управленческого персонала для предотвращения рисков и потерь, вызванных их операционными ошибками. В частности, установлены строгие правила и положения, касающиеся доступа персонала к конфиденциальным технологиям, передачи и передачи информации, доставки образцов для проверки, технического обмена, заимствования технических файлов и управления техническими секретами и коммерческими секретами. Улучшить отношение к ключевым исследователям в области технологических исследований и разработок и предотвратить потерю технологий, вызванную утечкой мозгов.

(3) Усилить техническое страхование инвестиционных проектов. Для технических проектов, которые менее рискованны и не могут быть застрахованы, компании, которая инвестирует в меня, необходимо вывести определенный процент средств, исходя из собственного уровня инвестиционной прибыли, чтобы создать страховой фонд для компенсации возможных убытков. Для более рискованных технических проектов вам

необходимо застраховаться в принимающей стране или в страховой компании на родине. В то же время, чтобы снизить степень зарубежных технических рисков, также можно выбрать принимающую страну с хорошим кредитом для совместных технологических исследований и разработок, выбрать соответствующие методы сотрудничества, уточнить права и обязанности обеих сторон и частично передать технические риски.

(4) Принять эффективные меры для устранения рисков, связанных с техническими барьерами. Прежде всего, ускорить процесс международной стандартизации продуктов и технологий, постоянно улучшать качество и качество продукции, производить продукцию в соответствии с международными стандартами, рассмотреть возможность принятия международных передовых технических стандартов в качестве направления технологических инноваций и активно участвовать в создании международной системы отраслевой стандартизации. Во-вторых, укреплять сотрудничество с отечественными и зарубежными техническими консалтинговыми агентствами, чтобы быть в курсе технических барьеров принимающей страны.

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МАСОФАВИЙ ЎҚИТИШДА ЗАМОНАВИЙ ТАЪЛИМ

Анотация: Замонавий метод мустақил ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланиш йўлини танлаб олган Олий таълим соҳасини ҳам собит қадамлик билан ислоҳ қилиб бормоқда. Айниқса, “Таълим тўғрисида” ги Қонун ва “Кадрлар тайёрлаш миллий дастур” қабул қилингач, бу борадаги ишлар кенг кўламда, юқори даражаларга эришилди. Ушбу хужжатларнинг талаблари асосида билим ва касб-хунар эгаллашга бўлган эътибор кучайиб кетди. Шу туфайли таълим-тарбия тизимига янгича илмий-услубий ёндашувлар кириб кела бошлаган. Масофавий ўқитишда замонавий ўқитиш метод ва дастурлари вужудга кела бошлаган.

Калит сўзлар: Интернет, Hemis, Tersu, ZOOM, Масофавий ўқитиш, Замонавий таълим, Очиқ онлайн курслари, Олий ўқув юртлари, Очиқ университетлар, Электрон матнлар, Метод, таълим, жорий этиш, жараён, педагог, талаба, тингловчи, фикр мулоҳаза.

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MODERN EDUCATION IN DISTANCE LEARNING

Annotation: The modern method is steadily reforming the field of higher education, which has chosen the path of independent socio-economic development. In particular, after the adoption of the Law on Education and the National Training Program, the work in this area has reached a high level. The focus on acquiring knowledge and skills based on the requirements of these documents has intensified. Due to this, new scientific and methodological approaches began to enter the education system. Modern teaching methods and programs have begun to emerge in distance learning.

Keywords: Internet, Hemis, Tersu, ZOOM, Distance Learning, Modern Education, Open online courses, Universities, Open universities, Electronic texts, Method, education, introduction, process, teacher, student, listener, feedback.

Янги педагогик метод ва ахборот технологияларини ўқув жараёнига жорий этиш кўламини кенгайтириш, бу йўналишда илғор тажрибаларни тадбиқ этиш.

Таълим ва тарбия жараёнида ўқитувчи (педагог) лар томонидан интерфаол методларнинг ўринли, мақсадли, самарали қўлланилиши таълим олувчи (ўқувчи, талабалар) да мулоқотга киришувчанлик, жамоавий фаолият юритиш, мантикий фикрлаш, мавжуд ғояларни синтезлаш, таҳлил қилиш, турли қарашлар орасидаги мантикий боғлиқликни топа олиш қобилиятларини тарбиялаш учун кенг имконият яратади.

Веб-сервис 21-аср бошларига келиб, АҚШда икки йиллик ва тўрт йиллик олий ўқув юртлари муассасаларининг ярмидан кўпи масофавий таълим курсларини, биринчи навбатда 100 мингдан ортиқ турли хил онлайн курс талабаларнинг қарийб тўртдан бир қисми Интернет орқали ўқиш йўлини танлади. Масофавий таълим олишнинг умумий мақсадига эришиш учун қайта сертификатлаш, меҳнат кўникмаларини ошириш, ногиронлиги бўлган жисмоний шахслар ва фаол ҳарбий хизматчиларни ўз ичига олади.

90-йилларда бошланган назарий тенденция видео, аудио ва бошқа мультимедиаларга нисбатан кучли алоқада бўлсада, амалда энг муваффақиятли дастурлар асосан электрон матнлар ва оддий матнли алоқалардан фойдаланилган. Бунинг сабаблари қисман амалий инструктор инструкторлар кўпинча ўз мультимедиаларини ишлаб чиқарадиган дастурларни ўз ичига олади, аммо масофавий ўқитишнинг асосий тушунчаларини акс эттиради. Энди у ўқитувчилар ва талабалар ўртасидаги мулоқотни енгиллаштириш усули сифатида, шунингдек, ўқувчилар ўртасида анъанавий ўқув хоналарида ёки ўқитувчиларнинг хоналарида маълумот алмашиш билан боғлиқ бўлган вақт чекловларини олиб ташлаш орқали кўриб чиқилмоқда. Таълим тизимлари мавжуд бўлсада шунга ўхшаб ўз-ўзидан ишлаш тизимлари ҳар хил ўқув турлари, одатда расмий таълим шароитларида бошқалар билан ўзаро муносабатларни талаб қилиш ва мослаштиришда чекланган воситаларга эга.

Масофавий ўқитишнинг замонавий ўқув курслари рақамли ўқитиш материаллари, электрон тинглаш, суҳбат хоналари ва синовдан ўтиш учун веб-курсларни бошқариш тизимларидан фойдаланади. Виртуал (компьютер симуляция қилинган) ўқув хоналарида функционал имкониятларни олишда хусусий ва очик манбалар ҳам кенг тарқалган. Кўпгина тизимлар асосан асинхрон бўлсада талабаларга ўзлари хоҳлаган нарсаларга, жонли видео, аудио ва белгиланган вақтда электрон ҳужжатларга уланишга имкон беради.

Блоглар шаклида ижтимоий бўшлиқлар барча гуруҳ иштирокчилари томонидан ўзгартирилиши мумкин бўлган веб-сайтлар ва биргаликда

тахрирланган ҳужжатлар таълим шароитида балки Интернетда бўш жойларда ҳам фойдаланилади.

Веб-сервис замонавий институционал масофавий таълимнинг ўсиши билан бир қаторда Интернетга асосланган ёки шахсий таълим хизматлари, электрон репетиторлик, электрон дарслик ва илмий-тадқиқот ишлари сақланади.

Бундан ташқари, ота-оналарга маҳаллий репетиторларни ўз фарзандлари учун танлаб олишларига ёрдам берадиган кўплаб ўқув қўлланма компаниялари мавжуд. Кўпгина университетларда ўқиш, ёзиш ва асосий математикага ёрдам бериш учун баъзи онлайн репетиторлик хизматлари мавжуд докторлик номзодларига диссертация бўйича номзодларга ёрдам бериш учун онлайн курслар мавжуд. Кўплаб веб-ёрдамчи компаниялар узлуксиз таълим ёки касбий ривожланишни истаганлар учун бир қатор хизматларни таклиф қилишади.

Очиқ университетлар: Масофавий таълимдан фойдаланишни амалга оширадиган энг таниқли таълим муассасаларидан бири очик университет бўлиб у ҳар қандай хоҳловчиларни танлаб олади. XX аср ўрталаридан бошлаб Очиқ Университет ҳаракати бутун дунё бўйлаб ўсиб бормоқда, шу жумладан ногирон, ҳарбий хизматчилар ва қамоқхоналар каби норасмий талабалар томонидан олий маълумот олиш истагини акс эттирди.

Масофадан ўқитиш, истеъмол университетларида анъанавий равишда меҳнат харажатларини камайтириш учун ишлаб чиқилган иккита асосий иқтисодий моделдан фойдаланилади.

Биринчи модел капитал билан меҳнатни алмаштиришни ўз ичига олади, иккинчиси факультетларни арзон меҳнат билан алмаштиришга асосланади.

Биринчи моделнинг тарафдорлари масофавий ўқитиш, мижозлар билан ўзаро ҳамкорлик қилиш учун веб-серверлар, электрон матнлар ва мультимедиа қўшимчалари ва Интернет дастурлари каби бошланғич сармояларни камайтириш билан таъминлайди. Бироқ, анъанавий факультетлар ва маъмурий тузилмалар орқали масофавий ўқитиш дастурларини амалга оширган кўплаб муассасалар анъанавий курсларга қараганда анъанавий Университет учун янада қимматга тушиши мумкинлигини аниқладилар.

Иккинчи асосий ёндашув, меҳнат учун меҳнат модели тақдимот ва баҳолаш функцияларига тақсимлаш ва баъзи функцияларни факультет тайёрламоқда. Очиқ Университетлар одатда кўмиталарни курсларни лойиҳалаштириш ва мактаб ўқувчиларига ёрдам бериш профессор-ўқитувчиларнинг қўлланмалари қолдирилмоқда. Ушбу масофавий ўрганиш моделлари таълимдаги энг катта ўзгариши факультетлар учун талабалар тажрибалари бўйича турли хил жараёнларда қатнашишини англатади.

Катта очик онлайн курслар 21-асрнинг биринчи ва иккинчи ўн йилларида (Коок) нинг пайдо бўлиши масофавий ўқитиш йўналиши бўйича асосий ўзгаришларни англатади. Коок ўн минглаб тенгдошларни баҳолашда жуда катта малакага эга бўлиб қисқа видеотасвирга олинган маърузалардан фойдаланади. (Коок) провайдерларининг дастлабки мақсади норасмий ўқув имкониятларини тақдим этиш. Ушбу форматни кредитлаш даражаси учун кредит ва университетларнинг сертификатларини ишлатиш бўйича тажрибалари мавжуд.

Касб-ҳунар таълими, шахсларни саноат ёки тижорат касблари учун жиҳозлашга қаратилган кўрсатмалардир. Бу расмий равишда савдо мактаблари, техник ўрта мактабларда ёки иш стансиал дастурларида ёки ўз вақтида ўқитиш дастурларида ёки очик кўникмаларни орқали олиш мумкин.

Мактабларда касб-ҳунар таълими нисбатан замонавий ривожланиш.

19-асрга қадар бундай таълим касблардан ташқари фақат шогирдлик билан таъминланарди. Бу вазият қисман паст ижтимоий мавқеи билан боғлиқ бўлган паст ижтимоий мавқеи туфайли масалан, классик ўқув дастуридан фарқли ўлароқ “Жентльмен учун зарур” деб ҳисобланган 19-аср давомида саноатлаштиришнинг ўсиши билан бошланғич ва ўрта мактабларда касбий таълимни жорий қила бошлади. Ушбу дастурлар аста-секин 1917 йилгача, давлат мактабларига савдо ва саноат, қишлоқ хўжалиги ва уй-жойлаштириш курсларига ёрдам кўрсатилган.

Иккинчи жаҳон уруши тугаганидан кейин информатика, электроника ва тиббий хизматларга нисбатан янги соҳаларида таҳсил олаётганларга талаб ушбу соҳаларда анъанавий коллеж таълимига алтернатив сифатида қисқа муддатли ихтисослашган ўқув дастурларига бўлган талаб катта қизиқишни уйғотди.

Замонавий Университетлар миллий штат ёки вилоят ҳукуматлари томонидан молиялаштирилиши ёки улар кўп жиҳатдан ўз талабаларига тўланадиган ўқиш ҳақиға боғлиқ бўлиши мумкинлиги замонавий турар-жой университети 30000 ёки ундан ортиқ талабаларни ўқитиш барча санъат ва гуманитар фанлар, ижтимоий фанлар, жисмоний, биологик ва ер ҳақидаги фанлар ва технология соҳалари бўйича ўқитувчилик ва аспирантларни турли технология соҳаларида ўқитилди.

Олий ўқув юртлари томонидан таклиф этилган кенгайтма хизматлари икки хил турга эга. Кўпгина ҳамдўстлик мамлакатлари ва собиқ мустамлака ҳудудларида нуфузли ўзбек анъаналари “либерал” тадқиқотлар олиб борилишини таъкидланган. Олий университетлар юқори маълумот учун таълимни давом эттириш ва янгилаш учун кўпроқ масъулиятни ўз зиммасига олганлиги ҳақида айтилган.

Юқорида санаб ўтилган турли мактаблар ёки хизматлардан ташқари, асосий мақсадлар катта мақсадлар бўлмаслиги мумкин, аммо бу катталар учун бирон бир таълим ёки бўш вақтни келтириб чиқариши мумкин. Улар

орасида ёшлар уюшмаси, ёш аёллар уюшмаси, сиёсий партиялар ва меҳнат уюшмалари, аёллар ташкилотларини ташкил этилди. Вояга етганларнинг бошқа агентликлари асосий функциялари кутубхоналар, музейлар, ботаника боғлари ва шунга ўхшашлардан иборат. Ушбу агентликлар нафақат шахсий таълим воситасини таъминлайди балки улар кўпинча гуруҳ фаолиятини тез-тез ривожлантирадилар ёки катталар-таълим агентликлари ихтиёрида жойлаштирадилар. Шу билан бирга масофавий ўқитишда замонавий таълим электрон дастурлар орқали яъни Интернет, Hemis, Tersu, ZOOM платформалари барча интеграцияларни самарали боғлайди.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ РОСТА НАСЕЛЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАН

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается рост населения Республики Каракалпакстан, его региональные особенности и факторы, влияющие на него.

Ключевые слова: прирост населения, естественный прирост, механический прирост, миграция, демографический процесс, урбанизация.

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FEATURES OF POPULATION GROWTH IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

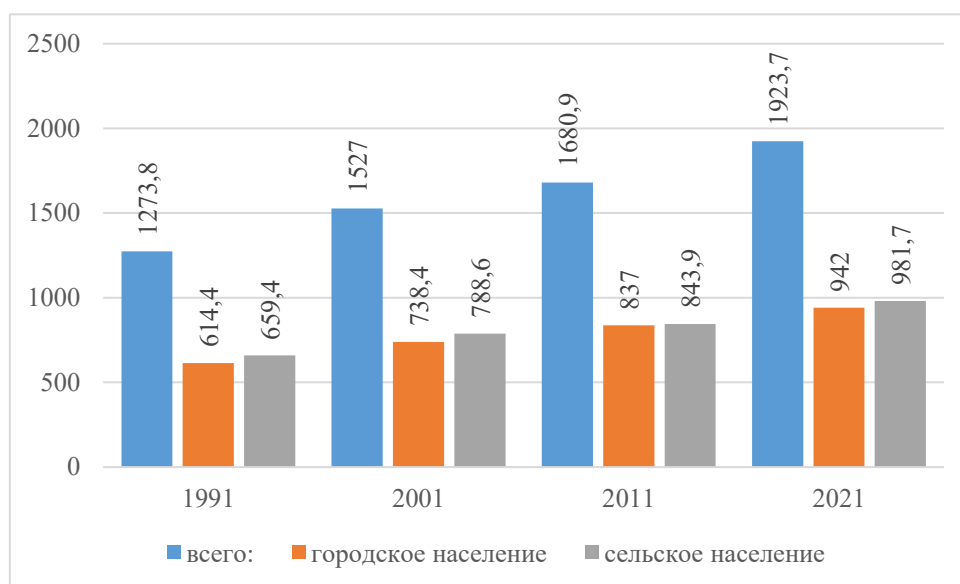
Annotation: This article discusses the growth of the population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, its regional features and factors influencing it.

Key words: population growth, natural increase, mechanical increase, migration, demographic process, urbanization.

С 90-х годов прошлого века геодемографические процессы в Каракалпакстане претерпели некоторые изменения, связанные с социально-экономическими и экологическими факторами региона. В частности, она пережила период «демографического перехода», отражающий снижение темпов прироста населения в результате снижения коэффициентов естественного воспроизводства и отрицательного сальдо внешней миграции. В свою очередь, этот процесс происходил одновременно с переходом нашей экономики на рыночные отношения.

По статистическим данным численность населения Республики Каракалпакстан на 1 января 2021 года составляет 1923,7 тыс. человек. В первый год независимости, в 1991 году, этот показатель составил 1273,8 тыс. человек, увеличившись за последние 30 лет на 649,9 тыс. человек или 151,0%. За этот период численность населения увеличилась с 614,4 тыс. в городах до 942,0 тыс. человек (153,3%), в сельской местности с 659,4 тыс. до 981,7 тыс. человек (148,9%). В 2009 г. в результате придания статуса города 11 крупным селам республики доля городского населения изменилась с 48,2% до 49,0%.

В исследуемый период происходили постоянные изменения в динамике роста населения. Например, за 1991–2001 годы население увеличилось на 119,9 процента, в 2001–2011 годах – на 110,1 процента, в 2011–2021 годах – на 114,4 процента. В городах этот показатель составляет 120,2 соответственно; 113,4 и 112,5% соответственно и 119,6% в сельской местности; 107,0 и 116,3 процента соответственно. Отсюда можно сделать вывод, что темпы прироста населения из года в год снижаются, а в последние годы несколько возросли. Особенно это заметно в сельской местности.



1. Рисунок. Динамика роста населения Республики Каракалпакстан (1991-2021 гг., тыс.чел.)

Сельские территории резко различаются по темпам прироста населения под влиянием социально-экономических, демографических, экологических и других факторов. Например, в 1991-2001 годах этот показатель составлял более 120,0% в Амударьинском, Берунийском, Турткульском, Элликкалинском и Канлыкульском районах, а в Бозатауском, Кегейлийском, Ходжейлинском, Чимбайском, Караозьякском и Кунградском районах - 115,0-119,9% и в Мойнакском, Тахтакурском и Шуманайском районах меньше 114,9%, а в Нукусском районе численность населения уменьшилась.

В период с 2001-2011 годах прирост населения в Амударьинском, Кегейлийском и Шуманайском районах составил более 120,0%. В Турткульском, Чимбайском, Элликкалинском и Канлыкульском районах этот процесс составил в среднем 115,0-119,9 процента, в Нукусском, Караузякском и Кунградском районах - менее 114,9 процента. Население сократилось в Мойнакском, Тахтакупирском и Ходжейлинском районах.

К 2011-2021 годам динамика роста населения Каракалпакстана резко изменилась. Об этом свидетельствует тот факт, что в начале этого периода темпы прироста населения почти во всех районах снижались, а затем его показатели в них увеличивались. За эти годы прирост населения в Амударьинском, Берунийском, Нукусском, Турткульском и Элликкалинском районах был выше 115,0%, в Мойнакском, Караузякском, Канлыкульском и Кунградском районах - около 110,0-114,9%. В Кегейлийском и Ходжейлинском районах численность населения уменьшилась. Во всех остальных районах прирост населения был очень медленным или почти не изменился. В этот период значительное влияние

на прирост населения оказали административно-территориальные изменения в сельской местности

В целом административные единицы Каракалпакстана можно разделить на следующие три группы по темпам прироста населения в 1991-2021 гг. К первой группе относятся быстрорастущие сельские округа, занимающие 11,3% территории страны. За рассматриваемый период численность населения районов, входящих в эту группу, увеличилась с 470,0 тыс. до 827,2 тыс. человек. Темпы прироста населения были высокими, достигая 176 %, в результате районы этой группы привели к увеличению доли населения Каракалпакстана с 36,9 % до 55,0 % (табл. 1).

1-таблица

Группировка сельских районов Каракалпакстана по структуре прироста населения (1991-2021 гг.)*

№	Группы	Сельские районы	Территории		Численность населения (01.01.2021)	
			тыс км2	%	тыс. чел.	%
1	Высокий рост численности населения (160,0 % и выше)	Амударьинский, Берунийский, Турткульский, Элликкалинский и Канлыкульский районы	18,5	11,3	827,2	55,0
2	Средний рост численности населения (130,0-159,9 %)	Кегейлинский, Чимбайский, Шуманайский, Караузьякский и Кунградские районы	83,5	51,1	428,1	28,5
3	Низкий рост численности населения (129,9 % и ниже)	Муйнакский, Нукусский, Тахтакупирский и Ходжейлинский районы	61,5	37,6	248,1	16,5
	всего:	14	163,5	100,0	1503,4	100,0

Таблица составлена на основе данных комитета статистики РК.

* в таблицу не включены Бозатауский, Тахиаташский районы и город Нукус.

Во второй группе районов прирост населения средний и занимает большую площадь, составляя 51,1% территории страны. За рассматриваемый период численность населения увеличилась с 295,6 тыс. до 428,1 тыс. человек или на 144,8%. Доля населения уменьшилась с 29,6% до 28,5%. В третьей группе темпы прироста населения низкие и составляют 37,6% территории Каракалпакстана. За этот период

численность населения увеличилась с 232,7 тыс. до 248,1 тыс. человек, или на 106,6%. Доля этой группы в республике снизилась с 23,3% до 16,5%.

Сельские районы Каракалпакстана резко различаются по темпам прироста населения, и на его региональные особенности влияют следующие географические, социально-экономические, демографические и экологические факторы:

- географическое положение региона;
- естественное движение населения (рождаемость и смертность);
- природные условия и экологическая обстановка региона;
- национальный и этнический состав населения;
- расселение и миграция населения;
- уровень урбанизации и т.д.

Известно, что развитие производства, а также рост населения и условий его жизни обостряет взаимодействие человека и природы и усиливает его экологические и социально-экономические последствия. В связи с этим сложная экологическая ситуация в регионе напрямую связана с высыханием Аральского моря. Сфера влияния современной экологической ситуации меняется и различается по мере удаления от моря. Поэтому эта экологическая проблема создает территориальные различия и требует экологического (геоэкологического) подхода в географических исследованиях.

Таким образом, за исследуемый период прирост населения Каракалпакстана менялся как периодически, так и в региональном разрезе, и мы видим, что его темпы значительно ниже, чем в среднем по нашей стране. Влияние современной экологической ситуации в регионе является значительным. Это отражается на общей и младенческой смертности, негативных последствиях внешней миграции и других подобных процессов.

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РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ОПЫТ ФИНАНСОВОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ПРЕДОСТАВЛЕНИЯ УСЛУГ В СФЕРЕ ОБЩЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. Полноценное функционирование сферы общего образования, способствующей экономическому росту и социальному благополучию общества, предполагает достаточный уровень его финансового обеспечения. Бюджетное планирование в субъектах Российской Федерации в части оценки плановых параметров расходов региональных бюджетов базируется на двух базовых методах: нормативном методе и программно-целевом методе. Указанные методы играют ключевую роль в реализации основной цели бюджетного планирования – объективной оценки бюджетных показателей на будущий период. В настоящий момент, наряду с программно-целевым методом, нормативный метод бюджетного планирования, являясь традиционным, в современных условиях приобретает новые существенные акценты в системе бюджетного планирования субъектов федерации. Это связано с признанием принципиальной важности обеспечения согласованности и взаимосвязи показателей расходов бюджетов субъектов РФ и приоритетов социально-экономического развития территорий.

Ключевые слова: финансирование общего образования, нормы финансовых затрат для общеобразовательных учреждений.

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REGIONAL EXPERIENCE OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF GENERAL EDUCATION

Annotation. The full-fledged functioning of the sphere of general education, which contributes to economic growth and social well-being of society, requires a sufficient level of its financial support. Budget planning in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in terms of assessing the planned parameters of regional budget expenditures is based on two basic methods: the normative method and the program-target method. These methods play a key role in the implementation of the main goal of budget planning - an objective assessment of budget indicators for the future period.

Keywords: financing of general education, standards of financial costs for educational institutions.

Определение нормативов бюджетного финансирования основных общеобразовательных программ, реализуемых в образовательных учреждениях, является одним из этапов реализации нормативного подушевого финансирования в общем образовании. Применение нормативов бюджетного финансирования создает возможность объективного и "прозрачного" способа распределения финансовых ресурсов по общеобразовательным учреждениям.

При формализованном способе (по формуле) распределения бюджетных средств общеобразовательные учреждения ставятся в равные финансовые условия, зависящие, прежде всего, от числа обучающихся.

В настоящее время практически во всех регионах сложилась практика, когда определение нормативов финансовых затрат для общеобразовательных учреждений осуществляется на уровне субъекта РФ.

В Оренбургской области в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации и правовыми актами Оренбургской области была разработана Методика расчета норматива для определения объема субвенций на обеспечение государственных гарантий реализации прав граждан на получение общедоступного и бесплатного образования в общеобразовательных организациях Оренбургской области.

В Оренбургской области действует методика расчета нормативов по основным общеобразовательным программам по трем ступеням общего образования: начальное общее образование, основное общее образование и среднее общее образование, программ коррекционных классов и вечерних (сменных) школ. Данную методику можно увидеть в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 – Итоговые значения и величина составляющих базовых нормативов затрат по государственным услугам по реализации основных общеобразовательных программ начального, основного и среднего общего образования

Составляющие базовых нормативов затрат	Итоговые значения и величина составляющих базовых нормативов затрат, тысяч рублей		
	Начальное общее образование	Основное общее образование	Среднее общее образование
1	2	3	4
Затраты на оплату труда и начисления на выплаты по оплате труда педагогических и других работников	22,84	30,15	30,81

Затраты на приобретение материальных запасов и на приобретение движимого имущества (основных средств и нематериальных активов)	0,10	0,10	0,10

1	2	3	4
Затраты на формирование в установленном порядке резерва на полное восстановление состава объектов особо ценного движимого имущества	1,46	1,46	1,65
Затраты на приобретение учебной литературы, периодических изданий, издательских и полиграфических услуг, электронных изданий	0,83	1,08	1,58
Затраты на повышение квалификации педагогических работников	0,34	0,34	0,34
Затраты на проведение периодических медицинских осмотров	0,43	0,43	0,43
Затраты на содержание объектов недвижимого имущества	1,45	1,92	1,92
Затраты на содержание объектов особо ценного движимого имущества	0,22	0,22	0,22
Сумма резерва на полное восстановление состава объектов особо ценного движимого имущества	0,98	0,98	0,98
Затраты на приобретение услуг связи	0,10	0,10	0,10
Затраты на приобретение транспортных услуг	0,02	0,02	0,03
Затраты на оплату труда и начисления на выплаты по оплате труда работников			
Затраты образовательной организации, которые не принимают непосредственного участия в оказании государственной услуги (административно-управленческого и вспомогательного персонала), включая страховые взносы	13,60	13,60	13,60
Итого базовые нормативы затрат	44,72	53,30	54,47

Учет различий в стоимости указанных программ осуществляется при помощи коэффициентов удорожания (поправочных коэффициентов), представленных в таблице 2.

Таблица 2 Поправочные коэффициенты в Оренбургской области

Степень образования	Поправочные коэффициенты
1 – 4 классы	-
5 – 9 классы	1,55
10 – 11 классы	1,82

Приказом министерства образования Оренбургской области от 24.07.2017 № 01-21/1503/1 «Итоговые значения и величина составляющих базовых нормативов затрат по государственным услугам для

государственных образовательных организаций и иных учреждений, подведомственных министерству образования Оренбургской области на 2018 год и плановый период 2019 и 2020 годов» утверждены итоговые значения и величина составляющих базовых нормативов затрат по государственным услугам по реализации основных общеобразовательных программ начального, основного и среднего общего образования.

Постановлением Правительства Оренбургской области от 29.10.2013 № 923-п утверждены нормативы на одного обучающегося для городской и сельской местности». На рисунке 2.1 представлена динамика величины норматива на одного обучающегося по трем ступеням обучения для общеобразовательных учреждений, расположенных в городской местности в Оренбургской области.

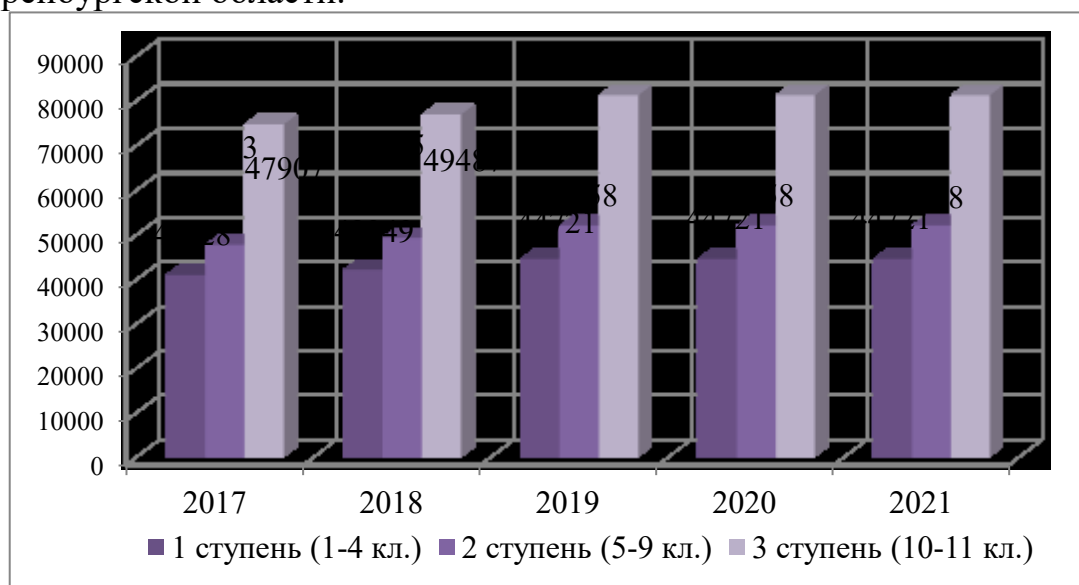


Рисунок 1 – Нормативы финансовых затрат для общеобразовательных учреждений, расположенных в городской местности Оренбургской области, на 2017–2021 гг.

Анализ нормативов финансовых затрат в динамике за 2017-2021 гг. свидетельствует о поэтапном росте величины норматива по всем ступеням обучения. Так, на первой ступени обучения норматив финансирования в 2018 году увеличился по сравнению с 2017 годом на 760 рублей и составил 23792 рубля, в 2019 году рост произошел на 1332 рубля и соответственно размер норматива составил 25124 рубля в год на одного учащегося. На период 2020-2021 гг. размер норматива был запланирован на уровне величины 2019 года – 25124 рублей.

По второй ступени обучения (5-9 классы) наблюдается более значительный рост норматива, чем на первой ступени обучения, на 1177 рублей в 2018 году и на 2065 рублей в 2019 году.

На третьей ступени обучения (10-11 классы) по городским школам величина норматива составляла 41918 рублей в 2017 году, в 2018 году

норматив был увеличен на 1383 рубля и составил 43301 рубль, на плановый период 2019-2021 гг. норматив утвержден в размере 45726 рублей, что на 2425 рублей больше по сравнению с 2018 годом.

Распределены нормативы также и в отношении общеобразовательных учебных заведений, расположенных в сельской местности.

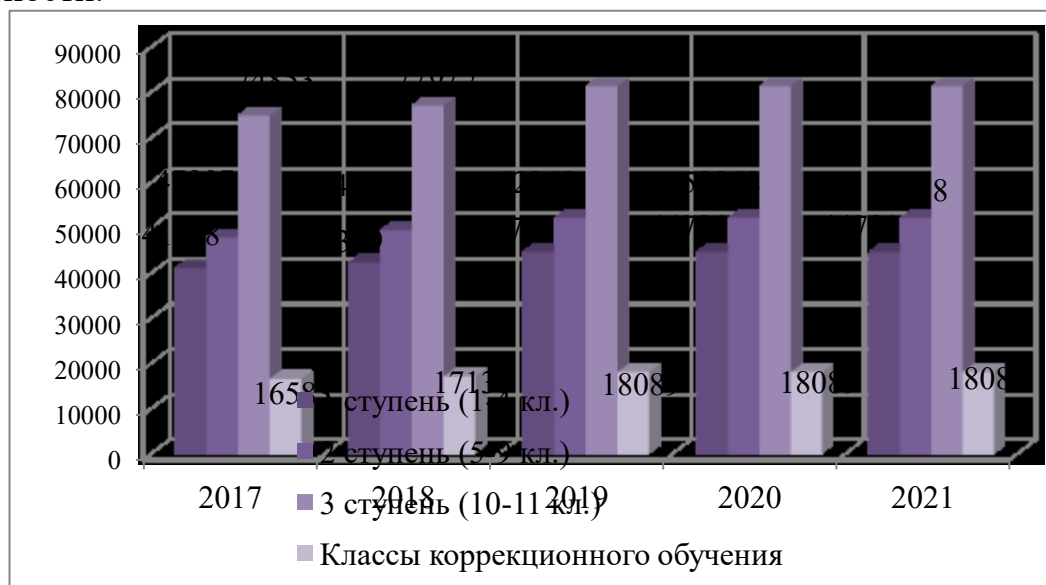


Рисунок 2 – Нормативы финансовых затрат для общеобразовательных учреждений, расположенных в сельской местности Оренбургской области, на 2017–2021 гг.

Нормативные затраты на финансовое обеспечение деятельности общеобразовательных учреждений, расположенных в сельской местности Оренбургской области за анализируемый период также увеличиваются. Значительный рост нормативов отмечается в 2019 году по второй (5-9 классы) и третьей ступени (10-11 классы) обучения. На рисунках можно наглядно увидеть, что нормативные затраты на одного обучающегося значительно отличаются, в зависимости от того, где расположено образовательное учреждение, в городской или сельской местности. Нормативы для сельской местности значительно выше, чем для обучающихся городских школ. Разница в величине норматива объясняется разной наполняемостью классов. Так, для городских школ норматив на одного обучающегося рассчитан, исходя из предельной наполняемости классов – 25 учащихся, а для сельских школ – 14 учащихся. Следовательно, содержание школ, расположенных в сельской местности обходится гораздо дороже, чем городских.

Подчеркнем, что, начиная с 2014 года, программные расходы на 90 процентов покрывают расходы бюджета Оренбургской области на общее образование, т.е. государственной программой: «Развитие системы образования Оренбургской области на период 2014-2020 гг.».

В заключение стоит отметить, что нормативы финансовых затрат, утвержденные Методикой расчета нормативов в Оренбургской области, используются исключительно для определения объема субвенций, которые направляются органам управления образованием муниципалитетов, а те, в свою очередь, по своему усмотрению распределяют их на обеспечение государственных гарантий реализации прав граждан на получение общедоступного и бесплатного образования по общеобразовательным учреждениям.

Таким образом, нормативы затрат на финансирование образования определяются не только исходя из норм федерального законодательства, но также и с учетом норм, принимаемых на региональном уровне. Каждый регион вправе самостоятельно определить, каковы будут размеры тех или иных нормативов, исходя из обстановки, складывающейся в субъекте.

Вместе с тем, каждый субъект характеризуется собственными суммами денежных средств, выделяемых на финансирование образования. Такая ситуация в некоторых случаях выглядит не совсем оправданной, поскольку получается, что финансирование образования в каждом регионе различно и ставится в зависимость от имеющихся возможностей бюджета.

На основании чего видится необходимость усовершенствования применяемого метода нормативного планирования и внедрения также и иных способов финансирования.

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ЗАРУБЕЖНОГО И ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННОГО ОПЫТА БЮДЖЕТНОГО ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ ОБЩЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. Одной из движущихся сил прогресса в любой области человеческой деятельности и знаний является синтезирование накопленного мирового опыта. В условиях реформы системы образования в нашей стране все большую важность приобретает изучение и анализ тенденций развития образования за рубежом. Такая проблема как рациональное и справедливое распределение ограниченных ресурсов и финансов государства на протяжении всего времени является наиболее актуальной темой научных исследований.

Ключевые слова: общее образование, бюджетное финансирование, зарубежный опыт, государственные расходы.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXPERIENCE OF BUDGET FINANCING OF GENERAL EDUCATION

Annotation. One of the driving forces of progress in any field of human activity and knowledge is the synthesis of accumulated world experience. In the context of the reform of the education system in our country, the study and analysis of trends in the development of education abroad is becoming increasingly important. Such a problem as the rational and fair distribution of limited resources and finances of the state throughout the time is the most relevant topic of scientific research.

Keywords: general education, budget financing, foreign experience, government spending.

В разных государствах наблюдается значительное различие объемов доступных государственных средств. Доля государственных расходов на образование значительно ниже в тех странах, где общие расходы составляют большую часть национального богатства, а именно, Франция,

Ямайка. А в государствах с более ограниченными доступными по отношению к национальному доходу государственными средствами (такие как Мадагаскар, Оман и Таиланд) имеют тенденцию тратить большую долю государственных доходов на образование. Большая часть стран с государственными бюджетами свыше 40 % от ВВП, тратят менее 17 % расходов бюджетов на образование [1].

Опираясь на комплекс взглядов по вопросам различных финансовых механизмов, выделим следующие составные части механизма финансирования системы общего образования в развитых странах и России:

- источники финансирования системы образования;
- порядок финансирования системы образования;
- методы бюджетного планирования и распределения бюджетных средств системы образования.

Важным элементом механизма финансирования сферы общего образования являются источники финансирования. В настоящее время образовательные учреждения в зарубежных странах и России имеют два основных источника финансирования [4, 7]:

- бюджетные средства;
- внебюджетные средства (таблица 3.1).

Всемирный доклад по мониторингу образования Института статистики ЮНЕСКО (UNESCO Institute for Statistics /<http://www.uis.unesco.org/>) и одновременно с ним последние данные международной статистики образования опубликовываются ежегодно, проанализируем последний доклад и статистические данные, которые опубликованы в конце 2019 года. Интересующие нас статистические данные в указанном докладе обнародованы за 2018 год, соответственно анализ источников финансирования системы образования, произведен также за 2018 год. Данные таблицы 1 показывают, что в основном источником получения средств системы общего образования в развитых странах и России являются бюджетные средства.

Таблица 1 – Источники финансирования системы общего образования в развитых странах и России в 2018 году (% от ВВП)

Страна	Источник финансирования общего образования		
	Все источники финансирования	Бюджетные источники	Внебюджетные источники
США	2,70	1,80	0,90
Великобритания	2,53	1,90	0,63
Франция	1,87	1,83	0,03
Германия	1,93	1,67	0,27
Япония	1,73	1,20	0,53
Швейцария	1,90	1,70	0,20
Финляндия	2,47	2,40	0,07
Италия	1,50	1,37	0,13

Норвегия	3,27	2,47	0,80
Новая Зеландия	2,47	2,13	0,33
Россия	1,67	1,30	0,37
Средний показатель по всем странам	2,07	1,53	0,53

Высокая доля внебюджетных источников в финансировании общего образования наблюдается в США, Великобритании, Японии и Норвегии.

Показателями, характеризующими порядок финансирования системы общего образования в России и развитых странах, являются структура расходов бюджета на общее образование по уровням бюджетной системы, которая показывает распределение расходов бюджета на систему общего образования по уровням бюджетной системы, степень участия того или иного бюджета в ресурсном обеспечении системы общего образования и обнаруживает индивидуальные различия между рассматриваемыми развитыми странами и Россией [2].

Порядок финансирования сферы общего образования и различия в распределении бюджетных расходов на систему общего образования по уровням бюджетной системы в рассматриваемых развитых странах и России обусловлены следующими факторами:

- разграничение расходных полномочий различных уровней власти по вопросам финансированию сферы общего образования;
- особенности государственного устройства;
- различающаяся степень централизации или децентрализации финансирования сферы общего образования.

В рассматриваемых развитых странах существуют следующие общеизвестные методы бюджетного планирования и распределения бюджетных расходов в системе общего образования:

- подушное финансирование;
- нормативное финансирование;
- нормативно-подушное финансирование (таблица 2).

Таблица 2 – Методы бюджетного планирования и финансирования общего образования в развитых странах

Страна	Методы планирования и финансирования
1	2
Великобритания	Бюджетные средства распределяются на основе подушного финансирования. Основным показателем, влияющим на объем финансирования, является число учащихся, взвешанных по возрастам, дети из необеспеченных семей [4]
Германия	Подушное финансирование, т. е. бюджетные расходы выделяются на подушной основе, и нормативы расходов практически не учитываются
Италия	Нормативно-подушное финансирование. Бюджетные расходы на образование распределяются в соответствии с критериями стандартов расходов

	на одного ученика
Новая Зеландия	Подушевое финансирование. Финансирование проходит по следующей форме финансирования: Государство информирует о приоритетных направлениях и курсах; Образовательное учреждение сообщает, сколько учащихся оно намерено принять; Государство сообщает, сколько учащихся оно готово профинансировать (однако образовательное учреждение может набрать больше обучаемых) [3]

1	2
Франция	Нормативно-подушевое финансирование
США	Используют различные способы распределения финансирования, включая различные формулы, учитывающие подушевое финансирование, базисную программу, факторы, учитывающие особенности учащихся, факторы, учитывающие специфику школ [4]
Финляндия	Нормативно-подушевое финансирование. Государственные субсидии – гранты муниципалитетам выделяются на компенсационно-выравнивающей основе, не расписываются по конкретным статьям, предоставляются на основе нормативов из расчета на одного учащегося и один учебный час и рассчитываются таким образом, чтобы покрыть текущие расходы муниципалитетов на образование в среднем на 57%
Швейцария	Бюджетные расходы выделяются на подушевой основе
Южная Корея	Нормативное финансирование. Расходы равны произведению удельной себестоимости услуги, единицы измерения и поправочного коэффициента
Япония	Нормативно-подушевое финансирование. Рассчитываются на основе «универсального местного правительства», нормативы по каждой статье расходов равны произведению трех переменных: удельной себестоимости услуги; единицы измерения, а также поправочного коэффициента

Таким образом, можно сделать вывод, что во многих странах в системе общего образования применяется нормативно-подушевое финансирование как максимально эффективное при определении бюджетных расходов. Наиболее успешным считается планирование и распределение расходов на общее образование Новой Зеландии по так называемой «новой форме финансирования».

Принято выделять две принципиально различные модели финансирования образования.

Первая модель рассматривает образовательные услуги как блага, создающие значимый положительный внешний эффект, а учебные заведения как организации, обслуживающие государственные и общественные интересы.

Вторая модель фокусирует внимание на образовательных услугах как частных благах, рассматривает учебные заведения как коммерческие организации, которые могут предоставлять свои услуги отдельным лицам (учащимся) за определённую плату. Соответственно, первая модель обуславливает преимущественно бюджетное финансирование

образования, а вторая модель возлагает бремя поддержания финансового благополучия учебных заведений на учащихся и их семьи.

В настоящий момент РФ отходит от модели государственного финансирования образования. Сегодня в структуре расходов на образование всех ступеней бюджетные ассигнования составляют 78,5%, а денежные средства населения — 21,5%. При этом доля государства остаётся весьма значительной в сфере дошкольного (84%) и общего (85%) образования, тогда как в сфере высшего профессионального образования расходы консолидированного бюджета (56%) лишь незначительно превышают затраты (44%) населения.

Таким образом, подводя итоги проведенного исследования, в условиях ограниченности средств бюджета на систему общего образования, присущей сегодня большинству развитых государств, происходит совершенствование систем планирования и распределения средств бюджета в сфере общего образования с целью увеличения их эффективности.

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ПРИСОЕДИНЕНИЕ СРЕДНЕЙ АЗИИ К РОССИИ

Аннотация: На основе исследования предлагается определить основные движущие силы присоединения Средней Азии к России.

Ключевые слова: Средняя Азия; Россия; присоединение; узбекский народ.

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CENTRAL ASIA'S ACCESSION TO RUSSIA

Abstract: On the basis of the study, it is proposed to identify the main driving forces behind Central Asia's annexation to Russia.
Keywords: Central Asia; Russia; annexation; the Uzbek people.

Территориальная экспансия Российской империи в Центральную Азию началась в середине XVIII века и продолжалась до начала XX века.

После распада Золотой Орды многие татарские племена появились на ее восточных и южных границах и совершали набеги на русские территории. После завоевания Сибири, Казани и Астрахани набеги прекратились. Границы империи в Центральной Азии проходили по линии Самара-Оренбург-Омск-Барнауэр.

Изначально Центральная Азия не представляла особого политического или территориального интереса, основной интерес принадлежал исключительно русским купцам, которые установили торговые отношения с местными племенами в конце XVI века. Пограничный район был хорошим рынком сбыта для российских товаров [1, с. 55].

В более поздние годы стал проявляться политический интерес. В XVIII веке казахские земли вошли в состав империи в рамках протектората.

Сами народы Центральной Азии были бедным населением, занимавшимся земледелием и кочевым скотоводством. Существовало

лишь несколько крупных городов, где процветали ремесла и торговля. В самой Центральной Азии в начале XIX века образовалось три государства и несколько независимых племен.

Одним из самых могущественных государств был Бухарский эмират, но, несмотря на свое господство над соседями в Центральной Азии, эмират прекрасно понимал, что этот регион станет ареной борьбы великих держав.

В конце концов, на севере находилась Российская империя, на юге – Британская империя, на востоке – Китай, а на западе – Персия. Но в то время Персия решала свои проблемы с османами, а Китай не был озабочен Центральной Азией, поскольку европейские державы превращали Китай в полуколонию.

В первой половине XIX века Россия проявляла определенный интерес к граничащему с ней региону Центральной Азии, пытаясь установить с ним экономические связи и изучая возможности его завоевания и последующего развития. Однако Россия не предпринимала никаких решительных внешнеполитических действий, и ситуация радикально изменилась во второй половине XIX века, когда Великобритания попыталась колонизировать регион. Россия не могла допустить присутствия «британского льва» в непосредственной близости от своей южной границы. Конкуренция с Великобританией была главной причиной активизации внешней политики России на Ближнем Востоке [2, с. 65].

В 1853-1865 годах было завоевано Кокандское ханство и из него образован Туркестанский край.

В то же время Россия находилась в состоянии войны с Бухарой. Наконец, в 1868 году они были разбиты, и были основаны Зеравские горы.

В 1873 году Хивинское ханство было разгромлено. Поскольку русское правительство не собиралось аннексировать все Хивинское ханство, право управления страной было оставлено за Великим ханом. При хивинском хане была создана специальная комиссия для обеспечения продовольствием русской армии и освобождения до 15 000 персидских рабов в ханстве. После ряда восстаний туркмен в Хиве было решено включить ее в состав империи. В 1874 году на месте Хивинского ханства была создана Транспадакская область, а в 1884 году русская армия под командованием Скобелева заняла Асхабад (Ашхабад), завершив тем самым покорение туркменских племен. Открытых действий со стороны Великобритании не было, но между двумя империями существует скрытое империалистическое соперничество. Это соперничество было известно как «Большая игра» [3, с. 115].

С 1813 года британский МИД с беспокойством наблюдал за военными победами, одержанными русской армией над Персией, кульминацией которых стали Гюлистанский и Туркманчайский договоры. Территория нынешних Армении и Азербайджана была присоединена к

России. Британские войска участвовали в обучении и перевооружении персидской армии и поставляли оружие черкесским повстанцам. В Тегеране российский посол Александр Сергеевич Грибоедов был выпорот разъяренной толпой.

В декабре 1838 года британское правительство решило начать активные действия. Около 30 000 солдат вторглись в Афганистан и посадили на трон Кабула Шаха Шуджу, ставленника британской короны. Британская оккупация продолжалась три года. В ноябре 1841 года Шах Шуджа был свергнут, британский агент Александр Бернс был жестоко убит толпой, а другие британцы были изгнаны из страны. На этом Первая англо-афганская война завершилась.

Тем временем британские агенты и торговцы проникли в Центральную Азию. Различные племена запутались в отношениях между Россией и Британией. Воюя с Россией, Британия поставляла ханству оружие.

Остановить российскую экспансию британцам удалось только во время Афганского кризиса 1885 года. Афганский кризис был спровоцирован Кушской битвой между российскими и афганскими войсками. Чтобы избежать открытого конфликта, было решено, что это будет эпизодический пограничный конфликт [4, с. 76].

На месте конфликта было основано поселение под названием Кушка. До 1991 года это была самая южная точка страны. Дальше этого Россия не вторгалась. Позже, в 1907 году, Британия и Россия подписали договор, который урегулировал все разногласия и положил конец Большой игре. Согласно этому договору, Великобритания объявила о защите Афганистана, но не вводила войска и не аннексировала территорию, фактически превратив Афганистан в демилитаризованную зону между двумя империями. Договор также разделил Персию на сферы влияния.

Основными причинами быстрого расширения Российской империи в Центральной Азии во второй половине XIX века были захват "естественных границ" России, прекращение междоусобных и разбойничьих набегов, от которых страдали пограничные линии и торговые пути, а также желание цивилизовать отсталые азиатские народы и приобщить их к благам мировой цивилизации.

Другой важной причиной, и более реальной, было то, что российские правительственные и военные круги были переполнены идеей о необходимости противостоять Британской империи [2, с. 115].

Включение Центральной Азии можно рассматривать в другом свете. С одной стороны, эти земли были в значительной степени завоеваны Россией. Там был установлен полуколониальный режим, навязанный царским правительством. С другой стороны, в составе России народы Центральной Азии получили возможность ускорить свое развитие. Рабству, наиболее отсталой форме патриархального быта и феодальной

наследственной системе, которые были столь губительны для населения, был положен конец. Российское правительство уделяло внимание экономическому и культурному развитию региона. Были созданы первые промышленные предприятия, улучшено сельскохозяйственное производство (особенно производство хлопка, поскольку его сорта импортировались из США), открыты школы, специальные учебные заведения, аптеки и больницы. Царское правительство с пониманием относилось к особенностям региона и проявляло терпимость и уважение к местным обычаям и традициям. Центральная Азия постепенно втягивалась во внутреннюю торговлю России, становясь источником сельскохозяйственного сырья и рынком сбыта российского текстиля, металлов и других товаров. Целью российского правительства была не изоляция региона, а его интеграция с остальной частью страны [2, с. 83].

Находясь в составе России, народы Центральной Азии не утратили своей этнической, культурной и религиозной самобытности. Напротив, процесс их консолидации и создания современного центральноазиатского государства начался с момента присоединения.

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ДУХОВНО-ПРОСВЕТИТЕЛЬСКАЯ ПОЛИТИКА ГОСУДАРСТВА САМАНИДОВ

Аннотация. В статье рассказывается о библиотеках государства Саманидов которые являлись центром культуры и духовности. Показывается как библиотеки того периода широко распространили науки, духовности и искусства, были центром развития духовно-просветительской культуры.

Ключевые слова: духовно-просветительский, политика, Саманидов, государства, библиотека, наука, искусства, каллиграфия.

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SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF THE SAMANID STATE

Annotation. The article tells about the libraries of the Samanid state, which were the center of culture and spirituality. It is shown how the libraries of that period widely disseminated science, spirituality and art, were the center of the development of spiritual and educational culture.

Key words: spiritual and educational, politics, Samanids, states, library, science, arts, calligraphy.

Нынешняя политика Нового Узбекистана настоятельно требует повышение духовно – просветительская деятельность население. Этому способствуют, как показывает опыт изучение культурное наследие данного государство. Республика Узбекистан владеет богатыми прошлыми эффективными средствами. Одним из таких средств, которые распространяет культурную наследию прошлого является библиотечная работа. Библиотека это не просто собрание книг, а главная составляющая человеческой культуры в который без него не может быть образования, просвещения, науки, искусство и великих открытий. По общему признанию прогресс общество и развитию духовности каждого члена общество тесно связан с библиотечными работами. Исходя из этого, можно считать чтодуховно – просветительская работа связан с библиотекой. Этому делу в прошлом, особенно в период правления

Саманидов библиотечному делу обратили особенное внимание. Государства Саманидов, которое охватывало обширную территорию Мавирауннахра, Хорасана и Ирана считались одним из очагов мировой культуры. Так как, на территории этих государств существовали огромное количество библиотек в мечетях и медресе.

Многие историки саманидского периода, пишут о Саманидах только положительно, например историк Ибн Хаукаль даже считают саманидское государство самым справедливым и гуманным государством того периода. Династия Саманидов была одной из наиболее передовых династий в плане глубоких изменений в хозяйственной жизни, сходства с которой Сасаниды не видели. Благодаря вхождению Саманидов в состав государства и усилиям таких известных государственных деятелей, как Исмаил Саманид, Наср ибн Ахмад, крупные города как Бухара, Самарканд, Ходжанд, Фергана и др. стали экономическими и торговыми центрами, значение которых было велика на просторах евразийского пространства.

Города Самарканд и Бухара были торговыми узлами, связывающими Китай с Ближним Востоком и Европой. Благодаря безопасности и спокойствию на караванных путях развивались торговые отношения как внутри страны, так и за рубежом. Бухара, столица государства Саманидов, приобрела большое торгово-экономическое значение. Саманиды понимали, что через торговые отношения можно получить большие богатства и что они могут получить промышленные, экономические и культурные преимущества на международной арене.

Благодаря выгодному географическому положению государства Саманидов и их опыту в вопросах торговли они старались наладить контакты со всеми зарубежными странами. Различные монеты саманидского периода свидетельствуют о широких связях со внешним миром.

Влияние китайской промышленности на западных территориях было значительным. Керамика саманидского периода, испытывая влияние китайских мастеров как в художественном, так и в ремесленном отношении, привлекла внимание народов других стран. Этому способствовали книжное торговле и библиотечных работ. Исмоили Сомони построил и спонсировал Большую центральную мечеть, специальную мечеть для гостей, медресе, библиотеки, ханаки - приюты для суфиев, молитвенные комнаты, бани эмира, поощрял развитие архитектуры. Библиотеки являются одним из основных и эффективных институтов формирования и развития культуры любого общества. В годы правления Саманидов особое внимание уделялось развитию библиотеки. Заинтересованность Саманидского государства в науке и знаниях и особое внимание к письменности и библиотечному делу привели к тому, что такие города, как Бухара, Самарканд, Балх, Марв, Нишапур стали крупными

научными и литературными центрами и в эти города приезжали любители книг для усовершенствования свои знания.

Библиотека Саманидов того времени была известна как «Савон-ул-Хикмат» («Хранилище мудрости»). Эта библиотека сыграла большую роль в процессе становления Абуали ибн Сино как ученого. Он об этой библиотеке пишет следующее: «...В каждой комнате были сундуки с книгами, поставленные один на другой. В одной комнате были книги по арабской поэзии, в другой - книги по фикху, и так в каждой комнате (находились) книги по какой-либо отрасли науки. Я видел там книги, название которых многие люди никогда не слышали, и сам я не видел их ни ранее, ни после того. Я прочел те книги, усвоил все полезное, что было в них, и познал степень (учености) каждого автора» [1]

В это период при библиотеках вили каллиграфическую работу, так как каллиграфия была формой искусства, и многие известные хадисоведы, ученые и писатели практиковали ее. Например, известный ученый этого периода Абузайд Балхи написал трактат под названием «Рисала фи мадх аль-варрака» («Трактат о восхвалении писцов»).

Среди городов Мавераннахра, Хорасана и Ирана Самарканд и Бухара имеет фундаментальное влияние в области книгопечатания и библиотек, так как Саманиды сыграли значительную роль в распространении искусства бумаги в таджикско-персидской культуре.

Бумага, которая производилась в древних городах, была известна по названиям городов, а иногда и по именам конкретных лиц. Ибн Надим (10 век) в своей книге «Аль-Фахрист» упоминает тип хорасанской бумаги, на которой печатали книги. В рассматриваемый период распространялись и другие виды бумаги, такие как багдадская, самаркандская, бармакская, китайская, ханбалыгская и бухарская, которые имели огромное значение в книга печатания. Печатание в тот период книги представляют собой собрание традиционных искусств. Такие книги были изготовленные из бумаг того времени и того каллиграфа.

В период правления Саманидов в городах Мавераннахра, Хорасана и Ирана существовали много библиотек при мечетах доступные для использования всем и их называли публичной библиотекой.

Как о библиотеках того времени Кохан Фарахназ Вали пишет, что «Первыми и наиболее значимыми публичными библиотеками, которые были сформированы в это время, были «дору-л-улумы» («дом наук»), имевшие три особенности:

1. Эти библиотеки являлись завещательными организациями, которые использовались, прежде всего, как публичные библиотеки;
2. В этих центрах проводилась преимущественно пропагандистская деятельность;

3. Приход ученых в дору-л-улуи и преподавание там способствовали тому, что их активно посещали талибилми (ученики).»[2,160].

Таким образом, библиотеки периода государство Саманидов являлись центром духовности и культуры. Так как в них сохранились известные сочинения мыслителей того времени которые способствовали в развитие наук и искусств. Им пользовались верхние населения государства Саманидов. По этому библиотека называлась «Фондом мудрости» так как в фонд библиотеки вошли работы ученых в различных областях наук и искусств.

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**АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ПРОГРАММ (ПОИСКОВО-
ИНФОРМАЦИОННАЯ КАРТОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ СЛУЖБА,
ГЕОЛОКЕЙСИНГ) В ПОДРАЗДЕЛЕНИЯХ МИНИСТЕРСТВА ПО
ЧС РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН**

Аннотация: Целью научного исследования является предотвращение человеческих потерь и снижение материального ущерба при возникновении пожаров (ЧС) на территории Республики Узбекистан. Задачей работы является разработка конкретных, научно обоснованных рекомендаций по использованию возможностей поисково-информационной картографической службы в служебной деятельности МЧС.

Ключевые слова: махаллинские сходы граждан, чрезвычайная ситуация, управление чрезвычайными ситуациями, оперативно-тактические действия, пожарная цистерна, гидранты, таблетки, высокоактивные отравляющие вещества, геолокация, Яндекс карты.

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**THE RELEVANCE OF THE USE OF PROGRAMS (SEARCH AND
INFORMATION CARTOGRAPHIC SERVICE, GEOLOCASING) IN
THE DIVISIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF EMERGENCY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

Abstract: The purpose of scientific research is to prevent human losses and reduce material damage in the event of fires (ES) on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The task of the work is to develop specific, scientifically based recommendations on the use of the capabilities of the search and information cartographic service in the official activities of the Ministry of Emergency Situations.

Key words: mahalla gatherings of citizens, emergency situation, emergency management, operational-tactical actions, fire tank, hydrants, pills, highly active poisonous substances, geolocation, Yandex maps.

Объект и предмет исследования. Объектом исследования являются пожарно-спасательные подразделения МЧС Республики Узбекистан.

Предметом исследования являются особенности использования возможностей поисково-информационной картографической службы, геолокации в работе пожарно-спасательных подразделений МЧС Республики Узбекистан.

Метод исследования. В исследовании проанализированы особенности и преимущества использования поисково-информационного картографического и информационного обеспечения в деятельности пожарно-спасательных подразделений МЧС Республики Узбекистан.

Полученные результаты. В результате исследования выработаны конкретные предложения по использованию возможностей поисково-информационной картографической службы, геолокации в служебной деятельности МЧС.

Применение результатов исследования. На практике имеются все возможности для реализации результатов этого научного исследования.

В последние годы в Узбекистане большое внимание уделяется строительству крупных промышленных предприятий, жилых домов для населения, освоению новых территорий, созданию новых промышленных зон.

По статистическим данным, на начало 2021 года в Андижанской области насчитывается 455 населенных пунктов, 882 махаллинских схода граждан (разновидность органов местного самоуправления, обладающих достаточно широкими полномочиями по сравнению с администрацией городов и районов), более 10 000 улиц, 550 082 жилых дома, в том числе 51 многоквартирный (более 7 этажей). Несмотря на профилактические меры на этих объектах, пожары и другие чрезвычайные ситуации продолжают с человеческими жертвами и огромным материальным ущербом.

Многолетний опыт аварийно-спасательных служб показывает, что успех в тушении пожаров достигается комплексом служебных и оперативно-тактических действий. Среди них особое значение имеет своевременное получение информации о месте ЧП, точное получение адреса, правильные и быстрые действия диспетчера по высылке пожарных, спасателей, а также подразделений служб взаимодействия.

Оперативная локализация и ликвидация пожара (ЧП) также во многом зависит от наличия и достаточного количества средств пожаротушения. Бесперебойная подача огнетушащего вещества (воды) осуществляется путем подвоза, установки транспортных средств к источнику воды (канал, канавы, пожарная цистерна, гидрант). Сегодня в области насчитывается более 1400 противопожарных резервуаров и 900 гидрантов. Время, затрачиваемое на точное выявление и подход к ним, зависит от профессиональной подготовленности личного состава, наличия данных об источниках воды на табличках, наличия информационных знаков в местах их расположения, технического состояния и выбора кратчайших маршрутов. им.

Для достижения этих целей необходимо учитывать следующие факторы:

1. С ростом количества населенных пунктов, промзон и предприятий возникает острая необходимость детального изучения персоналом подразделений МЧС характеристик новых объектов, промзон, населенные пункты и улицы;

2. Важную роль играет своевременное внесение изменений, корректировок в создаваемые списки населенных пунктов и улиц, внесение новых названий улиц в таблички пожарно-спасательных формирований;

3. Иногда при получении информации о пожаре (ЧС) население называет улицы по старым или новым названиям, установившимся со временем. Поэтому при изменении названий населенных пунктов, организаций и названий улиц необходимо учитывать старые и новые названия.

4. Для обеспечения следования подразделений аварийно-спасательных служб к месту ЧС по кратчайшему маршруту необходимо как можно быстрее передать информацию большому количеству подразделений, а также персоналу и службам взаимодействия.

5. При ликвидации крупных пожаров (ЧС) на отдельных объектах (буквенных, высотных, имеющих большую площадь, взрыво- и пожароопасных, с применением высокотоксичных веществ и т.п.), специальных транспортных средств (лестницы, сочлененные подъемники, автомобили связи и оповещения, газовые транспортные средства). служба противодымной защиты, рукав, груз);

6. Согласно Плану привлечения сил и средств к ликвидации чрезвычайных ситуаций на литерных, категорированных, взрывопожароопасных объектах, а также на других жизненно важных объектах на территории Андиганской области по указанию Начальника пожаротушения (ликвидации чрезвычайных ситуаций), подразделениями служб взаимодействия региона (СГБ, ДВД, Росгвардия, скорая помощь, электроснабжение, водоснабжение, газоснабжение и ЖКХ, добровольные пожарные объединения);

7. Необходимость в кратчайшие сроки проанализировать, обработать большой объем информации и принять оптимальное решение. 8. При передаче информации, вызове дополнительных сил и средств из соседних ПСЧ (особенно из других удаленных районов и районов, не знакомых с местностью) важную роль в ликвидации пожара (ЧС) имеет наличие сведений о ближайших источниках воды (точный адрес, кратчайшие пути доступа, характеристики территорий и т.д.

Использование Яндекс - Карт до создания национальной программы (поисково-информационное картографическое и информационное программное обеспечение) является наиболее эффективным при

организации служебной деятельности подразделений МЧС Республики Узбекистан. При этом поиск доступен как по географическим объектам (адресам, улицам, городам, регионам и странам), так и по организациям. На картах можно измерять расстояния, прокладывать маршруты, выбирать оптимальное время и т. д. [2].

Также популярны и хорошо зарекомендовали себя Google Maps[3] и Google Maps.me[4].

Преимущества использования поисково-информационного картографо-информационного обеспечения для подразделений МЧС Республики Узбекистан:

Во время профессионального обучения

- начальник смены, командир расчета, водитель и личный состав пожарно-спасательной части, обслуживающей данный район, знакомятся с первичной информацией об объекте, анализируют возможное развитие пожарных и чрезвычайных ситуаций (оперативно-тактические характеристики объекта);

- Возможность изучения расположения, состояния источников воды (искусственные и естественные водоемы, гидранты);

- доступная информация о расположенных поблизости жизненно важных объектах и услугах взаимодействия;

- водитель заранее изучает возможные маршруты, хорошо запоминающиеся ориентиры, изучает транспортные заторы, пробки, временные дорожные работы, возможность подъезда к месту ЧС в жилых секторах с разных сторон и объектов (по установленному плану развертывания силы и средства).

Во время выезда на место пожара (ЧС)

- старший менеджер. водитель на маршруте ориентируется не только на свои личные профессиональные навыки, но и на данные штурмана (заторы на дорогах, пробки, временные дорожные работы и т. д.);

- Возможность прибытия подразделений к месту ЧП с разных сторон улицы, что позволяет предотвратить заклинивание спецтехники в месте скопления сил и средств, а также беспрепятственный выезд с места происшествия машин закончивших боевые действия миссии;

- начальник дежурной смены, командир бригады владеет первичной информацией об объекте. Он заранее располагает сведениями о расположении источников воды (искусственных и естественных водоемов, гидрантов), о расположенных вблизи них объектах жизнедеятельности и службах взаимодействия;

- Подразделения, прибывающие из соседних районов и областей, получают точную информацию о расположении источников воды.

- оперативное направление информации о месте происшествия, пожара (ЧС) в подразделения региональных служб взаимодействия (районное управление СГБ, ОВД, Росгвардия, скорая помощь, электросети,

водоканал, газовая служба, коммунальное хозяйство, объекты с добровольными пожарными частями (автоцистерны), автобусы, грузовой автотранспорт и спецтехника, которая может быть задействована при ликвидации ЧС).

В результате изучения научных трудов ведущих специалистов в данной области[5,6,7] и на основании анализа деятельности пожарно-спасательных формирований ДЧС Андижанской области предлагается следующее:

1. Для выполнения поставленных задач и реализации плана необходимо создать национальное поисково-информационное картографо-информационное программное обеспечение, либо использовать уже созданные и апробированные временем поисково-информационные картографо-информационные программные средства, указанные ранее;

2. Оснащение пожарных, аварийно-спасательных, служебных автомобилей электронными устройствами (планшетами), подключенными к сети Интернет или с установленными картами и другими данными для возможности использования программы в автономном режиме;

3. Использование смартфонов всеми командирами и личным составом с единым поисково-информационным картографическим и информационным программным обеспечением;

4. Подключение и внедрение программного обеспечения в подразделениях служб взаимодействия (дежурные, оперативные пункты, подразделения, дежурные группы);

5. Регулярное обновление данных (загруженность дорог, пробки, временные дорожные работы, обновление названий улиц, наличие и состояние искусственных, естественных водоемов, гидрантов, введение характеристик новых объектов).

Использованные источники:

1. Режим доступа к электронному ресурсу: <https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid> (дата обращения: 01.07.2021);

2. Электронный ресурс. Режим доступа: <https://yandex.uz/maps/?l> (дата обращения: 01.07.2021);

3. Электронный ресурс. Режим доступа: [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google Maps](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Maps) (дата обращения: 02.07.2021);

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ЭРЕКТИЛЬНАЯ ДИСФУНКЦИЯ ПРИ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯХ ВНУТРЕННИХ ОРГАНОВ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена эректильной дисфункции, которая рассматривается как междисциплинарная проблема. Приводятся данные о связи нарушений половой функции и артериальной гипертензии, сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний, андрогенного дефицита, хронического простатита.

Ключевые слова: эректильная дисфункция, заболевания внутренних органов, сахарный диабет, артериальная гипертензия, андрогенный дефицит.

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ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION IN DISEASES OF INTERNAL ORGANS

Abstract: The article is devoted to erectile dysfunction, which is considered as an interdisciplinary problem. Data are presented on the relationship between sexual dysfunction and arterial hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, androgen deficiency, and chronic prostatitis.

Key words: erectile dysfunction, diseases of internal organs, diabetes mellitus, arterial hypertension, androgen deficiency.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Известны многочисленные факторы риска, создающие благоприятные условия для развития эректильной дисфункции (ЭД): атеросклероз, ишемическая болезнь сердца, артериальная гипертензия, почечная и печеночная недостаточность, нервные (неврозы, рассеянный склероз, болезнь Альцгеймера, невропатии различного генеза), психические (депрессии, астено-депрессивные и ипохондрические состояния), эндокринные (сахарный диабет, гипо-и гипертиреоз, андрогенный дефицит, гиперпролактинемия, ожирение, метаболический синдром) и урологические (например, хронический простатит) заболевания. К наиболее частым состояниям, для которых ЭД становится одним из характерных и устойчивых проявлений, относятся возрастной дефицит тестостерона (18,3%), сахарный диабет (35%), артериальная

гипертензия (31%), дислипидемия как предшественник атеросклероза (21%).

МАТЕРИАЛЫ И МЕТОДЫ

Не вызывает сомнений, что в основе органической ЭД лежит нарушение функции эндотелия сосудов (эндотелиальная дисфункция), которое усугубляется в результате артериальной гипертензии, дислипидемии и сахарного диабета. Данные нарушения становятся причиной окислительного стресса с нарушением баланса про- и антиоксидантных систем эндотелия и дальнейшим развитием стойкой вазоконстрикции, ведущей к прогрессированию артериальной гипертензии, атеросклероза с развитием ишемической болезни сердца, их осложнениям в результате тромбозов с мозговыми инсультами и инфарктами миокарда и, что существенно, ранним предиктором в виде ЭД⁵². По данным одного из исследований, 57% мужчин, которым было выполнено аортокоронарное шунтирование, задолго до операции уже страдали ЭД, а 64% мужчин, госпитализированных по поводу первого острого инфаркта миокарда, отмечали существенные расстройства эрекции. Косвенно это подтверждается общими факторами риска ЭД и ишемической болезни сердца, к которым относятся артериальная гипертензия, сахарный диабет, дислипидемия, депрессия, курение, гиподинамия, ожирение⁵³. Таким образом, ЭД следует считать одним из ранних симптомов сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний. Иногда пациенты с сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями больше обеспокоены ЭД, нежели риском инфаркта миокарда на фоне ишемической болезни сердца или мозгового инсульта на фоне артериальной гипертензии. Вызывая психологический стресс у мужчины, ЭД может не только усугубить течение артериальной гипертензии и ишемической болезни сердца, но и существенно нарушить отношения между половыми партнерами, замыкая патологический круг патогенеза заболевания.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

Эректильная дисфункция и артериальная гипертензия

Артериальная гипертензия у больных ЭД отмечается более чем в 50% наблюдений и требует обязательной коррекции. Восстановление сексуальной функции при артериальной гипертензии может также иметь неблагоприятные последствия, поскольку во время полового акта систолическое артериальное давление и частота сердечных сокращений могут повышаться на 50–70%. Показано, что фоновая гипотензивная терапия не только не снижает эффективности силденафила, но и уменьшает вероятность развития нежелательных побочных эффектов

⁵² Hatzimouratidis K., Giuliano F., Moncada I. et al. European association of urology guideline of male sexual dysfunction guidelines // www.uroweb.org/guideline/male-sexual-dys-function.

⁵³ Холодный В.А. Междисциплинарный подход к диагностике и лечению сексуальных дисфункций у больных хроническим простатитом // Экспериментальная и клиническая урология. 2013. № 1. С. 52–59.

от приема этого ингибитора ФДЭ-5. Так, ощущение приливов без гипотензивной терапии наблюдалось с частотой 15,1%, на фоне приема одного гипотензивного препарата – 12,6%, двух – 10,4%, головокружение без терапии – 2,8%, а при приеме трех гипотензивных препаратов и более – всего 1,7%.

Эректильная дисфункция и сердечно-сосудистые заболевания

Многочисленные исследования за последние годы убедительно доказали взаимосвязь ЭД и сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний. Их часто вызывает атеросклероз, которому предшествует дислипидемия. Атеросклероз артерий полового члена, проявляющийся ЭД, – нередко первичный симптом системного атеросклероза. Поэтому обнаружение атеросклероза в сосудах одной локализации повышает шанс найти его и в сосудах другой локализации⁵⁴. Таким образом, подобно лихорадке в продроме гриппа, ЭД может служить достоверным предиктором сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний вообще и атеросклероза в частности.

Эректильная дисфункция и дефицит андрогенов

ЭД при соматических заболеваниях мужчин зрелого и пожилого возраста тесно связана с проблемой возрастного дефицита андрогенов, которой в последнее время стало уделяться большое внимание. Частота андрогенодефицита в популяции составляет 7% среди пациентов в возрасте 40–60 лет, 21% – в возрасте 60–80 лет и 35% – в возрасте старше 80 лет. Клинические проявления возрастного андрогенодефицита многочисленны и многообразны. Они включают, кроме прогрессирующей потери полового влечения и ЭД, ухудшение общего состояния, потерю жизненного тонуса, интереса к жизни и способности к познанию, депрессивное настроение, сонливость, прогрессирующее абдоминальное ожирение, миодистрофию, остеопороз, нарушения углеводного обмена (нарушение толерантности к глюкозе, сахарный диабет второго типа).

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Особенности этиологии и патогенеза ЭД при соматических заболеваниях мужчин зрелого и пожилого возраста определяют необходимость рассмотрения этого симптомокомплекса с мультидисциплинарных позиций. Урологу необходимо совершенствовать знания соматической медицины. Кроме того, пациент с ЭД нуждается в консультации терапевтов, кардиологов, эндокринологов. Только совместными усилиями можно добиться повышения качества жизни, а также профилактики нарушений половой функции у мужчин работоспособного, активного зрелого и пожилого возраста.

⁵⁴ Колмазуй И.А., Барабаш Л.В., Алайцева С.В. и др. Комплексная физиотерапия больных хроническим простатитом с эректильной дисфункцией // Бюллетень сибирской медицины. 2012. Т. 11. № 2. С. 19–23.

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ПАСТБИЩА УЗБЕКИСТАНА И НЕКОТОРЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ИХ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: данная статья посвящается вопросам распределения пастбищ в Узбекистане и некоторым вопросам их использования. При этом учитываются факторы, влияющие на качество и количество продуктивности пастбищ. Рекомендуются использовать территорию пустыни Аралкума, сформировавшегося на обсохшем дне Аральского моря, для пастбищного животноводства.

Ключевые слова: пастбища, использование, пустыня, продуктивность, пастбищные ресурсы, выпас, влияние, животноводства.

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PASTURES OF UZBEKISTAN AND SOME ISSUES OF THEIR USE

Abstract: this article is devoted to the distribution of pastures in Uzbekistan and some issues of their use. At the same time, factors affecting the quality and quantity of pasture productivity are taken into account. It is recommended to use the territory of the Aralkum desert, formed on the dry bottom of the Aral Sea, for grazing.

Keywords: pastures, use, desert, productivity, pasture resources, grazing, impact, livestock.

Около 78 % территории Узбекистана составляют равнины с абсолютной высотой до 400 метров. По мнению геоботаников, они представляет собой пустынную природную зону. По литологическому составу они делятся на песчаные, каменистые, глинистые и солончаковые. По формам рельефа они состоят из волнистых равнин (плато Устюрт), речных дельт, предгорных равнин и различных пустынь. Основное отличие пустынь Узбекистана от пустынь других регионов состоит в том, что они покрыты редкими травами и кустарниками. Основная часть пустынь используется как пастбища. В Республике Узбекистан пастбища встречаются не только в пустынной зоне, но и в районе до самой высокой части горы - снежно-нивальной зоны. Растения, произрастающие на пастбищах, отличаются разнообразием. Основную их часть составляют кормовые растения, состоящие из эфемеров, эфемероидов.

Естественные пастбища составляют основную часть территории страны (46,8%), общей площадью 21 015,8 тыс. га (таблица 1). Пустынные пастбища можно считать собственно пастбищными ресурсами, когда они обводнены и пригодны для выпаса скота. Необводненные территории считаются потенциальными пастбищными ресурсами. Пастбища Узбекистана обводнены на 89,2% (18748,3 тыс. га). По своим природным условиям пастбища делятся на пустынно-степные (пустынная область), равнинно-холмистые (горная область) и предгорные, горные (горная область). Пустынные равнины расположены в северо-западной части республики, на высоте до 500 м над уровнем моря. Они используются в течение всего года, здесь же расположены основные каракульские зоны [3]. На востоке пустынно-равнинные пастбища постепенно переходят в равнинно-холмистые пастбища (1000-1200 м). Пастбища предгорного (адырного) района в основном сезонные – осенние и весенние. В эти сезоны они используются для выпаса крупного рогатого скота, а овцы и козы пасутся на этих пастбищах в течение всего года. Предгорные, горные пастбища в горном поясе, расположены на хребтах Западного Тянь-Шаня, на высоте 2500 м над уровнем моря. Горные пастбища в основном летние и пригодны для выпаса всех видов животных. Более 2/5 от общей площади пастбищ приходится на Навоийскую область и около 1/4 на Республику Каракалпакстан, следующее место занимает Бухарская область (12,1%). В целом на эти три региона приходится 78,5% пастбищ страны. Для них характерны пастбища пустынно-равнинного типа.

**Таблица 1. Распределение пастбищ по регионам Республики
Узбекистан (по состоянию 01.01.2020 г.)**

Регионы	Тыс.га	Доля от общего количества пастбищ, %	Доля пастбищ в общей площади региона, %	Доля пастбищ в общей площади страны, %
Республика Каракалпакстан	5175,6	24,7	31,2	11,6
<i>Области:</i>				
Андижанская	21,1	0,1	4,9	0,0
Бухарская	2558,1	12,1	62,9	5,6
Джизакская	726,7	3,5	34,7	1,6
Кашкадарьинская	1406,8	6,7	49,3	3,1
Навоийская	8762,3	41,7	78,7	19,5
Наманганская	150,8	0,7	20,3	0,3
Самаркандская	797,1	3,8	47,5	1,8
Сурхандарьинская	826,5	3,9	41,1	1,8
Сырдарьинская	20,5	0,1	4,7	0,0
Ташкентская	437,6	2,1	28,3	1,0
Ферганская	23,4	0,1	3,5	0,1
Хорезмская	109,3	0,5	18,1	0,2
Всего - пастбища	21015,8	100,0	-	46,8
Всего земель по стране	44892,4	-	-	100,0

Примечание: таблица рассчитана автором на основании данных ГоскомГеодэзкадастра (ныне Агентство по кадастру) РУз.

Большая часть пустынного ландшафта обычно используется населением в качестве пастбищ. Эффективность использования пустынных пастбищ зависит от наличия источников питьевой воды для скота. Основным источником воды в этих районах являются подземные воды. Из-за возможности круглогодичного выпаса скота в пустынях скотоводство является одной из древнейших и традиционных форм земледелия. Выпас скота в пустынях в основном связан с наличием естественных кормов. Известно, что пустыни Средней Азии издавна использовались как пастбища. Из-за отсутствия гидрографической системы в пустынях для снабжения скота водой использовались шахтные (глубина 5-30 м, местами до 100-200 м) и артезианские колодцы [1]. Водоснабжение скота также зависит от расположения колодцев на пастбищах и их состояния. Выход из строя существующих колодцев резко ухудшит водоснабжение скота. В то же время перегон скота на дальние расстояния к колодцам усугубляет снижение продуктивности пастбищ. Это также оказывает негативное влияние на накопление и снижение продуктивности кормовых растений, а также на физиологическое развитие скота. Такыры в пустыне издавна

используется как источник атмосферных осадков. В Узбекистане и Туркменистане 2800 такыров использовались в качестве естественных водосборов, снабжая водой скот на 4,5 млн га пастбищ [1].

Целесообразно использовать территорию пустыни Аралкума, которую сформировано на обсохшем дне Аральского моря, для пастбищного животноводства. Многочисленные наблюдения и анализы показывают, что здесь можно наблюдать формирование пастбищ, относящихся к следующим видам: 1) песчано-пустынные пастбища с кустарниковой растительностью; 2) засоленные травяные солончаковые пастбища; 3) гравийно-пустынные пастбища и др. Общая их площадь через 15-20 лет может превысить 3 млн. га, и они могут обеспечить кормами 1,5-2 млн. голов скота [2].

Развитие животноводства во многом определяется пастбищами. Поэтому устойчивое развитие животноводства в первую очередь зависит от состояния и продуктивности пастбищ. Пустынные пастбища могут изменять качество и количество под воздействием различных факторов. К этим факторам относятся перевыпас (утрата кормовых пород), отсутствие выпаса (увеличение черномошной тубинной растительности и выпадение кормовых пород), уничтожение растений на дрова и другие сельскохозяйственные нужды, сокращение водозаборных колодцев, вскрышные породы подвижных песков, добыча полезных ископаемых, строительство дорог и др. Охрана пустынных пастбищ, их эффективное использование требует разработки территориальных фитомелиоративных методов охраны природы. Пастбищные земли и продуцируемая ими кормовая масса нуждаются в разумной эксплуатации. Оптимальный путь, обеспечивающий сохранение и возобновление пастбищной растительности - нормируемый, регулируемый выпас.

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МОШ ДОНИНИ ТОЗАЛАЙДИГАН МАШИНАНИНГ АФЗАЛЛИГИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада мош донларини машинадан дастлабки тозалашдан ташиқари, фермер ва деҳқон хўжаликлари учун донсиз майдонларда иккиламчи екин сифатида екиш учун мўлжалланган мош уруғлари ҳажми бўйича скрининг текшируви натижалари тасвирланган.

Калит сўзлар: Модернизациялашган, скрининг, сочилувчанлиги, калибровкалаш, фракция, аэродинамик, триер.

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THE ADVANTAGE OF A MACHINE THAT CLEANS MOSH GRAIN BY BREAKING

Annotation: This article describes the results of a screening study on the size of mung bean seeds intended for sowing as a secondary crop in grain-free areas for farms and dehqan farms, in addition to the initial cleaning of mung bean grains from the machine.

Keywords: Modernization, screening, fragility, calibration, fraction, aerodynamicist, trier.

Жаҳонда мош ҳосилини йиғиштириш ва мош донини бегона қўшилмалардан тозалаш учун энергия - ресурстежамкор технология ва техника воситаларини қўллаш етакчи ўринлардан бирини эгалламоқда. «Дунё микёсида 5,3 млн. тонна мош дони етиштирилиши ва йиғиштирилган мош таркибида маълум миқдорда бегона қўшилмалар бўлишини ҳисобга олсак етиштирилган мош донини истеъмол қилишдан олдин тозалашда иш жараёнини сифатли амалга оширадиган машиналарни амалиётга жорий этишни тақозо этади. Шу жиҳатдан мошни тозалаш учун иш сифати юқори ҳамда энергия ресурстежамкор техника воситалари ва қурилмаларидан фойдаланиш муҳим аҳамиятга эга ҳисобланади.

Шу жумладан Республикамизда мош етиштиришда меҳнат ҳамда энергия сарфини камайтириш, ресурсларни тежаш, йиғиштириш ва донини тозалаб олишда nobудгарчиликни камайтириш имконини берадиган ресурстежамкор техника ва технологияларни ишлаб чиқиш юзасидан кенг қамровли чора-тадбирлар амалга оширилиб, муайян натижаларга эришилмоқда. 2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада

ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегиясида, жумладан, қишлоқ хўжалигини модернизация қилиш ва жадал ривожлантириш, таркибий ўзгартиришларни чуқурлаштириш ва қишлоқ 7 хўжалиги ишлаб чиқаришини изчил ривожлантириш, мамлакат озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигини янада мустаҳкамлаш, экологик тоза маҳсулотлар ишлаб чиқаришни кенгайтириш, аграр секторнинг экспорт салоҳиятини сезиларли даражада ошириш бўйича муҳим ва зифалар белгилаб берилган. Ушбу вазифаларини амалга оширишда, жумладан, йиғиштирилган мош донини экспорт учун тозалашда нобудгарчиликни камайтирган ҳолда, сифатли тозалаш билан бирга, белгиланган ўлчамлар бўйича ажратишни амалга оширадиган, техник ва технологик жиҳатдан модернизациялашган машиналарни яратиш муҳим аҳамият касб этмоқда.

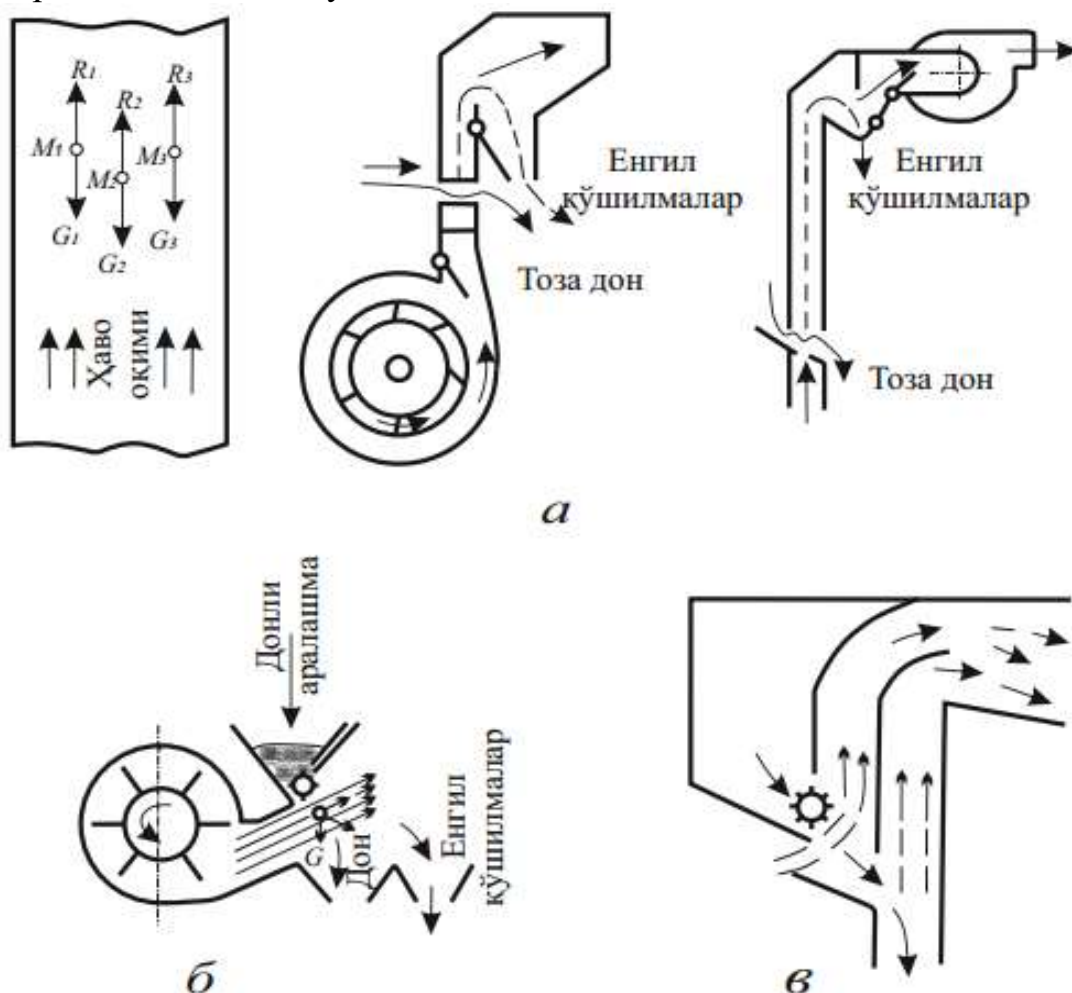
Умумий ҳолатда донли аралашма таркибидаги йирик, майда, енгил ва минерал (кесак, тош ва бошқа) қўшилмаларни муайян физик-механик хоссалари (ўлчами, зичлиги, шакли ва бошқа) фарқига асосан, ажратиб олиш жараёнидир. Комбайн ва турли қурилмалар ёрдамида янчиб олинган барча донлар тозаланади. Ўз навбатида донли аралашманинг ҳолатига қараб донни тозалаш дастлабки, бирламчи ва иккиламчи босқичларига бўлинади.

Дастлабки тозалаш. Янги янчиб олинган ва намлиги 35 % гача бўлган донли аралашмани тозалаш жараёни. Бу босқичда донли аралашма таркибидаги йирик ва майда қўшилмалар 15-20 % дан 3 % гача камайтирилади. Дон намлиги 18 % дан пасайиб, сочилувчанлиги ортади ва навбатдаги ишлов бериш жараёнлари осонлашади. Шу билан бирга донни омборларда сақлаш даврида ўз-ўзидан қизишининг олди олинади. Бирламчи тозалаш. Янги янчиб олинган намлиги 22 % гача бўлган ёки дастлабки тозалаш босқичидан ўтган намлиги 18 % гача бўлган донли аралашмани тозалаш учун бажарилади. Бунда дон таркибидан йирик, енгил ва майда қўшилмалар, пуч ва шикастланган донлар ажратиб олиниб, дон таркибидаги аралашмалар миқдори 8-10 % дан 1-3 % гача камаяди. Натижада, дастлабки донли аралашма учта фракцияга ажратилади: тоза дон, омухта ем учун дон ва бегона қўшилмалар. Иккиламчи тозалаш. Ўлчами дон ўлчамига яқин, ажралиши қийин бўлган бегона ўт уруғларини ажратиш учун бажарилади. Натижада, донли аралашма уруғлик дон, иккинчи навли дон, енгил, майда ва йирик фракцияларга ажратилади.

Дон тозалашнинг дастлабки ва бирламчи босқичлари истеъмол ва омухта ем учун дон тайёрлашда ўтказилса, иккиламчи тозалаш босқичи сифатли уруғлик донларни тайёрлаш учун амалга оширилади. Саралаш. Юқори сифатли истеъмол ва уруғлик дон тайёрлаш мақсадида тозаланган донни – нонбоп ва экиш учун уруғликбоп сифатларига кўра фракцияларга ажратишдир. Донлар ўлчами (узунлиги, эни ва қалинлиги), оғирлиги, зичлиги ва аэродинамик хоссалари бўйича сараланади. Калибровкалаш. Бирор бир технологик жараёнда аниқ бир ўлчамдаги донлар талаб

этилганда бир хил ўлчамлиларини ажратиш учун донлар калибровкаланади. Калибровкаланган уруғларнинг қатор ва уялаб экишда аниқлиги юқори бўлгани боис, уруғ ва меҳнат сарфини камайтиради, уруғлик тежалиб, ҳосилдорлик ортади. Донлар энг аввало ажратиб олинади.

Амалда дон тозалаш ва саралашнинг қуйидаги усуллари мавжуд: а) донни ҳаво оқими ёрдамида тозалаш. Бу дон ва қўшилмаларнинг аэродинамик хоссалари фарқига асосланган усул бўлиб, дон тозалаш машиналарида кенг қўлланилади. Дон ва қўшилмаларнинг аэродинамик хоссаси улар ҳавода ҳаракатланганда юзага келадиган ҳавонинг қаршилик кучига боғлиқ бўлиб, дон ва қўшилмаларга турли даражада таъсир кўрсатади. Бу усулнинг моҳияти шундан иборатки, агарда аэродинамик хоссалари турлича бўлган M_1 , M_2 ва M_3 зарралар қандайдир йўналишда йўналтирилган ҳаво оқими таъсирида бўлганда (1-расм), бу зарралар оғирлик кучи G таъсирида пастга ёки ҳаво оқимининг қаршилик кучи R таъсирида ҳаво оқими йўналиши томонга



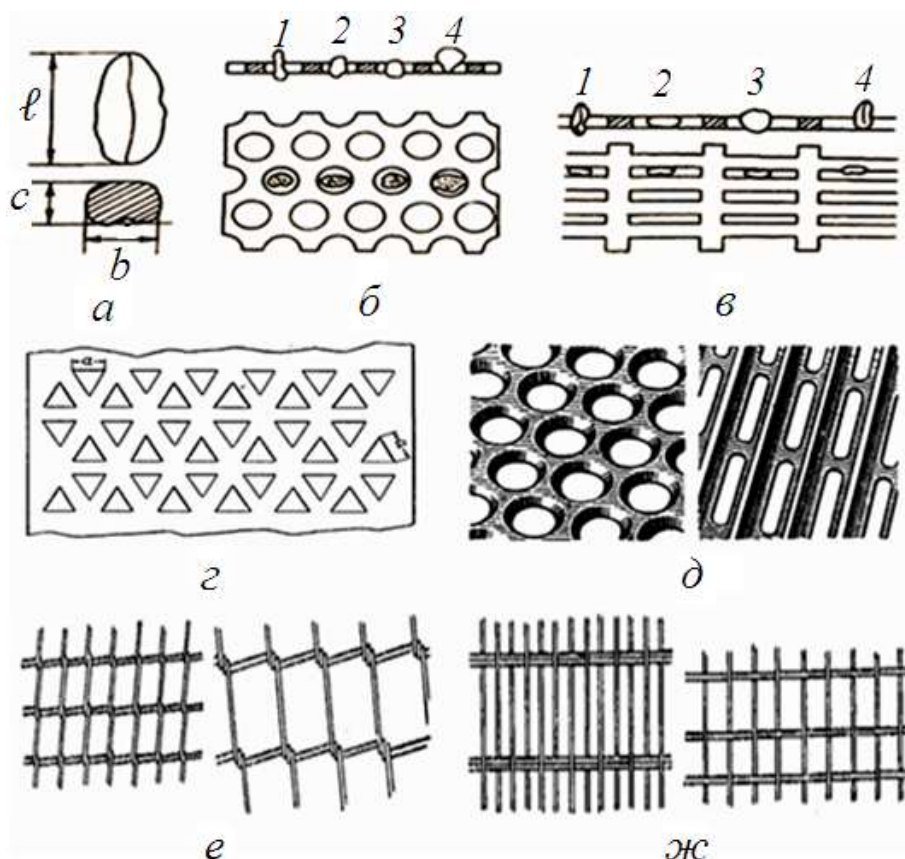
а) тик йўналган ҳаво оқимида; б) қия йўналган ҳаво оқимида;
в) босқичли ҳаво оқимида

1-расм. Донни ҳаво оқими ёрдамида тозалаш усуллариининг схемалари.

Бу усулда агар $G_I < R_I$ бўлса, зарра ҳаво оқими билан бирга юқорига, агар $G_I > R_I$ бўлса, зарра пастга ҳаракатланади. Агар $G_I = R_I$ бўлса, у ҳолда зарра ҳавода муаллақ қалқиб туради.

б) донни ўлчами бўйича ғалвирлар ёрдамида тозалаш. Дон тозалаш ва саралаш машиналарида ғалвирлардан кенг фойдаланилади. Ғалвирларни қуйидагича синфларга ажратиш мумкин: тайёрланишига кўра – штампланган, ўрилган ва тўқилган; конструкцион тузилишига кўра – текис (ясси) ва цилиндрсимон; кўзининг турига кўра – юмалоқ кўзли, чўзинчоқ кўзли, учбурчак кўзли, квадрат кўзли ва бошқалар; вазифасига кўра – йирик қўшилмаларни ажратадиган (бошок ғалвири), майда қўшилмаларни ажратадиган (ўтказувчан), донни ўлчамига кўра фракцияларга ажратадиган (саралаш ёки калибрлаш) ғалвирлар.

Донлар учта ўлчами бўйича тавсифланади: узунлиги ℓ (доннинг энг катта ўлчами), эни b (доннинг ўртача ўлчами) ва қалинлиги c (доннинг энг кичик ўлчами) (1.1, а-расм).



1.1-расм. Дон тозалашда фойдаланиладиган ғалвир турлари.

а) дон ўлчамларини белгилаш; б) юмалоқ кўзли; в) чўзинчоқ кўзли; г) учбурчак кўзли; д) маккажўхори донларини саралаш учун махсус уячали юмалоқ ва гофрли чўзинчоқ кўзли; е) ўрилган; ж) тўқилган.

Донлар эни бўйича юмалоқ кўзли (1.1, б-расм), қалинлиги бўйича чўзинчоқ кўзли (1.1, в-расм) ва шаклига кўра учбурчак кўзли (1.1, г-расм) ғалвирлар ёрдамида сараланади.

Маккажўхори донларини саралаш учун махсус уячали юмалоқ кўзли ва гофрланган чўзинчоқ кўзли ғалвирлардан фойдаланилади (1.1, д-расм). Донларни уячалар ва гофрланган ғалвир кўзларига тўғри йўналтириши ҳисобига бундай ғалвирларда донларнинг эланиши бирмунча яхшиланади.

Баъзи турдаги дон тозалаш машиналарида майда ва йирик қўшилмаларни ажратиш учун пўлат симдан ўрилган (1.1, е-расм) ёки тўкилган (1.1, ж-расм) ғалвирлардан ҳам фойдаланилади.

г) *донларни узунлиги бўйича ажратиш*. Асосий донни майдалари ва узун қўшилмалардан ажратиш учун триерлардан фойдаланилади. Триерлар алоҳида машина ёки дон тозалаш машиналарининг ишчи қисми кўринишида тайёрланади. Кўпинча ишчи қисми уячали цилиндрдан иборат бўлган цилиндрик триерлардан фойдаланилади. Цилиндрнинг ички юзасидан штамповкалани ёки пармалани йўли билан чўнтаксимон уячалар очилади. Уячалар диаметри тозаланаётган ёки сараланаётган дон узунлигидан катта ёки кичик бўлиши лозим. Уячасининг диаметри асосий дон узунлигидан кичик бўлган цилиндрик триерлар калта қўшилмаларни ажратишда фойдаланилади ва улар калта қўшилмаларни ажратадиган триерлар деб аталади. Узун дон ва қўшилмаларни ажратиш учун эса уячасининг диаметри асосий дон узунлигидан катта бўлган триерлар қўлланилади. Бундай триерлар узун дон ва қўшилмаларни ажратадиган триерлар деб аталади. Бугунги кунда мош донини тозалайдиган ва ортиқча иш кучини камайтирадиган қурилмадан фойдаланиб мошларни тозалаш бир мунча афзалдир.

Мош донини фракцияларга ажратиб дастлабки тозалаш технологик жараёнининг мураккаблиги ушбу жараёни амалга оширадиган машинани фақатгина назарий тадқиқотлар натижалари билан ишлаб чиқиш имконини бермайди. Жараёнинг моҳиятини янада яхшироқ очиб бериш ва машинанинг мақбул параметрлари ва иш режимларини аниқлаш учун тажрибавий тадқиқотлар ҳам ўтказиш талаб этилади.

Шундан келиб чиқиб, мош донини дастлабки тозалаш билан бир пайтда уни фракцияларга ажратадиган цилиндрик ғалвирли дон тозалаш машинаси бўйича олинган назарий тадқиқотлар натижаларини текшириб кўриш, машинанинг мақбул конструкцияси ва ишчи қисмлари параметрларини аниқлаш мақсадида тажрибавий тадқиқотлар ўтказилди.

Тадқиқотлар дастурига қуйидаги масалалар киритилди:

1) цилиндрик ғалвирда мош донлари ва унинг таркибидаги бегона қўшилмаларнинг ажралишини ўрганиш;

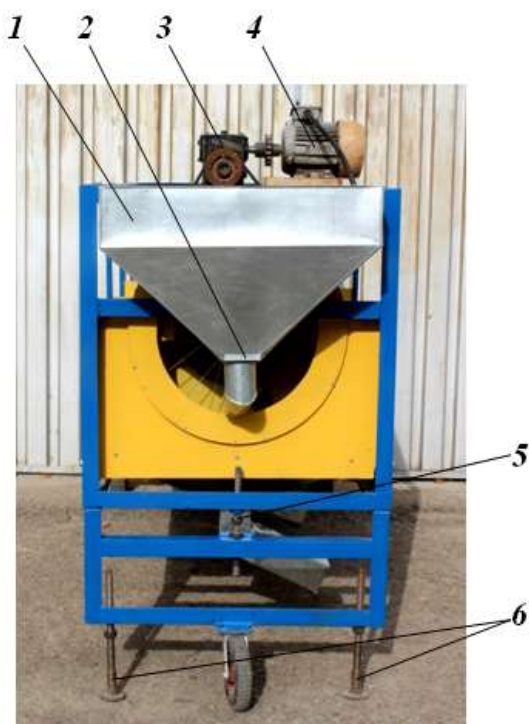
2) цилиндрик ғалвирда мош дони ва унинг таркибидаги қўшилмаларнинг ажралишига ғалвирнинг айланишлар сони, қиялик бурчаги ва винтсимон йўналтиргич қадамининг таъсирини баҳолаш;

3) цилиндрик ғалвирнинг айланишлар сони, қиялик бурчаги ҳамда винтсимон йўналтиргичнинг қадамини бир омили тажрибалар асосида тадқиқ этиш;

4) цилиндрик ғалвирда мош донларини бегона қўшилмалардан тозалаш ва ўлчамига қараб ажратиш жараёнига ишчи қисмлар параметрлари ва иш режимларининг биргаликдаги таъсирини кўп омили тажрибаларни математик режалаштириш усули билан ўрганиш;

5) машинанинг энергетик кўрсаткичларини аниқлаш.

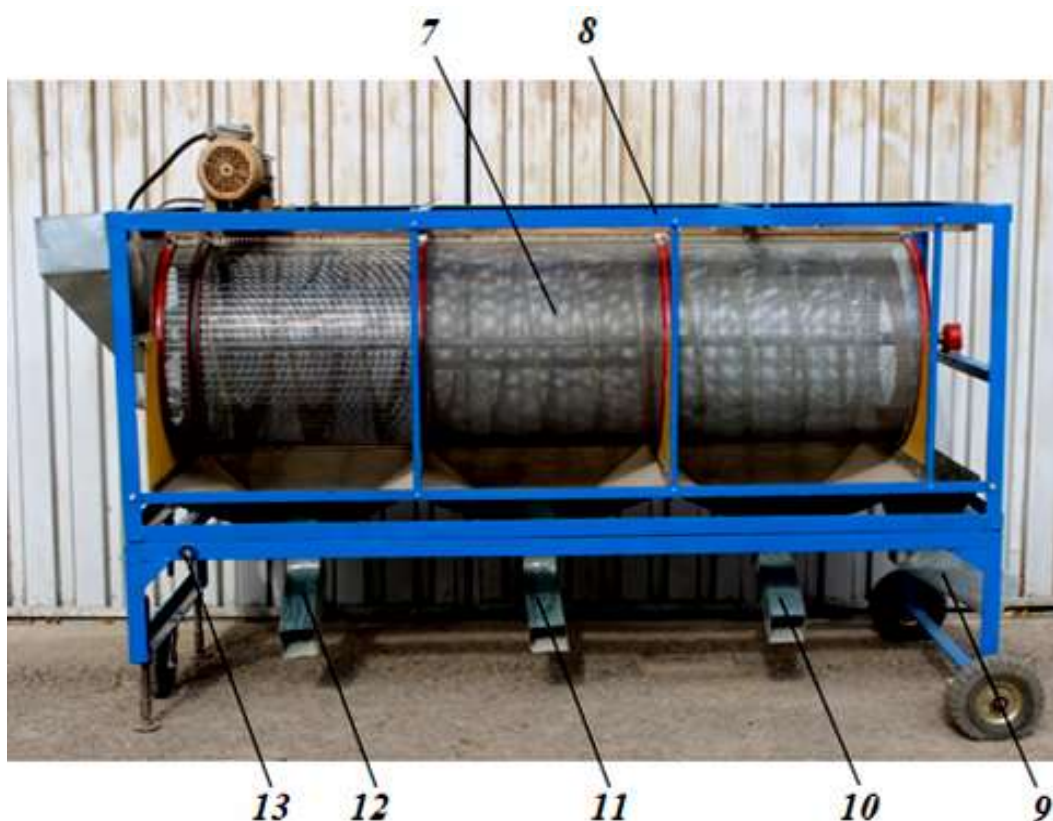
Тажрибавий тадқиқотларни ўтказиш учун аввал ишлаб чиқилган дастлабки талаблар асосида мош донини фракцияларга ажратиб тозалаш жараёнини ўрганишга мўлжалланган лаборатория станди (1.2-расм) ва мош донини дастлабки тозалаш машинасининг тажриба нусхаси тайёрланди.



а) олдидан кўриниши



б) орқа томондан кўриниши



в) ён томондан кўриниши

1.2-расм. Мош донини дастлабки тозалаш машинасининг тажриба нусхаси.

1-бункер; 2-микдорлаш тўсиғи; 3-редуктор; 4-электродвигатель; 5-ғалвир қиялигини ўзгартирувчи винт; 6-таянч; 7-цилиндрик ғалвир; 8-рама; 9-йирик қўшилмалар тушадиган нов; 10-йирик донлар тушадиган нов;
11-майда донлар тушадиган нов; 12-майда қўшилмалар тушадиган нов;
13-цилиндрик ғалвир горизонталлигини белгилайдиган адилак.

Ғалвирларда дон ва унинг таркибидаги бегона қўшилмаларнинг ажралиш даражасини аниқлаш учун ғалвир тагига унинг дон ёки бегона қўшилмалар ажраладиган қисмини қамраб оладиган ўлчами 15x15 см ли бўлмаларга эга намуна олгич тайёрланиб ўрнатилди.

Тажрибалар ГОСТ 33735-2016 “Сельскохозяйственная техника. Машины зерноочистительные. Методы испытаний”, ОСТ 70.10.2-83 “Испытания сельскохозяйственной техники. Зерноочистительные машины и агрегаты, зерноочистительно-сушильные комплексы” стандартлардан фойдаланилган ҳолда ҚХМИТИда лаборатория шароитида ўтказилди. Хўжалик шароитидаги тажрибалар эса Тошкент вилояти, Янгийўл туманидаги “Agro Bio Holding” МЧЖ да олиб борилди.

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РАЗРАБОТКА АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ДЛЯ ЦВЕТОЧНОГО МАГАЗИНА

Аннотация: в данной статье будет описан процесс проектирования и разработки автоматизированной системы контроля видов деятельности человека.

Ключевые слова: информационная система, автоматизированная система, трекер, привычки, формирование привычек.

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DEVELOPMENT OF AN AUTOMATED SYSTEM FOR A FLOWER SHOP

Abstract: this article will describe the process of designing and developing an automated system for monitoring human activity

Keywords: information system, automated system, tracker, habits, habit formation.

Под автоматизированной системой контроля видов деятельности человека понимается трекер привычек.

Данная автоматизированная система создается с целью формирования необходимых привычек у пользователя. На данный момент есть некоторые аналоги АС, но все они либо разработаны для телефона, либо для ПК. Версии для веб-браузера нет, поэтому данная АС будет более удобна для использования пользователями, которые не хотят скачивать и устанавливать программу.

Ниже представлены этапы, которые будут реализованы при создании данной АС:

- главная страница с ознакомительной информацией о системе;
- регистрация и авторизация пользователей в системе;
- добавление привычек, необходимых пользователю;
- удаление привычек, которые более не понадобятся;
- система заметок.

Есть три причины, по которым трекер полезных привычек помогает нам их формировать:

- становится визуальным триггером. Трекер сам по себе напоминает о том, что нужно сделать задание;
- наглядно показывает прогресс. Когда мы видим закрашенные квадратики, появляется стимул не бросать начатое;
- служит вознаграждением. Нам приятно вычеркнуть еще один день, но, чтобы сделать это, нужно выполнить задание.

В приложении, в отличие от блокнота с трекером, все выглядит более наглядно. Можно смотреть свой прогресс за определенный период, наблюдать за ростом или снижением продуктивности.

В связи с высокой загруженностью людей, возрастает спрос на сервисы, являющимися в своем роде напоминаниями. Разрабатываемая АС позволит решить эту проблему, и предоставит пользователям рабочий сервис.

Проектирование информационной системы начинается с построения главных диаграмм предприятия с применением бизнес нотаций. IDEF0 - нотация графического моделирования, используемая для создания функциональной модели, отображающей структуру и функции системы, а также потоки информации и материальных объектов, связывающих эти функции (Рис. 1).



Рис. 1. Контекстная диаграмма IDEF0

На основе данной контекстной диаграммы была построена диаграмма декомпозиции данного блока в нотации IDEF0, показывающая полный процесс добавления привычки в таблицу (Рис. 2).

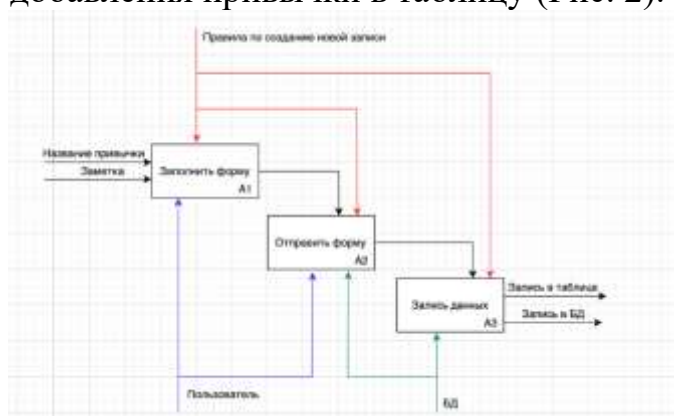


Рис. 2. Диаграмма декомпозиции IDEF0

Входной информацией являются:

- название привычки – обозначение имени привычки, необходимой для закрепления пользователю;
- заметка – это поле, в которое пользователь может внести дополнительные данные или информацию о привычке.

Выходной информацией являются запись в таблице и в базе данных. Запись в базе данных нужна для того, чтобы пользователь увидел ее в своей таблице с привычками.

Данные диаграммы показывают процесс добавления привычки в таблицу в системе от лица пользователя.

Для создания «наброска» сервиса было использовано приложение Adobe Photoshop. В данной программе были выбраны цвета, используемые на веб-сайте, а также расположение элементов на странице.

Правильное сочетание цветов очень важно для общей картины веб-сайта, пользователь не должен испытывать дискомфорта от выбранных цветов. Правильный выбор цвета – сильный фактор воздействия. Верный подбор цвета гарантирует хорошее впечатление об оформлении сайта.

Поэтому, используя цветовой круг и таблицу сочетания цветов были выбраны следующие оттенки, в качестве основных (Рис. 3).

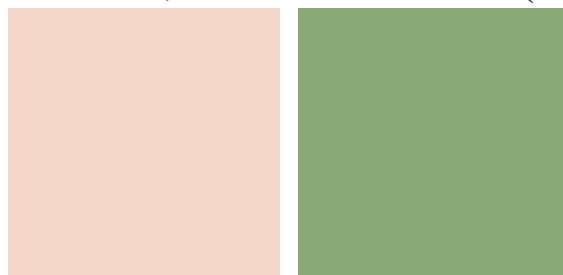


Рис. 3. Основные оттенки, используемые на веб-сайте

Далее был разработан макет основной, главной страницы сайта, на которую попадает пользователь в самом начале. В правом верхнем углу представлены ссылки, по которым можно перейти на интересующую страницу сайта, то есть навигация. В левом углу – логотип. Первое, что бросается в глаза – мотивационная фраза, которая поможет поддержать дух пользователя.

Пролистнув ниже, пользователь увидит небольшую историю о том, зачем нужен данный сайт и чем он может ему помочь. Так же, в данном блоке присутствуют фразы, способные расположить к себе пользователя.

На главной странице необходимо показать пользователю то, чем может заинтересовать его сервис, чем он может быть полезен и как он может помочь в решении его проблем, как он может закрыть его интересы, поэтому после блока с историей о сервисе располагается блок, который может сподвигнуть пользователя сделать первый шаг (Рис. 4).



Рис. 4. Мотивация пользователей

То, что было представлено выше, вероятнее всего, уже завлекло пользователя, еще даже не начав использование, у него появился интерес.

На случай, если пользователь не знает, с чего начать, был подготовлен следующий блок с подсказками (Рис.5).

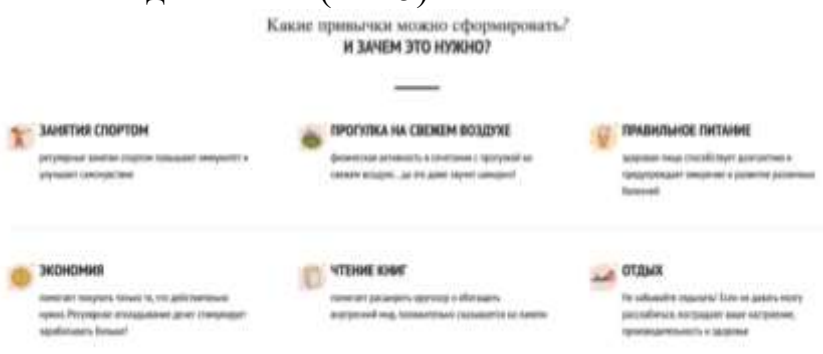


Рис. 5. Блок подсказок

После этого, при желании пользователя пользоваться сервисом, у него есть возможность перейти во вкладку под названием «Профиль». Там будет возможность зарегистрироваться, либо выполнить вход, если у него уже есть аккаунт (Рис. 6).

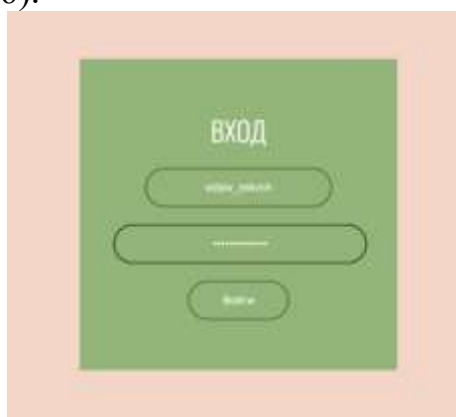


Рис. 6. Вход в аккаунт

Все данные пользователей попадают в базу данных, подключенную к сайту, в таблицу под названием «users». В ней можно увидеть идентификационный номер пользователя, его логин и пароль (Рис. 7).

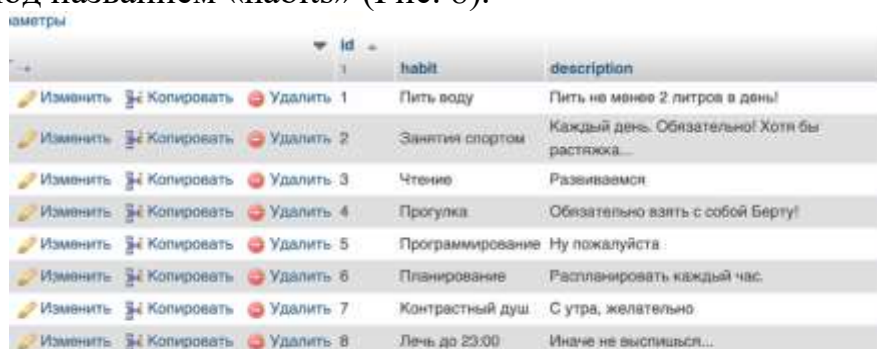
+ Параметры				id	username	password
☐	Изменить	Копировать	Удалить	1	vidslv_rmkvch	VladaVlada
☐	Изменить	Копировать	Удалить	2	Polina	ILoveGenshin
☐	Изменить	Копировать	Удалить	3	Vikusya	123123qwerty66666666
☐	Изменить	Копировать	Удалить	4	Gudin	YAMAKSIM
☐	Изменить	Копировать	Удалить	5	Sasha	Sashochek1218q
☐	Изменить	Копировать	Удалить	6	Iqwww	1231rjdkALSJD;ASDNJF

Рис. 7. Таблица «users»

После входа пользователю доступна главная функция – ведение трекера привычек. Для этого ему необходимо перейти во вкладку «Трекер», затем нажать на кнопку «Добавить привычку». После этого на

экране появится форма, которую нужно заполнить. На ней представлены два поля: название привычки и ее описание.

После заполнения формы все данные передаются в базу данных, в таблицу под названием «habits» (Рис. 8).



	id	habit	description
Изменить Копировать Удалить	1	Пить воду	Пить не менее 2 литров в день!
Изменить Копировать Удалить	2	Занятия спортом	Каждый день. Обязательно! Хотя бы растяжка...
Изменить Копировать Удалить	3	Чтение	Развиваемся
Изменить Копировать Удалить	4	Прогулка	Обязательно взять с собой Берту!
Изменить Копировать Удалить	5	Программирование	Ну пожалуйста
Изменить Копировать Удалить	6	Планирование	Распланировать каждый час.
Изменить Копировать Удалить	7	Контрастный душ	С утра, желательно
Изменить Копировать Удалить	8	Лечь до 23:00	Иначе не выспишься...

Рис. 8. Таблица «habits»

Из таблицы «habits», находящейся в базе данных, мы получаем данные, которые записываются в таблице. С помощью нее пользователь может отмечать выполненные задачи в чек-боксе, находящимся рядом с описанием привычки. Нажав на значок крестика, пользователь может удалить привычку, если она ему больше не нужна или если он совершил какую-либо ошибку при ее описании.

Таким образом, была разработана автоматизированная система для контроля видов деятельности человека, способная помочь людям закрепить новые привычки или избавиться от старых. Исходя из результатов тестирования, можно сделать вывод, что система выполняет все описанные требования.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ УЧЕБНОГО ПРОЦЕССА

Аннотация: В данной статье описаны методики повышения эффективности урока в организации учебного процесса, повышения активности учащихся в процессе обучения и решения проблемных ситуаций.

Ключевые слова: мотив, интерактивные уроки, проблемная ситуация, эффективности обучения, методы обучения, комплексный подход.

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EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Annotation: This article describes methods for increasing the effectiveness of the lesson in organizing the educational process, increasing the activity of students in the learning process and solving problem situations.

Key words: motive, interactive lessons, problem situation, learning effectiveness, teaching methods, integrated approach.

В педагогической и психологической литературе понятие «мотив» объясняется следующим образом: если учебный процесс имеет личную ценность для ученика, человек может заинтересоваться им и целью обучения может стать его потребность.

Хотя мотивация состоит в том, чтобы побудить человека что-то сделать, хотя это турецкий язык, учителя должны попытаться создать мотивацию для обучения ребенка, и в процессе обучения следует давать концепции через интерактивные уроки.

На наш взгляд, педагогическая технология является составной частью так называемой «методологии» педагогики, которая представляет собой современный технологический способ реализации образовательного процесса.

Этот метод намного более продвинутый, чем предыдущие методы обучения, и имеет свои собственные принципы. Они есть:

Первый принцип - строгое соблюдение принципа «комплексного подхода» при построении образовательного процесса и его применении на практике.

Второй принцип - соблюдение всех принципов дидактики при построении учебного процесса и реализации учебного процесса в рамках данного проекта.

Третий принцип - заключается в том, что все элементы, задействованные в процессе проектирования образовательного процесса, - это «цели, задачи, отведенное на них время», «система знаний», «программа и тип», «педагогические методы и приемы», «информационные технологии». «и дидактический материал». Для предварительного определения областей применения. Студенты привыкли к свободному обсуждению, чтобы направить их к самостоятельному обучению. Целесообразно использовать «мозговой штурм», «пошаговую технику» проблемных ситуаций, эвристические вопросы-ответы, методические. Особенность этих методов в том, что они осуществляются только через взаимодействие учителя и ученика.

Технология проблемного обучения - образовательная технология, направленная на формирование у студентов исследовательской, творческой активности, то есть творческой самостоятельности. В основе этой технологии лежит продвижение и обоснование проблемы.

Если учеников заинтересует ранее поставленная проблема, проблемная ситуация возникнет сама по себе.

Структура проблемных ситуаций состоит из постановки задач в форме вопросов, предположений, способов решения проблем и так далее.

Групповое обсуждение - это хорошо известная проблема, метод свободного обмена мнениями по теме, при котором участники одинаково критично относятся ко всем вопросам, которые они считают неправильными. Одним из преимуществ метода группового обсуждения является то, что предлагаемые тренинговые вопросы решаются непосредственно во время тренинга.

Важность педагогической технологии заключается в том, что она имеет возможность напрямую управлять процессом обучения:

- Гарантированные результаты обучения;
- Ориентирован на последние достижения науки и техники;
- Умение организовать учебный процесс на высокой научно-педагогической основе;
- Уметь прогнозировать и прогнозировать студенческую активность;
- Простота использования новых информационных и коммуникационных инструментов.

Педагогическая технология. Умелое использование педагогических технологий в учебном процессе способствует дальнейшему повышению качества обучения. Педагогические навыки

являются не только гарантией эффективности обучения, но и повышают престиж учителя в обществе, а учащиеся развивают к нему уважение.

Организация практических действий по повышению профессиональных навыков позволяет избежать ошибок, допущенных или допущенных в педагогической деятельности, добиться успехов в отношениях с учениками, коллегами и родителями.

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ТАЛАБА ЁШЛАРНИНГ КОМПЕТЕНТЛИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ПЕДАГОГИК АСОСЛАРИ

Аннотация: Мавзуда бугуннинг долзарб муаммолари, талаба ёшларнинг компетентлик хусусиятларини шакллантиришнинг мазмун моҳияти ёритилган.

Калит сўзлар: компетентлик, ижтимоий компетенция, ҳамкорлик, хулқ-атвор, билим, кўникма, малака, англаш.

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PEDAGOGICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR THE FORMATION OF COMPETENCE CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS

Abstract: The topic highlights the actual problems of our time, the essence of the content of the formation of the competence characteristics of students.

Keywords: competence, social competence, cooperation, behavior, knowledge, ability, skill, understanding.

Сўнги йилларда мамлакатимизда таълимни ривожлантириш умуммиллий дастури доирасида таълим муасасаларини замон талабига мос равишда модернизация қилиш, таълимнинг мазмун -моҳиятини ўзгартириш борасида бир қатор ишлар амалга оширилди. Маълумки жамият ҳар доим илмни, рақобатбардош, ижодий изланувчан компетентлик сифатига хусусиятларига эга шахсга эҳтиёж сезади.

Хусусан ҳар бир соҳада мутахассисларни тайёрлаш, талаба ёшларнинг компетентлик хусусиятларини шакллантириш бугунги кун долзарб масалаларидан биридир.

Бизнинг вазифамиз фан-техникани юксак савияда эгаллаган, жаҳон стандартлари даражасидаги мустақил фикрловчи, интеллектуал кўрсаткичи юқори бўлган компетентлик хусусиятлари шаклланган ёшларни тарбиялашдир.

Кадрлар тайёрлаш миллий дастури сифат босқичининг моҳиятидан қаралганда, мазкур масаланинг қай даражада долзарблиги ўз-ўзидан намоён бўлади. “Компетентлик” тушунчаси таълим соҳасига психологик изланишлар натижасида кириб келган.

Тарихга назар ташлайдиган бўлсак компетентлик, шахс компетентлик тушунчалари ХХ асрнинг 90-йилларида ижтимоий компетентлик шахсининг шахсий сифати каби барча ижтимоий тармоқларда

машхур бўлиб, фанлараро бир мавзу сифатида қабул қилиниб мураккаб, кўп компонентли ва кўп ўлчовли ҳодиса сифатида таҳлил қилина бошланди.

Жумладан, тадқиқотчи В.Н.Куницынанинг кўп йиллик илмий тадқиқотлари натижаларига асосланиб, ижтимоий компетентликнинг қуйидаги турларини ажратиб кўрсатади: компетентлик; коммуникатив компетентлик; ижтимоий-касбий компетентлик; ўз-ўзини аниқлаш (эго-компетентлик) ҳақида хулоса чиқаради.

Психолог И.А.Зимняя компетентликни инсонга ижтимоий таъсирига кўра, ижтимоий ҳамкорлик (жамият, жамоа, оила, дўстлар, ҳамкорлар билан зиддиятлар ва улардан қайтариш, ҳамкорлик, бағрикенглик, ижтимоий сафарбарлик) ва муомала компетентлиги (оғзаки, ёзма, суҳбат, монолог, билим ва анъаналарга риоя қилиш, этикет, маданий ва хорижий алоқалар, бизнес, коммуникатив вазифалар) каби турларга ажратади. [1.37].

Е.В.Коблянскаянинг тадқиқот ишида ижтимоий компетентликни ”Мен” муносабатини тушуниш - жамият, тўғри ижтимоий йўналишни танлай олиш, ушбу йўналиш бўйича ўз фаолиятини ташкил этиш” сифатида кўриб чиқади. Унинг фикрича ижтимоий компетентлик – “ бу шахсий сифат бўлиб - кишининг ижтимоий нормалар билан боғлиқ ушбу жамият аъзоси сифатидаги меҳнат фаолиятидир, бунда жамият ҳаёти унинг аъзолари ўртасидаги ўзаро алоқани тартибга солади. [1.24].

Аввало этимиологик жиҳатдан Компетентлик тушунчаси– бу бирор соҳада самарали фаолият юритиш учун зарурий тажриба ва керакли билимлар, компетенциялар тизимидир.

Бугунги кунда ана шундай натижаларни қўлга кирита оладиган мутахассисларни тайёрлаш ўта масъулиятли ва долзарб эканлиги ҳеч кимга сир эмас. Айниқса, замонавий мутахассисларнинг асосий вазифаларидан бири ҳам улар ўзларининг интеллектуал салоҳиятини жамият тараққиёти савияларга мос ҳолда мунтазам равишда юксалтириб боришдан иборатдир. Бунинг учун талаба ёшлар фан асосларини мукаммал ўзлаштиришлари учун таълим жараёнида фаол иштирок этишлари ва уларни қизиқиш билан ишлашларига имкон берувчи компетентлик хусусиятларини шакллантириш мақсадга мувофиқ бўлади

Педагогик психологик туркум адабиётларда компетентликнинг бир қуйидаги сифатлари фаркланади. Компетентликнинг қуйидаги компонентлари мавжуд бўлиб, ушбу компонентлар турли ёш давларидаги инсонларда жамиятдаги ижтимоий институтларнинг тузилиши ва фаолият олиб боришига доир маълумотларни, ижтимоий ролга қўйилган талаблар ва кутишларга оид билимларни, ижтимоий ролга хос бўлган хулқни эгаллаш малакасини, умуминсоний нормалар ва қадриятларга оид ҳамда кишининг ўзи ҳақидаги тасаввурлари, ўзини ижтимоий субъект сифатида идрок этиш билан боғлиқ бўлган самарали

ижтимоий ҳамкорлик кўникмалари ва малакаларини шакллантиради. Ижтимоий компетентликни талаба ёшларда шаклланишида қуйидаги ижтимоий хулқ малакаларини ҳам талаб этади.

- ўзаро биргаликдаги ҳаракат малакалари;
- стресс(зўриқиш)ли вазиятлардаги адекват хулқ малакалари;
- ижобий мулоқот малакалари;
- бошқаларни тушуниш ва ўз-ўзини баҳолаш малакалари;
- ўз хулқини идора этиш малакалари;
- ҳиссий ҳолатлар ва эмоцияларни бошқариш;

Шу сабабли компетентлик “ноанъанавий вазиятлар,кутилмаган ҳолларда мутахассиснинг ўзини қандай тутиши, мулоқотгакиришиши, рақиблар билан ўзаро муносабатларда янги йўл тутиши, ноаниқвазифаларни бажаришда, зиддиятларга тўла маълумотлардан фойдаланишда,изчил ривожланиб боровчи ва мураккаб жараёнларда ҳаракатланиш режасигаэгалликни англатади.Компетентлик тузилмасида ижтимоий компетентликка алоҳида ўрин берилган бўлиб, у ўзида турли ҳаётий соҳалардаги ижтимоий ҳамкорликка бўлган қобилият ва ижтимоий мослашувчанликни акс эттиради.[4.112].

Маълумки олдинги таълим кўпроқ академик билимлар беришга қаратилган бўлса, бугунги кунда ўсиб келаётган ёшларнинг чуқур назарий билимларга эга бўлиши билан биргаликда, уларнинг амалий кўникмаларини ривожлантиришга алоҳида аҳамият қаратилмоқда.Талаба ёшларнинг изчил равишда ўзининг компетентлик сифатларини ривожлантириббориш йўлида амалий ҳаракатларни ташкилэтиш муаммоси психологиядаги етакчи муаммолардан биридир. Бу муаммолар ечими ўқувчилар ўз компетентлик сифатларини ривожлантириб бориши учун ўз устида ишлаши жараёнида ўз аксини топади:

- муваффақиятга эришиш мотивациясини бошқара олиш;
- ўқув фаолиятини такомиллаштириб бориш;
- фаолиятга танқидий ва ижодий ёндашиш;
- ўртоқлари билан ижодий ҳамкорликка эришиш;
- иродавий сифатларини ривожлантириб бориш;
- ишчанлик қобилиятини ривожлантириш;
- креативлик хусусиятларини ривожлантириб бориш;
- салбий одатларни бартараф этиб бориш;
- ўзига объектив баҳо бериш;

-ижобий сифатларни ўзлаштириш чораларини излаш йўлида олиб борадиган амалий ҳаракатиталабаларнинг ўзустида ишлашини ифодалайди.

Талабада муваффақиятга эришиш мотивациясини бошқара олиш хусусияти, фаолиятга танқидий ва ижодий ёндашиши, ўртоқлари билан ижодий ҳамкорликка эришиш, иродавий, ишчанлик қобилияти, креативлик хусусиятлари ва салбий одатларни бартараф этиб бориши учун

имкониятлар яратилади. Шунинг билан бирга талаба ёшларни компетентлик хусусиятлари ўқув-тарбиявий ишларда интерактив усулларидадан фойдалана оладиган қилибшаклланишида катта аҳамият касб этади. Бунинг учун дарс жараёнида ҳам турли интерфаол усуллардан фойдаланилса мақсадга мувофиқ бўлади.

Ишбилармонлик ўйинларидан фойдаланишда талабаларнинг компетентлик хусусиятлари ва мустақил, ижодий, амалий иш бажариш қобилиятлари намоён бўлади ҳамда ривожланади. Олдин эгаллаган билим ва кўникмаларни бойитиш, янги вазиятларда қўллаш имкониятлари очилади.

Ишбилармонлик ёки ролли вазиятли ўйинлар – муаммоли вазифанинг бир туридир. Фақат бу ўринда матнли материал ўрнига талабалар томонидан роллар ўйналадиган ҳаётий вазият саҳналаштирилади.

Ишбилармонлик ва ролли вазиятли ўйинлар ўқув усули сифатида қуйидаги вазифаларни бажаради:

Ўргатувчи: умумтаълим маҳоратни шакллантириш; ижодий қобилиятни ўстириш; шу жумладан: янги вазиятларни тушунтириш, аниқлаш ва таҳлил қилиш;

Ривожлантирувчи: компетентликни, мантикий тафаккурни, нутқни, атроф-муҳит шароитига ўрганиш қобилиятини ўстириш;

Мотивацион: талабаларни ўқув фаолиятига ундамоқ, мустақил ҳулосага келишгишга рағбатлантирмоқ;

Тарбиявий: маъсулиятни коммуникативликни шакллантириш. Ўйин усуллари ва вазиятларини, машғулотларнинг белгиланган шаклида амалга ошириш қуйидаги асосий йўналишлар бўйича содир бўлади:

1. Дидактик мақсад талабалар олдига вазифа кўринишида қўйилади.
2. Ўқув фаолияти ўйин қоидаларига бўйсунди.
3. Унинг воситаси сифатида ўқув материалдан фойдаланилади.
4. Ўқув фаолиятига дидактик вазифани ўйинга айлантирадиган мусобақа элементини киритиш.
5. Дидактик вазифани мувофақиятли бажарилиши ўқин натижаси билан боғланади.

Ишбилармонлик ўйини иштирокчиларига ўйин сюжети таклиф этилади. Унда, баён қилинган ҳаётий вазият бўйича, иштирокчилар олдига фаолиятнинг битта умумий мақсади қўйилади: таклиф қилинган муаммони ечиш.

Шу билан бир вақтда, ҳар бир иштирокчи алоҳида ролли мақсадни бажариш керак. Шунинг учун, ечимни ишлаб чиқиш жараёни индивидуал – гуруҳли характерга эга: ҳар бир иштирокчи, аввал ўзининг ролли мақсадига мувофиқ қарор қабул қилади, кейингиси гуруҳ билан маслахатлашади. Ушбу шахсий ролли мақсадни бажарилиши бутун гуруҳ аъзоларининг натижаларига боғлиқдир. Одатда ишбилармонлик ўйини

давомида муаммони ечиш бир нечта босқичда содир бўлади (2-3тадан 10тагача ўйини мобайнида).

Қатнашчилар фаолиятини баҳолаш якуний ва оралик даврдаги кўрсаткичлар бўйича амалга оширилади.

Оралик баҳолаш ўйини давомида қатнашчилар фаолиятига таъсир кўрсатиш, олдига қўйган вазифаларни мустақил амалга оширишга имкон беради.

Якуний баҳолашда талабаларнинг ташкилий фаолияти ва улар томонидан ўйиннинг ролли мақсадларини бажарилишини ҳисобга олинади.

Натижаларининг кўрсатишича, талабалар компетентлик хусусиятларини шакллантиришда ишбилармон ўйинни қўллаш қуйидагича қатор таълимий афзалликларни қўлга киритиш имкониятини берар экан:

- Ўқитишнинг ижодий муҳити яратилади;
- Талаба сифатли ва ишончли ўқув-дидактик ва интеллектуал маълумотлар билан таъминланади, яъни улар шуғулланаётган соҳаси бўйича ўзлари илм-фан ва техника-технологияларнинг энг сўнгги ютуқларидан хабардор бўлади;

- ишбилармонлар ўйини барчатурдаги ўқув машғулотларида компьютер дастурларининг қўлланилишини таъминлашга имконият яратди;

- мустақил таълимолишларига шароит яратди, яъни уларнинг касбий фаолиятида, мустақил ҳолда, билимлар эгаллашларида ишончли усуллардан бўлиб, ўзлаштириш лозим бўлган билим кўникма ва малакаларни шакллантиради.

Таълим жараёнида инновацион технологиялардан фойдаланиш бўлажак мутахассисларни ҳар томонлама шакллантиришга қаратилган бўлиб, метод орқали ўқув мақсадларига эришилади, объект фаолиятини субъект муносабатига алмашилиш, фаоллаштириш ва натижани олдиндан кафолатини белгилашни таъминлаб беради

Хулоса ўрнида шунини таъкидлаш мумкинки, талабаларда компетентлик сифатлари ривожланишга қаратилган ҳаракатлар асосан мактабдан оқ бошланади. Компетентлик - шахс установалари ва маънавий қадриятлари, шахсий психологик хусусиятлар тизими асосланувчи, ўзаро бир-бирига яқин ижтимоий компетенциялар мажмуаси бўлиб, инсоннинг шахс бўлиб шаклланишига ва турли ижтимоий ролларни самарали бажаришга имконият беради. Албатта талаба ёшларда компетентлик сифатлари ривожланиши учун имконият бўлади, ижтимоий фойдали фаолият мотивацияси ривожланади ва мустаҳкамланади..

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ХАЛҚАРО МОЛИЯВИЙ ҲИСОБОТ СТАНДАРТЛАРИ АСОСИДА ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА БУХГАЛТЕРИЯ ҲИСОБИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ

Мақолада молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартлари асосида молиявий натижалар тўғрисидаги ҳисоботни тузиш тартиби келтирилган. Шунингдек, молиявий ҳисоботни тузишда миллий ва халқаро тажриба таҳлил қилинган.

Таянч сўзлар: молиявий ҳисобот, молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандарти, молиявий натижалар тўғрисида ҳисобот, ялпи даромад тўғрисида ҳисобот, даромад, харажат.

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IMPROVEMENT OF ACCOUNTING IN UZBEKISTAN ON THE BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The article describes the procedure for preparing a statement of financial performance based on International Financial Reporting Standards. National and international experience in preparing financial statements was also analyzed.

Keywords: financial statement, International Financial Reporting Standard, statement of financial performance, statement of gross income, income, expense.

Ҳозирги вақтда иқтисодиётнинг долзарб муаммоларидан бири бу мамлакатда мавжуд бухгалтерия ҳисоботи ва ҳисобот тизимини халқаро

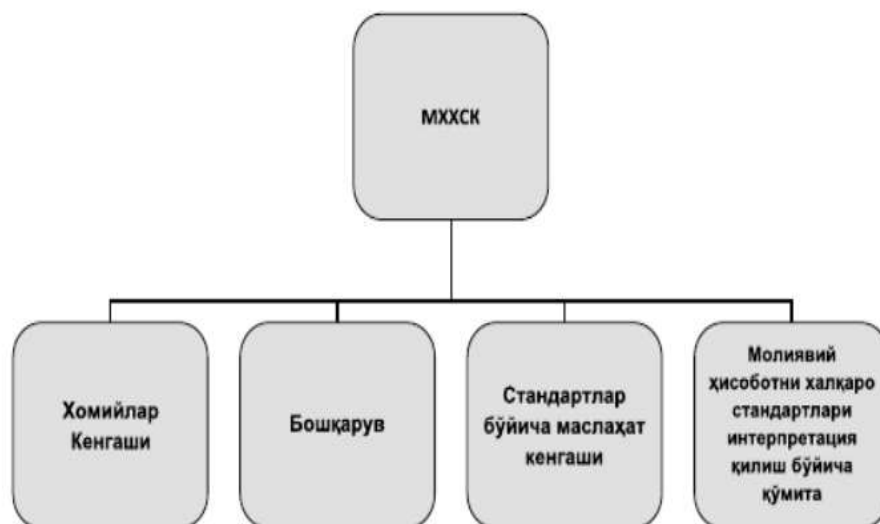
талабларга мувофиқ равишда ислоҳ қилишдир. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг "Аксиядорлик жамиятларида корпоратив бошқарувнинг замонавий усуллари жорий этиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисидаги фармони"га биноан халқаро молиявий ҳисобот стандартлари асосида тузилган молиявий ҳисоботларни мажбурий нашр этиш таъминланмоқда.

2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси доирасида, асосий пунктларидан бирида қимматли қоғозлар бозорини ривожлантириш ҳисобланади диб таъкидлаб ўтилган, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Капитал бозорини ривожлантириш агентлиги 2019 йил 25 декабрда "2020-2025 йилларда капитал бозорини ривожлантириш стратегиясини" тақдим этади. Стратегиянинг биринчи мақсади аҳолининг молиявий саводхонлигини оширишни ва турли инвесторларнинг қимматли қоғозларга бўлган талабини оширишни назарда тутаяди, бу еса хорижий инвесторларнинг маҳаллий бозорга киришини осонлаштиради ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси резидентларига чет ел акцияларини сотиб олишга имкон беради. [1]

Ўзбекистоннинг экспортга йўналтирилган иқтисодиёти, ташқи бозорга кириб боришини кучайтирилиши бугунги долзарб вазифалардан битаси бўлиб келмоқда. Бунинг учун бухгалтерия ҳисоботи ва ҳисоботининг халқаро тизимини жорий қилиш керак, бу жаҳон иқтисодий ҳамжамиятига қўшилишнинг асосий шартидир.

Халқаро молиявий ҳисобот стандартлари кўплаб мамлакатларда кенг қўлланиладиган молиявий ҳисоботларни тайёрлаш ва тақдим этиш учун қабул қилинган тамойилларнинг халқаро тизимидир. Инвестор учун қайси мамлакатда ўз капиталини киритиши борасида тубдан фарқ йўқ. Инвестор капитал қўйилмаларнинг самарадорлиги тўғрисида ишонч ҳосил қилмаса, фарқ сезиларли бўлади. Молиявий ҳисобот шаффоф бўлиши ва халқаро талабларга жавоб бериши учун, халқаро молиявий ҳисобот стандартларида белгиланган принциплар ва қоидаларга амал қилиш керак. Мамлакат иқтисодий ривожланишининг асосий йўналиши - ишлаб чиқаришни интенсивлаштириш ва унинг самарадорлигини ошириш бугунги кундаги асосий вазифалардан биридир..[2]

Маълумки, бухгалтерия ҳисоби молиявий маълумотларни йиғиш, қайта ишлаш ва фойдаланувчиларнинг кенг доирасига тақдим этиш тизими бўлиб, бозор иқтисодиёти ривожланишида муҳим рол ўйнайди. Шу муносабат билан мамлакатимизда иқтисодиётимизнинг ўзига хос хусусиятларини



1-расм. МХХСК тузилмаси. [4]

ҳисобга олган ҳолда халқаро молиявий ҳисобот стандартларига яқин бўлган Бухгалтерия ҳисобининг миллий стандартлари ишлаб чиқарилган ва жорий этилган.[3] Шундай қилиб, бухгалтерия ҳисобини ислоҳ қилишнинг ушбу босқичида Ўзбекистонда халқаро молиявий ҳисобот стандартларини қабул қилиш ва жорий этиш муаммолари ва уларни ҳал қилиш усуллари жуда долзарбдир.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси бухгалтерия ҳисоботи ва ҳисоботини ислоҳ қилишнинг мақсадларига қуйидагилар киради:

- республика иқтисодиётида содир бўлаётган жараёнларни самарали тартибга солиш тизимини жорий этиш учун шароит яратиш;
- ахборот тўплаш, қайта ишлаш ва узатиш тизими, бошқарув қарорлари натижаларини башорат қилиш ва баҳолаш тизими асосида иқтисодий ривожланишнинг ретроспектив тендентсияларини ўз вақтида аниқлаш.

Бухгалтерия ҳисобини ташкил этишни янада бухгалтерия ҳисобининг назорат функцияларини кучайтириш, бухгалтерия ҳисоби маълумотларининг аналитиклигини кенгайтириш ва ушбу маълумотлардан бошқариш ва иқтисодий асосланган қарорларни қабул қилиш учун фойдаланиш самарадорлигини оширишга, бухгалтерия ходимларининг иқтисодий ишларда фаолроқ иштирок этишларига йўналтирилган бўлиши керак. [4]

Одатда, халқаро стандартларни қабул қилиш тўғрисида гап кетганда, улар асосан корпоратив даражадаги бухгалтерия ҳисобига мурожаат қилишади. Шу билан бирга, давлат молиявий бошқаруви соҳасида бухгалтерия ҳисобининг айрим қоидалари ва ўзига хос хусусиятлари халқаро қоидаларга жавоб берадиган стандартлар орқали ҳам тартибга солиниши керак. Яъни, бюджет ҳисоби деб аталадиган нарса халқаро молиявий ҳисоботстандартлари

талабларига жавоб бериши керак.

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РОЛЬ КАДРОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ В СИСТЕМЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация: Авторами дано определение экономической безопасности предприятия и обоснование важности роли кадровой политики, в статье раскрывается сущность кадровой политики, ее место и роль в экономической безопасности предприятия, а также рассмотрены мероприятия по оптимизации структуры управления. Отмечена важность методологии исследования кадровой составляющей экономической безопасности как одного из главных механизмов, разрабатываемых предприятием. В статье предложена адаптированная методика оценки кадровой политики для обеспечения экономической безопасности предприятия. Сформированы группы показателей и индикаторы для оценки кадровой и экономической безопасности, приведена их краткая характеристика.

Ключевые слова: экономическая безопасность предприятия, кадровая политика, кадровая безопасность, компания, персонал, индикаторный подход, интегральный показатель.

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THE ROLE OF PERSONNEL POLICY IN THE SECURITY SYSTEM ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE ENTERPRISE

Annotation: The authors give a definition of the economic security of an enterprise and justify the importance of the role of personnel policy, the article reveals the essence of personnel policy, its place and role in the economic security of an enterprise, and also considers measures to optimize the

management structure. The importance of the methodology for studying the personnel component of economic security as one of the main mechanisms developed by the enterprise is noted. The article proposes an adapted methodology for assessing personnel policy to ensure the economic security of an enterprise. Groups of indicators and indicators for assessing personnel and economic security are formed, their brief description is given.

Keywords: economic security of the enterprise, personnel policy, personnel security, company, personnel, indicator approach, integral indicator.

Обеспечение экономической безопасности предприятия является важнейшим фактором результативности работы предприятия и его экономического развития. Одним из главных факторов для обеспечения экономической безопасности является оценка кадровой политики. Актуальность данной темы исследования обусловлена тем, что кадровая безопасность, как одно из направлений экономической безопасности, направлена на работу с персоналом, совершенствование его образования, совершенствование структуры, метода приема и отбора персонала, разработку критериев мотивации, улучшения условий труда, установление правил поведения на рабочем месте и в рабочее время, повышение оперативности работы кадрового состава. Усовершенствовать кадровую политику возможно путем снижения затрат на реализацию управления кадровыми процессами.

Термин «кадровая политика» является производным от общего понятия политики. Сложность создания единой формулировки заключается в том, что кадровая политика многокомпонентная система.

Так, Одегов Ю.Г. в своем учебнике раскрыл понятие кадровой политики в качестве определенного подхода в работе с персоналом, к которой относятся разнообразные формы деятельности, цель которых заключается в создании сплоченного рабочего коллектива, способствующего эффективному развитию предприятия⁵⁵.

Более полно термин раскрыл Веснин В. Р.: Кадровая политика организации — 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 квалифицированного и высокопроизводительного сплоченного коллектива, способного своевременно реагировать на постоянно меняющиеся требования рынка с учетом стратегии развития организации⁵⁶.

⁵⁵ Одегов, Ю.Г. Кадровая политика и кадровое планирование: учебник и практикум для академического бакалавриата [Текст] / Ю.Г. Одегов, С.А. Карташов, М.Г. Лабаджян. — 2-е изд. — М.: Издательство Юрайт, 2016. — 202 с.

⁵⁶ Веснин, В. Р. Практический менеджмент персонала: Пособие по кадровой работе / В. Р. Веснин. — М.: Юрист, 2001. — 496 с

Планомерный и систематический анализ кадровой политики предприятия позволит наиболее эффективно использовать трудовые ресурсы на предприятии, достичь запланированного объема продаж, а как следствие, повысить эффективность производства. Определяющим и изначальным при формировании системы обеспечения кадровой безопасности является кадровая политика организации, которая представляет собой совокупность управленческих подходов и приоритетных целей, реализация которых обеспечивает защиту организации от угроз, связанных с функционированием кадрового направления ее деятельности.

Экономическая безопасность предприятия (ЭБП) – это обеспечение наиболее эффективного использования корпоративных ресурсов для предотвращения угроз и обеспечения устойчивого функционирования хозяйствующего субъекта в настоящее время и в будущем⁵⁷.

Основными субъектами кадровой составляющей экономической безопасности организации являются, в первую очередь, служба управления персоналом (менеджер по персоналу) и служба безопасности организации (менеджеры по безопасности). К ним можно так же добавить сотрудников информационно-аналитических отделов, системных администраторов, другой технический персонал, который обслуживает системы коммуникаций и линии связи организации. Каждый из субъектов кадровой безопасности имеет свои полномочия и ответственность в области кадровой безопасности.

Объектом, в первую очередь, является персонал, причем понятие «персонал» ассоциируется не только с теми, кто работает в настоящее время, но и с бывшими работниками, и с будущими. Потому что источником угроз может быть кадровый состав организации независимо от периода работы, в том числе будущие соискатели вакантной должности.

Следовательно, главное место на предприятии в обеспечении безопасности в целом должна занимать кадровая безопасность.

Кадровая безопасность является элементом экономической безопасности предприятия, включающая в себя все этапы организации и управления персоналом, направленным на гарантированную безубыточность производства фирмы.

Для того выявить роль кадровой политики на показатель экономической безопасности предложен адаптированная методика - метод оценки интегрального показателя экономической безопасности за счет расчета среднегеометрического средневзвешенного показателя и индикаторного подхода, позволяющая относительно точно, оценить кадровую политику предприятия в системе экономической безопасности.

⁵⁷ Кириллова, Ю. С. Создание системы мониторинга для обеспечения экономической безопасности предприятия / Ю. С. Кириллова // Известия Санкт-Петербургского университета экономики и финансов. — 2010. — N 1 (61). — С. 86-89

Алгоритм проведения расчетов в рамках предложенной методики предусматривает проведение следующих шагов.

1. Проанализировать финансовые и производственные показатели ЭБП.

2. Вычислить интегральный кадровый показатель предприятия по формуле⁵⁸:

$$m = \sum_{n=1}^N w_n * x_n^{\Pi} * x_n^{\Xi} \quad (1)$$

где n — номер индикатора;

N — количество используемых индикаторов;

w_n — весовой коэффициент n -го индикатора;

x_n^{Π} — значение n -го индикатора предприятия;

x_n^{Ξ} — значение n -го индикатора эталона.

3. Дать содержательную интерпретацию полученному значению по шкале уровня состояния ЭБП. Шкала уровня ЭБП для интегрального показателя определяются пятью уровнями, представленными в таблице 1⁵⁹.

Таблица 1. - ШКАЛА УРОВНЯ СОСТОЯНИЯ ЭБП

<i>Интервал</i>	<i>Характеристика состояния ЭБП</i>	<i>Необходимые мероприятия</i>
0,00-0,20	Критическое	Введение антикризисного управления и разработка антикризисной кадровой стратегии
0,21-0,40	Кризисное	Меры по локализации кризиса, минимизации негативных последствий и восстановлению безопасности
0,41-0,60	Удовлетворительное	Меры по предотвращению и противодействию кризису
0,61-0,80	Нормальное	Поддержка на достигнутом уровне, меры по профилактике кризисных явлений
0,81-1,00	Стабильное	Поддержка на достигнутом уровне

Источник: Бадмахалгаев Л.Ц, Дельдюгина Е.В. Модель интегрированной учетно-информационной системы обеспечения экономической безопасности предприятия // Вестник Калмыцкого университета. – 2014. – №1(21). – С. 69-74

⁵⁸ Цветкова И. И. Формирование концепции оценки кадровой безопасности предприятия // Культура народов Причерноморья. 2014. No278. С.84.

Рассмотрим выбранные индикаторы более подробно, методы расчеты индикаторов приведены в таблице 2:

Таблица 2 - Методы расчета индикаторов кадровой безопасности предприятия

Индикатор	Расчет	Направление оптимизации	Рекомендуемый порог
Коэффициент текучести кадров	$\frac{K_y}{Ч_{ср}}$ где K_y — количество уволенных за отчетный период; $Ч_{ср}$ — среднесписочная численность персонала за отчетный период.	min	От 2% до 10%
Издержки на обучение в общем объеме издержек на персонал	$\frac{Затр. на обучение}{Общ. затраты на персонал}$	max	—
Удельный вес оплаты труда в общем объеме издержек организации	$\frac{ФОТ}{Общ. изд.}$	max	От 55% до 80%
Наличие профзаболеваний	$\frac{K_{заб}}{K_{здor}}$ где $K_{заб}$ — количество заболевших сотрудников за отчетный период; $K_{здor}$ — количество здоровых сотрудников за отчетный период.	min	От 0% до 3% в год
Уровень автоматизации труда	$\frac{K_{ар}}{K_{ар} + K_{пр}}$ где $K_{ар}$ — автоматизированных работ; $K_{пр}$ — количество ручных работ.	max	От 70%

Источник: Цветкова И. И. Формирование концепции оценки кадровой безопасности предприятия // Культура народов Причерноморья. 2014. №278. С. 83–84.

В таблице 2 отражены индикаторы кадровой безопасности и их пороговые значения, измеряемые в процентах. При этом эталонные значения индикаторов и их весовые коэффициенты зависят не только от состояния кадровой безопасности предприятия, но и от конъюнктуры рынка, финансового состояния предприятия, цели исследования и др. Хотелось бы отметить, что весовые коэффициенты определяются экспертным методом по любой балльной шкале, затем их целесообразно нормировать на единицу.

Данное исследование было проведено в предприятии ОО «7 Ганч». Общество с ограниченной ответственностью "7 Ганч" известно на таджикском рынке с 2004 года. Компания является одной из ведущих мебельных компаний в Согдийской области и за ее пределами. Начиная с 2009 года ООО "7 Ганч" также начало производство мягкой мебели, помимо этого производство столов и стульев, окон и дверей из высококачественных пород древесины. Компания использует как традиционные, так и новейшие материалы неизменно высокого качества. Материалы для производства мебели отличаются не только высоким качеством, широким ассортиментом, но и богатой цветовой палитрой⁶⁰.

На основе анализа производственно-хозяйственной деятельности предприятия, проведем оценку показателей кадровой политики. Для оценки кадровой политики предлагается использовать формулы вышеприведенных таблиц (Таблица4). Руководящий состав предприятия, которые консультировали, определили удельные веса индикаторов по их значимости. Обобщим представленные индикаторы кадровой безопасности ООО «7 Ганч», используя все необходимые данные в таблице 3.

Таблица 3. Индикаторы кадровой безопасности ООО «7 Ганч»

№	Индикаторы	Годы			Эталон	Вес индикатора
		2018	2019	2020		
1	Коэффициент текучести кадров	0,18	0,12	0,18	2	0,1
2	Доля издержек на обучение в общем объеме издержек на персонал%	20	10	5	30	0,2
3	Удельный вес оплаты труда в общих издержках предприятия%	75	80	87	65	0,45
4	Наличие профзаболеваний %	1,8	1,2	80	2	0,1
5	Уровень автоматизации труда%	60	61	70	80	0,15

Источник: данные предприятия и расчеты автора

Из представленных данных таблицы 3 видно, что в ООО «7 Ганч» четыре индикаторов кадровой безопасности не соответствуют эталону пороговым значениям:

-значение коэффициента текучести кадров скачкообразное и ниже эталона, что характеризует наличие кадровых проблем в предприятии, связанных с чрезмерным уровнем увольнения сотрудников;

⁶⁰ [www/7ganj/tj](http://www.7ganj/tj)

- значения доля издержек на обучение в общем объеме издержек на персонал имеет очень низкое значение. Следовательно, руководство предприятия не уделяет должного внимания развитию персонала, что снижает уровень его квалификации и представляет собой значительную угрозу кадровой безопасности.

- значение удельный вес оплаты труда в общих издержках больше чем значение эталона. Руководство предприятия не уделяет должного значения стимулированию труда работников, то есть мотивация, как материальный и моральный в ООО «7 Ганч» практически отсутствует.

-по данным службы персонала, число сотрудников предприятия, которые имеют хронические заболевания, поэтому ежегодно уходят на «больничный», но на последний год значение этого показателя резко увеличился и причиной является заболевание коронавирусом.

Исходя из значений индикаторов, эталонов, веса индикаторов и количества наиболее опасных угроз кадровой безопасности рассчитаем интегральный коэффициент кадровой безопасности ООО «7 Ганч» используя формулу 1, ниже:

$$m = \sum 0,0003696 * 0,003 * 0,2544 * 0,0016 * 0,084 = 0,343$$

Таким образом, величина интегрального коэффициента кадровой безопасности ООО «7 Ганч» составляет 0,343 и попадает в интервал 0,21-0,40, который характеризует кризисную степень кадровой безопасности, однако, необходимы мероприятия по локализации кризиса, минимизации негативных последствий и восстановлению безопасности, исходящим от собственного персонала.

Выводы

1. Оценка уровня КБП может быть выполнена на основе расчета меры сходства индикаторов кадровой безопасности предприятия с эталонными значениями индикаторов.

2. Эталонные значения индикаторов КБП зависят от цели оценки, финансовых возможностей, факторов влияния внутренней и внешней среды и др.

3. Для содержательной интерпретации интегрального показателя КБП необходима соответствующая лингвистическая шкала.^[11] 4. Значение интегрального показателя КБП целесообразно использовать для принятия решений по тактическому и стратегическому управлению предприятием.^[12]

5. Предложенная методика оценки КБП может быть использована для оценки экономической безопасности других подсистем предприятия (производственной, финансовой, маркетинговой и т. д.).

Исходя из проведенного анализа, можно предложить ряд мероприятий по совершенствованию стабильности кадрового состава ООО «7 Ганч». К таким мероприятиям можно отнести:

- бесплатные санаторно-курортные путевки;
- плановое повышение курсов квалификации;

– надбавка к окладу за выслугу лет (стаж работы);

Для эффективной деятельности предприятия не менее важными являются также:

– благоприятный климат в коллективе;

– достаточный уровень мотивации труда у персонала, его готовность посвящать себя работе, ориентироваться, в первую очередь, на цели компании и т.д. Проблема развития сотрудников всегда требует комплексного подхода, постоянного контроля со стороны руководящего звена.

Рассмотрим еще один проект совершенствования системы нематериальной мотивации персонала ООО «7 Ганч», который заключается в совершенствовании системы кадровой политики в контексте экономической безопасности, связанной с высокой текучестью персонала. Рекомендация по введению надбавки за выслугу лет. Принцип заключается в том, что при достижении непрерывного стажа работы на предприятии размер надбавки увеличивается с течением времени. Стаж работы должен исчисляться из всего времени, проработанного на ООО «7 Ганч» непрерывно. В рамках такого порядка рекомендуется принять шкалу, по которой будет выплачиваться надбавка. Размер шкалы надбавки представлен в таблице 16.

Таблица 16 – Шкала надбавок за выслугу лет на ООО «7 Ганч»

Стаж работы, лет	Размер надбавки к окладу, %
От 1-3	3
От 3-6	5
От 6-10	7
От 10-15	9
Свыше 15	11

Надбавка за выслугу лет будет служить дополнительным стимулом для сотрудников организации работать на данном предприятии. С применением надбавки за выслугу лет работники реже будут прибегать к поиску новой работы, где выше размер заработной платы, что значительно снизит существующую на ООО «7 Ганч» текучесть персонала.

К положительным эффектам от применения предлагаемых мероприятий можно отнести:

– повышение лояльности, вовлеченности и заинтересованности сотрудников в деятельности организации;

– высококвалифицированный персонал;

– развитая система адаптации сотрудников.

В целом, предлагаемые мероприятия могут быть применены как комплексно, так и раздельно.

Таким образом для максимального обеспечения экономической безопасности предприятия необходимо:

- четко определять структуру и функции подразделений предприятий, обеспечивающих предотвращение этих угроз;
- создать систему прогнозирования, оперативного планирования по вопросам экономической безопасности.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ РАЗВИТИЯ УРОВНЯ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ ПОДГОТОВЛЕННОСТИ СТУДЕНТОК

Аннотация: В данной статье описаны методы развития уровня физической подготовленности студенток гандболисток вузов на основе инновационных методик.

Ключевые слова: физическое развитие, физическая подготовленность, гипокинезия, здоровье.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF DEVELOPING THE LEVEL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING OF FEMALE STUDENTS

Abstract. This article describes the methods of developing the level of physical fitness of female students of handball players of universities based on innovative methods.

Key words: physical development, physical training, hyperkinesia, health, sport.

Актуальность проблемы. Многолетнее реформирование общественно-производственной сферы общества не всегда положительно сказывается на образе жизни, работе и быте различных слоев населения, в частности, студенческой молодежи [5].

Поэтому она определяется специфической сложностью программы профессионального образования при обучении в высших учебных заведениях и ограниченной мобильностью обучающихся при ее освоении. В результате у них был диагностирован хронический психический и эмоциональный стресс.

Сегодня государственная политика Республики Узбекистан стала приоритетом в стране по дальнейшему развитию физической культуры и спорта, воспитанию здорового поколения. В связи с этим Указ Президента Ш.М.Мирзиёева №ПФ-5924 от 24 января 2020 года «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию и популяризации физической культуры и массового спорта в Республике Узбекистан» и от 16 июня 2021 года №ПП -5148 «Физическая подготовка населения. Постановление «Об организационных мерах по внедрению системы оценки уровня

подготовленности» играет важную роль в дальнейшем активизации деятельности подрастающего поколения в области физической культуры и спорта в нашей стране.

Известно, что из-за недостаточной физической подготовки процесс адаптации студенток к системе образования протекает медленно и сложно. Это объясняется происхождением нервозности, сердечно-сосудистой системы и различных заболеваний [2,4,6].

Проанализировано, что плохая физическая подготовленность студентов оказывает негативное влияние на здоровье женщин и девушек [3,7].

Об этом свидетельствуют исследования по проблеме физической подготовки студенческой молодежи проведенные такими отечественными учеными как С.Р. Саламов, Ф.А. Керимов, Ф.А. Кошбахтиев, Р.Д. Холмуксамедов, Р.М. Машариповых а также учеными СНГ В.Н.Платонова, В.И.Ляха, М.С. Абрамов, М.С., ков, Л.Н. Акулова, П.К. Аноксин.

Цель работы. Цель – повышение уровня физической подготовленности студенток, обучающихся в высших учебных заведениях.

Методы исследования. Анализ литературных источников и учебно-нормативных документов, определение физической подготовки изучаемого контингента, педагогический опыт, математико-статистический анализ.

Организация исследования. Исследование проводилось в течение 2019-2021 учебного года на базе кафедры «Теории и методики физической культуры» Гулистанского государственного университета. В исследование вошли 102 студентки первого курса, которые по медицинским показаниям относились к основной группе 17-19-летних, изъявившие желание регулярно заниматься гандболом и ранее не занимавшиеся спортом.

Результаты исследования и их обсуждение. По результатам исследования мы провели применение, отбор и распределение средств физической культуры с учетом их состояния здоровья в течение годичного базового исследования. При этом интерес представляли содержание, объем, интенсивность и энергетическая направленность упражнений и основной части занятий физической культурой.

Учитывая комплексное использование средств гандбола и вспомогательных упражнений других видов спорта, с учетом выявленных преимуществ экспериментальной группы по структуре и способу движения, на основе распределения объема используемых средств в основной исследовательской динамике. Результаты этого распределения показали, что гандбол в качестве основного средства использовался в среднем около 60 % общего времени, а вспомогательные упражнения в других видах спорта не превышали 40 %. В течение основного исследования общее использование этих инструментов не изменилось, за

исключением сентября. В связи с сокращением объема гандбольного инвентаря на 57% в сентябре объем легкоатлетических упражнений увеличен до 5% с целью улучшения развития скоростно-силовых качеств студенток для занятий гандболом. (Таблица 1)

Учитывая возросший уровень технической подготовки, в комплекс программ были включены комплексные упражнения с гандбольными инструментами, что позволило не только обеспечить нагрузки в смешанном режиме энергообеспечения, но и в достаточной степени повысить навыки и двигательные способности. Эти средства использовались в основном для более сложных упражнений в движении с использованием различных элементов гандбола, таких как двусторонние игры по упрощенным правилам, а также упражнения на личную защиту наряду с играми в один гол, сокращая количество игроков. Это упражнение позволило сохранить нагрузки в режиме смешанного энергообеспечения в среднем на 49-60%, при средней продолжительности 6-15 минут.

С учетом пола контингента, участвовавшего в исследовании, приоритет отдавался упражнениям художественной гимнастики в использовании вспомогательных упражнений других видов спорта в тренировке студенток, в среднем до 22 % от общего объема. Эти упражнения не только обеспечивали нагрузки в смешанном режиме энергообеспечения до 41 %, но и давали возможность повысить эмоциональную мотивацию студенток к занятиям физическими упражнениями. Гантели весом 500 г использовались в апреле и мае для увеличения силы. Использование атлетической гимнастики, состоящей из упражнений, выполняемых на большем количестве тренажеров, в среднем составило 9%. В начале основная часть занятий проводилась на основе целевого плана по развитию силовых качеств студентов. Базовая гимнастика, т.е. наименее «энергоемкие» упражнения, использовалась только в подготовительной части тренировки, не более 7%, использование легкой атлетики мы сократили на 2%, развития, в основном с использованием гандбольного инструмента. В ходе основного эксперимента тот факт, что вспомогательные упражнения гандбола и других видов спорта практически идентичны по своему составу, объяснялся их оптимальным подбором.

Контрольная группа продолжала работать на основе госпрограммы - до 78% с гандбольным инвентарем и равное количество основных гимнастических и легкоатлетических снарядов, в среднем по 11%.

В ходе разработки экспериментальной программы удалось увеличить общий объем двигательной активности студенток на занятиях, т. е. интенсивность движения. Это достигалось не только за счет использования оптимальных промежутков активного отдыха между упражнениями,

применения игровых и соревновательных методов, тщательной подготовки к тренировке, сокращения педагогически необоснованных потерь времени.

Таблица 1

Ежемесячная раздача средств, применяемых для повышения физической подготовленности студенток в период учебы

Виды спорта	Распределение загрузок по месяцам%						Средний показатель
	сентябрь	октябрь	ноябрь	март	апрель	май	
Экперементальная группа (ЭГ)							
Гандбол	57	60	60	60	60	60	59
Гимнастика	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Легкая атлетика	5	2	2	2	2	2	3
Ритмическая гимнастика	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Атлетическая гимнастика	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
ВСЕГО	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Контрольная группа (КГ)							
Гандбол	78	78	77	77	79	79	78
Гимнастика	9	9	12	12	12	12	11
Легкая атлетика	13	13	11	11	9	9	11
ВСЕГО	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Как видно из таблицы, интенсивность движения студенток экспериментальной группы постепенно возрастала с 61 % в сентябре до 73 % в марте в ходе основного эксперимента и постепенно снижалась до 71 % к концу учебного года. Показано, что это связано с общим снижением

нагрузки при непосредственной подготовке студентов к весеннему итоговому контролю.

В конце исследования было установлено, что уровень плотности движения в контрольной группе составил от 54 до 58%.

При разработке программы была выявлена необходимость оптимизации не только общего объема транспортной активности, но и распределения нагрузок по энергетическому направлению.

Согласно плану исследований экспериментальная программа динамики учебного года была призвана поддерживать объем нагрузок в смешанном энергетическом направлении на уровне не ниже 43 % от общего объема. Это варьировалось от 51 до 49% за счет снижения малоэффективных нагрузок в аэробно-энергетическом режиме. Однако в течение всего многолетнего эксперимента объем нагрузок в режиме анаэробного направления энергии в среднем составлял 7-8%.

Хотя объем нагрузок при смешанном режиме электроснабжения в контрольной группе был значительно ниже, в конце учебного года - до 26 %. В режиме анаэробного направления энергии объем нагрузок также практически не изменился и не превышал 8%.

По результатам исследования, в экспериментальной программе процессы физического воспитания студенток строились на преимуществе нагрузок, выполняемых в режиме смешанного энергообеспечения, т.е. в зоне повышенной мощности. Выявлено, что процесс физической подготовки студентов контрольной группы по государственной программе строится в основном на нагрузках, выполняемых в режиме аэробного энергообеспечения, т.е. в зоне умеренной мощности без оздоровительного эффекта.

В развитии уровня физической подготовленности студенток удалось обеспечить значительную коррекцию недостатка двигательной активности в соответствии с программой, разработанной для экспериментальной группы, а также дальнейшее улучшение здоровья студенток.

Вывод. По результатам исследования было установлено, что в начальный период проведения первичных исследований традиционная учебная программа по физическому воспитанию вуза не могла в должной мере поддерживать мобильность студенток.

Также было установлено, что асимметрия двигательного режима у первокурсниц была примерно в половине времени нахождения в состоянии гипокинезии, а с учетом ночного сна время нахождения в этом состоянии достигало среднего значения. 80%. Все это связано не только с низкой физической активностью, но и с высокой заболеваемостью (до 30%), а также слабым физическим развитием, физической подготовкой и слабым здоровьем студенток.

Предварительный анализ данных показал, что исполнительская подготовленность студенток была значительно ниже уровня,

установленного в нормативах физического воспитания для студенток вузов. Предварительные данные о состоянии здоровья девушек-студенток объяснялись тем, что они были связаны с негативными последствиями недостатка двигательной активности, имевшими место в годы обучения в вузе.

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МЕТОДЫ ЗАЩИТЫ ФУНДАМЕНТА ОТ ПРОМЕРЗАНИЯ

Аннотация: Увеличение объема грунта при промерзании в основаниях сооружений и зданий может достаточно негативно повлиять на их прочность и, в определенных случаях, привести к уничтожению строительных металлических конструкций. Существует большое количество способов предупреждения промораживания основания. При выборе методов уменьшения воздействия сил морозного пучения отмечают важность здания или сооружения, также условия их эксплуатации и технологические процессы. Приоритет отдается таким мероприятиям, которые в данных обстоятельствах окажутся наиболее высокоэффективными и экономичными.

Ключевые слова: основание, фундамент, морозное пучение, грунт, отмостка.

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METHODS OF PROTECTION OF THE FOUNDATION FROM FREEZING

Annotation: An increase in the volume of soil during freezing in the foundations of structures and buildings can negatively affect their strength and, in certain cases, lead to the destruction of building metal structures. There are a large number of ways to prevent freezing of the base. When choosing methods to reduce the impact of frost heaving forces, note the importance of a building or structure, as well as their operating conditions and technological processes. Priority is given to such measures that, under the circumstances, will prove to be the most highly effective and economical.

Keywords: foundation, foundation, frost heaving, soil, blind area.

При проектировании зданий и сооружений на пучинистых грунтах необходимо учитывать отвод грунтовых, производственных, атмосферных и поверхностных вод. Для отвода воды создают водоотводные канавы, лотки, ливневые канализации, накопительные колодцы, коллекторы или ливнестоки. Если показатель грунтовых вод значительно повышен, то необходимо продумывать искусственное или естественное предотвращение накопления воды, другими словами, устройство дренажа.

Специалистам необходимо следить за застаиванием воды в котлованах, для этого организовывается ее систематическое удаление. При строительстве и эксплуатации на пучинистых грунтах необходимо проектировать конструкции вдали от рек, озер, водоемов, прудов или иных гидротехнических сооружений. Расстояние от зданий или сооружений до моек, водопроводных колонок должно быть не менее 20 метров. Снижение не совсем равномерного увлажнения грунтов в основании можно добиться выстраиванием водонепроницаемой отмостки. Основной задачей отмостки является отведение воды от основания фундамента и, как следствие, предотвращение намокания и промерзания грунта. Без отмостки гарантируется, что грунт будет часто соприкасаться с влагой, что неудовлетворительно скажется на долговечности и прочности основания. Существует два вида отмостки: монолитная и мягкая. Монолитное покрытие с бетонным слоем, а мягкое покрытие с водопроницаемым, но у него имеется герметичное основание.

Стабильность конструкций из кирпича высотой более двух этажей при влиянии касательных и нормальных сил пучения может быть гарантирована тогда, когда глубина заложения подошвы фундамента для внутренних стен располагается ниже границы промерзания, а наружных стен располагается вдвое больше границы промерзания, чем внутренних. Это подтверждается длительным опытом строительства и эксплуатации кирпичных зданий. Угроза для зданий, которые не полностью загружены, сохраняется и в зимний период. Такие незагруженные здания обычно не достроены и никак не утеплены. В этом случае предусматриваются дополнительные действия по поддержке и защите такого недостроенного сооружения или здания, к этим мероприятиям относится проектирование

постоянного или временного утепления из различного материала, это могут быть шлак, снег или опилки. Также, если это целесообразно, можно заложить в основу внутреннее отопление.

На практике строительства зданий или сооружений общеизвестны случаи, когда возводят временные укрытия с организацией отопления, так называемые тепляки, к ним относятся электронагреватели, металлические печи и т.д. Для того, чтобы вполне разумно расходовать энергоресурсы, планируются отслеживания за интенсивностью промерзания грунта.

Промерзания грунтов основания, воздействие морозного пучения грунтов на фундаменты были уже исследованы многими учеными, такими как В. Гольцов [1], Э. Костерин, М. Сапожников [2] и Р. Абжалимов [3, 4]. Они изучали, как необходимо конструировать здания и сооружения в местах, где доминируют пучинистые грунты, чтобы при этом сохранилась долговечность конструкций при эксплуатации. По итогам всех исследований ученые приходили к выводу, что прочность основания фундамента поддерживается глубиной заложения, а она в свою очередь зависит от уровня подземных вод, состояния самого грунта и предстоящей эксплуатации здания или сооружения [6]. Также при исследовании учитывается способ замены склонных к пучению грунтов непучинистым материалом.

Специалистам по организации инженерных изысканий необходимо проверять стабильность фундаментов и в последующем осуществлять всевозможные методы по сопротивлению воздействию сил морозного пучения грунтов на фундамент. Для этого инженера должны производить специализированные расчеты, инструментально-технические и инженерно-геологические обследования. И уже по итогам всех расчетов и обследований оснований фундаментов принимаются решения о целесообразности строительства и эксплуатации зданий или сооружений в местности, где преобладают пучинистые грунты.

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ДЕТАЛ СИРТИ ПНЕВМОРАСКАТНИК БИЛАН ПЛАСТИК ДЕФОРМАЦИЯЛАШ ОРҚАЛИ СИФАТИНИ ВА ҚАТТИҚЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШ

Аннотация: Ишдан мақсад деталларни цилиндрик ички юза қатламига якунловчи-пардозловчи ишлов бериш технологиясини такомиллаштириш борасида изланишлар олиб бориш, цилиндрик ички юза қатламига якунловчи-пардозловчи ишлов беришда сифат, қаттиқлик ва унумдорлик кўрсаткичларини инобатга олган ҳолда марказдан қочма раскатник принципиал схемасини ишлаб чиқиш ва лойихалаш жараёнини автоматлаштиришдан иборат.

Калит сўзлар: Пластик деформация, сирт, ролик, раскатник, юза қаттиқлиги, диаметр, якунловчи ишлов бериш.

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IMPROVING QUALITY AND HARDNESS OF PARTS BY PLASTIC DEFORMATION BY AIR ROSKATNIK

Abstract. The purpose of the work is to improve the technology of finishing and hardening of internal cylindrical surfaces. The development and automation of the design of a centrifugal spinner with the consideration of surface quality.

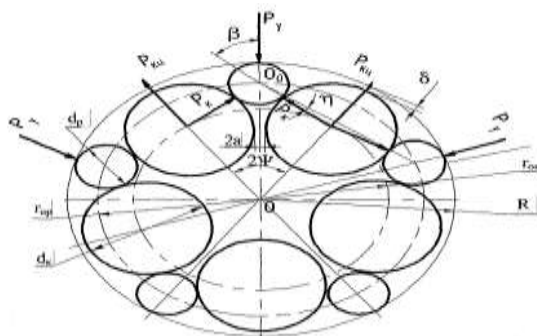
Keywords. Plastic deformation, surface, roller, raskatnik, surface hardness, final processing.

Машина деталларининг ички юза қатламига якунловчи-пардозловчи ишлов бериш технологиясини такомиллаштириш муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Сиртни пластик деформациялаш, ишлаб чиқаришда кўплаб жиҳоз конструкциялари ва ишлов бериш схемасини яратилишига олиб келди. Ишлов беришнинг рационал тизимини танлаш ва жиҳознинг оптимал конструкцияси жараённинг техник иқтисодий кўрсаткичлари билан аниқланади ва турли факторларга боғлиқ бўлади, энг муҳими ишлаб чиқаришнинг тури, технологик тизимнинг бикирлиги, ишлов берилган деталнинг ўлчами ва конструкцияси, унинг тайёрланиш аниқлиги ва бошқа факторларга боғлиқ бўлади.

Марказдан қочма раскатник жиҳозларининг самарадорлиги унинг принцинал конструктив схемасига боғлиқ бўлиб, тайёрланишда ишлов беришга қулай бўлиши, эксплуатация ва хизмат кўрсатишда мустаҳкам бўлиши, энг асосийси ёйилиш жараёнида стабиллик ва детал сиртига сифатли ишлов беришни таъминлаши лозим. Деформациялаш кучини контакт зонанинг геометриясига боғлиқ булиб, ишлов бериш сифатига ва унумдорликка таъсири кўрсатувси омил ҳисобланади.

Марказдан қочма раскатниклар билан детал сиртига якунловчи-пардозловчи ишлов беришдан мақсад, марказдан қочма раскатникни ишлаб чиқиш ва тузилиш параметрларига асосланади ва ишлов бериш жараёнини стабиллигини, юқори унумдорликни, берилган сиртнинг сифатини таъминлашдир.

Жиҳоз ишлаётган пайтда деформациялаш роликлари инерцияли узеллар билан ишқаланиш кучи ҳисобига берилган айлана маълум тезликда айланади, ишқаланиш кучи пластик деформациялаш жараёнида ишлов бериладиган сирт билан туқнашуви ҳосил бўлади, бу эса жиҳознинг ишлаш жараёнида ишлов берилган сиртга қўшимча тиргак ҳисобланади, барқарорликни оширади ва пластик деформациялаш жараёнидаги динамикасини камайтиради, бу ишлов бериладиган сиртнинг сифатини ошишини таъминлайди.

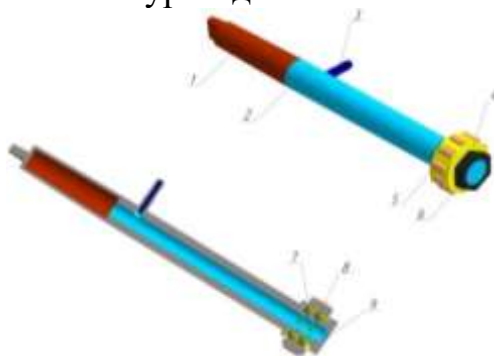


1-расм. Деформациялаш кучини ҳисобли схемаси.

Деформациялаш кучини ҳисобли схемасидан: η -деформациялашган элементлар марказ-ларини бирлаштирувчи деформациялашган элементга таянч ғалтак томонидан таъсир этадиган куч орасидаги бурчак; β -деформациялашган элемент ва таянч ғалтак марказларини бирлаштирувчи деформациялаш кучи ва эластик ўқ орасидаги бурчак; δ -таянч ғалтак ва ишлов бериладиган туйнук орасидаги тирқиш; 2ψ -ёндош таянч ғалтак марказлари орасидаги бурчак; 2α -ёндош таянч ғалтаклар орасидаги тирқишлар; d_p -деформациялашган элементларнинг диаметри; r_{op} -деформациялашган элементлар марказлари билан кўрсатилган айлананинг радиуси; d_k -таянч ғалтаклар диаметри; R -ишлов берилган туйнукнинг радиуси; r_{ok} -таянч ғалтаклар марказлари кўрсатилган айлананинг радиуси; $P_{кц}$ -таянч ғалтаклар билан ривожланадиган марказдан қочма куч; P_k -таянч ғалтак томонидан деформациялашган элементга таъсир этувчи куч; P_y -

деформациялаш кучининг тўлиқлигини кўрсатувчи катталиклар хисобланади.

Ҳозирги кунда ишлаб чиқаришда, айниқса машинасозлик корхоналарида қўлланилаётган деталларнинг ички юза қатламига якунловчи-пардозловчи ишлов бериш муаммолари кўпгина қўшма корхоналар мисолида куриб чикилиб, унда деталларнинг ички юза қатламига якунловчи-пардозловчи ишлов беришни такомиллаштириш, муайян бир вазифани илмий асосланган ечимини топиш ва тавсиялар ишлаб чиқиш долзарблигини кўрсатди.



2-расм. Марказдан қочма пневмораскатник тузулиши.

Роликли раскатник 9 та қисмдан иборат бўлиб, ҳар-бир қисмнинг ўз вазифаси мавжуд. Раскатникнинг конус морзе(1) қисми токарлик дастгоҳининг кетинги бабкасига ўрнатилади ва ўз ўқи атрофида айланмаслигини таъминлайди. Конус морзе танага пайвандланади. Тана штуцер(3)дан келаётган ҳавони марказий тешик орқали икки қатор қилиб терилган 20та шар(7)ларга 8та махсус най тешик(8)лардан етказиб берилади. Шарлар эса сеператор(4)га маҳкамланган ролик(5)ларни бориб ўриши натижасида уни, z ўқи бўйича ҳаракатга келтиради. Бу ҳаракат 1мм диапазонда бўлиб, айнан шу масофа деталга якунловчи-пардозловчи ишлов бериш учун кифоя қилади. Раскатникга киритилаётган ортиқча ҳаво ростлаш тешиги(9)дан чиқариб юборилади. Сеператорни танага маҳкамлаш ва ўз ўқи бўйича айланмаслигини таъминлаш учун гайка(6) билан маҳкамланади.

Таклиф қилинган ички юза қатламига марказдан қочма раскатник ёрдамида якунловчи-пардозловчи ишлов бериш натижасида иш унумдорлиги 2,8 марта, юза тозаллиги 1,4 марта ва юза қатлами қаттиқлиги 1,7 мартта ортган. Олинган натижалар асосида ишлаб чиқилган тавсияларнинг амалий аҳамияти нотехнологик деталларнинг ички юза қатламига ишлов беришда муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

Марказдан қочма раскатникнинг тузилиш параметрлари таҳлил натижасида ишлов бериш схемаси ўрнатилди, марказдан қочма раскатникнинг принципиал тузилиш схемаси ишлаб чиқилди, контакт узунлиги ва уни жорий қилинган чуқурлигига боғлиқ бўлган намунавий деформациялаш элементлар учун контакт зонанинг геометрик

параметрлари аниқланади, принципиал янги конструкция ишлаб чиқилди ва марказдан қочма раскатникнинг тажрибавий намунаси тайёрланди, контакт зонадаги кучланиш ҳолати ва геометрик параметрларга деформациялаш кучининг таъсири бўйича тажрибавий тадқиқотлар олиб борилди, марказдан қочма раскатник билан ишлов берилган контакт зонаси ва сиртининг сифат параметрларининг тажрибавий тадқиқотлари натижалари аналитик боғлиқликларда сифатли ва миқдорий мосликни берди. Ҳисоб қийматларининг чегаравий оғишлари тажрибавий маълумотлардаги ишлов бериш хатолиги 3%...20% гачани ташкил этади ва 0,05 қиймат даражада бир-бирига мос келиши аниқланди, деталларни ички цилиндрик юза қатламига якунловчи-пардозловчи ишлов бериш асбобини лойихалашни автоматлаштириш методикаси ишлаб чиқилди.

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ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ПО ОЧИСТКЕ ВОДЫ: МИРОВОЙ ОПЫТ И ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются преимущества и недостатки применения инновационных технологий по очистке сточных вод.

Ключевые слова: мембранное разделение, облучение, наночастицы, мембранная биоаугментация, адсорбенты.

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INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR WATER TREATMENT: WORLD EXPERIENCE AND APPLICATION IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: The article discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the use of innovative wastewater treatment technologies.

Keywords: membrane separation, irradiation, nanoparticles, membrane bioaugmentation, adsorbents.

Современный Узбекистан – динамично развивающееся государство в экономическом, политическом и социальном аспекте. Высокий прирост населения, бурное развитие строительной отрасли порождают ряд социальных проблем, в том числе, и водопользование. По оценкам ООН к 2050 году численность населения будет составлять 9,8 млрд. человек, что приведёт к сокращению доступности водных ресурсов. Согласно исследовательскому проекту WaterAid, 60% населения планеты уже сейчас живет в районах, где водоснабжение не может или скоро прекратит удовлетворять спрос. Водный кризис наиболее болезненно проявляется на Ближнем Востоке, в Центральной Азии и Северной Африке.⁶¹

⁶¹ Живая вода: пять прогрессивных технологий очистки.
<https://trends.rbc.ru/trends/green/60ab81379a79477ea76540b5>

В принятой в 2020 году Концепции развития водного хозяйства Республики Узбекистан на 2020-2030 годы представлен прогноз водопользования в стране, согласно которому, численность населения республики увеличивается в среднем на 650 — 700 тыс. человек в год, к 2030 году ожидаемый рост 39 миллионов человек, а также ожидается увеличение их потребности в качественной воде с 2,3 млрд кубических метров до 2,7 — 3,0 млрд кубических метров (на 18 — 20 процентов). Это приведет к ежегодному увеличению потребности в воде сферы коммунального хозяйства. В последние годы активно развиваются промышленность и энергетика, ежегодно растет их потребность в воде.

Согласно расчетам, общее годовое водопотребление данных отраслей возрастет с 1,9 млрд кубических метров до 3,5 млрд кубических метров к 2030 году (в 1,8 раза).⁶²

В этих условиях особенно актуальным становится вопрос очистки вод, в том числе, сточных, для предупреждения надвигающегося водного дефицита. Существует несколько способов очистки воды, применяемых в мире, имеющих как достоинства, так и недостатки. Самым популярный способ — мембранное разделение, позволяющий очистить воду от примесей и загрязнений. Он заключается в том, что воду пропускают через плёнку с микроскопическими отверстиями. Методы современного мембранного разделения, такие как обратный осмос (удаляет частицы даже размером 0,001-0,0001 мкм — соли жесткости, сульфаты, нитраты, ионы натрия, красители и т.д.), могут очистить воду от 99,5% примесей.⁶³

Следующим способом очистки сточных вод является облучение спектром от гамма-лучей до ультрафиолетового света. Этот способ предназначен для обеззараживания. «Вирусы и бактерии, поступающие в водоемы со сточными водами, в дальнейшем могут попадать в системы коммунального водозабора на том же водоеме. Современные системы реагентной дезинфекции с использованием гипохлорита натрия или жидкого хлора не способны обезвредить все бактерии, так как многие из них, такие как *Cryptosporidium* или *Giardia* (криптоспоридии или лямблии. — РБК Тренды), устойчивы к воздействию хлора так же, как и сложные формы вирусов — аденовирус и коронавирус (как яркий пример — SARS-CoV-2). Системы УФ-дезинфекции на базе технологии HOD UV обеспечивают дозу воздействия на данные микроорганизмы в 120 мДж/см² и выше — это необходимое условие для обезвреживания вируса, разрушения цепочки РНК и угнетения способности к восстановлению.⁶⁴

⁶² Концепция развития водного хозяйства Республики Узбекистан на 2020-2030 годы. <https://sreda.uz/rubriki/voda/kontseptsiya-razvitiya-vodnogo-hozyajstva-respubliki-uzbekistan-na-2020-2030-gody/>

⁶³ Там же.

⁶⁴ Очищенная вода: что это значит. <https://znachenie.mozaiyka.ru/articles/ochischennaya-voda-chto-eto-znachit.html>

Ещё одним эффективным способом является очистка сточных вод наночастицами. Это известный способ адсорбции, но только не древесным углем, а наночастицами. Для очистки используются разные виды наночастиц: металлические наночастицы, наносорбенты, биоактивные наночастицы, нанофильтрационные (NF) мембраны, углеродные нанотрубки (УНТ), цеолиты и глина для, которые устраняют пестициды и тяжёлые металлы в воде. Углеродные нанотрубки используют так для опреснения морской воды до стадии питьевой. Основной недостаток технологии — стоимость.⁶⁵

Мембранная биоаугментация включает в себя мембранное разделение и органический способ очистки. Сточные воды после биологической очистки при помощи активного ила подают в ёмкость, называемую биореактором. В этой ёмкости располагаются мембраны, которые разделяют сточные воды на два потока — активный ил, используемый повторно для биологической очистки, и чистую воду. Преимущество мембранной биоаугментации — небольшая площадь для биологической очистки. MBR-реакторы увеличивают мощность очистных сооружений без увеличения площади конструкций.⁶⁶

В мировой практике уже давно используется метод повторного использования сточных вод, если не в питьевых целях, то для технических нужд и в сельском хозяйстве. Так, в Израиле 90% очищенных сточных вод используют в сельском хозяйстве. А такие страны, как Австралия, Сингапур, Намибия, Южная Африка, Кувейт, Бельгия, Великобритания и США (штаты Калифорния и Техас) очищают воду до питьевого качества и используют для пополнения подземных вод и поверхностных водных источников.⁶⁷

Развивая «зелёную экономику» Узбекистан всё больше внимания уделяет инновационным технологиям, в том числе, в строительстве очистных сооружений. Согласно УП от 25.09.2020 года «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию питьевого водоснабжения и канализации, а также повышению эффективности инвестиционных проектов в данной сфере», с 1 января 2023 года: не допускается применение устаревших неэффективных технологий, требующих значительных эксплуатационных расходов, покрывающих затраченные средства в более чем 10-летний срок, при проведении проектных и строительно-монтажных работ, связанных с реконструкцией и модернизацией действующих, а также строительством новых канализационных очистных сооружений за счет Государственного

⁶⁵ Там же.

⁶⁶ Живая вода: пять прогрессивных технологий очистки. <https://trends.rbc.ru/trends/green/60ab81379a79477ea76540b5>

⁶⁷ Очищенная вода: что это значит. <https://znachenie.mozaiyka.ru/articles/ochischennaya-voda-chto-eto-znachit.html>

бюджета и средств международных финансовых институтов, привлеченных под гарантию Правительства;

при реконструкции и модернизации канализационных очистных сооружений или строительстве новых сооружений применяются непрерывный цикл очистки, в частности, инновационный метод кавитационно-ферментной обработки, а также другие инновационные методы.⁶⁸

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⁶⁸ УП от 25.09.2020 года «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию питьевого водоснабжения и канализации, а также повышению эффективности инвестиционных проектов в данной сфере»

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АНАЛИЗ СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИХ МЕТОДОВ ОЦЕНКИ РОВНОСТИ ДОРОЖНОГО ПОКРЫТИЯ АВТОМОБИЛЬНЫХ ДОРОГ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются существующие приборы для измерения ровности дорожного покрытия, их недостатки и преимущества.

Ключевые слова: автомобильная дорога, ровность автомобильной дороги, поперечная ровность, продольная ровность.

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ANALYSIS OF THE EXISTING METHODS FOR EVALUATION OF THE ROAD SURFACE EVENITY OF ROADS

Annotation: this article is an examination of the existing devices of measuring the roughness of the highway pavement and their advantages disadvantages.

Keywords: Highway, road roughness, cross roughness, longitudinal roughness.

Введение: 3+Сложившаяся в нашей стране реальная ситуация и уровень развития сети автомобильных дорог диктуют необходимость разработки конкретных и эффективных мер по всем направлениям дорожного хозяйства, принятия дополнительных мер по управлению автомобильными дорогами и качественному изменению состояния дорожной сети в республике в соответствии с потребностями экономики и

населения. На основании Указа Президента нашей страны от 14 февраля 2017 года № УП-4954 “о мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию системы управления дорожным хозяйством”[1] и постановления Президента Республики Узбекистан от 14 февраля 2017 года № УП-2776 “об организации деятельности Государственного комитета Республики Узбекистан по автомобильным дорогам”[2] и создание системы комплексного подхода и эффективного управления процессом строительства и эксплуатации, а также повышение качества проектных и строительных работ, также определены меры по дальнейшему совершенствованию системы дорожного хозяйства в целях создания полноценной службы заказчика. Глава нашего государства отметил, что повышение качества дорог следует начинать с проектирования. Подчеркнута необходимость создания совместно с германскими партнерами совместного проектного института в области строительства автомобильных дорог, коренного пересмотра нормативных документов в области дорожного строительства с учетом особенностей климата и дорожного движения нашей страны.

Основная часть: Как мы знаем, одним из важнейших показателей транспортно-эксплуатационного состояния автомобильных дорог является ровность покрытия. Ровность покрытия автомобильных дорог оказывает существенное влияние не только на комфорт движения, безопасность движения, скорость движения, но и на транспортные расходы, т. е. расход топлива, стоимость перевозок и срок службы дорог и транспортных средств.

В нашей стране при новом строительстве, капитальном ремонте и реконструкции автомобильных дорог устанавливается оценка ровности покрытия по следующим приборам и показателям:

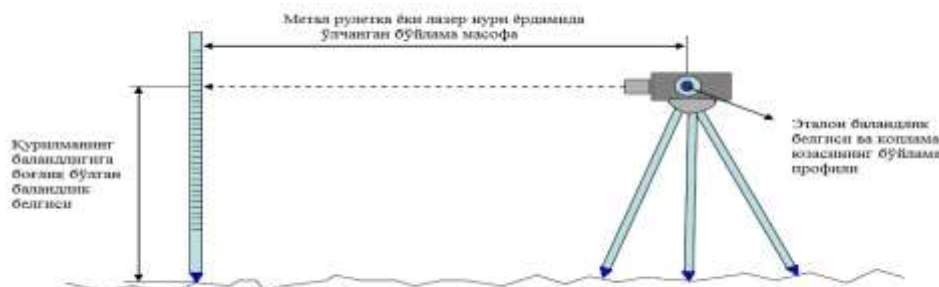
- ❖ Зазор между рейкой с двумя и несколькими опорами разных типов и покрытия [мм];

- ❖ метод амплитуд (алгебраическая разность) нивелирование через каждые 5 м шага и определение относительных амплитуд по трем базисным линиям 10, 20 и 40м, соответствующих расстояниям между точками 5, 10, 20 метров [мм].

- ❖ Указатель, который определяется с помощью оборудования ПКРС-2 со скоростью 30[км/с], [см/км] [3].

Оценка ровности дорожного покрытия производится по требованиям ГОСТ 30412-96 [4]. Трехметровая рейка используется для измерения зазора между поверхностью покрытия и рейкой. При этом используются рейки разной длины. Например, в следующих странах (Франция, Нидерланды, Япония, Испания, Россия, Узбекистан и др.) используются 3-метровые и 4-метровые рейки (Швейцария, Германия, Польша и др.) [5]. В следующем случае мы наблюдаем за процессом измерения ровности покрытия с помощью 3-метровой рейки. Но на дорогах, которые

Одним из общеизвестных способов измерения продольного профиля поверхности покрытия автомобильных дорог является измерение с помощью геодезических приборов. Прибор состоит из рейки, удобной для точного измерения высокоточных нивелирных и высотных отметок, а также счетчика, используемого для измерения расстояний между участками следа транспортных средств на проезжей части. (рис. 2).



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Измерение и оценка ровности покрытия на приборе Рафометр III.

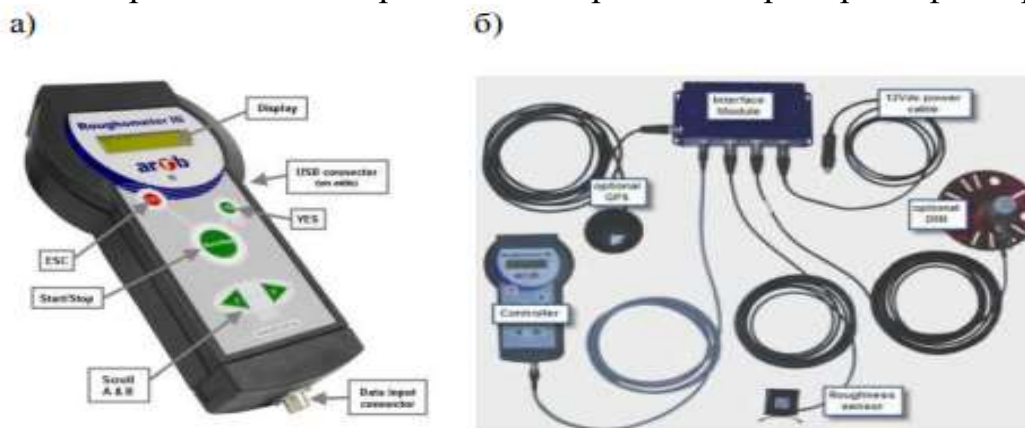


Рисунок 3. Приведены функции управления и схема управления прибором "рафометр III"
При этом: а) функции, б) схема управления.

Единица измерения пульсометра в [см/км]. Оценка ровности покрытия с помощью этих приборов и методов проводится в основном в эксплуатационный период на основании Инструкции "оценка транспортно-эксплуатационного состояния автомобильных дорог общего пользования", нормативных правовых актов "правила диагностики и оценки состояния автомобильных дорог" и МШН 24-2005 "технические правила по содержанию и ремонту автомобильных дорог", соответствующих циклам средней величины.

Кроме того, при оценке дорог используются толчкомеры различных модификаций (ПКРС-2, ТХК-2, Тед-2).



Рисунок 4. Прибор ПКРС-2.

Помимо этого метода, высокоточным лазерным профилометром и одним из приборов, попадающих в 3-ю степень точности, является измерение ровности покрытия с помощью смартфонов. Сегодня многие полезные датчики устанавливаются на смартфоны. Эти датчики делятся на 3 основные категории в зависимости от типа измерения. Это движение,

координаты местоположения и состояние окружающей среды. Сенсоры, доступные в смартфонах: датчики движения - акселерометр, гироскоп, датчики силы тяжести, векторные датчики, которые вместе измеряют вращательное движение, представляют собой высокоточные датчики для измерения ускорения по осям X, Y и Z. Устройства измерения местоположения включают системы GPS.

С помощью этой системы можно измерять горизонтальные и вертикальные расстояния. С помощью перечисленных выше датчиков (имеющихся на смартфонах) можно измерить ровность дорожного покрытия, направления измерения показаны на рисунке 5..

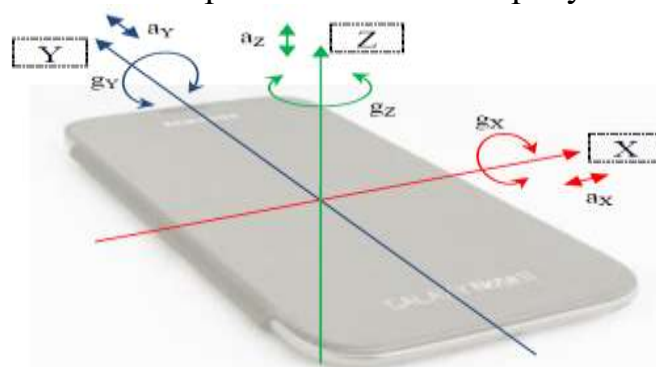


Рисунок 5. Измерительные оси систем и датчиков на базе смартфонов

Загрузка приложения на смартфон происходит следующим образом:

1. Производится вход PlayStore с Android-смартфона и находится BumpRecorder.

2. Мобильное приложение загружается на смартфон.

3. Также будет установлено приложение ProbeBase..

4. Требуется проверить возможности смартфона.

Смартфон должен иметь JPS, датчик jaу и частоту сигнала не менее 50 Гц и установленную ОС Android не ниже 2.3.

Измеренные значения продольной ровности «Ташкентская кольцевая дорога М39б».

Начальная точка, км	Конечная точка, км	Значения продольной ровности IRI, м/км	
		Инструмент: Лазерный профилометр ПКР-1	Программное обеспечение для телефона
38,500	38,400	2,25	5.79
38,400	38,300	1,92	5.1
38,300	38,200	2,67	3.62
38,200	38,100	2,59	3.14
38,100	38,000	2,85	3.56
38,000	37,900	2,49	3.67
37,900	37,800	2,06	3.62
37,800	37,700	2,33	3.61
37,700	37,600	2,32	3.12
37,500	37,400	2,19	3.53

37,400	37,300	2,23	3.42
37,200	37,100	2,45	3.34
37,100	37,000	1,90	3.91
37,000	36,900	2,30	3.8
36,800	36,700	1,99	5.05
36,700	36,600	2,99	3.62
36,600	36,500	2,90	4.18
36,500	36,400	3,61	3.66
36,400	36,300	3,06	4.47
36,300	36,200	3,29	5.54



Рисунок 6. График результатов, полученных на приборе ПКР-1.[6]
Преимущества и недостатки этих устройств.

Метод трехметровой рейки можно использовать только для контроля качества вновь строящейся автомобильной дороги, так как колебание дорожного покрытия по участкам дороги в этот период будет незначительным. В этом случае ровность покрытия можно выбрать и измерить с помощью 3-метровой рейки. Но в эксплуатируемых и диагностируемых дорогах использование этого метода не гарантирует требуемого уровня точности. Помимо этих недостатков, для оценки ровности потребуется большая работа и время.

Недостатком ПКРС-2, «Рафометр III» и прибором толккомер является то, что они немного сложны в установке в автомобиле, а если будет допущена небольшая погрешность, то это серьезно повлияет на уровень точности всех измеряемых цифр. В результате не обеспечивается точность оценки ровности дорожного покрытия.

Измерения с помощью нивелира и рейки требуют огромного ручного труда, измерение ровности того или иного участка можно только в некоторых участках.

Заключение: Подводя итог, можно сказать, что оценка ровности дорожного покрытия с помощью смартфонов и лазерных профилометров является одной из самых высоких среди существующих устройств с точки зрения производительности и точности.

Использованные источники:

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РАСКРЫТИЕ И РАССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРЕВЫШЕНИЯ ДОЛЖНОСТНЫХ ПОЛНОМОЧИЙ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ПОЛИГРАФА

Аннотация: В данной статье говорится о превышение должностными полномочиями совершенными командирами воинских частей. Основания для возбуждения уголовных дел по данной категории преступлений. Важность применения полиграфа при расследовании таких преступлений.

Ключевые слова: полиграф, должностное преступление, следователь, полиграфолог, военнослужащий.

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DISCLOSURE AND INVESTIGATION OF ABUSE OF OFFICIAL AUTHORITY USING A POLYGRAPH

Abstract: This article refers to the abuse of official authority by committed commanders of military units. Grounds for initiating criminal cases on this category of crimes. The importance of using a polygraph in the investigation of such crimes.

Keywords: polygraph, official crime, investigator, polygraph examiner, soldier.

В настоящее время одним из самых распространённых видов должностных преступлений в Вооруженных Силах Российской Федерации является превышение должностных полномочий воинскими должностными лицами. Превышение должностных полномочий регламентируется 286 статьёй УК РФ⁶⁹.

Основаниями для возбуждения уголовных дел о данных преступлениях чаще всего являются:

1. Непосредственное обнаружение преступления правоохранительными органами.

2. Сообщение вышестоящего командования о факте преступления.

3. Заявления военнослужащих либо персонала ВС РФ.

Основными способами совершения подобных преступлений являются⁷⁰:

Применение насилия к подчиненным военнослужащим или угроза его применения.

⁶⁹ Уголовный кодекс Российской Федерации от 13.06.1996 N 63-ФЗ

⁷⁰ Маликов С.В., Савенков А.Н. Руководство по военно-полевой криминалистике. 2011.

Незаконное применение оружия или специальных средств.

На начальном этапе расследования превышения должностных полномочий, совершаемого командирами воинских частей, **выделяют следующую типичную следственную ситуацию**, которая характеризуется тем, что в военные следственные органы поступает информация от подчиненных воинского должностного лица, сотрудников органов внутренних дел либо других граждан о готовящемся или уже совершенном преступлении конкретным воинским должностным лицом. На дальнейшем этапе расследования данных преступлений возможно выделение следующих типичных следственных ситуаций.

Первая типичная следственная ситуация характеризуется наличием достоверной информации обо всех обстоятельствах совершенного преступления и лице, его совершившем, которое полностью признаёт свою вину. Однако данная ситуация встречается довольно редко, так как обвиняемый чаще всего думает, что сможет уйти от ответственности, предоставив ложную информацию следствию.

Вторая следственная ситуация характеризуется тем, что лицо, совершившее должностное преступление, отрицает свою причастность к нему, и поэтому является неблагоприятной для следователя военных следственных органов из-за недостаточного объема доказательственной информации, действия фактора времени и вероятности исчезновения не выявленных следов преступления, а также из-за многих других факторов. Именно эта ситуация создает проблемы раскрытия должностных преступлений, а также ведет к росту количества совершаемых преступлений и наносит ущерб Вооруженным Силам Российской Федерации.

Организация первоначального и последующего этапов расследования данной категории преступлений во многом аналогична организации расследования преступлений, предусмотренных ст. 286 УК РФ в целом, независимо от специфики субъекта. Однако имеются некоторые сложности и тактические приёмы, присущие только данному виду преступлений.

Сложность расследования данных преступлений заключается в следующем:

1. Потерпевший, а также свидетели (которые чаще всего являются подчинёнными должностного лица, совершившего преступление) не всегда дают показания против подозреваемого, так как данные лица боятся за свою дальнейшую судьбу из-за недоверия к командованию.
2. Отсутствие очевидцев преступления, так как само преступление чаще всего совершается на закрытой территории.
3. Активное противодействие командования в установлении фактических обстоятельств произошедшего.

Помимо этого, при расследовании преступлений, предусмотренных п. п. «а», «б» ч. 3 ст. 286 УК, следователи должны более активно применять возможности полиграфа, что будет способствовать не только повышению качества расследования уголовных дел и установлению истины, но и получению новых видов доказательств (заключение психофизиологической экспертизы с использованием полиграфа). При этом полиграф может применяться не только в отношении должностных лиц, но также в отношении потерпевших. Анализ изучения уголовных дел исследуемой категории показал, что полиграф в процессе расследования применялся следующим образом: проводились опросы с использованием полиграфа как оперативно-розыскные мероприятия, полученные результаты приобщались к материалам уголовного дела (например, в виде справки) - 10%; назначалась комплексная психофизиологическая экспертиза с использованием полиграфа в отношении лиц, чьи показания проверялись, - 0%; полиграф не применялся - 90%. Следователь может использовать полиграфолога как из органов СК (при его наличии там), так и дать поручение подразделению собственной безопасности соответствующего правоохранительного органа о проведении опросов их полиграфологом.

Вместе с тем, несмотря на то, что в большинстве случаев полиграф вообще не применялся, 61% опрошенных следователей и 59% опрошенных прокуроров показали, что его применение в процессе расследования преступлений указанной категории существенно повысит эффективность процесса доказывания и получения новых доказательств. Указанные данные свидетельствуют о том, что применение полиграфа окажет положительное влияние на процесс расследования. Рекомендуются применение полиграфа еще на стадии доследственной проверки, в том числе и в отношении самого заявителя, что поможет установить истину, например выявить факт оговора должностных лиц. Так, следователи СК следующим образом ответили на вопрос, имели ли место такие случаи оговора: часто - 27%, иногда - 33%, крайне редко - 11%, не было - 29%. Изложенные доводы свидетельствуют о необходимости принятия в рамках координационной деятельности по борьбе с преступностью совместного организационно-распорядительного документа Генеральной прокуратуры РФ и других правоохранительных органов с установлением в нем обязанности прохождения должностными лицами, чьи действия обжалуются заявителями, психофизиологического исследования с использованием полиграфа по письменному поручению следователя СК (в порядке ст. 38 УПК). Такая мера не только будет способствовать успешному раскрытию и расследованию исследуемых преступлений, но и будет играть большую профилактическую роль по предупреждению их совершения сотрудниками, склонными к использованию незаконных методов воздействия в своей служебной деятельности.

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**ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ЭКОЛОГИЕЙ ХИМИЧЕСКИХ РЕАГЕНТОВ,
ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМЫХ ПРИ ИЗГОТОВЛЕНИИ ШЛАМОВ И
БУРИЛЬНЫХ РАСТВОРОВ, ВЫХОДЯЩИХ ИЗ ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИИ
НА БУРЕНИЕ**

Аннотация. Выброс буровых растворов, используемых при бурении скважин, может оказать катастрофическое воздействие на окружающую среду, серьезно повлияв на почву, флору и фауну.

Ключевые слова: технологический процесс, охраны природы, промышленный отходов, внедрение технологии, сбор отходов, буровой раствор, плотность, поверхностно-активные вещества, пластовое давление, фильтрация.

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**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CHEMICAL REAGENTS USED IN
THE MANUFACTURE OF SLUDGES AND DRILLING FLUID
LEAVING OPERATION FOR DRILLING**

Annotation. Drilling fluids used in the drilling of wells can have a devastating effect on the external environment, seriously affecting the soil, flora and fauna.

Keywords: technological process, environmental protection, industrial waste, technology implementation, waste collection, drilling mud, density, surfactants, reservoir pressure, filtration.

Это важнейшие проблемы, стоящие перед человечеством на современном этапе развития вопросов экономичного использования природных ресурсов и охраны окружающей среды. Важной задачей является изучение общих потребительских состояний устранения и предупреждения вредных явлений, влияющих на хозяйственную деятельность. Конкретные задачи по решению экологических проблем в охране окружающей среды и защите от различных загрязнений возлагаются на буровые предприятия.

Отличительной особенностью буровых работ является то, что они ведут производство в природе и рассеиваются на огромных площадях, занимают болотные угодья, озёра, морские и океанские акватории, а при



бурении скважин - чистые и минерализованные водные сооружения, разнообразные. При отсутствии контроля за бурением экологический климат приходит к сильному нарушению, под воздействием местных источников воды, сточных труб нарушаются химические реагенты, остатки горюче-смазочных материалов, изоляции между природными

флюидными потоками на земле и режимы источника подземного обеспечения. Открытые фонтаны нефтяных и газовых скважин вызывают серьезные загрязнения, что в некоторых случаях приводит к отравлению атмосферы. Циркуляционная система бурового раствора при потере поглощается в почву или сливается в открытые водоемы и речную сеть. Буровые растворы, выделенные в скважинах, хранятся на земельных складах, в местах с открытыми грунтами. В связи с тем, что фильтрация буровых растворов, хранящихся на верхних земных складах, не уходит в грунт, поэтому над выделенными буровыми растворами сливается грунт, который долгое время становится источником вредоносности почвы и препятствует проведению сельскохозяйственных работ.

При бурении все повреждающие источники делятся на следующие группы:



1. эксплуатация – очистка полов оборудования, желоб, сброс шламов, сточные воды и т.д..

2. Технологический – Буровые растворы с подъемом по технологически-буровым трубопроводам, сброшенные после промывки сточные воды, образование избыточных буровых

растворов, выделяемых при бурении, растворы и др.

3. Естественно-буровых технических жидкостей в результате слива горюче-смазочных материалов через осыпи из сильной атмосферы, таяния льда и др.. В сфере мытья скважин проводятся следующие мероприятия:

- полный отказ от использования земельных складов и замена их большими объемами металлических резервуаров;
- использовать усовершенствованные конструкции надежных замкнутых трубопроводных ходов в циркуляционной системе и при большом пропуске буровых растворов;
- использовать данные практики многократного освоения скважин при транспортировке буровых растворов из скважин в скважины (в первую очередь на основе нефти);
- добавление, обработка и обезвреживание отработанных буровых растворов и транспортировка их в специально отведенное место.

Потенциальным источникам загрязнения грунта и грунтов является то, что утечка буровых растворов из складов - за ненадлежащее содержание мест сбора - происходит в результате засорения грунтом.

Специальное использование воды осуществляется на основании разрешения областного отдела охраны природы.

"Sni Pt. Согласно «49-416» технический расход воды составляет:

- относительно объема строительно-монтажных работ при монтаже башни в соответствии с «ESN-49»;
- при бурении заготовительных работ - 43 м³/сутки;
- при бурении и укреплении - 72 м³/сутки;
- при испытании - 20 м³/сутки.

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РАЗВИТИЕ РЫНКА КОНСАЛТИНГОВЫХ УСЛУГ ЗА РУБЕЖОМ

Аннотация. Даны стадии развития консалтинга. Проанализирован механизм оказания консультационных услуг на разных этапах развития. Представлены интеграционные преобразования в механизмах оказания консалтинговых услуг.

Ключевые слова: консалтинг, услуги, управление, управленческий консалтинг.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARKET OF CONSULTING SERVICES ABROAD

Annotation. The stages of development of consulting are given. The mechanism of providing consulting services at different stages of development is analyzed. The integration transformations in the mechanisms of providing consulting services are presented.

Key words: consulting, services, management, management consulting.

Консультирование (консалтинг) – одна из крупнейших отраслей профессиональных b2b-услуг [1]. Существует множество типов консалтинга в зависимости от функциональной принадлежности решаемых консультантами задач: управленческий, ИТ-консалтинг, юридический, налоговый, кадровый, технологический и многие другие. Управленческий консалтинг – один из основных и старейших типов консалтинговых услуг, возникший впервые в конце XIX века вместе с появлением менеджмента как научной дисциплины.

Консалтинг прошёл три стадии развития, их краткое описание представлено в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 – Стадии развития консалтинга [2]

С 1900 до начала 1970-х годов. В этот период производственное развитие было стабильным, технический прогресс не оказывал на него сильного влияния, продукция отличалась продолжительным жизненным циклом, а рынок был вполне предсказуем. Консалтинг выполнял информационную функцию, он предлагал методы превращения теории в практику. В целом, эта деятельность имела слабое распространение.
С 1971 до начала 1990-х годов. Начинается научно-технический прогресс, происходит внедрение науки и передовых технологий в промышленность, уменьшение жизненного цикла продукции, наблюдается нестабильность рынка, усложнение управленческих систем. В результате, стремительно растет спрос на услуги консультантов. Их работа становится частью деятельности компаний. Опыт и профессионализм специалистов по консалтингу помогает им выявлять проблемы в организациях и эффективно решать их.
С 1991 года и до наших дней. Продолжается бурное развитие науки и техники. Рынок очень динамичен, продолжается глобализация экономики, рост конкуренции, массовая компьютеризация и автоматизация. Консалтинговая деятельность усложнилась. Ныне профессиональный консультант – это специалист в конкретной сфере, который определяет проблему и находит ей решение. Он также предлагает новые методы и технологии ведения бизнеса.

Более детально и с использованием финансовых измерителей процесс развития консалтинга представлен на рисунке 1.

Управленческие консультанты решают сложные комплексные задачи по заказу компаний-клиентов по самым разным бизнес-вызовам, требующим вовлечения всей управленческой команды, вплоть до СЕО (высшего исполнительного руководителя, генерального директора). Важно отметить, что работа консультантов заключается не в выдаче каких-то разовых или разрозненных рекомендаций, как это часто бывает в консалтинге юридическом или налоговом, а реализуется как комплексный консалтинговый проект.

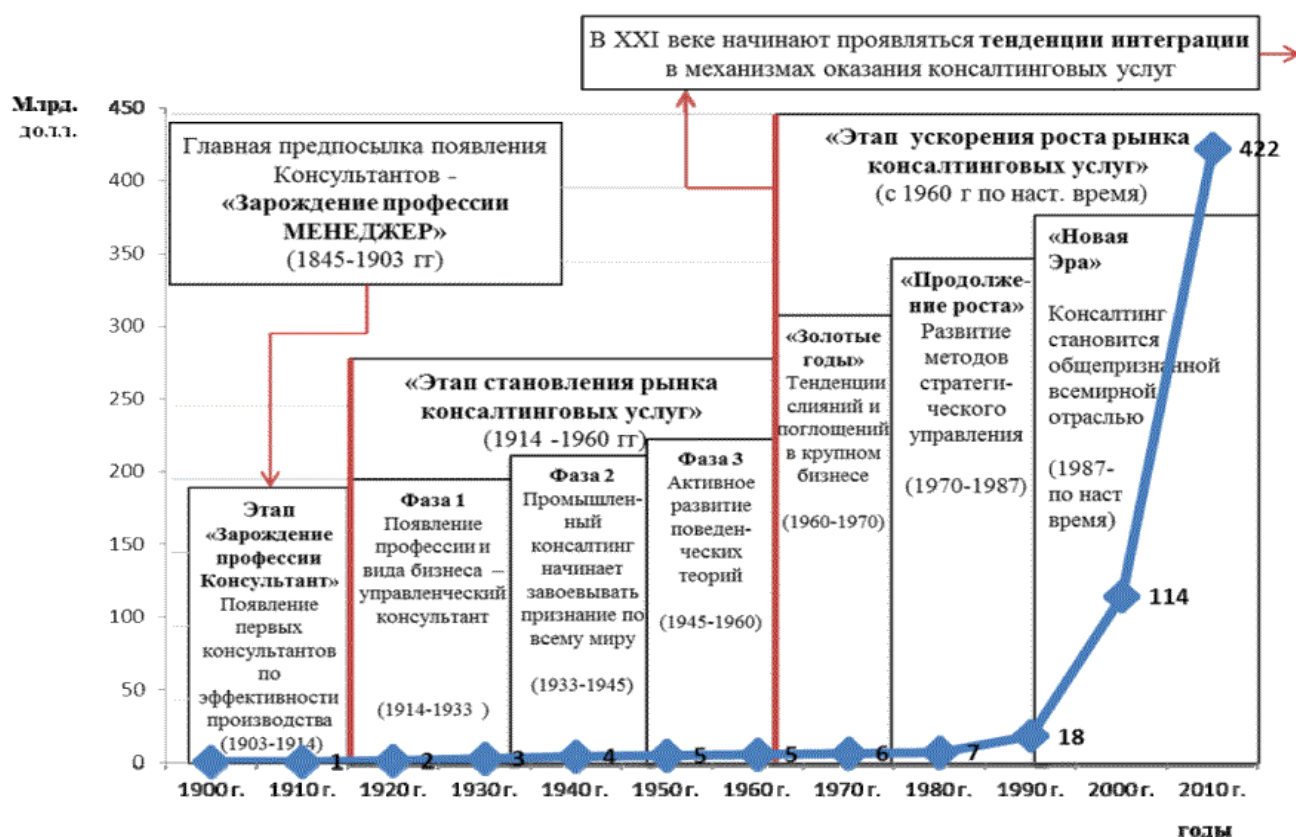


Рисунок 1 – Жизненный цикл развития рынка консалтинговых услуг в мире, млрд. долл. [3]

Новой формой механизма управления явилось «Зарождение профессии консультант» (1903–1914 гг.). Появление консультантов обусловлено критическим ростом уровня неудовлетворенности предпринимателя своим положением и желанием улучшить свои дела. В это время началась активная научно-практическая работа по выявлению и описанию различных методов и принципов управления и консультирования. Первой концептуальной основой консультирования была школа научного управления. Данный тип консультирования называли организацией производства, а консультанты были экспертами по эффективности (рисунок 2).

Этап роста консалтинга начинается в 60-х годах и продолжается по настоящее время. К настоящему времени механизм оказания консалтинговых услуг на этапе роста рынка прошел две фазы «Золотые годы» (1960–1970 гг.) и «Продолжение роста» (1970–1987 гг.), и сейчас находится в третьей фазе – «Новая Эра Консалтинга», которая началась в 1987 г. Суть механизма оказания консультационных услуг на этапе представлена на рисунке 3.



Рисунок 2 – Суть механизма оказания консультационных услуг на этапе «Зарождение профессии Консультант» (1903–1914 гг.) [4]

С начала второго десятилетия XXI века наблюдаются тенденции интеграции консалтинговой услуги – комплексное и синергетическое использование механизмов экспертного, обучающего и процессного консалтинга (рисунок 4).

Отрасль управленческого консалтинга в мире представлена в основном глобальными компаниями, случаи наличия крупных национальных игроков в той или иной стране, включая Россию, редки. Среди ведущих участников отрасли различают три «когорты»: «Большая Четвёрка» (Big 4), «Большая Тройка» (еще её называют MBV по первым буквам названий этих трёх компаний) и специализированные/нишевые стратегические консультационные фирмы.

«Большая Четвёрка» консультантов – PwC, Deloitte, EY, KPMG - выросла из крупных аудиторских компаний, которые начали появляться в Великобритании и США в конце XIX века. Их основной деятельностью был финансовый аудит, то есть экспертная проверка финансовой отчетности компаний с целью последующей публикации этих заверенных данных для использования участниками биржевого рынка акций этих компаний (чтобы понимать истинное состояние финансовых дел

компаний-эмитента), государственных органов (чтобы понимать правильность исчисления налогооблагаемой базы) и других.

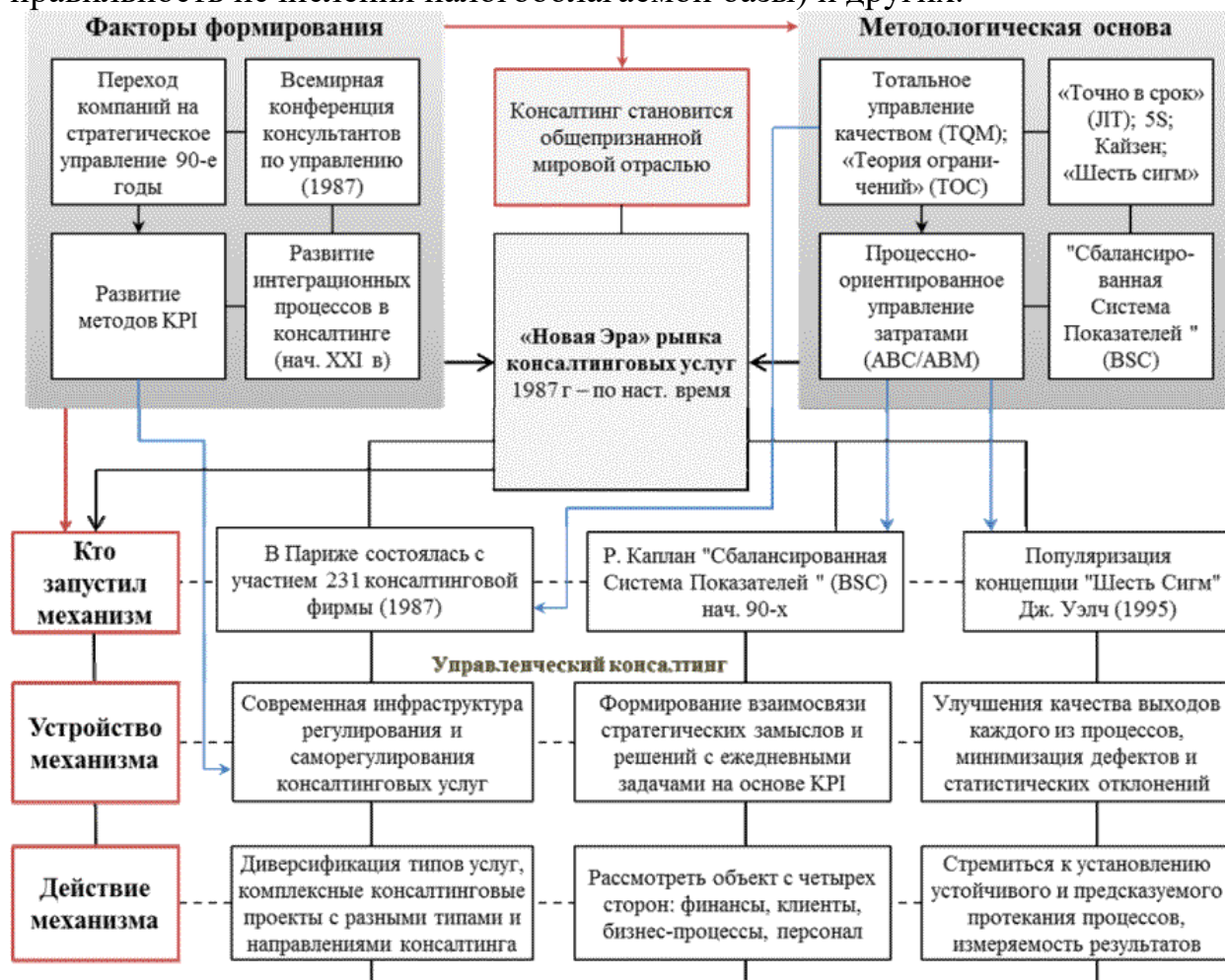


Рисунок 3 – Суть механизма оказания консультационных услуг на этапе Новая Эра Консультирования (1987 г – по настоящее время)

Очень скоро аудиторы стали сталкиваться с ситуациями, когда по итогам аудита обнаруживались проблемы как финансового, так и управленческого характера, и клиенты просили аудиторов помочь с их решением. Так в недрах аудиторских компаний зародился новый вид услуг – управленческий консалтинг. Правда, в то время таких аудиторско-консалтинговых компаний было больше: все начиналось когда-то с «Большой Восемёрки», а потом в ходе множественных банкротств, слияний и поглощений «Восьмёрка» превратилась в сегодняшнюю «Четвёрку». В Таблице 2 приведены компании «Большой Четвёрки» и их основные размерные параметры.

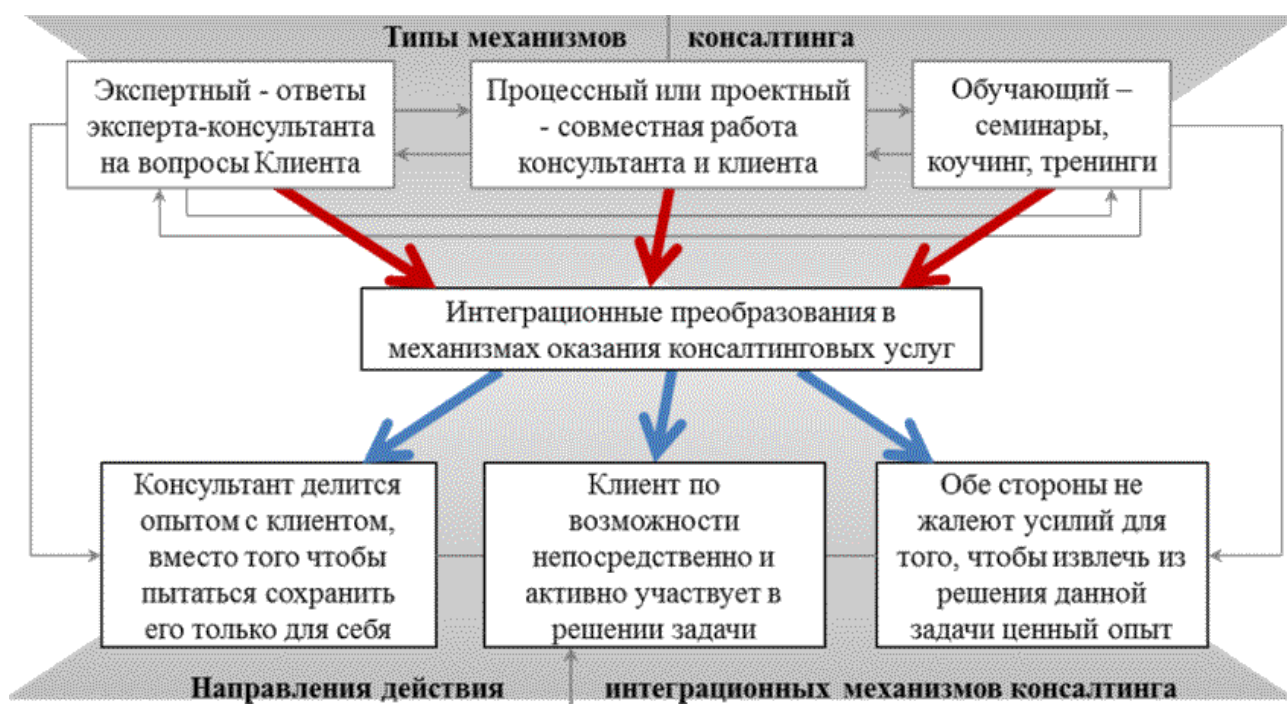


Рисунок 4 – Общая схема интеграционных преобразований в механизмах оказания консалтинговых услуг

Таблица 2 – Консалтинговые компании «Большой Четвёрки»

Компания	Численность сотрудников в мире, 2020	Общие доходы, млрд долл. США, 2020	В том числе, доходы от управленческого консалтинга, млрд долл. США, 2020
Deloitte (возникла от слияния Deloitte Haskins Sells и Touche Ross Tohmatsu)	312 028	46,2	15,4
PwC/PricewaterhouseCoopers (возникла от слияния PriceWaterhouse и Coopers&Lybrand)	276 005	42,5	16,0
EY/Ernst&Young (возникла от слияния Arthur Young и Ernst&Whinney)	284 000	36,4	14,5
KPMG (возникла от слияния Klynveld Main Goerdeler и Peat Marwick)	219 281	29,8	11,5

Самая недавняя потеря «Большой Четверки», до которой она была «Большой Пятёркой» – компания Arthur Andersen, аудиторское крыло которой обанкротилось в 2002 г. после скандала с фальсификацией финансовой отчетности американской компании-клиента Enron. Консалтинговое подразделение этой компании – Andersen Consulting – однако, за два года до скандала удачно отделилось от материнской организации и сменила название на Accenture, избежав таким образом исчезновения. Сегодня Accenture - крупная консалтинговая компания,

стоящая особняком от «Большой Четверки» как раз-таки из-за отсутствия аудиторской «половинки».

В России присутствуют все 4 компании «Большой Четвёрки» и Accenture – с начала 1990-х годов. В каждой из них работает от 3 до 5 тысяч сотрудников, в том числе в консалтинге – от 1 до 2,5 тысяч в каждой. Все компании имеют офисы во многих городах России, но московский, по понятным причинам, самый крупный, в нем работает больше половины российского персонала. Ежегодно каждая из компаний набирает от 200 до 400 молодых сотрудников – выпускников ведущих вузов, примерно 40% которых приходится на консалтинг, остальные – на аудит, налоговое и юридическое консультирование. Уровень зарплат для выпускников в первый год работы не так высок (несколько ниже средней зарплаты по г. Москве), однако в последующие годы при успешном карьерном развитии уровень зарплат вырастает в разы.

Следующая «когорта» - «Большая Тройка» или MBV (Эм-Би-Би) включает в себя компании (см. Таблицу 3), занимающиеся исключительно консалтингом (без аудита), с акцентом на консалтинг стратегический – это самый сложный и самый дорогой вид консультационных услуг. Консультанты разрабатывают решения сложнейших управленческих задач, стратегий развития и трансформации бизнеса и т.д. Работают они, как правило, по заказам очень крупных компаний, хотя бы и по той причине, что их услуги очень дороги. За один день работы консультанта среднего грейда компания берет несколько тысяч долларов, менеджера – до 5, принципала и партнера (старшее управленческое звено) – до 7-10 тысяч долларов в день. При этом, длительность проекта, как уже говорилось ранее, обычно составляет несколько месяцев.

Таблица 3 – Консалтинговые компании «Большой Тройки»

Компания	Численность сотрудников в мире, 2020	Общие доходы, млрд долл. США, 2020
McKinsey & Company	21 000	10,0
BCG (Boston Consulting Group)	21 000	8,5
Bain & Company	10 500	4,5

Как и «Большая Четвёрка», «Большая Тройка» давно обосновалась в России, с середины 90-х годов, однако в отличие от первых, их география размещения ограничивается Москвой и Санкт-Петербургом. В каждой из них работает по несколько сотен сотрудников. Попасть на работу в эти компании очень сложно из-за высоких профессиональных требований. Зачастую даже для начального уровня требуется наличие предыдущего опыта работы или наличия дополнительного бизнес-образования - диплома МВА. Для выпускника вуза наиболее оптимальный способ попасть в эти компании – через временную работу под конкретный проект (project

internship), по итогам которой самым успешным работникам делают предложения (job offers) на постоянную работу. Уровень зарплат в России для начального профессионального уровня (professional staff, а не internship) весьма высок - 2-3 тысячи евро в месяц (зарплата фиксируется в валюте, что создает сотрудникам дополнительную «страховку» на случай девальваций).

И, наконец, третья когорта мировых консалтинговых компаний - нишевые специализированные стратегические консультанты. В России из них представлены: A.T.Kearney, Arthur D Little, Bearing Point, Grant Thornton, Oliver Wyman, Roland Berger.

Российские компании управленческого консалтинга, как правило, небольшие. Из относительно крупных можно отметить такие как Strategy Partners, Финэкспертиза, проектные институты Газпрома и Роснефти и ряд других.

Говоря о крупнейших заказчиках проектов по управленческому консалтингу в России, в качестве примеров из промышленного сектора можно привести (по данным обзора рынка консалтинговых услуг, PwC, за 2016 год, на основе анализа открытых данных о госзакупках):

Газпром - 69 проектов на сумму 748 млн руб. Росатом - 26 проектов на сумму 651 млн руб. Роснефть - 38 проектов на сумму 418 млн руб. ИнтерРАО - 17 проектов на сумму 323 млн руб. Транснефть - 13 проектов на сумму 171 млн руб.

По данным того же исследования, компании MBV отличаются наибольшей средней стоимостью одного проекта: McKinsey & Co ~42 млн руб., Bain & Co ~46 млн руб., BCG ~54 млн руб.

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МИЛЛИЙ АНЪАНАЛАР ВА ТАРБИЯВИЙ ХУСУСИЯТЛАРНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДА ПЕДАГОГИК МАҲОРАТ

Аннотация: Мақолада ҳар бир санъат соҳасидаги ўқитувчи-устоз давлат ва халқ олдидаги маъсулиятини яхши англаб олиши, хусусан у келажак авлодни тарбиялай оладиган, касби бўйича етарлича билим бера оладиган мутахассис қилиб тарбиялаши зарурлигини, илмий педагогик маҳорати акс эттирилган.

Калит сўзлар: Педагог, мусиқа, ҳамкор, хор, санъаткор, ҳофиз, устоз, ижро, қўшиқчилик санъати, мерос.

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PEDAGOGICAL SKILLS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL TRADITIONS AND EDUCATIONAL FEATURES

Annotation: The article reflects the scientific and pedagogical skills of every teacher in the field of art, who must have a good understanding of his responsibilities to the state and the people, in particular, to educate the next generation as professionals who can provide sufficient knowledge in their profession.

Keywords: educator, music, partner, choir, artist, hafiz, teacher, performance, singing art, heritage.

Замонавий устоз бу мусиқа педагогика олий ўқув юртида бўлажак мусиқа ўқитувчиларини педагогик фаолиятига тайёрловчи, ўз касбини пухта эгаллаган, таълим-тарбия ишларини ташкил этувчи, шогирдлар олдида юксак инсоний фазилатга эга бўлган шахс ҳисобланадн.

Ёшлар тарбияси билан шуғуланувчи кишилар ўқитувчи, устозгина бўлиб қолмай, ота-она, маҳалла-қўй, қариндош-уруғ ва бошқа маъсул кишилар ҳам уларнинг тарбияси билан шуғулланадилар. Устоз-ўқитувчи

эса таълим-тарбия ва ўз касби бўйича профессионал билимга эга бўлган инсон бўлиб, у талабаларни ўз касбига кизиштириб, уларга махсус касбий билим бериш, профессионал йўналиш бера олиш билан ажралиб туради.

Хусусан мусиқа бўйича дарс берувчи устозлар нафақат ўз касбининг усталари бўлиши, балки мусиқа бўйича кенг билим ва тушунчага эга бўлиш педагогика ва психология, сиёсат, маънавият, этика, эстетикадан ҳам пухта билимга эга бўлган инсон ҳисобланади. Шунинг учун ҳам улар махсус билимга эга бўлганлиги ҳақидаги ҳужжатга эга бўлиши ва қолаверса ўз касби бўйича тажрибага эга бўлиши ҳам талаб этилади.

Ҳақиқий устоз ўз билим ва савияси жиҳатидан шогирдларига нисбатан бир-неча карра устунроқ бўлиши лозим ва у шундагина талабаларнинг ҳурматига сазовор бўла оладилар.

Ўқитувчи-устоз давлат ва халқ олдидаги маъсулиятини яхши англаб олиши, хусусан у келажак авлодни тарбиялай оладиган, касби бўйича етарлича билим бера оладиган мутахассис қилиб тарбиялаши зарурлигини унутмаслиги лозим. Зеро, бугунги талабалар эртанги кунда минг-минглаб ўқувчиларга устозлик қиладилар ва айнан улар халқимизнинг порлоқ келажagini таъминловчи шахслар ҳисобланади.

Устоз-ўқитувчининг асосий вазифаси талабаларга ўз “билим ва укувини сингдиришдан иборат бўлар экан, аввало бу вазифани қай тарзда амалга ошириш лозим деган савол туғилади.

Педагог олимларнинг таъкидлашларича устоз-ўқитувчининг асосий функцияси, яъни олиб борадиган ишининг мазмуни тўрт муҳим вазифани амалга оширишдан иборат бўлади:

Биринчидан: талабага бериладиган билимнинг йўналишини белгилаб бериш. Бунда билимни тўғридан-тўғри етказиш эмас балки талабанинг билим олишидаги мустақил ҳаракатини тўғри йўналтиришдан иборат бўлиши лозим.

Иккинчидан: бериладиган тарбияни аниқ тушунчалар бериш орқали эмас, балки бу тушунчаларнинг мазмунини талабаларнинг мустақил англаб олишларини таъминлашдан иборат бўлади.

Учинчидан: талабага бериладиган малака ва кўникмаларни, аниқ йўлланма бериш орқалигина эмас, балки маълум машқлар қилдириш, кўрсатмалар бериб, уни бажартириш, яъни талабанинг мустақил ҳаракати орқали амалга ошириш талаб этилади.

Тўртинчидан: талабада маълум билим, кўрсатма ва малакалар орқали ҳосил бўладиган янги хусусиятларнинг шаклланиш жараёнини синчиковлик билан кўрсатиб бориш ва янги хусусиятларнинг шаклланишига эришгунча бўладиган иш жараёнини тўғри йўналтиришга боғлиқ.

Бўлажак мусиқа бакалаврларини мусиқа ўқитувчисининг асосий фаолиятларидан бири бўлган ўқувчиларга ўргатиш жараёнини олдиндан тайёрлаб бориш учун талабаларни ихтисослик фанлари машғулотлари

жараёнида тайёрлаб бориш тавсия этилади.

Масалан: Маълум асарни хор жамоасига ўргатиш учун бўлажак хормейстр (яъни дипломат) ўзига катта тайёргарлик кўриб келади. Ҳар бир хор партияси учун алоҳида ноталарни тайёрлайди, ҳар бир овознинг мативини аниқ ўрганиб олади, куйлаш учун қийинчилик туғдириши мумкин бўлган жойларини қайта-қайта такрорлаб билиб олади. Шунинг учун ҳар бир хор партиясига асарни ўрганиш учун зарур бўладиган, «диққат», ижрони давом эттириш ва «тўғрилаш», учун қилинадиган дирижёрлик ҳаракатларини билиб, ўз қўл ҳаракатларимиз уни пишитиб олади. Партияларни куйлашда учраши мумкин бўлган қийинчиликларни ўз қўл ҳаракатларида аниқ кўрсатиб бериш устида иш олиб боради.

Дарс жараёнида талаба асарни хорга мустақил ўргатишни бошлайди. Устоз эса унинг йўл қўяётган камчиликларни тузатишга ёрдам бериб боради ва бунда талабанинг раҳбарлик ролини камситмасдан қўплик билан иш жараёнига аралашиб хорга ўзи бошқариб кетиш каби холларга йўл қўймаслиги лозим.

Устоз ва шогирд ҳамкорлигидаги дўстона муносабат, иш жараёнида шогирднинг мустақил ишлашини, имконият яратиб бериш талабини, хор билан ишлашида ўргатишда муҳим рол ўйнайди. Асар сўзларида берилган ғояни талабаларга тўғридан-тўғри сингдиришга уринмасдан уни хорга ҳос овоз элементларига соз ансамбль ва пьесаларига таҳлил қилиш зарурияти билан бевосита билиб олиб бориши, уларга берилган тарбияни бевосита эмас балки билвосита амалга ошириш имконини беради.

Устоз ва шогирд ҳамкорлигидаги иш жараёнининг бундай олиб борилиши бўлажак мутахассис талабанинг дирижёрлик касбига бўлган ҳурматини янада ошириб юборади.

Хор жамоаси олдида энди у нўнок уқувсиз талаба сифатида эмас, балки хор раҳбари, қўлидан иш келадиган ўқувчи ва шаклланган мутахассис сифатида ўзини ҳис қила бошлайди.

Хор жамоаси билан ишлаш жараёнида талабани ўз касбига тайёрлаш устоздан ҳам катта профессионал касбий компитентлигини ўқиши талаб қилинади.

Муסיқа ўқитувчиси ҳар доим ўқувчиларининг, уларнинг ота-оналари, жамоатчилик назоратида ҳамда бошқа фанлар бўйича дарс берувчи ўқитувчиларнинг ҳам назоратида бўладилар. Чунки ҳар бир ўқитувчи ўз синфида маълум тадбирни ўтказишни режалаштирар экан, у муסיқа ўқитувчисининг ёрдамидан фойдаланишни ҳам режалаштириб қўяди.

Олий ўқув юрти ўқитувчиси-устоз ўз талабаларини қандай ҳолатларни бошидан ўтказишини олдиндан режалаштирган ҳолда унга ўз фани бўйича юқори даражадаги талабларни қўйиб бориши лозим.

Юқори даражали ўқитувчини тайёрлашда унинг чолғу созида яхши чала олиши, хор жамоаси билан қийналмасдан ишлай олиш, концерт

репертуарини ақл билан танлаб олиши, бой репертуарга эга бўлиши, ҳар бир тадбирни ўқув билан ташкил қила олиш талаб этилади. У фақат мусиқа дарсини ўтиш билан шуғулланиб қолмасдан, мактабда бўладиган барча тадбирларда фаол иштирок этишни ҳам режалаштириши лозим.

Олий ўқув юртига, педагог бўлиш мақсадида кираётган абитурентларнинг ҳаммаси ҳам ўқитувчи бўлишини хоҳлаганликлари ёки ўқитувчилик касбига иқтидори бўлганлиги учун эмас, балки мутлақо касбга алоқадор бўлмаган сабабларни кўрсатишнинг гувоҳи бўлдик.

Хусусан мусиқа йўналишига кириш учун хужжат топширган абитурентлар билан бир неча йиллар давомида олиб борган суҳбатлар шуни кўрсатдики, уларнинг бу йўналишга тасодифан келиб қолишларига қуйидагилар сабаб бўлганлигини айтишди:

1. Хужжат топширган абитурентларнинг кам бўлганлиги;
2. Олинадиган имтиҳонлар енгиллиги;
3. Таниш-билишларнинг берган маслахати;
4. Ўзида мусиқага бўлган иштиёқининг кучлилиги;
5. Таваккал қилганлиги ва хоказо;

Бундай абитурентлар биринчи-иккинчи имтихондаёқ ўзларининг мусиқага билими етарли даражада эмаслигини кўрсатади.

Ўқитувчилик касбига бўлган ўқув ва қобилиятини аниқлашда бўлажак ўқитувчи олдида қуйиладиган бир қатор талаблар-олимлар томонидан аниқлаб берилган. Бу қобилият йўналишларини қуйидагича белгилаш мумкин:

1. Ташкилотчилик қобилияти ўқитувчининг ўқувчилар жамоасини қовуштира олиш, уларга маълум топшириқлар бера олиш ва уни натижаларини яқунлаб, умумий хулосалар чиқара олишга бўлган ўқувнинг мавжудлиги.

1. Дидактик қобилият маълум ўқув материалларини тайёрлай олиш ва танлай олишга бўлган ўқувнинг мавжудлиги. Ўқув материални тушунарли, аниқ, раво тушунтириб бера олиш. Материалларнинг кетма-кетлиги ва осондан мураккаблашиб бориши асосида танланиши, уларни онгли идрок қилишга имкон яратиб бера олиш.

2. Перспектив ўқув тингловчиларни психологик жиҳатдан ўқишга тайёрлай олиш, уларнинг психологик ҳолатларини билиб олиш ва уларда эмоционал, ҳиссий кўтаринкилик ҳосил қила олиш.

3. Коммуникативлик қобилият бунда ўқитувчи ўз ўқувчилари билан, уларнинг ота-оналари, педагогик жамоа ва унинг раҳбарлари билан яхши муносабат ўрната олиши назарда тўтилади.

4. Илмий тадқиқот олиб бора олиш қобилияти ҳар бир педагогик ҳолат ва жараёни чуқур ҳис қилган ҳолда илмий фикр юрита олиш.

5. Аналитик таҳлил қила олиш қобилияти ҳар бир вазиятни қимталаб таҳлил қила олиш ва уларни умумлаштирган ҳолда яқуний фикр чиқара олиш.

Устоз ўқитувчи энг аввало бир қатор ижобий сифатларни ўзида мужассамлаштирган ҳолда уни ўз шогирдларига ҳам сингдириб бера олиш устида тинимсиз иш олиб бориш тавсия қилинади.

Бу ҳислатларга меҳнатсеварлик, меҳнат қилишга ўқувлилик, маъсулятлилик, тарғиб билан иш юрита олиш, аниқ мақсад қўя олиш ва уни амалга ошириш йўлларини кидириб топа олиш, ўз малакасини ошириш устида тизимли ва режали иш олиб бора олиш, шу сафатни ошириш устида тинимсиз иш олиб бориш каби ҳислатлар киради.

Айни пайтда шуни алоҳида таъкидлаш лозимки, ўқитувчининг ички маънавий ҳислатлари юқоридаги вазифаларини беками-кўст битиришга имкон беради.

Бундай ички, ботиний тартиблиликни-инсонийлик, меҳр-оқибатлилик, қўли очиклилик, ҳаққонийлик, ҳақиқатгўйлик, ботартиблилик, инсонларга меҳр-оқибатли бўлиш, хайрихоҳлик, ўз асабини жиловлай олиш, ватанпарварлик каби ахлоқий ҳислатларга эга бўлиш ҳам ҳақиқий устознинг садоқатли бурчи ҳисобланади.

Шуни алоҳида эътиборга олиш лозимки, таълим-тарбияда уч муҳим юксаклик мавжуд бўлиб, бу ўқитувчи устоз ва ўқувчи (шогирд) ўртасидаги мулоқотга асосланади. Бунда ўқитиладиган фаннинг тақдири, унинг ўқувчилар томонидан эъзозланиш устоз-шогирд ўртасидаги муносабатнинг қай даражада ташкил қилинганига боғлиқ бўлади.

Устоз ва шогирд ўртасидаги педогогик жараёнининг сифати кўп жиҳатдан ўқитувчининг педогогик маҳоратига боғлиқ бўлади.

«Бизнинг педогогик ишимизда ҳамма нарсани охир оқибатда маҳорат хал қилади,- деб ёзади профессор Ю.П.Азаров-Аммо маҳоратга олиб борадиган йўл ўқитувчи учун ниҳоятда ўзок ва машаққатлидир».

Ўқитувчи педогогик маҳоратга эришиш учун кўп ўқиши, катта билим эгаси бўлиши укув ва маҳоратга эга бўлиши лозим.

Бунинг учун ўқитувчи ўқув-тарбиявий иш жараёни технологиясини мукамал билиб олиш ва ундан қийналмасдан фойдалана олиши талаб этилади.

Одатда юксак маҳоратга эга бўлган педагог бўлиш учун алоҳида укув ва қобилиятга эга бўлиши зарур. Баъзан, яхши устоз бўлиш учун болаликдан ўқитувчи бўлиб туғилиш зарур деб эътироф этишади. Ўзбекистонда мусиқий таълим тизимида катта ҳисса қўшган П.Ф.Н. профессор Қ. Мамиров кўп йиллик педагогик ва психологик тадқиқотлари асосида ҳақиқий педагог бўлиб туғилганлар умумий педагогларнинг 12%нигина ташкил қилиши ҳақида ёзади. Қолган ўқитувчилар эса фақат ўзининг кўп йиллик машаққатли меҳнат туфайли педагогик касбига эришганлар деб ҳисоблайдилар

Ўқувчининг педагогик маҳорати энг аввало унинг ўқув жараёнини моҳирона ташкил қила олишда ўз ифодасини топади. Ҳар қандай шароитда ҳам ўқитувчи таълим, тарбия ва билим бера олишни етарли даражада

ташкил қила олса уни маҳоратли ўқитувчи деса бўлади.

Иккинчидан маҳоратли ўқитувчи энг янги замонавий методлардан фойдаланиб дарс ўтиши лозим.

Учинчидан талабага бериладиган асосий билимни дарс жараёнида ўтиб бўлиши. қолган вақтда эса талаба ўз устида ишлаб олишга имкон бериши лозим.

Тўртинчидан маҳоратли ўқитувчи ўз талабаларининг ўқувини фаоллаштира олиши, қобилиятини ўстириш, талабанинг фикрини фаоллаштира олиши лозим.

Бешинчидан таълим жараёнида тарбиявий ишларини ҳам муваффақиятли амалга ошира олиши лозим. Ақлий, ахлокий ва эстетик тарбияни амалга ошира олиши талаб этилади.

Юқорида баён этилган талабларни амалга ошириш жараёни устознинг кундалик ҳаётга тайёргарлик кўришини ҳам таъминлай олиши мумкин деб ҳисоблашга имкон беради.

Шунинг учун биз ўз тадқиқот ишимизни самарали бўлиши учун талабаларимизга мавзумиз юзасидан Марғилон ҳофизлик мактаби ҳақида қўйидаги маълумотларни беришга ҳаракат қилдик:

Азал-азалдан Марғилон ҳунармандлар шаҳри яъни, тўқувчи, тикувчи, кандакор, заргар, читкар, косиб ва албатта ҳофизлар юрти эканлиги барчага маълум. Дарҳақиқат ҳар бир юрт ўзининг касбикори ҳамда етиштирадиган маҳсулоти билан довруғ топади. Хонанда ва ҳофизлар нуқтаи-назаридан бу масалага ёндашадиган бўлсак, Марғилон азал-азалдан ҳофизлар юрти эканлигини гувоҳи бўламиз.

Фарғона водийсида яшаб ижод этган ва энг сара санъаткорлар ном чиқарганларнинг кўпчилиги ҳам айнан Марғилон юрти фарзандларидурлар.

Буни биз тарих зарварақларида битилган ҳамда тарихий баёзларида қолаверса, устоз санъаткорларнинг берган маълумотларига асосланиб идроклашимиз лозим. Албаттга санъат доимо ўз оқимида шаклланиб ривожланиб келган. Ҳар бир намоянда ана шу ривожланиш жараёнига ўз ҳиссасини қўшишга ҳаракат қилган. Бу ёўлда қайсики ҳофиз ўзининг забардастлиги, билимдонлиги, устозлиги ва моҳирлиги билан эл ҳурматини қозонган бўлса, у албатта тарихдан жой олади ва жонли жараён ривожига ўзини улушини қўшади. Лекин, бунда ҳар томондан асосий мезон забардастлик ҳисобланади.

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ТРИ КОМПОНЕНТА КОРПОРАТИВНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ

Аннотация: В этой статье рассматриваются три компонента корпоративной культуры, а именно: система распознавания концепций, система распознавания поведения и система визуального распознавания.

Ключевые слова: международный рынок, глобальная экономика, Управление предприятием.

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THE THREE COMPONENTS OF CORPORATE CULTURE

Annotation: This paper examines three components of corporate culture, namely concept recognition system, behavior recognition system and visual recognition system.

Key words: international market, global economy, enterprise management.

Корпоративная культура: общие ценности и кодексы поведения членов корпорации. Он разделен на три компонента: система распознавания концепций, система распознавания поведения и система визуального распознавания. Система идентификации концепции (MI): корпоративная миссия, видение, бизнес-цель, философия бизнеса, бизнес-стратегия, бизнес-политика, кодекс поведения и корпоративные ценности. Система распознавания поведения (BI) Внутренняя организация, управление, образование и профессиональная подготовка, система социального обеспечения, кодекс поведения, рабочая среда, разработки и исследования и т.д.; внешний маркетинг, разработка продукта, связи с общественностью, деятельность по обеспечению общественного благосостояния и т.д. Система визуальной идентификации (VI) Система базовых элементов: таких как название компании, корпоративный логотип,

корпоративный имидж, стандартные символы, стандартные цвета, символические узоры, рекламные слоганы и т.д. Уточняющие значения.

Ценности отражают социальные устремления и высокие идеалы предприятия и представляют собой стандарты и принципы суждений компании о том, что правильно, а что неправильно. Например, основными ценностями Lenovo Group являются “обслуживание клиентов, точность и правдивость, честный обмен информацией, предпринимательство и инновации”. Уточняющие ценности должны исходить из реальной ситуации на предприятии, соответствовать требованиям времени, иметь высокий уровень и соответствовать характеристикам отрасли и позиционированию предприятия, чтобы по-настоящему найти отклик среди сотрудников. Основные ценности лежат в основе философии бизнеса и кодекса поведения. Совершенствование философии бизнеса.

В основном разъясняют корпоративное видение, корпоративную миссию и корпоративный дух. Корпоративное видение – это сложное видение того, чего предприятие может достичь в будущем, и это план будущего, который может и надеется быть реализован. Корпоративная миссия – это бизнес, цели обслуживания или цель и значение существования предприятия. Некоторые заявления о корпоративной миссии также включают объяснение преимуществ предприятия. Дух предпринимательства – это душа и духовная опора предприятия. Это общее внутреннее отношение, статус воли, идеологическая сфера и стремление к идеалам сотрудников предприятия, а также соответствующая духовная атмосфера, созданная в соответствии с основными ценностями. Например: Видение Lenovo (видение) – высокотехнологичный Lenovo, сервис Lenovo и интернационализация Lenovo. Миссия Lenovo – предоставлять клиентам информационные технологии, инструменты и услуги, чтобы сделать жизнь и работу людей проще, эффективнее и ярче; служить обществу и прогрессу социальной цивилизации; служить акционерам и отвечать долгосрочным интересам акционеров; создавать пространство для развития сотрудников, повышения ценности сотрудников и улучшения качества работы и жизни. Разъяснение корпоративной этики и стиля работы и т.д.

Корпоративная этика – это внутренняя оценка добра и зла, правильного и неправильного, красоты и уродства, славы и позора собственной философии, поведения и имиджа предприятия. Например, корпоративная этика Shuanghe Pharmaceutical – “честность и надежность, лояльность и близость”. Корпоративный стиль – это уникальный стиль, формируемый предприятием в процессе долгосрочного производства и эксплуатации. Например, фирменный стиль Shuanghe Pharmaceutical – “действуй решительно и дерзай быть первым”. Разработанный Кодекс поведения.

Разработка кодекса поведения основана на системе ценностей и сочетает в себе утонченность философии бизнеса для разработки, описания и определения основных норм поведения членов корпорации. Поведение сотрудников имеет характеристики отрасли и предприятия, а также отражает духовное мировоззрение предприятия. Стандартизированное поведение сотрудников не только помогает координировать темпы работы предприятия, но и помогает реализовать волю руководства предприятия и укрепить управление предприятием. При разработке кодекса поведения мы должны в полной мере учитывать особенности отрасли и предприятия, разделять его в соответствии с различными позициями и избегать стереотипов. Например, принятие решений, управление, научные исследования и разработки, маркетинг, производство, финансовый персонал и т.д. Функциональные характеристики этих должностей различны, и их необходимо учитывать при разработке кодекса поведения. Корпоративный имидж и дизайн CI.

Корпоративный имидж – это общее впечатление о компании в сознании общественности и потребителей, и он состоит из MI, BI и VI. MI – это образ корпоративной философии, которая в основном включает такие элементы, как корпоративное видение, миссия, дух, этика, стиль, бизнес-стратегия и цели развития. BI – это образ корпоративного поведения, который в основном включает в себя нормы корпоративного поведения, основные политики и системы. VI – это визуальный образ компании, который в основном включает в себя основные элементы, такие как корпоративные оготипы, стандартные символы и стандартные цвета, а также элементы приложения, такие как офис, транспорт, униформа, окружающая среда и дизайн упаковки. MI – это основа фирменного стиля, а BI и VI – конкретные проявления MI. В последние годы, с углублением корпоративной реформы и частым участием предприятий в конкуренции на внутреннем и внешнем рынках, корпоративный имидж получил широкое внимание как внутри предприятия, так и за его пределами. Хороший имидж – это нематериальный актив предприятия и оружие для предприятия, чтобы конкурировать и побеждать. Однако формирование корпоративного имиджа – это не одномоментное событие, и оно затрагивает многие аспекты деятельности компании. Поэтому при планировании CI предприятия необходимо тщательно продумать и спроектировать, чтобы заложить хорошую основу для конкретного формирования корпоративного имиджа. Дизайн CI, особенно VI, обладает определенной степенью профессионализма. Компании с условиями могут обратиться за помощью и поддержкой к профессиональным консалтинговым компаниям, что позволит добиться лучших результатов.

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УПРАВЛЕНЧЕСКИЕ МЕРЫ ПО ОЦЕНКЕ КОРПОРАТИВНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ

Аннотация: В этой статье излагается и оговаривается распределение функций и обязанностей, содержание, требования и методы оценки корпоративной культуры компании.

Ключевые слова: международный рынок, глобальная экономика, Управление предприятием.

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MANAGERIAL MEASURES TO ASSESS CORPORATE CULTURE

Annotation: This article outlines and stipulates the distribution of roles and responsibilities, content, requirements and methods for assessing the corporate culture of the company.

Key words: international market, global economy, enterprise management.

1 Диапазон

Настоящий стандарт определяет распределение, содержание, требования и методы функциональных обязанностей, содержание, требования и методы оценки корпоративной культуры компании.

2 Термины и определения

2.1 Корпоративная культура

Корпоративная культура – это совокупность ценностей, философии бизнеса и предпринимательского духа, которые постепенно формируются предприятием в процессе производства и эксплуатации, признаются и соблюдаются всей командой, а также различные кодексы поведения, сформированные на этой основе. Корпоративная культура включает в себя духовную культуру, культуру поведения, институциональную культуру и материальную культуру.

2.2 Оценка корпоративной культуры

Оценка корпоративной культуры – это комплексная и всесторонняя оценка эффективности работы среднего и высшего управленческого персонала в построении корпоративной культуры, чувства идентичности всех сотрудников с основными ценностями предприятия, согласованности поведения корпоративного управления и корпоративной культуры, влияния корпоративного бренда и уверенности сотрудников в будущем развитии предприятия.

2.3 Система визуального распознавания (VI)

Система визуальной идентификации – это идентификация корпоративной личности и идентичности. Благодаря внедрению системы VI философия бизнеса компании, культурный дух и т.д. Передаются общественности с помощью уникальных визуальных символов, чтобы у сотрудников возникло чувство идентичности и принадлежности внутри компании, укрепить корпоративную сплоченность и установить четкое и единое понимание среди общественности компании за рубежом.

3 Обязанности

3.1 Партийный комитет компании отвечает за формирование и оценку корпоративной культуры и разработал, пересмотрел и усовершенствовал "Управленческие меры по оценке корпоративной культуры".

3.2 Партийный офис компании берет на себя ведущую роль, и все подразделения и отделы участвуют во внутренней оценке корпоративной культуры для содействия совместному построению и развитию корпоративного духа и культуры, культуры поведения, институциональной культуры и материальной культуры.

3.3 В соответствии с потребностями построения и развития корпоративной культуры, председатель компании может, при необходимости, нанять профессиональную организацию для проведения единой внутренней и внешней оценки.

3.4 Директора, супервайзеры, супервайзеры и супервайзеры компании на всех уровнях являются практиками построения корпоративной культуры и лидерами построения корпоративной культуры. Они должны взять на себя инициативу благодаря своему отличному характеру и практичному стилю работы, чтобы создать позитивную атмосферу в команде и достичь целей и задач компании.

3.5 Сотрудники компании являются практиками и участниками построения и оценки корпоративной культуры. Они должны любить свою работу, быть лояльными к своим обязанностям, хорошо выполнять свои обязанности, отдавать должное обществу и поддерживать корпоративный имидж с позитивным и здоровым духом.

4 Содержание оценки

4.1 Духовная и культурная оценка

Духовная и культурная оценка проводится с двух точек зрения корпоративной философии и распространения корпоративной философии.

4.1.1 Корпоративная философия

Корпоративная ценность: Стремление обеспечить 1,3 миллиарда китайцев зеленой, здоровой и вкусной горчицей.

Корпоративное видение: Создать бренд номер один китайских продуктов питания и закусок и превратить компанию в абсолютного лидера и крупномасштабного авианосца в индустрии продуктов питания и закусок в Китае на основе горчицы, что приведет отрасль к индустриализации и модернизации.

Корпоративная миссия: способствовать увеличению доходов и благосостояния миллионов фермеров, выращивающих овощи в районе водохранилища Три ущелья, и строительству новой сельской местности Китая.

Дух предпринимательства: честность и сотрудничество, преданность делу и строгость, инновации и эффективность.

Философия бизнеса: создавать ценность для клиентов.

Корпоративные ценности: Будьте хорошим человеком, делайте хорошие вещи и добивайтесь больших достижений.

Стратегическая идея: На основе горчицы создать сильный бренд, расширить производство горчицы, постепенно интегрировать китайскую индустрию продуктов питания и закусок, постепенно сконцентрировать свой рынок и стать абсолютным лидером в индустрии продуктов питания и закусок в Китае.

Корпоративный стиль работы: стремитесь к совершенству в тонкостях работы.

4.1.1.1 Внутренняя оценка корпоративной философии

4.1.1.1.1 Познание

Сотрудники компании знают содержание корпоративной философии и могут говорить и использовать ее.

4.1.1.1.2 Согласиться

Сотрудники компании принимают корпоративную философию в своих мыслях и отражают ее в своем поведении.

4.1.1.1.3 Принять

Сотрудники компании сознательно поддерживают корпоративный имидж и испытывают чувство гордости, чести и принадлежности.

4.1.1.2 Внешняя оценка корпоративной философии

4.1.1.2.1 Продвинутый

Корпоративная философия соответствует основным ценностям, отстаиваемым обществом и страной, полностью сочетает тенденции развития отрасли и направления корпоративного развития, является перспективной и ведущей.

4.1.1.2.2 Руководство

Корпоративная философия может отражать направление и цели корпоративного развития, обеспечивать вспомогательную основу для разработки стратегий развития корпоративной культуры и основных управленческих решений, а также направлять и руководить построением корпоративной культуры поведения, институциональной культуры и материальной культуры. Интерпретация ее коннотаций помогает продвигать и внедрять, может направлять построение командной культуры различных отделов на предприятии и может направлять формирование профессиональных и рабочих концепций сотрудников и может направлять сотрудников действовать в соответствии с ценностями предприятия.

4.1.1.2.3 Характеристики

Основной бизнес является выдающимся, и отрасль лидирует.

4.1.2 Распространение корпоративной философии

4.1.2.1 Степень распространения

Руководство может правильно и четко понимать корпоративную культуру и может сознательно способствовать распространению корпоративных ценностей и основных корпоративных концепций. Сотрудники знакомы с основными концепциями корпоративных ценностей, видения, миссии и предпринимательского духа и обладают глубоким пониманием.

4.1.2.2 Распознавание

Сотрудники признают концепции корпоративных ценностей, видения, миссии и предпринимательского духа и принимают их глубоко в своих сердцах в качестве критерия собственного поведения.

4.2 Оценка поведенческой культуры

Поведенческая культура оценивается с точки зрения пяти аспектов поведения сотрудников, лидерского поведения, командного поведения, формирования команды и социальной ответственности.

4.2.1 Поведение сотрудников

4.2.1.1 Рабочая инициатива

Сотрудники проявляют инициативу в своей работе, уделяют внимание корпоративному развитию и обладают сильным чувством активного совершенствования.

4.2.1.2 Чувство ответственности

Сотрудники обладают чувством ответственности и любят свою работу.

4.2.1.3 Дисциплина

Сотрудники строго соблюдают и сознательно поддерживают различные дисциплины и системы предприятия.

4.2.1.4 Внедрение кодекса поведения

Сотрудники правильно распознают и соглашаются с системой распознавания корпоративного поведения (например, нормами поведения,

нормами этикета, нормами цивилизованного языка и т.д.) и могут правильно следовать различным нормам поведения на работе.

4.2.2 Лидерское поведение

4.2.2.1 Авторизация

Руководитель имеет разумные полномочия для своих подчиненных, и когда обязанности и права четко определены, подчиненные могут принимать полноценные решения в рамках своих обязанностей или полномочий.

4.2.2.2 Метод управления

В повседневном управлении стандартизируйте операции, и подчиненные должны не только наказывать их, когда они совершают ошибки, но и вовремя исправлять их и оказывать помощь.

4.2.2.3 Общение и прослушивание

Менеджеры хорошо умеют общаться и слушать, когда заставляют подчиненных выполнять свою работу, точно улавливают важную информацию, такую как ход выполнения задач и статус сотрудника, и могут эффективно управлять рабочим процессом и своевременно корректировать рабочие цели и задачи.

4.2.3 Командное поведение

4.2.3.1 Осведомленность команды

Сотрудники обладают сильным чувством командной чести и стыда, а также сильным чувством сотрудничества, и они лучше понимают работу этого отдела, других отделов и окружающих коллег.

4.2.3.2 Командная работа

Механизм коммуникации, обмена информацией и сотрудничества на предприятии относительно надежен, что облегчает работу в команде и эффективно способствует реализации командных целей посредством командной работы.

4.2.3.3 Командная атмосфера

Команда выступает за справедливость, поощрение, доверие и открытость, а также стремится создать атмосферу единства и гармонии.

4.2.4 Формирование команды

4.2.4.1 Идеологическое воспитание

4.2.4.1.1 Проводить идеологическое и нравственное воспитание сотрудников, повышать всестороннее качество сотрудников и воспитывать высококачественных сотрудников “Siyou” с идеалами, этикой, культурой и дисциплиной.

4.2.4.1.2 Собрание членов партии и руководящих кадров демократической жизни: развитие контактов, всесторонняя критика, продвижение демократии и содействие единству.

4.2.4.1.3 Обучение в центральной группе: под руководством теории, обсуждения и обмена, регулярно проводимые, и формируется серия.

4.2.4.2 Обучение и профессиональная подготовка

Проводите обучение и совершенствование бизнес-знаний сотрудников, деловых навыков и управленческих способностей запланированным и организованным образом.

4.2.4.3 Назначение и продвижение по службе

Сотрудники имеют равные механизмы продвижения по службе или назначения.

4.2.4.4 Планирование карьеры

Предприятия помогают сотрудникам определять свои цели карьерного роста, формулировать планы карьерного роста, сочетающие личностное развитие и корпоративное развитие, а также предоставляют справедливые возможности трудоустройства и конкурентную среду, основанную на ситуации в компании, и помогают сотрудникам подготовить соответствующие планы действий в области образования и профессиональной подготовки. Планы действий.

4.2.4.5 Система защиты прав и интересов

Предприятия создали надежную систему управления охраной труда и гигиеной труда, разработали научные и разумные системы оплаты труда, социального обеспечения и другие системы, а также строго внедрили систему защиты прав и интересов работников.

4.2.4.6 Тематические практические мероприятия

Предприятия проводят тематические практические мероприятия со здоровым содержанием, четкими темами, позитивным и позитивным развитием.

4.2.5 Социальная ответственность

Предприятия выполняют свои социальные обязанности в соответствии с дисциплиной и законом, социальными обязательствами, обязательствами по социальному обеспечению и охране окружающей среды.

4.2.5.1 Соблюдение дисциплины и закона

Предприятия соблюдают национальные законы и нормативные акты, выполняют свои социальные обязанности и играют образцовую роль.

4.2.5.2 Обязательства сообщества

Предприятия выполняют свои обязательства перед своими общинами и вносят свой вклад в строительство общин.

4.2.5.3 Общественные благотворительные организации

Предприятия активно платят обществу, с энтузиазмом относятся к общественным благотворительным мероприятиям и активно берут на себя ответственность по оказанию помощи студентам и бедным, оказанию помощи в случае стихийных бедствий и чрезвычайной помощи.

4.2.5.4 Охрана окружающей среды

Предприятия включают охрану окружающей среды в свою деловую деятельность, формулируют конкретные меры по охране окружающей среды и добросовестно их реализуют.

4.3 Оценка институциональной культуры

Институциональная культура оценивается с точки зрения пяти аспектов организационной структуры, управления целями, правил и положений, управления эффективностью и механизма стимулирования.

4.3.1 Организационная структура

4.3.1.1 Рациональность институциональных условий

Создайте организацию вокруг рабочих задач, назначайте должности на основе событий и получайте четкие разрешения. Это система разделения труда и сотрудничества, состоящая из множества взаимодействий, созданных для достижения целей.

4.3.1.2 Устойчивость

Предприятия обладают способностью быстро и гибко реагировать в соответствии с изменениями рыночного спроса.

4.3.2 Целевое управление

4.3.2.1 Показатели эффективности

Установите ключевые показатели эффективности (KPI) на основе стратегических целей, и эти показатели будут объективными и поддающимися оценке.

4.3.2.2 Экономические показатели

Показатели являются конкретными и могут быть разложены, количественно определены и качественно реализованы.

4.3.2.3 Целевая область применения

Цель состоит в том, чтобы создать и охватить предприятия, подразделения, отделы и отдельных лиц.

4.3.2.4 Целевая оценка

У целей есть время для выполнения, обязанности, награды и наказания, а также методы оценки.

4.3.3 Правила и положения

4.3.3.1 Стандарты управления

Сформулируйте правила и положения, касающиеся функционирования предприятий и управления ими, с четкими функциями и четким содержанием управления.

4.3.3.2 Рабочие стандарты

Сформулируйте систему, которая охватывает способности, квалификацию и условия, необходимые для всех должностей, с четкими обязанностями и конкретными задачами.

4.3.3.3 Технические стандарты

Сформулируйте технические вопросы, которые необходимо скоординировать и унифицировать в области стандартизации, и сформируйте технические стандарты на продукцию, технические стандарты на процессы, технические стандарты на оборудование, стандарты контроля и испытаний и т.д. Для этой цели.

4.3.3.4 Постоянное совершенствование

Каждый год очищайте, пересматривайте и совершенствуйте различные правила и положения, а также постоянно совершенствуйтесь.

4.3.4 Управление служебной деятельностью

4.3.4.1 Служебная аттестация

В соответствии с установленными ключевыми показателями эффективности формируется механизм оценки и оценки выполнения показателей.

4.3.4.2 Использование производительности

Награды и штрафы присуждаются в соответствии с результатами оценки.

4.3.4.3 Обратная связь по производительности

Проводите внутреннюю коммуникацию и постоянно пересматривайте эффект внедрения, чтобы заставить его двигаться в установленном направлении.

4.3.5 Механизм стимулирования

Основываясь на результатах оценки и оценки ключевых показателей эффективности, создайте эффективный механизм поощрения, наказания и стимулирования, чтобы в полной мере использовать энтузиазм, инициативу и инициативу сотрудников.

4.3.5.1 Продвижение по службе

Для ежегодной оценки и аттестации сотрудников существует механизм продвижения по службе и увольнения для административных должностей и механизм продвижения по службе и увольнения для технических должностей.

4.3.5.2 Оценка первая оценка

Организуйте оценку и отбор передовых подразделений и передовых работников, установите контрольные показатели и сформируйте модели и модели.

4.3.5.3 Технические исследования

В соответствии с техническими проблемами, проблемами качества и оборудования в производственном процессе выберите ключевые темы для исследований и сформулируйте планы и цели для завершения прогресса.

4.3.5.4 Вознаграждение за проект

Разработка и продвижение новых продуктов, крупные проекты и исследования, применение новых материалов и новых технологий, управленческие инновации и повышение уровня управленческой работы, обработка крупных инцидентов и т.д.

4.3.5.5 Вознаграждение за качество

Применяйте поощрения, наказания и стимулы в соответствии со стандартами качества продукции.

4.3.5.6 Экономия средств

Система поощрений и наказаний, основанная на потреблении и экономии средств.

4.3.5.7 Рационализаторское предложение

Система вознаграждения за трансформацию достижений в области контроля качества, незначительные технологические реформы и эффективные рекомендации по управлению.

4.3.5.8 Другие награды

4.4 Материальная культура

Материальная культура оценивается с точки зрения четырех аспектов создания бренда, корпоративного имиджа, аппаратных средств и культурных продуктов.

4.4.1 Создание бренда

4.4.1.1 Стратегия Бренда

Предприятие создало свой собственный бренд, разработало индивидуальные планы и планы по созданию и поддержанию бренда, а также сформировало модель полного участия в создании бренда внутри предприятия в процессе внедрения.

4.4.1.2 Управление качеством

4.4.1.2.1 Осведомленность о качестве

Осведомленность всех сотрудников о качестве глубоко укоренилась в сердцах людей. Сотрудники рассматривают свою работу как важную часть определения качества продукции и проявляют инициативу по сознательному поддержанию качества продукции.

4.4.1.2.2 Управление качеством

Предприятия внедряют осведомленность всех сотрудников о качестве на протяжении всего процесса производства и эксплуатации, устанавливают стандартизированную систему менеджмента качества и имеют соответствующие механизмы оценки и стимулирования.

4.4.1.3 Инновационный продукт

4.4.1.3.1 Инновационное поведение

Предприятия поощряют непрерывные инновации в области исследований и разработок продуктов и процессов, создали систему поощрения технологических инноваций и усовершенствовали различные системы технологических инноваций.

4.4.1.3.2 Заявка на патент

Предприятия улучшили свои независимые инновационные возможности и возможности последующей разработки новых продуктовых технологий, а также получили больше заявок на патенты на корпоративные технологии и количество фактически используемых патентов.

4.4.1.4 Ценность бренда

4.4.1.4.1 Коннотация бренда

Бренд предприятия имеет отличительную коннотацию, которая может отражать качество продукции предприятия.

4.4.1.4.2 Привлекательность бренда

Бренд предприятия может найти отклик у потребителей, сформировать сильную привлекательность для потребителей и иметь высокую репутацию и репутацию.

4.4.1.4.3 Конкурентоспособность бренда на рынке

Продукция компании занимает высокую долю рынка и стала ключевым брендом в отрасли.

4.4.2 Фирменный имидж логотип

4.4.2.1 Утверждение системы VI

Сотрудники предприятия обладают единым пониманием и глубоким пониманием имиджа и идентичности предприятия, могут сознательно поддерживать имидж предприятия и отражать этот имидж в своей работе.

4.4.2.2 Спецификация приложения системы VI

Предприятия имеют спецификации приложений системы VI, и там, где им необходимо использовать корпоративные названия, логотипы и т.д. Внутри и снаружи, они должны поддерживать требования и правила, которые согласуются и наследуются с распознаванием корпоративного изображения.

4.4.2.3 VI организация обслуживания системы

Предприятия располагают специализированными учреждениями и персоналом для создания и поддержания корпоративного имиджа и логотипа.

4.4.3 Аппаратные средства

4.4.3.1 Коммуникационная платформа

Создание различных внутренних и внешних интерактивных коммуникационных платформ, таких как веб-сайты и внутренние обмены, может эффективно способствовать общей коммуникации и обратной связи предприятия.

4.4.3.2 Общая платформа

Предприятия создают различные эффективные информационные платформы для распространения знаний и обмена ими, а также играют практическую роль в распространении различных знаний и повышении эффективности работы офисов.

4.4.3.3 Места для обучения, развлечений и досуга

Корпоративная среда чиста и опрятна, имеются различные удобства, которые полностью удовлетворяют потребности сотрудников в обучении, проживании и отдыхе, а также дают полную отдачу от практических результатов.

4.4.3.4 Объекты культурной рекламы

Существуют средства культурной рекламы, и они регулярно поддерживаются и обновляются.

4.4.4 Культурные продукты

4.4.4.1 Разнообразие культурных продуктов

Духовная культура предприятия сформировала модель записи на нескольких носителях и многоканального распространения.

4.4.4.2 Непрерывность культурных продуктов

Культурные продукты не только содержат компиляцию контента, отражающую корпоративную культуру определенного периода, но и систематически организуют, совершенствуют и фиксируют развитие корпоративной культуры, а также в полной мере играют роль наследования корпоративной культуры.

5.5 Методы и методы оценки корпоративной культуры

5.5.1 Использовать метод анкетирования, метод обсуждения и метод обобщения для оценки корпоративной культуры с общей оценкой 100 баллов.

5.5.2 Оценка основных показателей

Базовые показатели относятся ко всему содержанию пункта 4 этих Мер. Базовые показатели выполняются посредством проверки, самооценки отчетности и проверки данных, а базовые показатели составляют 60 баллов.

5.5.3 Оценка показателей вопросника

Показатели анкеты основаны на письменных ответах сотрудников корпорации или компьютерных онлайн-ответах, общая оценка которых составляет 40 баллов.

Объем выборки для оценки показателей анкеты корпоративной культуры

Участники		Размер выборки
Высшее руководство		100%
Менеджеры среднего звена	Менеджер или уровень менеджера	40%~60%
	Начальник секции (уровень секции)	
Низовой персонал		10%~30%

5.5.4 Показатели сложения и вычитания

Оценка показателей сложения и вычитания является дополнительным методом оценки корпоративной культуры. Наивысший балл показателей сложения и вычитания делится на 20 баллов, а наименьший балл составляет -20 баллов.

5.5.4.1 Бонусные предметы

Получены достижения в области научных исследований и награды на муниципальном уровне и выше, а также одобрение патента (патентное свидетельство).

5.5.4.2 Элементы вычитания

Члены команды были наказаны партийной дисциплиной и политической дисциплиной, нарушения и преступления на высоком уровне, несчастные случаи со смертельным исходом на безопасном

производстве и неправильное обращение с крупными кризисами нанесли значительный ущерб корпоративному имиджу.

5.5.5 Оценка

Должна быть проведена комплексная оценка и индивидуальная оценка корпоративной культуры. Комплексная оценка - это общая оценка корпоративной культуры, а индивидуальная оценка - это оценка одного аспекта корпоративной культуры.

5.5.5.1 Комплексная оценка

Комплексная оценка: арифметическая сумма баллов по основным показателям, показателям анкеты, а также показателям сложения и вычитания является комплексной оценкой.

Общий балл ≥ 90 классифицируется как отличный; ≥ 80 баллов и < 90 баллов классифицируются как хорошие; ≥ 70 баллов и < 80 баллов классифицируются как общие; ≥ 60 баллов и < 70 баллов классифицируются как квалифицированные; < 60 баллов классифицируются как неквалифицированные.

5.5.5.2 Индивидуальная оценка

Индивидуальная оценка делится на четыре пункта: духовная культура, поведенческая культура, институциональная культура и материальная культура. Для оценки используется 100-балльная система, и баллы по четырем пунктам рассчитываются отдельно.

Индивидуальные оценки ≥ 90 делятся на хорошие; ≥ 80 баллов и < 90 баллов делятся на лучшие; ≥ 70 баллов и < 80 баллов делятся на общие; < 70 баллов нуждаются в усилении и улучшении.

6 Использование оценки корпоративной культуры

6.1 Основываясь на результатах оценки корпоративной культуры, закреплять и продвигать достижения в области культурного строительства, изучать и анализировать глубинные причины, влияющие на формирование корпоративной культуры, и принимать позитивные меры по улучшению неблагоприятных факторов построения корпоративной культуры.

6.2 В соответствии с размером вклада в формирование корпоративной культуры участвующие подразделения, отделы и отдельные лица должны быть вознаграждены за содействие всестороннему и углубленному развитию построения корпоративной культуры, а также за продвижение работы компании на новый уровень и достижение целей и задач.

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ЗАРОЖДЕНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ КОРПОРАТИВНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ В КОМПАНИИ «ЛАБОРАТОРИЯ КАСПЕРСКОГО»

Аннотация: В этой статье рассказывается о формировании корпоративной культуры "Лаборатории Касперского" и последующем корпоративном развитии.

Ключевые слова: международный рынок, глобальная экономика, Управление предприятием.

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THE BIRTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CORPORATE CULTURE AT KASPERSKY LAB

Annotation: This article describes the formation of Kaspersky Lab's corporate culture and subsequent corporate development.

Key words: international market, global economy, enterprise management.

«Лаборатория Касперского» является объединением нескольких мировых компаний с головным офисом в Москве. Группа специализируется на создании систем защиты от компьютерных вирусов, от спама и атак интернет-хакеров. По своему функционалу и уровню известности группа является одной из важнейших в мире. Для удобства в нашей работе группу компаний будем называть в единичном виде – компания, корпорация и т.п.

Корпорация была основана в 1997 году Евгением Касперским. Портфолио «Лаборатории Касперского» заключается в созданной продукции защиты оконечных устройств и специальных сервисов для борьбы, исходящей от хакеров. Продукция достаточно распространена в мире, у неё более 400 миллионов клиентов из физических лиц и 250 тысяч юридических клиентов по всему земному шару.

Ярчайшим примером развитой корпоративной культуры в РФ является культура компании Касперского. Здесь сложилась достаточно специфическая культура, на неё большое влияние оказал лично руководитель корпорации. Он описывает сложившиеся порядки следующим образом: «Дух компании – является крайне важной составляющей успеха компании». Он прослеживает историю агрессивной политики поглощения, проводимой прямыми конкурентами его корпорации, делая оценку «Это ни к чему хорошему не приводит». Поэтому Касперский действует «подстраиваясь» под своих оппонентов – он не поглощает своих соперников, и «именно поэтому сейчас сотрудники многих мировых гигантов софтверной индустрии устраиваются на работу к нам». Касперский следующим образом характеризует корпоративную политику собственной компании: «преобладание энтузиазма над формальностью», «результат важнее отчёта о проделанной работе», «сотрудников должно сковывать как можно меньше вещей или порядков», «от всей деятельности внутри компании мы должны получать удовольствие».

Важное внимание в компании уделяется её логотипу. Старый логотип появился в 1997 году на заре становления компании. Касперский, недолго думая, просто использовал свою фамилию, написав её на латинице. Вдохновлялся он греческим алфавитом. В отличие от более поздних логотипов, на первом есть слово «lab», но за рубежом не употребляли данное слово в контексте произношения названия компании, от чего впоследствии отказались в компании при создании нового лого. Также это объясняется тем, что с развитием интернета создавались разные сайты, но технические моменты были её достаточно слаборазвиты (маленькое разрешение мониторов), что приводило к сложночитаемости логотипа. Это также послужило причиной обновления.



Рисунок 2. Старый логотип

В 2019 году логотип был обновлён, для его создания была привлечена дизайнерская студия «Moving Brands».

Брендом компании является не только логотип, но и так называемый «мерч», то есть продукция бытового употребления с некоей символикой, например кружки, ручки или футболки. Руководство компании ставит перед собой цель добиться ассоциации слова «кибербезопасность» через распространение как своей прямой продукции, так и в виде рекламы. Для

этого разработан даже свой шрифт. Как раз по лекалам этого шрифта создан новый логотип.



Рисунок 3. Новый логотип

Имиджмейкеры изначально выбрали сине-зелёный свет, который был на тот момент времени не представлен на рынке. С тех пор он прочно ассоциируется именно с исследуемой компанией, дополняя её бренд.

Официально компания провозглашает своей главной ценностью «профессионалов мирового класса». 30% сотрудников компании занимаются только научными разработками и исследованием в сфере киберугроз. Именно это позволяет быть компании на мировой вершине борьбы с киберугрозами и успешно конкурировать с соперниками по цеху.

Важнейшим отделением компании является отдел исследований и разработки (research and development). Именно этот департамент создаёт новое программное обеспечение, здесь работает 30% лучших специалистов. Таким образом, благодаря вниманию этому отделу корпорация вышла за пределы борьбы только с вирусами, совершила перепозиционирование на рынке, выйдя на рынок информационной безопасности. Благодаря этому компания каждый год выпускает новую, инновационную продукцию для защиты информации своих потребителей.

Также важным департаментом является «Управление перспективных технологий» (по английски это значит Future Tech). Это подразделение занимается исследованиями и разработками в области безопасности информационных технологий нового поколения. Данный отдел занимается в основном с промышленными объектами: защита в промышленной автоматизации, в автомобилях нового поколения и в телекоммуникационных технологиях.

Для обеспечения кибербезопасности промышленных объектов целиком «Лаборатория Касперского» некоторое время назад представила свое новое решение для защиты критической инфраструктуры Kaspersky Industrial Cyber Security—также результат разработки подразделения Future Tech. Управление перспективных технологий всегда заинтересовано в привлечении квалифицированных специалистов индустрии, и мы готовы предлагать своим сотрудникам возможности для развития и роста.

Ключевые бизнес-дивизионы. Подразделения Стратегического маркетинга, Управления корпоративным бизнесом, Управления потребительским бизнесом, Управления средним и малым

бизнесом, Региональных продаж, Контроля качества, Глобальной технической поддержки и Поддержки продаж обеспечивают комплексную инфраструктуру управления бизнесом и продвижения продуктов «Лаборатории Касперского» по всему миру.

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КОРПОРАТИВНАЯ ФИЛОСОФИЯ КОРПОРАТИВНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ HUAWEI

Аннотация: В этой статье рассказывается о формировании корпоративной культуры "Huawei" и последующем корпоративном развитии.

Ключевые слова: международный рынок, глобальная экономика, Управление предприятием.

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HUAWEI CORPORATE CULTURE PHILOSOPHY

Annotation: This article describes the formation of Huawei Lab's corporate culture and subsequent corporate development.

Key words: international market, global economy, enterprise management.

Философия корпоративной культуры Huawei – это “культура волка”, которую можно выразить несколькими словами: обучение, инновации, выгода и единство.

С точки зрения культуры волков, обучение и инновации представляют собой острое обоняние, выгода представляет наступательный дух, а единство представляет дух групповой борьбы.

Рен Чжэнфэй, президент Huawei, создал бесконечную культуру Huawei. Основная философия Рена Чжэнфэя заключается в том, чтобы управлять компанией, руководствуясь корпоративной культурой. В некоторых своих выступлениях он может помочь нам понять значение культуры Huawei.

Рен Чжэнфэй считает, что ресурсы будут исчерпаны, и только культура может выживать бесконечно. Он сказал: “Материальные ресурсы,

которыми располагает человечество, ограничены. Однажды нефть, уголь, леса и железная руда будут добыты, и только знания будут увеличиваться.



История Huawei:

В 1987 году компания была основана в Шэньчжэне, провинция Гуандун, и стала торговым агентом гонконгской компании, производящей пользовательские коммутаторы (АТС).

В 1989 году АТС была разработана независимо друг от друга.

В 1990 году компания начала самостоятельно разрабатывать и коммерциализировать технологию мини-АТС для гостиниц и малого бизнеса.

В 1992 году компания начала разрабатывать и внедрять решения для цифрового обмена в сельской местности.

В 1994 году был запущен цифровой коммутатор C&C08 с программным управлением.

В 1995 году объем продаж достиг 1,5 миллиарда юаней, в основном на китайском сельском рынке. Создал Департамент интеллектуальной собственности и Пекинский научно-исследовательский центр, а в 2003 году прошел сертификацию CMM4.

В 1996 году была запущена интегрированная сеть сервисного доступа и оборудование SDH оптической сети. Подписал контракт с компанией Hutchison Whampoa в Гонконге на предоставление ИТ-решений для фиксированной сети. Основал Шанхайский научно-исследовательский центр и прошел сертификацию уровня CMM5 в 2004 году.

В 1996 году Huawei сотрудничала с Hutchison Telecom, дочерней компанией Cheung Kong Holdings, для предоставления продуктов "коммерческой сети" с узкополосными коммутаторами в качестве ядра. Аппарат Huawei C & C08 вошел в местную телефонную сеть Гонконга и открыл множество внутренних служб, которые еще не были

открыты. Это стало первым шагом для крупномасштабных коммутаторов Huawei по выходу на международный телекоммуникационный рынок.

Huawei использует скрытые возможности для бизнеса в условиях изменений в международных отношениях в качестве стратегического партнера по сотрудничеству, достигнутого Китаем и Россией, и ускоряет сотрудничество с Россией. В 1996 году Huawei начала выходить на рынок Большого СНГ. За последние три года Huawei проложила более 3000 километров оптоволоконных келей между Москвой и Новосибирском, столицей Сибири.

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РАЗРАБОТКА ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ СИСТЕМЫ УЧЁТА ОБЕСПЕЧЕННОСТИ ПРЕПОДАВАЕМЫХ В УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ ДИСЦИПЛИН УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИМИ МАТЕРИАЛАМИ

Аннотация: в данной статье будет описан процесс разработки информационной системы, а также изучен процесс учёта обеспеченности преподаваемых в университете дисциплин учебно-методическими материалами.

Ключевые слова: информационная система, учёт, учебно-методические материалы.

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DEVELOPMENT OF AN INFORMATION SYSTEM TO KEEP TRACK OF THE AVAILABILITY OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS FOR THE DISCIPLINES TAUGHT AT THE UNIVERSITY

Abstract: this article will describe the process of developing an information system, as well as examine the process of accounting for the availability of teaching and learning materials taught at the university.

Keywords: information system, accounting, educational materials.

В большинстве вузов России контролируют наличие и актуальность учебно-методические материалы, назначаемые на дисциплины, крайне поверхностно. Они прописываются в рабочей программе и утверждаются заведующим кафедрой, но на деле каждый преподаватель сам выбирает, какими источниками информации он будет пользоваться при подаче информации студентам.

Такой подход хорош, если преподаватель работает много лет и имеет внушительный опыт по данной дисциплине. Но также это приводит к неконтролируемому уровню актуальности и общему уровню знаний и навыков студентов.

Если преподаватель только приступил к своей работе и преподаёт, например, первый год, то он может выбрать как источник информации неподходящие учебно-методические материалы.

Для решения этой проблемы может помочь создание информационной системы, позволяющей загрузить в неё нужные учебно-методические материалы для свободного доступа к ней студентам и преподавателям.

Для хранения учебно-методических материалов для преподаваемых в университете дисциплин была создана база данных. Она состоит из двух таблиц:

– таблица Subject, которая хранит информацию о преподаваемых в университете дисциплинах, она состоит из поля с идентификационным номером и поля с названием дисциплины;

– таблица EducationalMaterials, записывающая информацию об учебно-методических материалах для каждого предмета, состоит из полями с идентификационным номером, названием дисциплины, названием учебно-методического материала и содержанием учебно-методического материала.

Между таблицами установлена связь один-ко-многим.

Для лучшего представления базы данных была создана ER-диаграмма (Рис. 1).

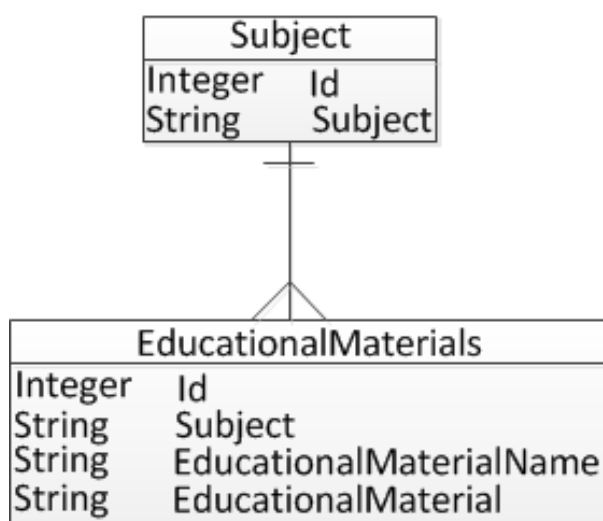


Рис. 1. ER-диаграмма

Программный продукт был написан на языке C# с использованием технологии Windows Forms.

Главное окно приложения предоставляет возможность выбора уже существующих дисциплин, добавления в базу данных новых и удаления существующих, также имеется кнопка для получения учебно-методических материалов для выбранной дисциплины (Рис. 2).

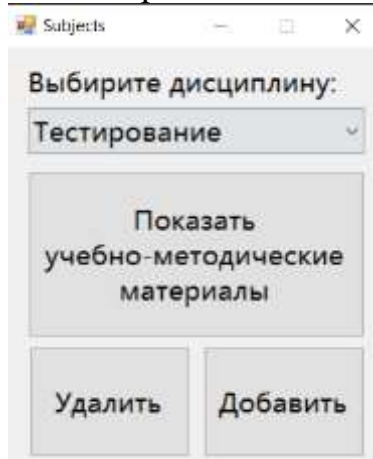


Рис. 2. Интерфейс главного окна

При попытке создания новой дисциплины, на экране пользователя появляется инструкция по работе программного продукта для корректной работы программы (Рис. 3).

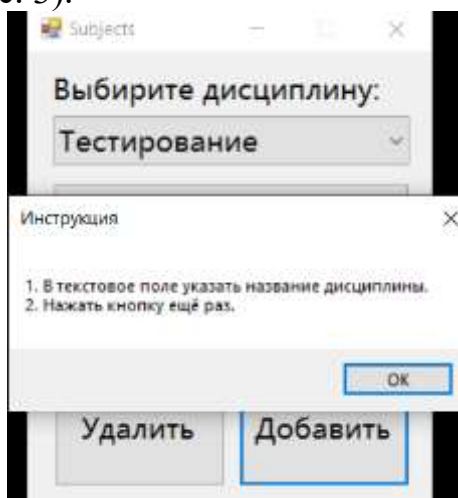


Рис. 3. Инструкция для добавления новой дисциплины

После нажатия на кнопку получения учебно-методических материалов, программа переходит на окно чтения учебно-методических материалов. На окне пользователь может выбирать интересующий его учебно-методический материал для чтения, добавить новый учебно-методический материал, или удалить существующий (Рис. 4).

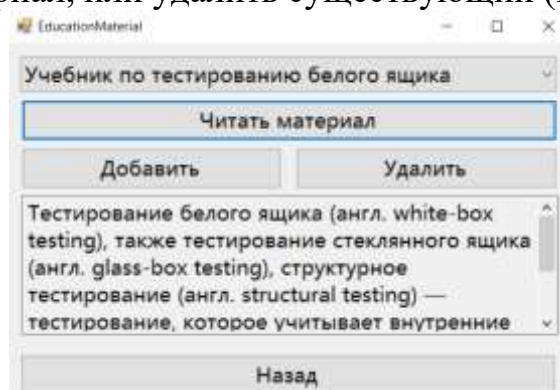


Рис. 4. Интерфейс окна чтения учебно-методических материалов

При попытке добавления учебно-методического материала на экране пользователя появляется инструкция для корректной работы программы (Рис. 5).

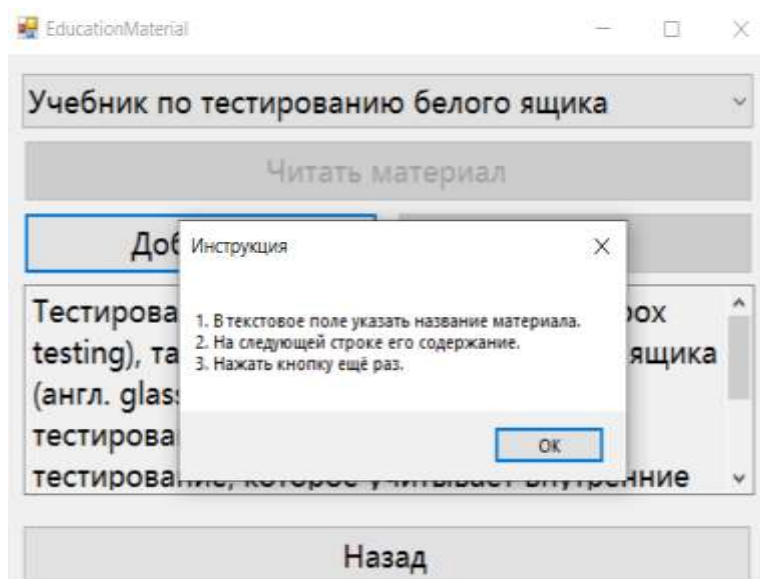


Рис. 5. Инструкция для добавления учебно-методического материала

В листинге кода главного окна показаны обработчики событий и взаимодействие с базой данных (Рис. 6).

```
using System;
using System.Data;
using System.Windows.Forms;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;

namespace Practice
{
    public partial class MainForm : Form
    {
        private readonly Database database;
        private readonly List<Subject> subjects;

        public MainForm()
        {
            InitializeComponent();
        }

        private void MainForm_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            subjects = database.GetAllSubjects();
        }

        private void btnAdd_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            AddSubject();
        }

        private void btnRead_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            if (dataGridView1.SelectedRows.Count > 0)
            {
                DataGridViewRow row = dataGridView1.SelectedRows[0];
                string subjectName = row.Cells[1].Value.ToString();
                dataGridView2.DataSource = database.GetSubjectDetails(subjectName);
            }
        }

        private void btnUpdate_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            UpdateSubject();
        }

        private void btnDelete_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            DeleteSubject();
        }

        private void btnRefresh_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            dataGridView1.DataSource = subjects;
        }

        private void btnClose_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            Close();
        }

        private void AddSubject()
        {
            string subjectName = txtSubjectName.Text;
            string description = txtDescription.Text;

            if (subjectName.Length < 1 || description.Length < 1)
            {
                MessageBox.Show("Введите название материала и его содержание.", "Ошибка", MessageBoxButtons.OK, MessageBoxIcon.Warning);
                return;
            }

            database.AddSubject(subjectName, description);
            dataGridView1.DataSource = subjects;
            txtSubjectName.Clear();
            txtDescription.Clear();
        }

        private void UpdateSubject()
        {
            string subjectName = txtSubjectName.Text;
            string description = txtDescription.Text;

            if (subjectName.Length < 1 || description.Length < 1)
            {
                MessageBox.Show("Введите название материала и его содержание.", "Ошибка", MessageBoxButtons.OK, MessageBoxIcon.Warning);
                return;
            }

            database.UpdateSubject(subjectName, description);
            dataGridView1.DataSource = subjects;
            txtSubjectName.Clear();
            txtDescription.Clear();
        }

        private void DeleteSubject()
        {
            string subjectName = txtSubjectName.Text;

            if (subjectName.Length < 1)
            {
                MessageBox.Show("Введите название материала.", "Ошибка", MessageBoxButtons.OK, MessageBoxIcon.Warning);
                return;
            }

            database.DeleteSubject(subjectName);
            dataGridView1.DataSource = subjects;
            txtSubjectName.Clear();
        }

        private void RefreshSubjects()
        {
            dataGridView1.DataSource = subjects;
        }
    }
}
```

Рис. 6. Листинг кода главного окна

В листинге кода окна чтения учебно-методических материалов показаны обработчики событий и взаимодействие с базой данных (Рис. 7).



Рис. 7. Листинг кода окна чтения учебно-методических материалов

Таким образом, была разработана информационная система учёта преподаваемых в университете дисциплин учебно-методическими материалами.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКИХ КАЧЕСТВ И ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ СТУДЕНТОВ КОЛЛЕДЖЕЙ

Аннотация: Эра экономики знаний обеспечивает рыночную среду для студентов, чтобы начать бизнес. Колледжи и университеты должны в полной мере признать важность предпринимательских качеств и внедрять развитие знаний и навыков, связанных с предпринимательством, во всех аспектах обучения, чтобы удовлетворить потребности нашей страны в построении инновационной страны.

Ключевые слова: студенты; предпринимательское качество; предпринимательское образование.

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RESEARCH OF ENTREPRENEURIAL QUALITIES AND ENTREPRENEURIAL EDUCATION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

Summary: The Knowledge Economy era provides a market environment for students to start a business. Colleges and universities should fully recognize the importance of entrepreneurial qualities and implement the development of entrepreneurship-related knowledge and skills in all aspects of education in order to meet the needs of our country in building an innovative country.

Keywords: students; entrepreneurial quality; entrepreneurial education.

С наступлением эры экономики знаний способность к инновациям стала одним из ключевых элементов экономического развития. Как новое поколение молодых людей, студенты колледжей несут бремя развития экономики знаний и содействия социальному прогрессу. Укрепление способности студентов колледжей к инновациям стало одним из ключевых факторов экономического развития. Основные проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются крупные университеты. В инновационном образовании предпринимательское качественное образование занимает такое же важное

положение, как содержательная структура, структура способностей и структура качества. оно может не только повысить уровень образования и преподавания в школах, но и улучшить всесторонние способности учащихся, что имеет большое теоретическое и практическое значение.

1. Обзор основных теорий

(1) Предпринимательские качества. Предпринимательское качество – это общий термин для основных качеств студентов колледжа в области предпринимательства. Это основные качества и структура способностей, которые студенты приобрели в тени будущей среды и образования и обучения предпринимательству. Оно обладает определенной стабильностью и может играть долгосрочную роль. Оно в основном включает в себя четыре элемента: предпринимательский дух, предпринимательские знания, предпринимательские психологические качества и предпринимательские способности. Предпринимательские качества студентов колледжа имеют пять основных характеристик: интеграция, развитие, стабильность, практичность и высокий уровень. Интеграция относится к характеристикам взаимозависимости и взаимодействия между различными элементами предпринимательского качества, и отсутствие какого-либо одного элемента повлияет на общий уровень предпринимательского качества; развитие относится к различным элементам, которые не являются статичными и будут продолжать развиваться с развитием социальных наук и технологий и улучшением материального и духовной цивилизации; стабильность относится к различным элементам в процессе предпринимательской практики, которые будут неуклонно проявляться, не будут меняться с окружающими изменениями; практичность относится к культивированию предпринимательских качеств, которые должны быть завершены в ходе практики и должны быть проверены практикой; высокий уровень относится к предпринимательское качество соотносится с профессиональным качеством, гуманистическим качеством, с точки зрения политического качества и качества инструментов, это более высокое требование к качеству талантов в построении инновационного общества в нашей стране.

(2) Предпринимательское образование. Предпринимательское образование относится к общему термину для серии аудиторных занятий и практических занятий, проводимых в процессе школьного образования и преподавания с основной ценностной ориентацией на развитие предпринимательских качеств учащихся. Предпринимательское образование отличается от образования в области выбора карьеры и трудоустройства и имеет свои особенности: 1. Эпохальное. Предпринимательское образование является продуктом эпохи экономики знаний. В эпоху экономики знаний, пока у вас есть знания, технологии или соответствующие знания о предпринимательстве, вы можете начать

бизнес, потому что знания - это не только фактор производства, но и основа и основной продукт производства. 2. Целенаправленный, конечной целью обучения предпринимательству является повышение предпринимательских качеств студентов. 3. Многоуровневый, реализация образования в области предпринимательства должна опираться на органичное сочетание первого класса и второго класса. Первый является носителем обучения, а второй является необходимым дополнением. Только путем тесного сочетания двух мы можем всесторонне улучшить цель предпринимательских качеств учащихся.

2. Недостатки предпринимательских качеств студентов колледжей в нашей стране

(1) Отсутствие предпринимательского духа. Предпринимательство относится к идеологическому значению стремления к росту материального и духовного богатства и содействия социальному прогрессу путем создания промышленности. Это источник предпринимательской практической деятельности. Когда студенты колледжа планируют свою карьеру, они рассматривают выбор профессии как первый выбор, в то время как предпринимательство рассматривается как последняя капля, что в полной мере показывает общее отсутствие предпринимательского духа среди студентов колледжей в нашей стране. С точки зрения выбора типов предпринимательства, большинство предпринимателей также отдадут приоритет предпринимательству, основанному на выживании, в то время как оппортунистическое предпринимательство является второстепенным выбором. Во всем предпринимательском процессе они не умеют использовать возможности и не осмеливаются рисковать. Как только они сталкиваются с трудностями или неудачами, они выбирают чтобы сдаться.

(2) Структура предпринимательских знаний неразумна. Структура предпринимательских знаний является важной частью предпринимательского качества, которое в основном включает профессиональные и технические знания, знания по управлению бизнесом и знания, необходимые для социального взаимодействия. Отсутствие соответствующих знаний в области финансов, налогового права и рыночной экономики у студентов колледжей в нашей стране серьезно ограничивает успешность предпринимательства.

(3) Отсутствие предпринимательских способностей. Предпринимательские способности являются важным аспектом предпринимательских качеств и оказывают значительное влияние на успех или неудачу предпринимательства. Организационные и коммуникативные навыки современных студентов колледжей в целом повысились, но их психологические качества и адаптивность значительно ослабли. Паника и отступление перед лицом трудностей стали основными причинами их предпринимательской неудачи. Если предпринимателям не хватает способности к инновациям в бизнесе и способности расширяться на рынке,

они не могут найти модель, подходящую для их собственной деятельности и прибыльности с рынка, и неудача становится неизбежной. В дополнение к своим собственным врожденным причинам, отсутствие способностей в основном связано с приобретенным практическим опытом. Отсутствие практического опыта напрямую приводит к отсутствию предпринимательских способностей у студентов колледжа.

3. Меры, которые необходимо принять при обучении предпринимательству студентов колледжей

(1) Усилить идеологическое воспитание. Во-первых, руководство школы должно обратить внимание на обучение предпринимательству. Эффективное развитие предпринимательского образования может построить мост между университетами и предприятиями и улучшить их функции обслуживания общества. Предпринимательское образование не только способствует экономическому, научно-техническому и социальному прогрессу, но и способствует собственному развитию школы и развитию учащихся. Оно должно быть включено в регулярные образовательные мероприятия. Только тогда, когда руководители школ придают большое значение обучению предпринимательству, они могут оказать поддержку с точки зрения людских, материальных и финансовых ресурсов для создания условий для обучения предпринимательству. Во-вторых, учителя должны увеличить свои идеологические инвестиции в обучение предпринимательству. Учителя являются главной силой в реализации образования в области предпринимательства, и они должны проявить инициативу по инвестированию в волну реформы образования, чтобы устранить препятствия на пути образования в области предпринимательства. В-третьих, внедрите концепцию обучения предпринимательству в обычное образование. Предпринимательское образование должно быть интегрировано с повседневной образовательной деятельностью, а концепция предпринимательства должна быть внедрена в процесс профессионального обучения и нравственного воспитания.

(2) Улучшить цели обучения талантов. Цель обучения талантам оказывает прямое влияние на содержание преподавания, методы преподавания и т.д., а также косвенно влияет на структуру знаний учащихся. Чтобы оптимизировать структуру предпринимательских знаний студентов колледжа, мы должны начать с цели обучения талантам и проникнуть в содержание, связанное с предпринимательством, в трех аспектах: познание, способности и эмоции, чтобы студенты обладали совершенными предпринимательскими знаниями, предпринимательскими способностями и определенным чувством предпринимательского стремления.

(3) Создайте практическую платформу. Предпринимательское образование неотделимо от преподавания в классе, но также нуждается в

практике. по этой причине школы должны принять эффективные меры для укрепления практических связей в области преподавания и создания практической платформы для обучения предпринимательству. Во-первых, осуществлять практическую предпринимательскую деятельность. Школы могут развивать практические способности учащихся посредством организации и осуществления “летних мероприятий с частичной занятостью”, мероприятий “Средняя школа”, “Мероприятий по плану сотрудничества” и “Мероприятий по конкурсу предпринимательского плана”; во-вторых, создать базы предпринимательской практики за пределами кампуса и на территории кампуса, чтобы обеспечить практические места для студентов понимать рынок и искать научные и рациональные направления предпринимательской деятельности.

Предпринимательские качества являются основой студенческого предпринимательства и имеют свои особенности; в нашей стране существует много проблем с предпринимательскими качествами студентов колледжей, что значительно ограничивает успешность предпринимательской деятельности студентов колледжей; в качестве учебной базы для инновационных талантов колледжи и университеты должны придавать большое значение развитию предпринимательских качеств. предпринимательское качество, создавать условия во многих аспектах и постоянно повышать предпринимательскую осведомленность студентов, оптимизировать структуру предпринимательских знаний, улучшать практические навыки предпринимательства и обеспечивать общество высококачественными талантами с инновационным духом и инновационными способностями.

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ВОПРОСОВ ПРИЗНАНИЯ ДОХОДОВ КОМПАНИЙ, КОТИРУЮЩИХСЯ НА БИРЖЕ GEM

Аннотация: Из-за различных стандартов и функций измерения стоимости большинство компаний на GEM имеют высокие темпы роста, уникальные бизнес-модели и слабую воспроизводимость. Для традиционных отраслей вопрос признания доходов уже давно тщательно изучен, и серьезных проблем нет. Однако для новых компаний, зарегистрированных на GEM, их инновационные бизнес-модели должны сочетаться с типом бизнеса и бизнес-моделью компании с точки зрения признания выручки. В статье будет уделено внимание четырем моделям и рассмотрены вопросы, на которые следует обратить внимание при подтверждении дохода в рамках новой бизнес-модели GEM.

Ключевые слова: новая бизнес-модель; признание дохода; ловушка дохода.

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STUDY OF INCOME RECOGNITION ISSUES FOR COMPANIES LISTED ON THE GEM EXCHANGE

Summary: Due to the different standards and cost measurement functions, most GEM companies have high growth rates, unique business models and poor reproducibility. For traditional industries, the issue of income recognition has long been thoroughly studied, and there are no serious problems. However, for new companies registered on GEM, their innovative business models must be combined with the type of business and business model of the company in terms of revenue recognition. The article will focus on four models and consider the issues that should be paid attention to when confirming income within the framework of a new business-GEM models.

Keywords: new business model; revenue recognition; income trap.

Бизнес-модель предприятия, то есть способ, которым предприятие зарабатывает деньги - как предприятие может эффективно комбинировать различные ресурсы, чтобы его стоимость могла продолжать расти для достижения цели прибыльности.

Традиционная бизнес-модель ориентирована на производство, также известная как жесткий менеджмент. Такие предприятия, как правило, находятся в среднем звене производственной цепочки, то есть они в основном отвечают за производство продукции и не слишком много занимаются продажей продукции и дизайном продукции. Из-за раннего запуска и длительного времени разработки проблемы, возникающие при признании доходов предприятий в рамках традиционной бизнес-модели, были решены более тщательно. Большинство компаний, включенных в список GEM, приняли новый тип бизнес-модели, и все больше компаний сосредоточились на восходящем или нисходящем звене производственной цепочки. Таким образом, при признании доходов неизбежно будут возникать ситуации, которые не учитываются в руководящих принципах.

1. Основные типы и характеристики новой бизнес-модели компаний, перечисленных на GEM

GEM - это развивающийся рынок с отличительными характеристиками, и есть несколько очевидных отличий от основной платы с точки зрения объектов обслуживания, показателей доступа, операционных систем и характеристик риска. Компании, перечисленные в GEM, имеют сильный рост, более гибкие бизнес-механизмы и более заметные характеристики диверсифицированных бизнес-моделей и моделей получения прибыли.

(1) Сочетание технологий и сферы услуг

Типичные представители, такие как современная логистическая индустрия. Сочетание электронных технологий и традиционных грузоперевозок изменило состояние традиционной логистической отрасли, которая занимается только складскими услугами. Например, основной бизнес Jiangsu Xinning Modern Logistics Co., Ltd. сосредоточен на таможенном хранении электронных компонентов и обеспечивает управление таможенным складированием экспортных товаров, разработку и реализацию планов распределения и реализацию, а также связанные с этим экспедирование грузов, таможенное оформление импорта и экспорта и другие услуги.

Функционирование стороннего логистического предприятия представляет собой процесс полного обслуживания с многозвенной циркуляцией, многогрупповым сотрудничеством и межрегиональной операцией. Однако в настоящее время в нашей стране нет специальной системы учета для логистической отрасли, поэтому бухгалтерскому учету логистической отрасли не хватает единого понимания и стандартизации.

(2) Торговая сеть

Торговая сеть относится к компании, которая подписывает договор франчайзинга с предприятием или частным лицом с определенной квалификацией и предоставляет ему право продавать продукцию компании через открытие магазина франшизы в течение определенного времени и объема.

В этой модели существуют непрерывные договорные отношения между головным офисом сети и франчайзинговым магазином, и этот вид контракта отличается от концепции совместного предприятия или родительско-дочерней компании, обычно упоминаемой в стандартах бухгалтерского учета. Эти особые договорные отношения также приносят в данную бизнес-модель особые черты в плане признания выручки.

(3) Коммерциализация культурных индустрий

С ростом культурного спроса людей в последние годы началась коммерциализация культурной индустрии. Типичным представителем является Huayu Brothers Media Co., Ltd.

Huayu - это модель эффективной интеграции трех основных бизнес-секторов кино, телесериалов и художественных агентств в Китае. В рамках общей работы единой платформы эти три крупных бизнеса сформировали значительный синергетический эффект. Однако стандарты бухгалтерского учета не уточняют порядок признания выручки в трех основных секторах бизнеса. Как представитель новой бизнес-модели, индустрии культуры и творчества должны более гибко применять стандарты при признании доходов.

(4) Аутсорсинг услуг

Аутсорсинг услуг включает в себя аутсорсинг ИТ-услуг, финансовых услуг, компаний общественного питания и т.д. Бизнес-модель передачи первичной обработки продукции вышестоящим предприятиям, отвечающим только за основные технологии, делает так, что ключ к признанию выручки приходится на сбор платежей в рассрочку.

Продажи в рассрочку часто происходят в ежедневных транзакциях. Для покупателя это долгосрочный беспроцентный кредит, полученный от продавца, который выполняет функцию финансирования. С одной стороны, продавец может использовать этот метод для превращения потенциальных потребителей в реальных потребителей, тем самым открывая продажи для продукции компании; с другой стороны, отпускная цена товара, полученного в рассрочку, обычно выше, чем цена текущих продаж или обычных товаров, проданных в кредит.

2. Метод признания выручки в соответствии с новой бизнес-моделью компании, зарегистрированной на GEM

Стандарты бухгалтерского учета предприятий обычно подтверждают доход от продажи товаров в соответствии со следующими пятью условиями: передача права собственности; передача прав контроля и

управления; сумма надежно измеряется; выгоды, вероятно, будут получены; и затраты поддаются измерению.

Предоставление трудовых услуг подтверждается на основе того, могут ли результаты транзакции быть надежно оценены, а доходы и расходы могут быть надежно оценены в соответствии с методом процента завершения. Если он не может быть надежно оценен, доход должен признаваться исходя из того, могут ли быть компенсированы понесенные затраты на оплату труда.

Право на использование переданных активов оценивается на основе возможности получения экономических выгод и того, можно ли их надежно измерить. Независимо от того, подтверждается ли это партиями или один раз, судят на основе того, предоставляются ли последующие услуги.

Компании, перечисленные в GEM, естественно, также соответствуют положениям этой широкой структуры. Однако новые отраслевые характеристики и бизнес-модель заставляют их также отражать их собственную специфику, гибкость и даже особенность.

(1) Специфика отрасли логистики

Специфика относится к тому факту, что при подтверждении дохода предприятие должно учитывать критерии конкретной бизнес-модели и среды и применять различные теоретические положения к повседневной деятельности по продажам.

Доход относится к общему притоку экономических выгод, формируемых предприятием в его повседневной деятельности, что приведет к увеличению собственного капитала владельца, но не имеет ничего общего с инвестированным капиталом владельца. "Повседневная деятельность" является ключом к определению дохода, и два других условия должны быть выполнены одновременно.

Логистический процесс включает в себя множество звеньев. Эти звенья являются повседневной деятельностью логистической отрасли. Поэтому после предоставления этих услуг полученная новая стоимость может быть признана операционным доходом. Именно на этом основании Jiangsu Xinning Modern Logistics Co., Ltd. четко оговаривает, что складские услуги, предоставляемые предприятием, проценты и плата за пользование, полученные от передачи права на использование активов, доход от таможенной декларации и платы за инспекцию, образованный документами о проверке, а также плата за перевозку должны быть включены в объем дохода.

(2) Культурная индустрия - Гибкость

Что касается измерения дохода, то в руководящих принципах не указаны конкретные отрасли, а новая бизнес-модель упоминается редко. Это также означает, что каждая отрасль должна гибко

формулировать свои собственные конкретные методы признания выручки в рамках, разрешенных стандартами.

Как представитель культурной и креативной индустрии, доход Хуайи в основном делится на три основных бизнеса. Эти бизнес-проекты не могут получить точную цифру дохода в течение короткого периода времени после оплаты трудовых услуг. Поэтому Ниауі использует прогностический метод для измерения дохода.

При обычных обстоятельствах, в конце отчетного периода после выхода фильма в прокат, подтверждение кассовых сборов внутри страны основывается на отчете о кассовых сборах, отправленном компании кинотеатром. Обычно кассовые сборы фильма в тот же день подсчитываются кинотеатром и отправляются по факсу компании на следующий день. Кинотеатр и компания рассчитывают кассовые сборы один раз в месяц после показа фильма. Помимо прочего дохода, продажа авторских прав, как правило, в основном подписывается или обсуждается в течение 5 недель после выхода фильма.

Из-за непрерывного выпуска новых фильмов доля зрителей, которые смотрят один и тот же фильм повторно, очень низка. Поэтому для фильмов с внутренним распространением и показом основной график кассовых сборов обычно составляет от 3 до 5 недель, что в принципе может достигать более 90% или даже 100% от выручки.

В целом, предполагаемый доход от продаж телесериалов = доход от передачи первого раунда прав на телевизионное вещание = сумма подписанного договора купли-продажи + сумма подлежащего подписанию контракта.

Подводя итог, можно видеть, что с точки зрения принципа признания дохода Ниауі гибко применяет рамочные положения стандарта и отражает требования осторожности и надежности. Также видно, что гибкость важна и необходима для новой бизнес-модели.

(3) Особенности ИТ-индустрии

Особенность относится к быстрому развитию некоторых новых типов отраслей, а особые бизнес-модели и отраслевые характеристики делают невозможным их внедрение в полном соответствии с системой бухгалтерского учета промышленных предприятий. Индустрия программного обеспечения - одна из них. Хотя в руководстве "Стандарты бухгалтерского учета предприятия - Доходы" также содержатся соответствующие положения об учете специальных трудовых операций, таких как "индивидуальное программное обеспечение", "индивидуальное программное обеспечение в основном относится к разработке программного обеспечения для конкретных клиентов, исключая разработку общего программного обеспечения. Доход от индивидуального программного обеспечения должен быть признан на отчетную дату в зависимости от степени завершения разработки". Однако в последние годы

само по себе это положение было далеко от соответствия требованиям практики бухгалтерского учета. Особенность признания выручки в индустрии программного обеспечения в основном проявляется в момент подтверждения ее дебиторской задолженности.

Согласно стандартам, дебиторская задолженность является финансовыми активами. В настоящее время моментом подтверждения финансовых инструментов является “когда предприятие становится стороной договора о финансовых инструментах, оно должно подтвердить финансовый актив или финансовое обязательство”. Это означает, что моментом подтверждения финансовых активов является момент заключения договора о финансовых инструментах, который является, как правило, при подписании контракта.

(4) Коммерческая цепочка - сложность

Метод управления цепочками поставок был внедрен в нашей стране в конце 1980-х и начале 1990-х годов и в последние годы получил значительное развитие. На сегодняшний день в нашей стране насчитывается более тысячи сетевых действующих предприятий с десятками тысяч магазинов различного типа. Характеристики широкого круга хозяйствующих субъектов, богатые типы бизнеса, разнообразные формы сетей и широкие области открытия также делают бизнес-модель торговых сетей особенно сложной с точки зрения признания выручки.

Начиная с новой бизнес-модели компании, зарегистрированной в GEM, в этой статье основное внимание уделяется вопросам, на которые следует обратить внимание при подтверждении дохода и источника стандартов бухгалтерского учета в рамках новой бизнес-модели. Можно видеть, что, хотя стандарты становятся все более и более совершенными, для новых отраслей по-прежнему существует много "белых пятен" в бухгалтерском учете. Сталкиваясь с областью, не охватываемой руководящими принципами, предприятия должны гибко сочетать свои собственные отраслевые особенности с нормативными актами.

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ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ВАКЦИНОПРОФИЛАКТИКИ КОРИ У ЧАСТО БОЛЕЮЩИХ ДЕТЕЙ

Резюме: В настоящее время в мировом сообществе вакцинация рассматривается как наиболее экономичное и доступное средство борьбы с инфекциями и способ достижения активного долголетия для всех социальных слоев населения развитых и развивающихся стран. В стране с недорогим лечением заболеваний детского возраста полный охват их вакцинацией считается самым эффективным методом. Для инфекционных болезней иммунизация является основной и ведущей мерой профилактики в механизмах передачи инфекции и выработки стойкого постинфекционного иммунитета. Показатели вакцинопрофилактики оцениваются по трем группам критериев: показатели документированной привитости (охват прививками), показатели иммунологической или клинической эффективности и показатели эпидемиологической эффективности.

Ключевые слова: вакцинопрофилактика, иммунодефицитное состояния, корь, супрессоры, инфекция.

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EFFICACY INDICATOR OF MEASLES VACCINE PREVENTION IN FREQUENTLY ILL CHILDREN

Summary: Currently, in the world community, vaccination is considered as the most economical and affordable means of fighting infections and a way to achieve active longevity for all social strata of the population of developed and developing countries. In a country with inexpensive treatment of childhood diseases, full coverage of their vaccination is considered the most effective method. For infectious diseases, immunization is the main and leading preventive measure in the mechanisms of transmission of infection and the development of persistent post-infectious immunity. The indicators of vaccination prevention are evaluated according to three groups of criteria:

indicators of documented vaccination (vaccination coverage), indicators of immunological or clinical effectiveness and indicators of epidemiological effectiveness.

Key words: vaccination, immunodeficiency, measles, suppressors, infection.

АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ:

Несмотря на то что, прививки против кори проводятся у нас в стране с 1967г., приходится констатировать, что, к сожалению, в последние годы на многих территориях страны отмечается рост заболеваемости этими инфекциями. Так, уровень заболеваемости корью в России увеличился в 2018г. по сравнению с 2017г. более чем 2,5 раза (5,1 и 2,2 раза на 100 тыс. населения соответственно). краснухой - почти в 3 раза (399,3 и 143,6 на 100 тыс.), при этом следует учитывать, что основную долю заболевших составляют дети. Так, в 1999г. заболеваемость детей корью составила 8.6. краснухой- 1810,3; паротитом-153,9 на 100 тыс. населения. Крупные вспышки заболеваний имели место в организованных коллективах, наиболее полно охваченных иммунизацией. В последние годы и в Узбекистане обстановка по этим заболеваниям также сложилась напряженная. В течение последних лет показателей заболеваемости корью и краснухой в Узбекистане были в 3-4 раза выше. Циклический подъем заболеваемости корью, наблюдавшийся в 2018 г., в 2019г. сменился выраженным спадом. Показатель составил 10.9 на 100 тыс человек. Среди заболевших преобладают взрослые - 76,9%, в первую очередь подростки и студенты 15-19 лет. Следует отметить, что еще в 1995 г. удельный вес взрослых, заболевших корью, составлял 55,0%. Для ликвидации кори процент иммунных лиц должен составлять, по мнению авторов, не менее 90-95%. Цель каждой вакцинации состоит в создании иммунологической памяти, так что при встрече с инфекцией можно было избежать клинического проявления заболевания. **ЦЕЛЬЮ** работы явилось изучение эффективности вакцинопрофилактики у часто болеющих детей (ЧБД).

МАТЕРИАЛЫ И МЕТОДЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ. Обследованы 30 детей, получавших вакцинацию по плану и 30 детей по индивидуальному плану клинически. Контрольную группу составили 30 практически здоровых детей аналогичного возраста и пола. Проведены; анализ крови и мочи, исследовано иммунодефицитное состояние.

ЗАДАЧИ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ:

1. Изучить частоту перенесенных заболеваний у часто болеющих детей.

2. Исследовать иммунный статус у часто болеющих детей.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ И ИХ ОБСУЖДЕНИЯ. С целью выявления взаимосвязи 1 группы, получивших вакцинацию по плану с иммунологическими параметрами у детей 2 группы ЧБД

получивших вакцинацию по индивидуальному графику проведено сравнение средних величин каждого параметра. При выделении группы часто болеющих детей мы использовали критерии, предложенные В.Ю. Альбицким и А.А. Барановым(1986 г.), где часто болеющим до 1 года считается ребенок, перенесший 4 и более заболеваний в год. В связи с вышесказанным было проведено исследование по изучению некоторых показателей иммунной системы в 2-х группах детей. Контрольную группу составили 30 практически здоровых детей аналогичного возраста и пола. Уровень заболеваемости как часто, так и эпизодически здоровых детей болеющих детей, главным образом, формируется за счет болезней органов дыхания. Однако роль этого класса болезней Результаты исследования и их обсуждения. С целью выявления взаимосвязи 1 группы, получивших вакцинацию по плану с иммунологическими параметрами у детей 2 группы ЧБД получивших вакцинацию по индивидуальному графику проведено сравнение средних величин каждого параметра. При выделении группы часто болеющих детей мы использовали критерии, предложенные В.Ю. Альбицким и А.А. Барановым(1986 г.), где часто болеющим до 1 года считается ребенок, перенесший 4 и более заболеваний в год. В связи с вышесказанным было проведено исследование по изучению некоторых показателей иммунной системы в 2-х группах детей. Контрольную группу составили 30 практически здоровых детей аналогичного возраста и пола. Уровень заболеваемости как часто, так и эпизодически здоровых детей болеющих детей, главным образом, формируется за счет болезней органов дыхания. Однако роль этого класса болезней наиболее значима в структуре заболеваемости ЧБД. Из 30 обследованных часто болеющих детей 2/3 составляли больные с частыми ОРВИ, на ком втором месте по частоте встречаемости стоят бронхиты - 16,7%. Эти показатели диктует в каком направлении необходимо разворачивать лечебно-профилактически-реабилитационные мероприятия по отношению к данной группе детей. Во многих работах указывается на сочетание частых заболеваний у детей с аллергическими реакциями и заболеваниями. Это подтверждается и результатами нашего исследования. Экссудативный диатез и другие проявления и аллергии на коже в группе ЧБД, отмечались более чем в 7 раз чаще в раннем возрасте. У детей 2 группы получавших вакцинацию по индивидуальному графику по сравнению с контролем выявлено некоторое снижение содержание лейкоцитов, абсолютного количества лимфоцитов при повышении их процентного содержания, достоверное снижение числа Т- лимфоцитов, достоверное понижение содержание В-лимфоцитов, понижение содержание субпопуляций хелперов и супрессоров, ИРИ без изменения и снижение фагоцитарной активности нейтрофилов. Установлено, что в периферической крови здоровых детей, составляющих контрольную группу, циркулирует от 58 до 70% CD3- лимфоцитов со средним значением $65,5 \pm 4,1\%$. У детей 2 группы получавших вакцинацию

по индивидуальному графику количество циркулирующих в периферической крови Т-лимфоцитов оказалось достоверно сниженным: $52,9 \pm 2,9\%$ индивидуальными колебаниями от 49 до 58% ($P < 0,05$). Менее глубокий дефицит наблюдалось в крови больных детей I группы, получавших вакцинацию по плану: $60,3 \pm 5,3\%$ с размахом индивидуальных колебаний от 51 до 61% ($P < 0,001$). Более точная оценка содержания Т-лимфоцитов достигается при изучении абсолютных показателей. Так, в крови практически здоровых детей в среднем содержится $1672,5 \pm 84,6$ Т-лимфоцитов в 1 мкл периферической крови с индивидуальными значениями от 1234 до 2071 в 1 мкл. У больных 2-й группы этот показатель был достоверно ниже и составил в среднем $1223 \pm 92,7$ клеток в 1 мкл. Изучение количественного содержания иммунорегуляторных субпопуляций Т-лимфоцитов у больных выявило их дефицит в относительном и абсолютном значении. Т-хелперы относятся к регуляторным клеткам. Без них невозможна трансформация В-лимфоцитов в плазматические клетки, образующие антитела. Они также способны усиливать клеточные реакции иммунной системы. Так, если в крови здоровых детей циркулирует от 32 до 42% Т-хелперов/индукторов со средним относительным значением $37,3 \pm 2,6\%$ и $962 \pm 63,3$ в 1 мкл абсолютным значением, то в крови больных 1 и 2 группы CD4⁺-клеток содержится от 25 до 34% со средним значением $29,7 \pm 1,6\%$ и от 27 до 37% со средним значением $34,4 \pm 4,2\%$ что достоверно, ниже показателей контрольной группы ($P < 0,05$). При изучении абсолютных значений CD4⁺-клеток было выявлено достоверные отличия от показателей контрольной группы. Абсолютное содержание их составило в среднем во 2 группе $685 \pm 52,0$ в 1 мкл размахом индивидуальных значений от 637 до 820 и в 1 группе в среднем $776,3 \pm 75,7$ в 1 мкл с индивидуальным значением от 620 до 880. Такая же закономерность наблюдается и при определении процентного содержания Т-хелперов/индукторов (CD4). Другая группа регуляторных Т-лимфоцитов - супрессоры/цитотоксические лимфоциты CD8⁺ - клетки способны тормозить слишком сильные и слишком затянувшиеся иммунологические реакции. Установлено, что в крови детей, составивших контрольную группу, циркулирует от 18 до 22% CD8⁺-клеток, со средним значением $21,1 \pm 1,7\%$. При этом абсолютное число этих клеток составило в среднем $542 \pm 36,6$ в 1 мкл с индивидуальными колебаниями от 420 до 613. Относительное количество CD8⁺-клеток в периферической крови больных 1 группы было на 2,1% ниже ($19,0 \pm 2,4\%$, $p < 0,05$) контрольных значений ($2,1 \pm 1,7\%$). Абсолютные значения числа этих во 2 и в группах были сниженными, которое составило в среднем $382,7 \pm 29$ в 1 мкл (с колебаниями индивидуальных значений от 220 до 430) и $426 \pm 41,6$ в 1 мкл соответственно.

При изучении неспецифических факторов защиты было выявлено, что у этих детей наблюдается недостаточность функциональной

активности фагоцитов. У обследованных детей 2 группы процентное содержание фагоцитоза в группе, составил в среднем $48,5 \pm 3,3\%$, что несколько ниже по сравнению с показателями контрольной группы - $58,4 \pm 1,8\%$ ($P < 0,01$). Такой же дефицит наблюдался в 1 группе обследованных детей $52,5 \pm 4,5$ ($P < 0,01$). Дефицит фагоцитарной защиты регистрировался у $50,1 \pm 2,6\%$ обследованных вакцинированных детей. Фагоцитарная реакция инициирует соответствующий иммунный ответ: снижение активности фагоцитарной защиты, естественно, обеспечивает низкий уровень иммунного ответа, в том числе гуморального, задержку продуктов ассимиляции, нарушении баланса и толерантности к аутоантигенам.

Результатами исследований показали, что дети еще до вакцинации сопровождаются значительными количественными снижениями в периферической крови пула Т-лимфоцитов, иммунорегуляторных Т-субстанций: Т-хелперов/индукторов и Т-супрессоров/цитотоксических лимфоцитов, содержания НК-клеток, фагоцитарной активности нейтрофилов, уменьшение также количество В-лимфоцитов. Результаты исследования показали что, вакцинированные дети по индивидуальному графику сопровождаются значительным снижением в периферической крови общего пула Т-лимфоцитов, иммунорегуляторных Т-субпопуляций: Т-хелперов/индукторов и Т-супрессоров/цитотоксических лимфоцитов, содержания НК-клеток, фагоцитарной активности нейтрофилов. Количество В-лимфоцитов, также претерпевает изменения, выражающиеся в их понижении, НК-клетки, во многом определяющие неспецифическую резистентность организма, осуществляют первую линию обороны против развития опухолей, вирусных и других инфекций. Они оказывают цитотоксическое и цитостатическое действие на широкий спектр клеток организма. Наряду с этими свойствами, НК-клетки обладают способностью секретировать ряд цитокинов. благодаря чему участвуют в регуляции гемопоэза, реакции гуморального и клеточного иммунитета, контролируют рост и дифференцировку стволовых кроветворных клеток.

ВЫВОДЫ:

1. У детей часто болеющий организм адекватно реагирует на введение вакцинапрофилактики кори.
2. У этих детей вырабатывается специфический иммунитет в необходимых титрах для защиты организма.
3. Вакцинацию часто болеющих детей проводится в любое время года, но целесообразно проводить ее в теплые месяцы года.

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МОБИЛЬНАЯ ПЛАТФОРМА ДЛЯ АВТОМАТИЗАЦИИ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ОПЕРАЦИЙ НА ПОВЕРХНОСТЯХ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ ОБЪЕКТОВ

Аннотация: Рассмотрены мобильной платформы, на основе которой можно проектировать мобильные роботы, оснащенные варианты конструкции универсальной колесами на основе постоянных для проведения диагностирования или магнитов, технического механической физико-технической обработки осуществления технических объектов.

Ключевые слова: Мобильный робот; мобильная платформа; техническое диагностирование; контроль технического состояния.

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MOBILE PLATFORM FOR AUTOMATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE SURFACES OF TECHNICAL OBJECTS

Abstract: Different examples of a universal mobile platform's construction described, that could be used to create mobile robots with wheels based on

permanent magnets. Such mobiles robots could be used on technical facilities to perform various applications like technical diagnosis machining.

Keywords: mobile robot; platform; technical diagnosis; technical state inspection; special purpose test equipment.

По данным World Robotics [1] за, в 2018-2020 гг. ожидается существенный рост общемировых продаж обслуживающих роботов различных сфер применения. Согласно прогнозу, суммарные продажи профессиональных обслуживающих роботов за 2018-2020 гг. могут существенно превысить итоговые продажи за 2015гг. Это говорит о существенной заинтересованности работодателей в замене сложных или опасных для человека задач, при обслуживании технических объектов, мобильными роботами.

Согласно Технический объект- любое изделие (элемент, устройство, подсистема, функциональная единица или система), которое отдельно. Объект может состоять можно рассматривать в технических средств, программных средств или их сочетания и может в частных случаях включать людей, его эксплуатирующих, обслуживающих иили ремонтирующих.

Среди технических объектов можно выделить: трубопроводы, емкости и цистерны для хранения топлива, жидкостей или сжиженного газа, мосты, опоры ЛЭП, буровые вышки, корпуса судов и многое др. Современные технические объекты отличаются широким разнообразием, однако для них можно выделить общие характеристики:

- использование в конструкции общих и схожих элементов-балки, уголки, криволинейные поверхности, трубы и т.д;
- основным материалом, используемым в конструкциях технических объектов, является сталь.

Для поддержания нормального функционирования технических объектов необходимо следить за состоянием периодическое техническое диагностирование (согласно Техническое диагностирование- это определение технического состояния объекта) и иногда осуществлять механическую или физико-техническую обработку элементов конструкций технического объекта. Особенности выполнения таких технологических операций на вышеуказанных объектах являются:

- большие габаритные размеры;
- удаленность элементов конструкций;
- тяжелые и опасные условия работы - большая концентрация опасных газов и веществ; - низкая или высокая температура элементов или окружающего пространства;
- отрицательные погодные факторы в виде высокой влажности, дождя. молний, сильных порывов ветра;

- недоступность для человека из-за малого объёма свободного пространства и многое другое.

Все эти недостатки являются причинами, по которым замена человеческого труда мобильным роботом выглядит хорошим способом существенно упростить, а в некоторых случаях даже ускорить процесс технического диагностирования, обслуживания и ремонта конструкции технических объектов.

Примером мобильного робота может быть конструкция для создания технологических отверстий или сбора образцов материала для конструкции. Примерами физико-технической обработки могут служить механической обработки для служить операция сверления элементов выполнения задачи последующего исследования материала по удалению поверхностного слоя ржавчины, оксидов, операции загрязнений, масляной плёнки или лакокрасочных покрытий при помощи специальных химических средств, потоком абразивных частиц либо путем сильного локального нагрева поверхности.

Итоговый мобильный робот может быть выполнен в виде одной из разнообразных компоновок, содержать различное навесное оборудование для выполнения конкретных поставленных целей. Соответственно при таком разнообразии вариантов и ситуаций необходимо поддерживать надёжную силу сцепления мобильного робота с опорной поверхностью. Основным материалом технических объектов - сталь - обуславливает выбор в качестве способа сцепления робота - силу магнитного притяжения.

Основным конструктивным элементом мобильной платформы является колёсный модуль, состоящий из колеса на основе постоянного магнита, двигателя для приведения колеса в движение и сервопривода для управления поворотом постоянного магнита. Колесо в качестве средства передвижения было выбрано по причине более удобного и простого способа реализации передвижения робота по элементам конструкции технических объектов.

Выбор в сторону использования постоянного магнита между вариантами исполнения колеса на основе постоянного магнита или электромагнита, обоснован на том факте, что электромагнит для поддержания постоянной силы сцепления будет потреблять существенный ток из бортового источника питания мобильного робота, а отключение питания приведет к полной потере сцепления. Кроме того устройства на основе постоянных магнитов показывают наибольшую эффективность при небольших, компактных габаритах, тогда как устройства на основе электромагнитов, наоборот, проявляют наибольшую эффективность при увеличении своих габаритов.

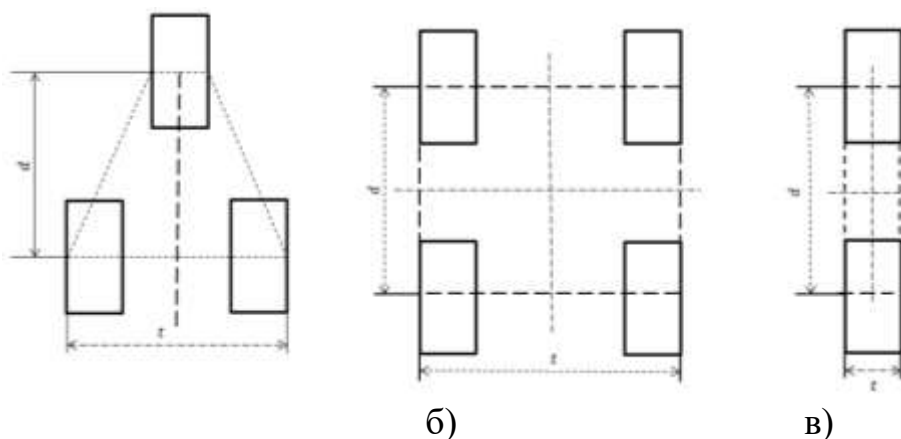
Можно выделить следующие варианты компоновок мобильного робота на основе колесного модуля:

- двухколесная компоновка, может использоваться в тесных ограниченных пространствах, например, трубопроводах малых диаметров (менее $\varnothing 500\text{мм}$), проще в реализации, но отличается малой устойчивостью;

трехколесная компоновка, не самый оптимальный вариант реализации конструкции робота, обладает чуть лучшей устойчивостью чем двухколесная компоновка;

- четырехколесная компоновка, более сложная в изготовлении, предназначена для более открытых пространств, при использовании ее в трубопроводах, потребует относительно больших диаметров труб (более $\varnothing 1000\text{ мм}$), обладает большей устойчивостью чем двух- и трехколесная компоновки;

многоколесная более четырех. Такая компоновка, колес. компоновка будет сложна и в изготовлении и управлении бортовой электроникой. Среди достоинств такой компоновки будет достижение большой суммарной силы сцепления с опорной поверхностью за счет использования большого числа колес, что позволит увеличить величину массы полезной бортовой нагрузки в виде специального технического оборудования.



а) б) в)
(Рис. 1) Варианты компоновок колесного мобильного робота (вид сверху).
а) трехколесный робот, б) четырехколесный робот в) двухколесный робот

Кроме того, каждая представленная компоновка может отличаться вариантами наклона колесного модуля (рис. 1):

- вертикальное расположение колесного модуля (рис.2). может использоваться в условиях, где высота робота не сильно ограничена окружающим пространством, но могут встречаться ограничения в длину. Также этот вариант может использоваться, если необходимо осуществить зазор между нижней частью робота и опорной поверхностью, например, для установки технического оборудования;

- горизонтальное расположение колесного модуля (рис.3), такой вариант компоновки полезен при наличии серьезных ограничений на итоговую высоту робота;

- наклонное расположение колесного модуля (рис.4), представляет собой переходный вариант расположения модуля в конструкции робота.

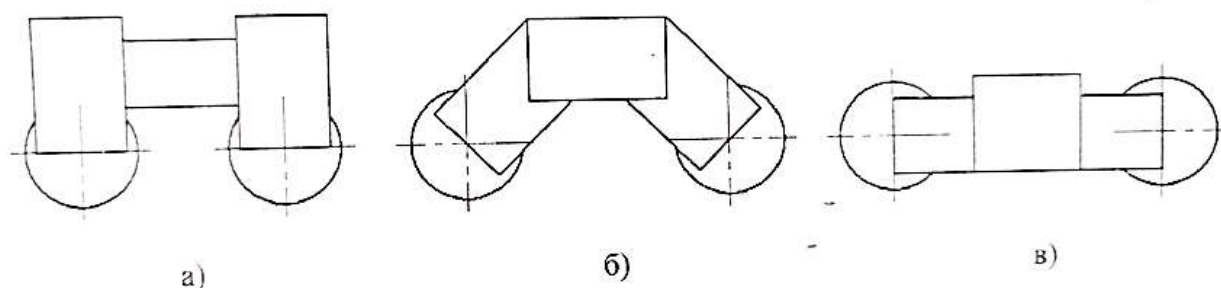
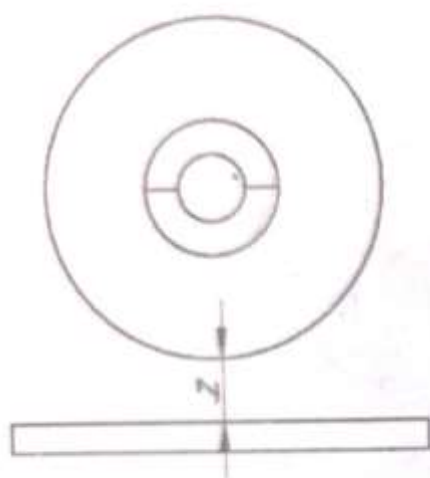


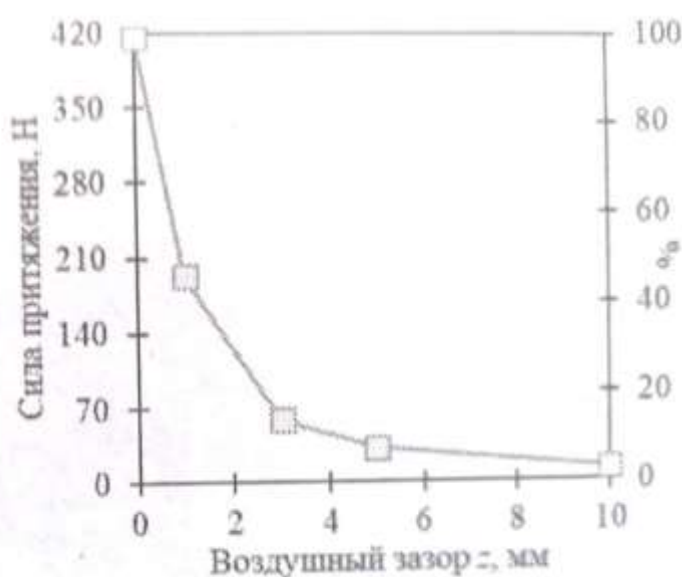
Рис. 2. Варианты расположения колёсного модуля в компоновке робота (вид сбоку): а) вертикальный модуль; б) наклонный модуль; в) горизонтальный модуль

Возможен вариант оснащения колесного модуля дополнительным сервоприводом, который позволит изменять в определенном диапазоне наклон модуля, что существенно расширит возможности мобильного робота.

Главным негативным фактором для силы магнитного притяжения колёс с опорной поверхностью является величина воздушного зазора между колесом и опорной поверхностью. Рассмотрим силу притяжения колеса к стальной плите в зависимости от величины воздушного зазора (рис. 3).



а)



б)

Рис. 3. Зависимость силы притяжения колеса робота к стальной плите от величины воздушного зазора: а) общий вид эксперимента; б) график зависимости

Согласно зависимости, полученной на основе компьютерных более экспериментов, величина воздушного зазора в 1 мм приведет к падению силы притяжения чем на 50 %. Поэтому необходимо придерживаться приемлемой величины воздушного зазора в диапазоне 0-1 мм. Такую величину зазора для плоских поверхностей поддерживать криволинейными поверхностями и легко, сложности возникают угловыми элементами.

Так при расположении двухколесной компоновки внутри трубы величина воздушного зазора f , мм (рис. 4), определяется по формуле:

$$h = \sqrt{r_{\text{трвнутр}}^2 - \left(\frac{l_{\text{кол}}}{2}\right)^2};$$

$$f = r_{\text{трвнутр}} - h_1 \quad (1)$$

где $r_{\text{трвнутр}}$ - радиус внутренней поверхности трубы, мм;

$l_{\text{кол}}$ — ширина колеса робота, мм.

Трубы отличаются большим разнообразием значениями толщины стенок и диаметра трубы. Трубы могут принимать значение внешнего диаметра в диапазоне 10-1420 мм [6-7]. Необходимо заметить, что величина f представляет максимальное значение воздушного зазора между криволинейной поверхностью. Фактическая величина колесом воздушного зазора является переменной и постепенно увеличивается от нуля до f , при движении от граней колеса к середине колеса.

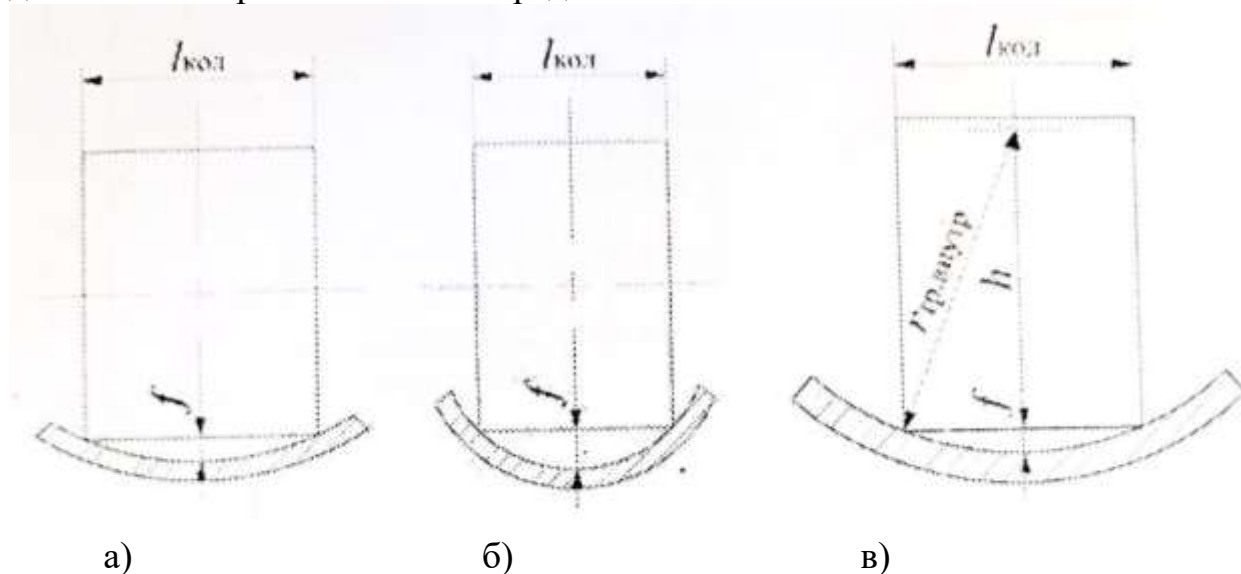


Рис. 4. Зазор f для колеса робота: а) большая величина зазора обусловлена большой шириной колеса; б) большая величина зазора обусловлена малым

радиусом трубы; в) основные геометрические размеры для определения зазора

Таким образом, на величину зазора / колеса при расположении его на криволинейной поверхности влияют радиус кривизны поверхности и ширина колеса. Поэтому многоколесные компоновки, имеющие более одного колеса на одной оси, подойдут только для труб большого диаметра, Т.к. несколько колес на одной оси можно условно представить как одно колесо с очень большой шириной.

Выводы

Замена человека мобильным роботом на основе универсальной статьи хорошим способом реализовать доступ к элементам конструкций технических платформы может труднодоступным объектов, механической или физико-технической обработки. Большая вариативность опасным для выполнения задач технического диагностирования, создать мобильный робот под компоновок позволяет конкретные требуемые задачи и конструкцию технического объекта. Использование в конструкции робота колес на основе постоянного магнита позволяет добиться высокой мобильности и надежности за счет достижения высоких сил сцепления робота со стальными конструкциями.

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ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ВЫРАБОТКИ ОЕ ПРЯЖИ ИЗ ПРЯДОМЫХ ВОЛОКНИСТЫХ ОТХОДОВ ПРЯДИЛЬНОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА

Аннотация. Основная цель данного исследования изучение возможности выработки пневмомеханической пряжи из регенерированных отходов прядельного производства. Было проанализировано влияние вида отходов и их соотношения в смеси на физико-механические свойства пряжи.

Ключевые слова: прядомые волокнистые отходы, регенерированное волокно, пневмомеханическая пряжа, неровнота, прочность пряжи

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TECHNOLOGY OF PRODUCTION OF YARN FROM SPINNING FIBROUS WASTE OF SPINNING PRODUCTION

Abstract. The main purpose of this study is to investigation the possibility of producing rotor yarn from regenerated waste from spinning production. The influence of the type of waste and their ratio in the mixture on the physical and mechanical properties of the yarn was analyzed.

Key words: spinnable fibrous waste, regenerated fiber, rotor spun yarn, unevenness, yarn strength.

В Республике Узбекистан одним из важнейших приоритетов является реализация кластерной модели развития, предусматривающей интеграцию промышленности, начиная от производства хлопка-сырца до производства готовых текстильных изделий с высокой добавленной стоимостью. При этом особое внимание необходимо уделять выпуску конкурентоспособной на внешнем рынке качественной готовой продукции с использованием местного сырья.

Стоимость сырья составляет значительную долю в общем объеме материальных затрат в производстве хлопчатобумажных изделий, поэтому

возникает необходимость экономного подхода к его использованию и внедрению новых малоотходных и безотходных технологий.

В связи с такой ситуацией высокую актуальность приобретают научные исследования, направленные на разработку и внедрение технологий, связанных с процессами регенерации волокнистого продукта из отходов текстильного и швейного производств, исследование их технологических свойств и повторного использованию этого сырья при выпуске текстильной продукции [1-4].

Из общего количества отходов, получаемых в текстильном производстве, наибольший удельный вес занимают отходы прядильного производства. Значительная их часть обусловлена технологическим процессом и непосредственно зависит от него. Некоторые виды отходов не зависят от технологического процесса и определяются техническим и организационным уровнем производства. Отходы представляют значительный резерв сырья, в хлопчатобумажной промышленности.

Отходы прядильного производства могут быть подразделены следующим образом: отходы, количество которых зависит от качества упаковки, транспортировки, разгрузки и хранения хлопка; отходы, количество которых зависит от качества расходуемого сырья и требований, предъявляемых к пряже (сор, пух, орешек и др.); отходы, количество которых зависит от уровня технологического процесса, в частности от обрывности, технического состояния машин (рвань холстиков, ленты, ровницы, мычка и др.) [5]. Практически все виды отходов могут быть переработаны, но для этого их надо качественно разрыхлить без повреждения волокон и максимального удалить из них пыль. Поэтому в целях рационального использования волокнистых отходов фирмы текстильного машиностроения ведут работы по усовершенствованию техники и технологии их переработки, а исследование возможности безотходной переработки волокон в пряжу является актуальной проблемой.

Для решения данной задачи проведено экспериментальное исследование по выработке ОЕ пряжи Ne20/1 из регенерированных волокнистых отходов пух орешек разрыхлительный (стандарт 3) и пух-очес с кардочесальных машин (стандарт 7/11) в производственных условиях предприятия ООО «Nukus Textile». Пряжа вырабатывалась в двух вариантах: 1 вариант – с добавлением ст 3 в соотношении 10%, 30% и 50%, 2 вариант – с добавлением ст 7/11 в тех же соотношениях. Исследовалось влияние долевого содержания регенерированного волокна в смеси на качество пряжи.

Перед добавлением в сортировку волокнистые отходы были предварительно переработаны на регенераторе китайской фирмы «SHANDONG SHUNXING MACHINERY CO. LTD».

Очиститель китайской фирмы «SHANDONG SHUNXING MACHINERY CO LTD» представляет собой двух барабанный пильчатый регенератор, снабженный двумя отсасывающими вентиляторами. Регенерированные волокна из очистителя выходят в виде ватки-слоя, который накапливается для транспортировки по назначению. Таким образом, из смеси волокнистых отходов прядильного производства получено регенерированное волокно [6].

Переработка сырья осуществлялось по технологической цепочке современного оборудования фирмы Rieter (Швейцария), установленного в следующем порядке:

1. Автоматический кипоразрыхлитель UNIfloc A11
2. Очистительная машина UNIclean B-12
3. Смешивающая машина Unimix B 12
4. Чесальная машина C-60
5. Ленточная машина I –перехода SB-D11
6. Ленточная II –перехода RSB-D40
7. Прядильная машина R-923

Неровнота пряжи всех вариантов по сечению и пороки её внешнего вида определены на приборе USTER TESTER 5-S400. Результаты неровноты и пороков внешнего вида пряжи приведены на рис.1, а показатели ворсистости на рис.2.

Из рисунков 1 и 2 видно, что количество утолщений и непсов в пряже, выработанной с добавлением пуха орешка разрыхлительного ст 3 имеют значимо высокие показатели при любом долевым содержании.

В отходах с кардочесальных машин содержится большое количество коротких волокон, что приводит к увеличению ворсистости пряжи, а прочность на разрыв снижается с увеличением долевого содержания отходов.

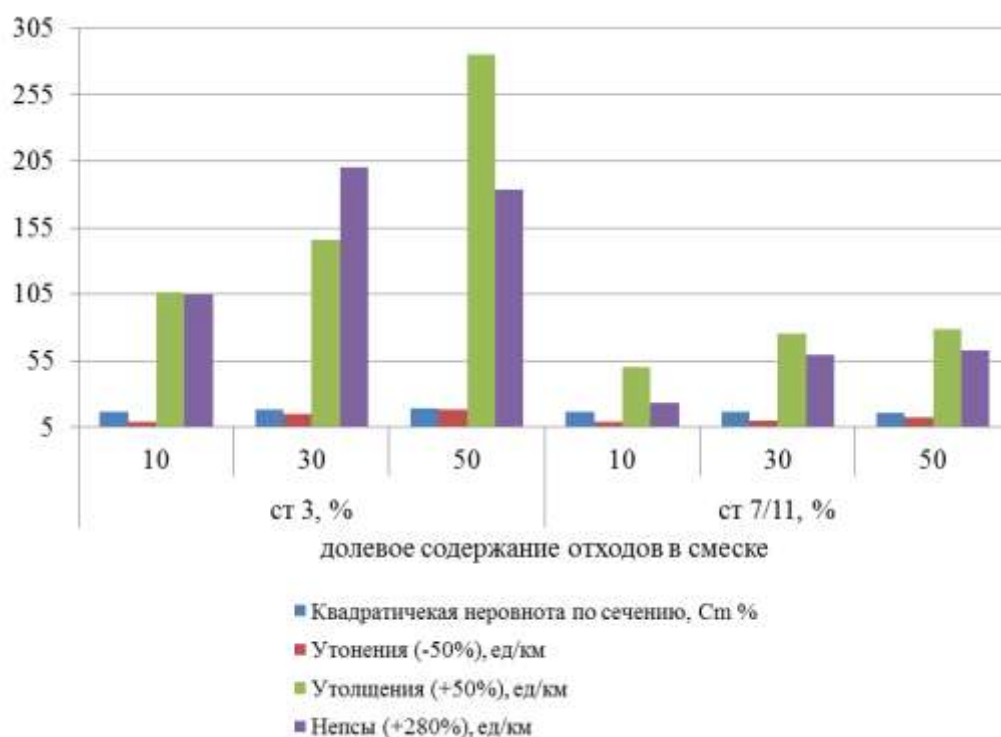


Рис. 1. Зависимости неровноты по сечению и пороков внешнего вида пряжи от долевого содержания отходов в смеси

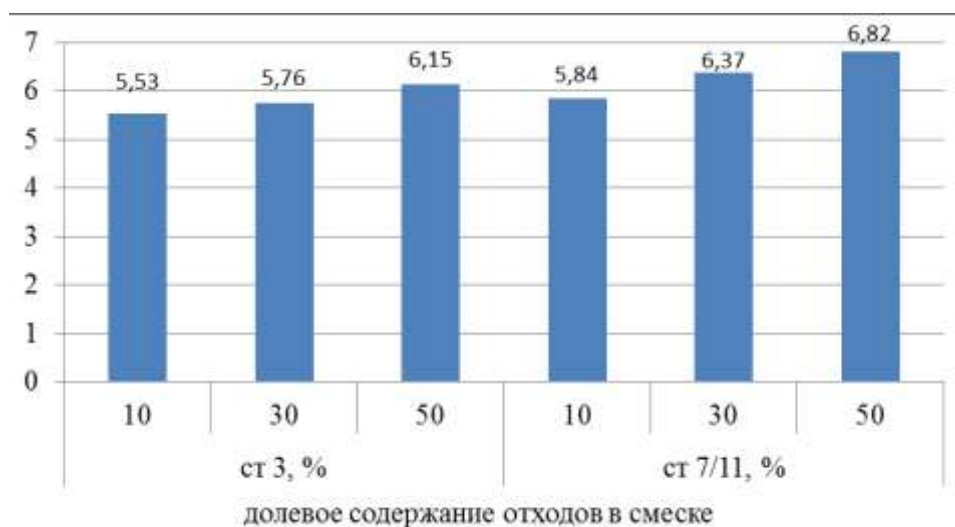


Рис. 2. Зависимости ворсистости пряжи от долевого содержания отходов в смеси

Одними из важнейших показателей на основании которых оценивают пряжу является удельная разрывная нагрузка. Из рисунка видно, что удельная разрывная нагрузка пряжи, выработанной с добавлением ст 3 выше, чем у пряжи выработанной с добавлением ст 7/11. Кроме того, прочность пряжи, содержащей 50% отходов ст 7/11, была ниже, чем в других вариантах.

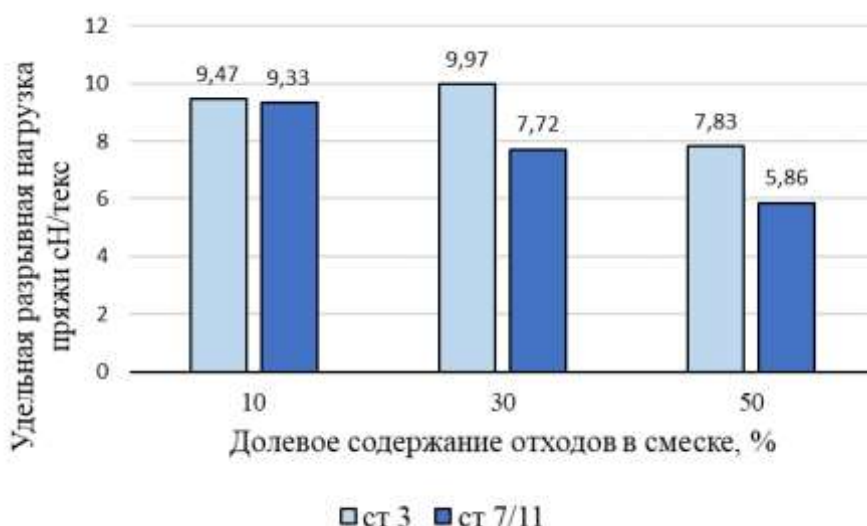


Рис 3. Зависимость удельной разрывной нагрузки пряжи от долевого содержания в смеси прядомых отходов

По результатам этого исследования можно сказать, что использование отходов ст 3 до 50% не оказало отрицательного влияния на свойства пряжи. Однако количество утолщений и непсов оказалось выше, чем в других вариантах. С другой стороны, отходы с кардочесальных машин ст 7/11 можно использовать в смесях до 30%, из-за высокого содержания короткого волокна, которое приводит к увеличению ворсистости пряжи.

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АҲОЛИНИ ФАВҚУЛОДДА ВАЗИЯТЛАРДА ТЎҒРИ ҲАРАКАТ ҚИЛИШГА ТАЙЁРЛАШ БОРАСИДАГИ ЁНДАШУВЛАР

Аннотация: мақолада фавқулодда вазият ва фавқулодда ҳолатлар ҳақида тушунча берилиб, бундай вазиятларда аҳолини тайёрлаш усуллари, хусусан, аҳолини тайёрлашга бўлган психологик, генетик, ҳарбий, социологик ёндошувлар таҳлил қилинган. Ушбу ёндошувларнинг аҳолини тайёрлашдаги аҳамияти ёритиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: фавқулодда вазият, фавқулодда ҳолат, аҳолини тайёрлаш, психология, генетика, социология.

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APPROACHES TO PREPARING THE POPULATION TO ACTION IN THE EMERGENCY SITUATION

Annotation: the article gives the concept of an emergency, a state of emergency, analyzes such approaches as psychological, genetic, military, sociological. The importance of these approaches in preparing the population for actions in emergencies is highlighted.

Key words: emergency situation, state of emergency, population preparation, psychology, genetics, sociology.

Фавқулодда вазият тури ва сони, улардан жабрланаётганлар сонининг ортиб бориши шароитида аҳолини фавқулодда вазиятларда тўғри ҳаракат қилишга тайёрлаш, уларнинг бу борадаги ҳаракат қилиш кўникмасини шакллантириш долзарб аҳамият касб этмоқда.

Маълумки, фавқулодда вазият оқибатини бартараф этишдан кўра унинг олдини ҳар томонлама муҳим ҳисобланади. Фавқулодда вазиятларнинг олдини олиш, унинг оқибатларини камайитириш учун аҳолини ўз вақтида хабардор қилиш, тўғри ҳаракат қилиш йўллариини ўргатиб боришни талаб қилади.

Фавқулодда вазиятларда ҳаракат қилиш, муҳофазаланиш борасида амалиётда мавжуд бир қатор қуйидаги таянч тушунчалар мавжуд бўлиб улар мазкур мавзуни моҳиятини тушуниш учун ёрдам беради.

Фавқулодда ҳолат — Ўзбекистон Республикаси фуқароларининг, чет эл фуқароларининг ҳамда фуқаролиги бўлмаган шахсларнинг ҳуқуқ ва эркинликларига, шунингдек юридик шахсларнинг ҳуқуқларига нисбатан ушбу Конституциявий Қонунда назарда тутилган айрим чекловлар

белгилашга йўл қўядиган ҳамда уларнинг зиммасига қўшимча мажбуриятлар юклайдиган, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституциясига мувофиқ Ўзбекистон Республикасининг бутун ҳудудида ёки айрим жойларида вақтинча жорий қилинадиган давлат бошқаруви органлари, маҳаллий давлат ҳокимияти органлари, фуқароларнинг ўзини ўзи бошқариш органлари, нодавлат нотижорат ташкилотлари ҳамда ташкилий-ҳуқуқий ва мулкчилик шаклидан қатъи назар, бошқа ташкилотлар, уларнинг мансабдор шахслари фаолиятининг алоҳида ҳуқуқий режими;

Фавқулодда ҳолат жорий этиш учун асос бўлиб қуйидагилар хизмат қилади:

Фавқулодда ҳолат Ўзбекистон Республикаси фуқароларининг ҳаётига, соғлиғига ва хавфсизлигига, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг конституциявий тузумига ва (ёки) ҳудудий яхлитлигига бевосита таҳдид соладиган ҳамда фавқулодда чоралар қўлламасдан бартараф этиш мумкин бўлмаган ҳолатлар мавжуд бўлган тақдирда, алоҳида ҳолларда жорий этилади. Бундай ҳолатлар жумласига қуйидагилар киради:

реал ташқи хавф, Ўзбекистон Республикасининг конституциявий тузумини ва (ёки) ҳудудий яхлитлигини зўрлик билан ўзгартиришга уринишлар, оммавий тартибсизликлар, террорчилик ҳаракатлари, шунингдек зўравонлик ҳаракатлари билан бир вақтда юз берадиган, фуқароларнинг ҳаётига, соғлиғига ва хавфсизлигига, давлат органларининг, бошқа ташкилотларнинг кундалик фаолиятига бевосита таҳдид солувчи ўта муҳим ҳамда тоифаланган объектларни ёки айрим жойларни тўсиш ёки босиб олиш, қонунга хилоф қуролли тузилмаларни тайёрлаш (ташқил этиш) ва уларнинг фаолияти, миллатлараро, конфессиялараро ва чегаравий низолар;

кенг қамровли авария-қутқарув ишлари ва бошқа кечиктириб бўлмайдиган ишлар амалга оширилишини талаб этадиган йирик ҳалокатлар, табиий офатлар, эпидемиялар ҳамда бошқа табиий ва техноген хусусиятга эга фавқулодда вазиятлар, фавқулодда экологик вазиятлар [1].

Фавқулодда вазият — одамлар қурбон бўлиши, уларнинг соғлиғи ёки атроф-муҳитга зарар етиши, жиддий моддий талафотлар келтириб чиқариши ҳамда одамлар ҳаёт фаолияти шароити издан чиқишига олиб келиши мумкин бўлган ёки олиб келган авария, ҳалокат, хавфли табиий ҳодиса ёки бошқа офат натижасида муайян ҳудудда юзага келган вазият [2].

Фавқулодда вазиятларнинг олдини олиш — олдиндан ўтказиладиган, фавқулодда вазиятлар рўй бериши хавфини имкон қадар камайтиришга, бундай вазиятлар рўй берган тақдирда эса одамлар соғлиғини сақлашга, атроф табиий муҳитга етказиладиган зарар ва моддий талафотлар миқдорини камайтиришга қаратилган тадбирлар комплекси.

Фуқаро муҳофазаси — ҳарбий ҳаракатлар олиб бориш пайтида ёки шу ҳаракатлар оқибатида юзага келадиган хавфлардан Ўзбекистон

Республикаси аҳолисини, ҳудудларини, моддий ва маданий бойликларини муҳофаза қилиш мақсадида ўтказиладиган тадбирларнинг давлат тизими, ҳалқага олиб, хавфли омиллар таъсирини тугатишга қаратилган аварияқутқарув ишлари ва кечиктириб бўлмайдиган бошқа ишлар комплекси.

Фуқаро муҳофазаси хизмати — фуқаро муҳофазаси махсус тадбирларини бажариш, фуқаро муҳофазаси тузилмаларининг ҳаракатларини таъминлаш учун кучлар ва воситаларни тайёрлаш мақсадида тузилган функционал бўлинмалар мажмуи. Аҳолини тайёрлаш — Аҳолига фавқулодда вазиятларда ўзига ва ўзгаларга ёрдам кўрсатиш ҳамда ўз ҳаётини асраш йўлларини ўргатиш.

Аҳолини фавқулодда вазиятларда ҳаракат қилишга тайёрлаш ишларини тадқиқ этиш жараёнида унга таъсир кўрсатадиган омилларни назарий жиҳатдан аниқлаш ҳамда профилактика асосларини ишлаб чиқиш учун муаммога доир бир қатор ёндашувларни таҳлил этиш лозим.

Жумладан, **психологик ёндашув** доирасида шахс ва унинг хулқ-атвори масаласини ўрганиш назарда тутилади. Масалан, Э. Фромм ўзининг —Гуманистик психоанализ концепциясидан келиб чиқиб, З. Фрейд қарашларидан фарқли равишда —инсон психикаси ва хулқ-атвори ўртасидаги ўзаро уйғунлик ижтимоий хусусиятга эга деб ҳисоблайди. Аҳолини фавқулодда вазиятларга тайёрлаш ижтимоий хусусият касб этади. Шунинг учун аҳоли менталитетининг, улар яшайдиган ижтимоий муҳитнинг ўрни муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Бунда эҳтиёж, манфаат ва талаб каби омилларнинг иштироки фаолият йўналишини таъминлайди. Бу ёндашув ҳанузгача ўзининг долзарблигини йўқотмаган [5].

Генетик ёндашув асосида шаклланган назария вакилларида Прайс, Уиткин инсон жинсий хромосомаларидаги хоссалар улар хулқининг сабаби эканлиги ҳақидаги фикрни илгари суришган бўлсаларда, таълим ва тарбия ижтимоий ҳодиса ҳисобланиши, инсонга таълимий таъсир кўрсатиб унинг камолотини таъминлаш мумкинлиги аниқланган. Бу эса фавқулодда вазиятларга тайёрлаш тадбирларини таълим бериш жараёнида олиб бориш мақсадга мувофиқ эканлигидан далолат беради.

Ҳарбий ёндашув тушунчасига тўхталадиган бўлсак, у ўз мазмунига кўра тинчлик даврида аскарларнинг мамлакат хавфсизлигига ҳарбий таҳдид ва хуружлар бўлган ҳолларга тайёр туришларини, тезкорлик билан ҳужумларни бартараф этиш, шу билан бирга, шахсий таркиб, қурол-яроғ, қисқа муддатда ҳаракатланишни ўз ичига олади. Мазкур тадбирлар бугунги глобаллашув жараёнида ҳарбий агрессия ҳаракатларининг шакли ва тактикаси тубдан ўзгариб бораётган бир давр оралиғини чуқур таҳлил этиш натижасида, кейинчалик мамлакат фуқароларининг тинчлиги ва осойишталигини таъминлашда, муҳофаага кўмак сифатида олиб борилади.

Тинчлик даврида фуқароларни мамлакат хавфсизлигига ҳарбий таҳдид ва хуружлар бўлган ҳолларга тайёрлаш тизимли тадбирлар

мажмуаси саналади. Фуқароларни тайёрлаш тартиби давлат тасарруфида бўлган йирик завод ва ташкилотлар, хусусий ташкилот ва фирмалар, фермер хўжаликлари, олий, ўрта-маҳсус ва ўрта таълим муассасаларида белгиланган дастур асосида олиб борилади.

Социологик ёндашув Э. Дюркгейм томонидан илгари сурилган бўлиб, унингча ҳуққ намоён бўлишининг асосий сабабларидан бири бу — ижтимоий аномия ҳодисасидир. Э. Дюркгейм масалага оғиш, яъни меъёрдан чиқиш назари билан ёндашганлиги учун бу ёндашув ижтимоий мазмун касб этмаган [6].

Шунингдек, жамиятнинг ижтимоий маданий соҳасида ижтимоий институтларнинг ўрни катта ҳисобланади. Бу борада нодавлат ва нотижорат ташкилотларнинг роли юқорироқ. Мазкур нодавлат нотижоат ташкилотлардан аҳолини фавқулодда вазиятларга тайёрлашда кенг фойдаланиш мумкин. Чунки улар орқали аҳолини фавқулодда вазиятларга тайёрлаш борасида давлат ташкилотлари томонидан қамраб олинмаган аҳоли қатламларини қамраб олиш мумкин.

Жумладан, кўшни Қозоғистон Республикасида аҳолини зилзила вақтида ҳаракат қилишда нодавлат секторлардан унумли фойдаланилади. Хусусан, Қозоғистон — Қизил ярим ой жамияти томонидан зилзила вақтида тўғри ҳаракат қилишга ўргатувчи ўқув курслар, тренинглар ташкил этилиб, зилзила вақтида оилавий эвакуация режасини тузиш, уй ичидаги хавфсиз жойларни аниқлаш, бинодан хавфсиз ҳудудга чиқиш қоидалари амалий машғулотлар орқали ўргатилмоқда.

Бундан ташқари, Д. Макквинтернинг — Фавқулодда вазиятларни бошқариш назариясига кўра фавқулодда вазиятларни бошқариш мумкин. Фавқулодда вазиятларни бошқаришда уни мониторинг қилиш, тадқиқотлар ўқазидан ташқари аҳолини тайёрлашнинг аҳамияти катта эканлигини айтиб ўтган [3].

Яна бир тадқиқотчи Г. Крепс томонидан эса — Даволанишга бир қанча пул сарфлагандан кўра, уни олдини олиш учун ундан бир неча баробар кам пул сарфлаган яхшироқ - деган фикр билдирилган [4]. Унинг фикрига кўра, фавқулодда вазиятларнинг олдини олиш ва оқибатларини камайтириш учун уни бартараф этиш йўллари ишлаб чиқиш ва энг асосийси аҳоли тайёргарлигини ошириш муҳим саналган. Бу орқали фуқароларнинг ҳаётини асраб қолиш, уларнинг мол-мулкларига етказиладиган зарарларни камайтириш мумкин деб ҳисоблаган.

Хулоса сифатида шунини айтиш мумкинки, ҳар бир содир бўлган ФВ инсонларнинг қурбон бўлиши, уларнинг соғлиги ёки атроф-муҳитга зарар етиши, жиддий моддий талафотлар келтириб чиқариши ҳамда инсонлар ҳаёт фаолияти шароити издан чиқишига олиб келиши мумкин. Инсонларнинг ФВларга дучор бўлмасликлари, содир бўлган тақдирда эса тўғри ҳаракат қила олиш кўникмаларини шакллантириш устувор вазифа ҳисобланади. Шунинг учун тарғибот ва ташвиқот ишларини янада

такомиллаштириш ФВлар рўй бериши хавфини имкон қадар камайтиришга, бундай вазиятлар рўй берган тақдирда эса одамлар соғлигини сақлаш, атроф-муҳитга етказиладиган зарар ва моддий талафотлар миқдорини камайтиришга катта таъсир кўрсатади.

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УСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ СУШИЛКИ МИНЕРАЛЬНЫХ УДОБРЕНИЙ

Аннотация: В статье анализируется процесс производства суперфосфатных минеральных удобрений, проблемы и конструкция применяемого оборудования. На основе анализа предложена усовершенствованная конструктивная схема двухэлементной насадки барабанной сушилки. Предлагаемое сопло было систематически проанализировано с аналогичными конструкциями, и было изучено влияние на процесс теплообмена в барабанной сушилке.

Ключевые слова: насадка, системный анализ, барабанная сушилка, суперфосфат, поверхность теплообмена.

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IMPROVEMENT OF THE DRYER OF MINERAL FERTILIZERS

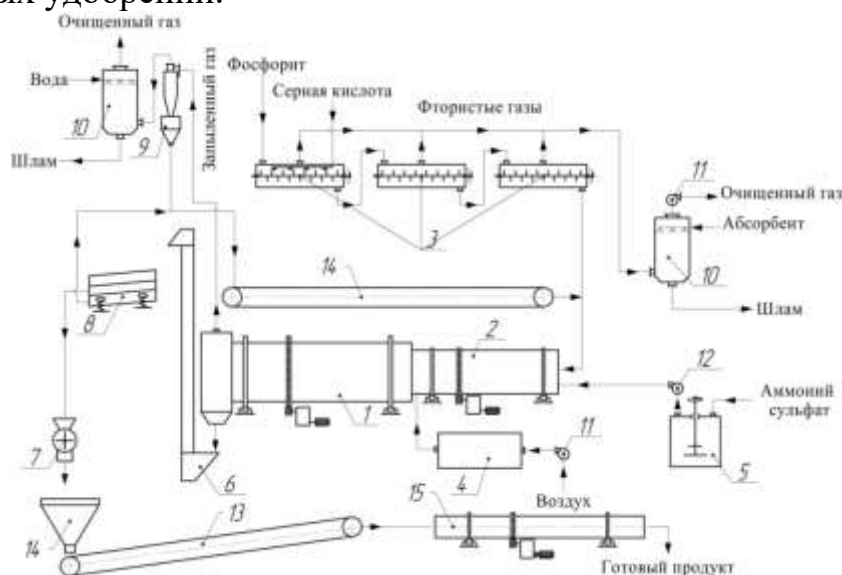
Abstract: The article analyzes the production process of superphosphate mineral fertilizers, problems and design of the equipment used. On the basis of the analysis, an improved design scheme of a two-element drum dryer packing is proposed. The proposed nozzle was systematically analyzed with similar designs, and the effect on the heat transfer process in the drum dryer was studied.

Key words: packing, system analysis, drum dryer, superphosphate, heat exchange surface.

Введение. В настоящее время растет потребность качественной сушки продуктов в химической, пищевой, сельскохозяйственной и других отраслях промышленности. Одна из основных причин этого заключается в том, что качество продукта зависит от исходной влажности продукта.

Поэтому важно изучить возможность энергоэффективного сочетания конвективной, инфракрасной и микроволновой энергии в процессе сушки, выбрать оптимальные варианты реализации и конструкции, и на этой основе обеспечить экспортное качество продукции. В частности, сушка является одним из основных процессов при производстве минеральных удобрений, и от этого процесса зависит зернистость, качество и экспортные свойства удобрений [1-4]. Поэтому, важно проводить исследования в данной области.

На основании изложенного были проанализированы существующие проблемы процесса производства суперфосфатных минеральных удобрений цеха АС-72М АО «Ферганаазот», одного из крупнейших химических предприятий Республики Узбекистан. На рисунке 1 представлена технологическая схема производства суперфосфатных минеральных удобрений.



1-барабанный сушильный аппарат; 2- барабанный гранулятор; 3- горизонтальный смесительный реактор;

4-калорифер; 5- вертикальный смесительный реактор; 6- ковшовый элеватор; 7-молотковая дробилка; 8-сито;

9-циклон НИОГАЗ; 10-полый скруббер; 11-вентилятор; 12- центробежный насос; 13-ленточный конвейер;

14-бункер питатель; 15-барабанный охладитель.

Рис.1. Технологическая схема производства суперфосфата.

Аналитические методы исследования. Известно, что процесс производства суперфосфатных удобрений на АО “Farg’onaazot” включает: смешение мелочи фосфорита с серной кислотой в реакционной среде, гранулирование смеси с распылением сульфата аммония, сушка гранулированных удобрений, разделение на гранулометрические составляющие согласно регламента и упаковка готовых продуктов [6]. Разработанная технологическая схема считается энергетически

эффективным, по сравнению с существующими классическими линиями такого типа. К сожалению качество и экспорт производимых продуктов не отвечает к нынешним требованиям. С целью определения исследуемой проблемы проведен системный анализ в двух стадиях.

Результаты аналитического исследования. На первой стадии было определено гранулометрический состав произведенного минерального удобрения и измерены температура и влажность материала. При проведении экспериментов использовались рекомендованные стандартные методики. По данной методике, удобрение сортировано в 5- ступенчатой лабораторной установке СМЦ-25 в течение 10 минут. Размер ячейки сита были 1; 3; 5 и 10 мм. На основании полученных результатов удобрение было разделено на фракции в процентном отношении [5].

Температура удобрения, поступающего в барабан, составляло 100 °С и её влажность 26,4%. При выходе из сушильного барабана температура составило 70 °С при влажности 14,39 %. Полученные результаты показывают, что линия производства удобрения не соответствует заданным регламентом требованиям (гранулометрический состав удобрения по технологическому регламенту $3 \div 5$ мм, влажность не превышает 10 % и температура готового продукта в интервале $35 \div 40$ °С). Кроме того, при размерах удобрений менее 3 мм требуется их повторное гранулирование с целью укрупнения гранул и для удобрений более 5 мм их измельчение. Это, в свою очередь, увеличивает количество энергии, потребляемой в процессе.

Возникновение этого состояния связано с процессами теплообмена в сушилке, что обусловлено переходом гранулированного удобрения в сушилку и отсутствием там достаточного контакта с тепловым агентом.

Корпус барабанного сушилки в процессе изготовления оснащен стандартной Г образной насадкой [6-8], конструкция этого типа плохо адаптирована распределению и при выборе ее не учитывались физические свойства производимого удобрения. На рисунке 2 представлена схема оснащения Г образной насадки, что наглядно показывает схему распределения высушиваемого материала по поперечному сечению барабана, где существует зона «А», не закрытая завесой падающего материала.

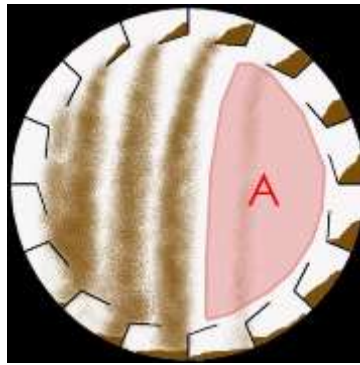


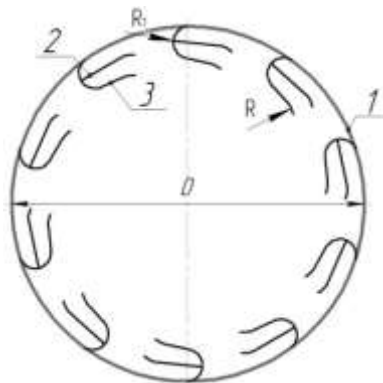
Рисунок 2. Схема открытых и закрытых зон поперечного сечения сушилки оснащенной Г образными насадками.

Как видно из рисунка 2, теплоноситель проходит через зону с наименьшим сопротивлением, то есть через зону «А». Это приводит к следующим негативным последствиям:

- увеличение зоны « А » в сушилке снижает полное и эффективное использование теплоносителя. Это приводит к снижению интенсивности теплообмена между теплоносителем и высушиваемым материалом, снижению скорости процесса сушки;
- скорость потока теплоносителя увеличивается из за наличия зоны «А» в поперечном сечении сушилки. В свою очередь, за счет увеличения скорости потока происходит унос мелких частиц потоком теплоносителя;
- увеличение зоны «А» в сушилке вызывает повышение температуры отходящих газов из барабана и снижение энергетической эффективности процесса сушки.

Опыт работы барабанных аппаратов показывает, что изменение угла наклона по линии барабанной оси стандартных насадок на сушильном барабане не обеспечивает существенного увеличения площади покрываемой высыпавшим материалом. Если насадка установлена по линии барабана, площадь полосы будет максимальной, но она не будет достаточной. Справа и слева от поверхности барабана образуются открытые зоны "А". Наряду с другими техническими мероприятиями, предназначенными для расширения площади покрываемой высыпавшим материалом, используются шахматный порядок насадок и гребневая кромка насадки. Однако сечение барабана остается открытым на 30 - 40% поверхности. Оптимальным решением уменьшения открытой зоны "А" в сушилке является выбор подходящей для процесса насадки и совершенствование ее конструкции. В настоящее время в этом направлении ведется большая научно-исследовательская работа, в качестве перспективного варианта представлены двухчастные насадочные конструкции.

На основании этого была разработана, улучшенная схема конструкции насадки. На рис. 3 представлена схема установки насадки на барабан.



1-барабанный корпус; Первая часть 2-го сопла; Вторая часть 3-го сопла

Рис. 3. Схема установки предлагаемой насадки на барабан.

Преимущество форсунки перед существующими конструкциями состоит, прежде всего, в том, что ее выливающаяся часть материала образует определенный уклон, что обеспечивает резкое сокращение открытых зон «А» в сушилке. Во-вторых, детали установлены на полукруглой конструкции, что предотвращает застраивание материала в насадке. Для испытания предложенной насадки в реальных производственных условиях, оценки ее воздействия на открытую зону «А» была разработана конструкция насадки и установлен цех АС-72М АО «Ферганаазот» на барабанную сушилку при производстве суперфосфатных минеральных удобрений.

Для оценки влияния насадки на открытые зоны "А" в сушилке были получены и проанализированы фотографии. По результатам анализа разбросанной материал, по сечению поверхности барабана, составила 5,9 м², а открытая зона «А» - 0,5м². Результаты сравнивали с существующими конструкциями. Для полного сравнения параметров и снижения ошибки результатов был использован многофакторный системный анализ [9]. Систематический анализ проводился в следующей последовательности.

На первой начальной иерархическом уровне анализированы барабанные сушилки и насадки различных конструкций, применяемые при сушке минерального суперфосфата. Определены входные и выходные параметры системы.

Во второй иерархическом уровне были замечены элементы для передачи горячего воздуха и сырья, тепловая и зона обмена веществ и элементы для выпуска использованного горячего воздуха и сырья. Будут определены параметры ввода и вывода каждой вспомогательной системы.

На третьей иерархическом уровне наблюдалось взаимодействие фаз, общий рабочий объем сушилки и объем сушилки, заполненный насадкой. Будут определены параметры ввода и вывода.

На четвертой иерархическом уровне наблюдались потоки фаз, общие контактные поверхности фаз, наличие неработающих зон и время нахождения в аппарате. Будут определены параметры ввода и вывода.

При расчете многоступенчатого анализа и параметров в рабочей зоне барабанного сушилки использована программа MATLAB.

Для оценки влияния конструкций насадок на взаимный теплообмен и выбор оптимальной конструкции в ходе исследования с использованием результатов анализа исследован влияние сушильного агента и его влияние на температуру продукции по зонам насадки (в существующем производстве насадочные зоны были размещены шахматным способом и состояли из пяти рядов) и построен сравнительный график (рисунок 6).



1- Г образная насадка; 2- подъемная лопастная насадка; 3- секторная насадка;

4 – X образная насадка; 5- Предлагаемая двухкомпонентная насадка.

Рис. 4. График изменения температуры в зависимости от типа насадки.

Из графических зависимостей на рисунке 4, видно, что температура выхода удобрения из сушилки на Г-образной насадке составляла 70 °С, 65,1 °С на подъемной лопастной насадке, 50 °С в секторной насадке, 43 °С в икс образной насадке и 35 °С в предлагаемой насадке, состоящей из двух частей. Это можно объяснить тем, что в процессе работы увеличение или уменьшение завесы материала на режущей поверхности барабана зависит от конструкции насадки. Это, в свою очередь, оказывает значительное влияние на температуру удобрения. По мере прохождения зона насадки влажность материала переходит к сушильному агенту, его температура снижается. Однако усложнение конструкции насадки и увеличение

габаритных размеров приводит к увеличению гидравлических сопротивлений в сушилке. Следующие эмпирические формулы были получены с использованием метода наименьших квадратов для графических зависимостей, показанных на рисунке 4 [10; 11, 12].

$$y = -0,4286x^2 - 5,0286x + 105,6 \quad R^2 = 0,9989 \quad (1)$$

$$y = -0,3429x^2 - 6,6229x + 106,66 \quad R^2 = 0,9956 \quad (2)$$

$$y = -1,4286x^2 - 3,2286x + 103,2 \quad R^2 = 0,9862 \quad (3)$$

$$y = -0,7857x^2 - 8,9857x + 108,4 \quad R^2 = 0,9909 \quad (4)$$

$$y = 0,6429x^2 - 20,757x + 120,6 \quad R^2 = 0,9784 \quad (5)$$

Вывод. Проведен анализ конструкции насадки барабанной сушилки, используемой при производстве исследуемого удобрения, ее рабочих параметров, системы насадок различной конструкции и на основе анализа рекомендована усовершенствованная конструкция насадки, состоящей из двух частей.

Предложенная конструкция насадки была применена в реальных производственных условиях и экспериментально установлено, что она полностью удовлетворяет требованиям технологического регламента.

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ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМЫ - ОДНА ИЗ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ ЛЕКСИКОНА СУДЕБНОЙ РЕЧИ

Аннотация: Суд нотиқлигида қўлланилаётган фразеологизмларда фразеологик маъно етакчилик қилиб, уларда эмоционал-экспрессивлик, услубий бўёқ сезарлар-сезилмас даражада мавжуд бўлади. Умумнутққа хос фразеологизмларда фразеологик маъно билан биргаликда эмоционал-экспрессивлик, услубий бўёқ ҳам асосий ўринда туради.

Калит сўзлар: фразеология, ҳиссийлик, услубий бўёқ, маъно, фразеологик маъно, нотиқлик нутқи.

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PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS - ONE OF THE LINGUISTIC UNITS OF THE LEGSICON OF JUDICIAL SPEECH

Annotation: Phraseologisms used in the vocabulary of judicial speech are of a substantial nature, but in them emotional-expressive, saturation is not fully manifested. Usually in phraseological units, along with phraseological significance, their emotional-expressive and stylistic color play an important role.

Keywords: phraseology, emotiveness, meaning, matter, linguistic meaning, oratory speech.

В настоящее время, когда делаются решительные практические шаги, стремящиеся к созданию демократически-правового государства и гражданского общества, в тот миг, когда осуществляются меры по обеспечению прав и свобод человека, достижения верховенства закона, введения последовательной, целостной системы государственного управления, осуществления судебно-правовых реформ, воспитание граждан с правовой точки зрения является одной из жизненно необходимых проблем. Об этом подчеркивается в Обращении Президента Республики Узбекистан Ш.М. Мирзиёева к Олий Мажлису: «... мы

должны организовать академию юстиции Республики Узбекистан, которая будет служить подготовке квалифицированных судей, способных вести деятельность на высоком профессиональном уровне»⁷¹. Красноречие в судебном процессе также имеет важное значение в осуществлении этой почетной миссии.

Судебное красноречие выделяется среди таких видов искусства речи, как социально-политическое, академическое, бытовое и религиозное красноречие тем, что имеет особое значение в данных сферах. Потому что красноречие суда проявляется в связи с судебным процессом, с «битвой мыслей». Кроме того, в процессе суда участвуют стороны, участвующие в урегулировании дела, их ответственные лица: судьи, народные (общественные) консультанты, сотрудники прокуратуры и внутренних дел, адвокаты, свидетели, а также обвиняемые. Каждый из них, опираясь на закон, может выступать в суде в интересах обвиняемых. Речь в этом процессе дается в научной литературе под общим понятием **судебной речи**⁷².

«Фразеологизм — это лингвистическая единица в виде сложного слова или фразы, которая означает один смысл. Выражением единого смысла он похож на слово, но отличается от него семантически постоянным выражением отношения субъекта к объекту. Например, хоть и фразеологизм «*қўй оғзидан чўп олмаган*» (в значении *мухи не обидит*) имеет одинаковое значение со словом «спокойный/тихий», фразеологизм отличается от него образным выражением. В общем, в значении фразеологизмов, безусловно, существует прагматичная сема». Фразеологизмы - одна из лингвистических единиц лексикона судебной речи, имеющей образное выражение. В судебном заседании, в частности, в речи адвокатов встречались следующие фразеологизмы: В этом случае естественно, что все они сговорившись, пытаются *облить грязью* и облегчить состояние подсудимого Т. Идейбека⁷³. ...Было отмечено, что все комнаты в гостинице О. Абдушукуровой и все в комнате были обследованы и не имели никакого отношения к преступлению⁷⁴. Хотя А. Ибрагимов⁷⁵... знал, что У. Исаев был одного из других языков, об этом никуда не обращался. Заместитель главы ТПВ изложил о том, что у него была цель как можно скорее уладить все дела, отдав деньги, если бы он встречался в тот день с У. Исаевым⁷⁶. Поскольку в этой статье предусматривается

⁷¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.М.Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси. –Т: 25.12.17

⁷² Қаранг. С.Каримов, Х.Маматов, И.Бўриев. Юристнинг нутқ маданияти. Тошкент – 2004, 129-бет.

⁷³ Ўзбекистон адвокатларининг ҳимоя нутқлари. Тошкент. "Адолат" 2006 йил, 90-бет.

⁷⁴ Ўзбекистон адвокатларининг ҳимоя нутқлари. Тошкент. "Адолат" 2006 йил, 74-б.

⁷⁵ Ўзбекистон адвокатларининг ҳимоя нутқлари. Тошкент. "Адолат" 2006 йил 118-б.

⁷⁶ Ўзбекистон адвокатларининг ҳимоя нутқлари. Тошкент. "Адолат" 2006 йил 118-б.

наказание за лишение жизни человека, каждое обстоятельство должно быть взвешено на чашах весов справедливости⁷⁷.

Конечно, существуют объективные причины использования в судебной речи фразеологизмов в приведённых предложениях. Их включили в число окказиональных юридических судебных терминов. Известно, что в строении фразеологизмов, как и в строении слов можно увидеть два процесса, то есть фразеологический смысл и фразеологическую окраску. В некоторых фразеологизмах стилистическая окраска проявляется в меньшей степени, а фразеологический смысл проявлен больше.

Можно увидеть то, что фразеологический смысл и стилистическая окраска присущи судебной речи, а также существует разница этих фразеологизмов от фразеологизмов, которые широко используются в разговорной и художественной речи. Это различие в том, что во фразеологизмах, использующихся в судебной речи, большую роль играет фразеологический смысл, в них можно и не заметить эмоционально-экспрессивную, стилистическую окраску. Во фразеологизмах, относящихся к всеобщей речи, наряду с фразеологическим смыслом основное место занимает и эмоционально-экспрессивная, стилистическая окраска. Если даже в некоторых фразеологизмах используется эмоционально-экспрессивная, стилистическая окраска, но эта окраска в судебной речи незаметна. Например, во фразеологизме «фалончининг айбини бировга қўйишибти» (в значении: *повесить на кого-то чью-либо вину*), используемом в разговорном стиле, «айбини бўйнига қўймоқ» (в значении: *повесить вину на кого-то*) несет эмоционально-экспрессивное значение во фразеологизме. При использовании этого фразеологизма в судебной речи стилистическая окраска не очень заметна. Психологическое воздействие на М. Ортикова, незаконное его обвинение ... хранилось⁷⁸.

Из этого видно, что всестороннее исследование судебной речи важно не только для правоведов, но и для лингвистов. Поэтому в данной статье мы рассмотрели одну её проблему – следует обратить внимание на изучение судебной речи, как системы. Исследование и научно-теоретическое изучение природы, свойств, смысловых групп, семантических отношений между данными лексическими единицами является требованием времени.

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МИЛЛИЙ УЙҒОНИШ ДАВРИ ЎЗБЕК АДАБИЁТИДА МУВАШШАҲЛАРГА ДОИР АДАБИЙ МУНОЗАРАЛАР

Аннотация. Мақолада мувашишахчилик анъанаси ва у билан боғлиқ адабий мунозаралар ҳақида сўз боради. Айрим уламоларнинг улуғ шоирлар ижодига нисбатан бирёқлама ноҳолис муносабатлари ва бунга уларнинг асосли жавобларини ёритишга ҳаракат қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: мувашишах, ғазал, мухаммас, оят, ҳадислар, мунозара, маҳорат.

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PERIOD OF NATIONAL AWAKENING LITERARY DISCUSSIONS ON THE MUVASHSHAHISM IN UZBEK LITERATURE

Annotation. The article talks about the tradition of muvashshah and the literary discussions associated with it. Some scholars have tried to shed light on the one-sided biased attitudes towards the creations of the great poets and their justifiable responses to this.

Keywords: muvashshah, gazal, muhammas, verse, hadiths, discussion, skill.

XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярми – XX аср бошлари ўзбек адабиётида Феруз, Камий, Мискин, Ҳазиний, Муқимий, Муҳйи, Завқий, Зорий, Қорий, Рожий, Фурқат каби улуғ шоирлар мувашишахчиликда шуҳрат қозонишган Мувашишахлар, асосан, ғазал, мухаммас, мураббаъ, мусамман, мустаҳзод, рубоий, шунингдек, нома ва марсия каби жанрларда яратилган бўлиб, ҳар бир мисра, байт ёхуд бандининг бошланиш ҳарфларидан ном келиб чиқадиган тури машҳур бўлган.

Ўзбек миллий уйғониш адабиёти вакиллари яратган мувашишахлар адабиётшуносликда деярли тадқиқ этилган эмас. Шу боис уларни тадқиқ этиш шоирлар адабий-эстетик оламини ўрганишда муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Зеро, бу давр ижодидаги мувашишахларни илмий асосда ўрганиш адабиёт тарихининг қоронғи жиҳатларини ёритишда муайян даражада хизмат қилади. Мақсуд Шайхзода, Азиз Қаюмов, Шариф Юсупов, Қўлдош Пардаев сингари олимларнинг бу мавзуга оид тадқиқотлари мувашишахнинг ўзига хос хусусиятларини ёритгани, унга доир мунозараларга ойдинлик киритгани жиҳатидан аҳамиятлидир.

Бу даврда мувашшаҳчилик анъанаси шу даражада оммалашганки, ҳатто, шоирлик ва назмчилик ҳунари мувашшаҳчиликдаги маҳорат билан ўлчангани манбаларда таъкидланади[4,91-92]. Бу ҳолнинг 1910 йилларда дастлаб “Ал- Ислоҳ” журналида, кейин эса бошқа вақтли нашрларда кўпгина мунозараларга сабаб бўлганлигини адабиётшунослар томонидан атрофлича ўрганиб, таҳлил қилинган. Мунозара журналнинг 1916 йилги 11-сонида “Ўратепали Мулла Баҳриддин тарафиндин саволлар” ташланиши билан бошланади [3,43]. Унда жамиятда рўй бераётган катта ижтимоий ҳодисалар замон шоирларининг ишқий ва ҳажвий шеърларига боғлиқ талқин этилади. Муаллиф матбуот нашрларида чоп этилаётган анъанавий адабиётга хос ошиқона шеърларни танқид қилади. Мулла Баҳриддин ушбу масалани бутун Туркистон уламолари эътиборига ҳавола қилади: “Ушбу замонамизда буюк-буюк шоирларимиз ўрталарина камоли тафаккур ва мулоҳаза илан ранжлар тортиб бир кимсани маъсум гўзал ўғли исмина “мувашшаҳ” исмли шеър ёзибдур... шоирларимизи ушбу ишлари шарияти изоми набавий ва мазҳаби муҳаззиби байзойи ҳанафийга нечукдур (жоизму ё жоиз эмасму?). Жоиз ўлган тақдирда мазкур маъсум бола ушбу алфозларни эшитиб... ахлоқи бузилиб, баъзи ношоиста ишларга майл этиши шоён эмасму?(Ал-Ислоҳ, 1916, 11-сон.) [3,43] Шундан кейин бу масала миллат зиёлилари, уламолар ўртасида кенг муҳокама қилина бошлайди. Тошкентлик Мақсудхўжа муфти мазкур масала юзасидан қизгин баҳсга киришиб, “Ал-Ислоҳ”нинг бир неча сонларида мақолалар чоп эттириб,... замон шоирларининг ишқий мавзудаги мувашшаҳларини назарда тутиб, бу каби шеърларни ахлоқсизлик ва тубанлик манбаи сифатида талқин этади... Мақсудхўжа муфти бутун халққа ишқий ва ҳажвий шеърлар ёзиш ҳам, ундай шеърларни ўқиш ҳам гуноҳ деган фатво беради. Ана шундай давом этган қизгин баҳсга шоир Завқий ҳам қўшилади. У Мақсудхўжа муфтига жавобан кескин фикр билдириб, “Иштибоҳ” номли мақоласи билан чиқади. Завқий Мақсудхўжа муфти ва Мулла Баҳриддиннинг ишқий шеърлар ҳақидаги мулоҳаза-муҳокамаларининг нотўғри, фатвосининг асоссиз эканлигини айтиб, мунозарага киришади. У муфтига оят ва ҳадислар асосида жавоб беради. Ишқий шеърлар билан ахлоқсизлик ўртасида фарқ борлигини тушунтирмоқчи бўлади. У “мусулмон кишининг қилмишини текширмасдан туриб, гуноҳкорликда айблаш жоиз эмасдур” мазмунидаги ҳадиси шарифни келтириб, муфтининг фатвосини инкор этади... Завқийнинг бу мақоласи уламоларнинг жиддий эътирозига сабаб бўлади [3,43]. Ўз чиқишларида замон шоирлари ижодини ҳимоя қилган Завқийга матбуот саҳифаларидан жой бермай қўйганларидан сўнг эса бевосита халқ оммасига, адабиётнинг ҳақиқий мухлиси эканлигини кўрсатишга киришади. “Афандилар” шеъри ана шундай воқелик ҳосиласидир. Шеърда мунозараларга мана бундай муносабат билдирилган:

Фарқ айламай яхши – ёмон,

Ким арпа – буғдой, ким – сомон,
Тухмат, ҳақоратлар ҳамон,
Не муддао, сиз афандилар.
Доим Муқимий, Фурқатий,
Ёдимда меҳру шафқати,
“Ислоҳ”да бошлаб тухмати,
Кўп норасосиз, афандилар.
Сидқийки, “Рафъи иштибоҳ”
Журналингизга бир гувоҳ,
Наъра урарким оҳ – воҳ,
Айланг даво сиз афандилар[3,47].

Мунозара ва баҳслар “Ал-Ислоҳ” журналининг бир неча сонларида, шунингдек, “Ойна”, “Садои Фарғона”, “Садои Туркистон” каби нашрларда ҳам давом этади. Жумладан, Мирмуҳсин Шермухамедовнинг “Туркистон вилоятининг газети”да чоп этилган “Шоир жанобларига илтимос” номли мақоласида қайд этилишича, ишқий мавзудаги мувашшахлар жамиятга ҳеч қандай фойда келтирмайди, аксинча, зарари бор [1,45]. Шоир ёшларнинг одоб-ахлоққа оид китоблар ўрнига ахлоқни бузғувчи ошиқона мувашшахларни ўқиётганидан изтиробга тушади. Ҳожи Муин ҳам аввалроқ “Ойна”даги “Жавонбозлик сабаблари” мақоласида ўз даври адабий жараёни тўғрисида фикр юритиб, адабиёт нотўғри йўлдан бориб, халққа кутилган таъсирни эмас, акс таъсир кўрсатаётганидан шикоят қилган эди: “Шоирларнинг энг яхши ғазаллари бесоқол жавонларни мактаб, исмларини мувашшах, яъни мисра ва байт бошига солгани ва шундай ғазалларни баъзи жавонларга пулга сотгани тўғри эмас” [3,52]. Унингча ҳам Туркистондаги зиддиятлар, маънавий таназзул маърифатсизлик, яъни ахлоқ бузувчи шеърлар таъсирида юзага келаётир.

Бу улуғ шоирларга нисбатан тухмат, бирёқлама хулоса-айбномалар эканлиги, шубҳасиз. Бунга Ҳазиний Хўқандийнинг ишқи ҳақиқийни тараннум этувчи мувашшах-ғазаллар ёзганидан ҳам ишонч ҳосил қилиш мумкин. Улуғ шоирлар ижодига нисбатан бундай асоссиз айбловларнинг қўйилиши, уларни қаттиқ изтиробга солгани, табиий. Адабиётшунос олим А. Қаюмов Фурқат лирикаси тадқиқига бағишланган “Шеърят жилolari” қўлланмасида куюнчаклик билан шундай ёзади: “Агар баъзи мувашшах ёзган назмбозлар бу шеърӣ шаклдан ғайри адабий, ғайри ахлоқий мақсадларда истифода этган бўлсалар, ундай шеърлар адабиёт ва илм доирасидан ташқаридадирлар. Бундай ҳолларнинг Фурқатдек улуғ мутафаккир шоирга ҳеч қандай алоқаси йўқ! Зотан, Фурқатнинг ибратомуз мисраларини ҳамиша хотирда сақламоқ даркор:

Таъна айлар билмайин бир неча бад андешалар,
Ишқ йўлида, биҳамдуллоҳки, Фурқат покмен[5,45].

Шоир Фурқат ижоди мисолида айтилган бу фикрларни Муқимий, Мухйи, Ҳазиний, Завқий каби барча улуғ шоирлар ижодига нисбатан ҳам айтиш мумкин.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ БЕТОННЫХ РАБОТ ПРИ ВЫСОКИХ ТЕМПЕРАТУРАХ

Аннотация: В статье изучены условия ухода за новоуложенными цементобетонными покрытиями на автомобильных дорогах в жарком сухом климате.

Ключевые слова: смесь, трещина, конструкции, температура, гидратации, замерзание, образующее пленку, влажность.

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FEATURES OF CONCRETE WORK AT HIGH TEMPERATURES

Annotation: The article studies the conditions for the care of newly laid cement concrete pavements on highways in a hot dry climate.

Keywords: Mixture, crack, structures, temperature, hydration, film-forming freezing, humidity.

При высоких положительных температурах бетонная смесь быстро теряет свою растворимость и содержание воды, а также ускоряется процесс гидратации, который выделяет из себя много тепла. В результате наблюдается появление трещин на поверхности покрытия. Для предотвращения таких неблагоприятных условий и ограничения самонагрева монолитных бетонных конструкций важной мерой является бетонирование в летний сезон.

Температура бетонной смеси при укладке должна быть ниже и не превышать 350С. Бетонную смесь следует покрыть брезентом или жестяной тканью в автокамосвале, и полученную бетонную смесь следует немедленно нанести на покрытие.

Для того чтобы сохранить растекаемость смеси в течение длительного времени, используются химические добавки, замедляющие негативные процессы. Свойства цемента (продолжительность твердения, признаки поддельного твердения) и тот факт, что температура смеси как можно ниже, также служат для сохранения свойств дисперсии в течение длительного времени. Чтобы снизить начальную температуру смеси, необходимо снизить температуру формируемых наполнителей. С этой целью песчаные и гравийные карьеры не оставляют под солнцем, в песчаные карьеры разбрызгивают воду, а использованную воду охлаждают. В некоторых случаях температуру бетонной смеси снижают, добавляя в нее колотый лед. Запрещается использование цементов, температура которых превышает +70⁰С [1].

При бетонировании при высоких температурах важен уход за бетоном. Свежий бетон содержит много воды, которая необходима для гидратации цемента. Но если на строительной площадке не будут приняты меры предосторожности, эта вода может быть потрачена впустую. В результате в бетоне образуются трещины, снижается устойчивость к замерзанию и срок службы.

Чтобы сохранить влагу в только что уложенном бетоне, на первом этапе посыпают пленкообразующие вещества.

Минералы, образующие пленку, должны отвечать следующим требованиям [2]:

- он должен удерживать достаточное количество влаги и образовывать целостную пленку, которая обладает свойством сцепляться с бетоном не менее 28 дней;
- при температуре воздуха +20⁰С время формирования пленки не должно превышать 3 часов;
- вещество, образующее пленку, должно быть светлого цвета;
- это не должно причинять вреда здоровью работников при соблюдении требований технической безопасности;
- разбрызгиваемое вещество, образующее пленку, не должно уменьшать сцепления между колесами автомобиля с цементно-бетонным покрытием.

На следующем втором этапе наносится водонепроницаемая полиэтиленовая пленка для покрытия бетонной поверхности. В некоторых случаях полиэтиленовую пленку увлажняют, разбрызгивая на нее воду, насыпая сверху песок толщиной 5 см. (рис. 1).



Рис. 1. Последовательность работ, выполняемых для поддержания укладываемого покрытия при высоких температурах

Когда максимальная дневная температура превышает 30°C , а относительная влажность воздуха составляет менее 50%, желательно проводить бетонные работы на дорожных покрытиях в вечернее и ночное время.

Уход за свежеложенным бетоном следует начинать сразу после укладки бетонной смеси и продолжать до тех пор, пока прочность бетона не достигнет 70% в проекте, при необходимости – его также можно закончить при 50%. На дорожные и аэродромные покрытия необходимо доставить на 100% или продержать не менее 28 дней. При первоначальном уходе бетон следует беречь от быстрого обезвоживания.

Уход после того, как прочность бетона достигнет 0,5 МПа, заключается в обеспечении влажности поверхности. В этом случае используются такие методы, как нанесение влажного герметика, увлажнение, распыление воды на открытые поверхности бетона.

Для того чтобы солнечные лучи попадали непосредственно на монолитные конструкции и избежать возникновения случаев напряжений от жары, необходимо покрыть свежеложенный бетон саморазрушающейся пеной, тепло- и влагоизолирующими герметиками *inventar*, полимерной пленкой с коэффициентом отражения более 50%, или любой другой теплоизоляционный материал.

В сухую и жаркую погоду текущий контроль качества бетонного покрытия осуществляется путем постоянного контроля температуры бетонной смеси при выходе с завода и укладке.

Использованные источники:

1. МҚН 43-08 «Руководство по устройству цементобетонных покрытий автомобильных дорог».
2. ИҚН 57-10. «Руководство по приготовлению и применению пленкообразующих материалов для хранения бетонных покрытий дорог и аэродромов».

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ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ ДВИГАТЕЛЯ КОНСТРУКЦИЯ ДВИГАТЕЛЯ ДЛЯ ДИЗЕЛЬНОГО ДВИГАТЕЛЯ С ГАЗОВЫМ ОБОРУДОВАНИЕМ

Аннотация: Конструктивные изменения в установке газов пропана, пропан-бутана и сжатых газов метана в дизелях и бензиновых двигателях, влияние давления на дизель, отличие дизеля от бензинового двигателя в установке газа.

Ключевые слова: Установка газа на дизельные двигатели, фары на бензиновые и дизельные двигатели, конструктивные изменения в двигателе.

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CHANGING ENGINE DESIGN ENGINE DESIGN FOR DIESEL ENGINE WITH GAS EQUIPMENT

Annotation: Structural changes in the installation of propane, propane butane gases and compressed methane gases in diesel engines and benzyl engines, the effect of pressure on the diesel engine, the difference between a diesel engine and a gasoline engine in the installation of gas.

Keywords: Installation of gas on diesel engines, headlights on gasoline and diesel engines, structural changes in the engine.

Дизельный двигатель грузового и легкового автомобиля можно переоборудовать для работы с газобаллонным оборудованием как на пропан-бутане, так и на метане. Но, в отличие от перевода бензиновых агрегатов, модернизация дизельного мотора востребует серьёзных конфигураций штатной системы питания дизеля.

Работа дизельного мотора начинается с зажигания. Но просто подвести газ к камерам сгорания недостаточно. Газ не воспламенится сам по себе от сжатия, потому что его температура самовозгорания еще выше, чем у солянки: 700 градусов у газа против 320-380 у дизельного горючего. Потому при переводе дизеля на газ даже на теоретическом уровне нереально использовать только один вид горючего.

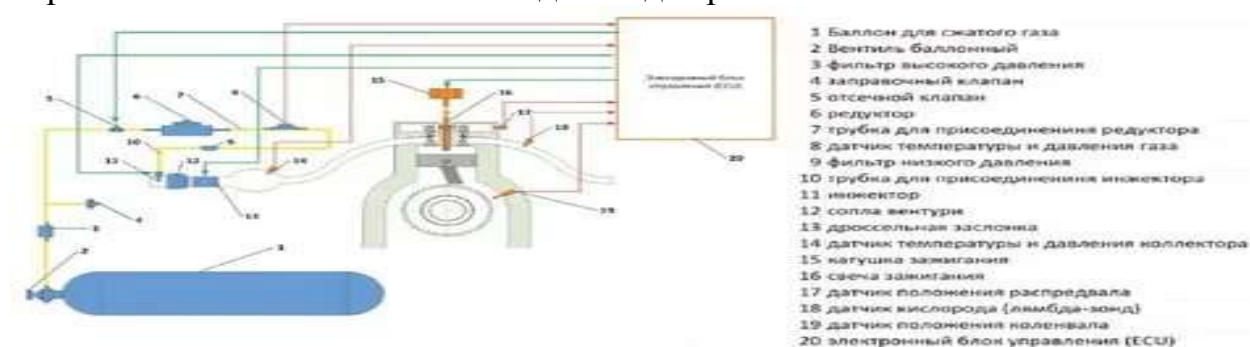


Рис. 1. Принципиальная схема двигателя с газобаллонным оборудованием

Этот способ более обычный в эксплуатации, но просит конструктивных переделок в конструкции движка. Нужно демонтировать топливную аппаратуру, вместо которой устанавливают новейшую систему зажигания. Форсунки снимаются, за место их устанавливают свечи зажигания. Потом устанавливается газобаллонное оборудование. Газ с помощью дозатора поступает во впускной коллектор.

Но этого для длительной работы мотора недостаточно. Та степень сжатия, которая употребляется для возгорания дизельного горючего, очень высока для метана с октановым числом 120. При эксплуатации мотора без последующих улучшений будет появляться детонация, которая приведёт с течением времени к поломке мотора.

Для длительной службы мотора степень сжатия нужно уменьшить до 12-14. Делается это повышением внутреннего объёма камеры сгорания. Можно расточить либо днища поршней, либо камеры сгорания головки блока. Нужно учесть, что можно снять только маленькой слой металла, чтоб конструкция не разорвалась во время воспламенения. Если расточки металла недостаточно для роста объёма камеры, под ГБЦ дополнительно устанавливают прокладки.

В итоге переделок от дизеля не достаточно чего остаётся, потому модернизированный движок именуют газовым. По техническим чертам переделанный дизельный движок будет сравним с переведённым на газ бензиновым мотором (если будет соблюдена степень сжатия 12-14). В итоге увеличивается его экономичность, меньше вредных выбросов, значительно возрастает ресурс мотора. Для работы газового мотора будет нужно заправляться только газом.

Цилиндр большого диаметра позволяет осуществить размещение клапанов с небольшими проходными сечениями, что способствует снижению гидравлических потерь и повышению коэффициента наполнения. Получившее в настоящее время широкое распространение короткоходные двигатели (двигатели, в которых отношение хода поршня к диаметру цилиндра меньше единицы) имеют сравнительно большой диаметр цилиндра. Это позволяет размещать в головках цилиндров клапаны большого диаметра при их верхнем расположении. Верхнее расположение клапанов и аэродинамическая форма впускных клапанов дают возможность снизить гидравлическое сопротивление, а следовательно, и увеличить коэффициент наполнения.

При конструировании форм камер сгорания обычно стремятся выбрать такую его схему, которая обеспечила бы наибольшую компактность камеры сгорания и возможность расположить свечу вблизи от центра (полусферическая). В то же время, иногда менее компактные камеры при обеспечении большей турбулизации заряда (плоскоовальная, клиновая и полуклиновая) обладают более высокими антидетонационными свойствами.

подавляющее большинство камер сгорания имеет форму тел вращения. Если топливо распыливается в объеме камеры сгорания и лишь небольшая часть его попадает в пристеночный слой, то смесеобразование называют объемным. Эффективная мощность двигателя $N_e = (2/T) \cdot P_e \cdot V_h \cdot n \cdot i \cdot 10^{-3}$, откуда среднее эффективное давление $P_e = 10^3 \cdot N_e \cdot T / (2 V_h \cdot n i)$. Относительное уменьшение индикаторной мощности P_i за счёт мощности механических потерь P_m оценивается механическим КПД, причём:

$$\eta_m = \frac{P_e}{P_i} = \frac{P_e}{P_i} = 1 - \left(\frac{P_m}{P_i} \right) = 1 - \left(\frac{P_m}{P_i} \right).$$

Эффективная топливная

экономичность двигателя оценивается эффективным КПД η_e или удельным эффективным расходом топлива g_e . Эффективным КПД называется отношение количества теплоты Q_e , преобразованной в эффективную работу W_e , ко всей подведённой теплоте Q_o , т.е.

$$\eta_e = \frac{Q_e}{Q_o} = \frac{W_e}{\Delta G_{м.у.} H_u}.$$

После преобразований полученного выражения окончательно:

$$\eta_e = 3,6 \cdot 10^3 / (H_{\text{л}} g_e)$$

Выразив эффективную мощность, получим связь между всеми КПД двигателя:

$\eta_e = \eta_t \cdot \eta_o \cdot \eta_m$, где η_t , η_o , η_m — соответственно термодинамический, относительный и механический КПД двигателя.

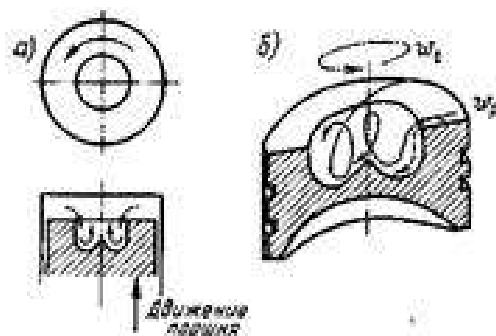
$$P_e = \frac{P_e}{V_e} = \frac{P_{\text{л}}}{30\tau}$$

Для оценки эффективности использования рабочего объема цилиндра применяют литровую мощность $P_{\text{л}}$ (в кВт/л), представляющую собой отношение эффективной мощности P_e к рабочему объёму $V_{\text{л}}$ (в л.). Это уравнение показывает, что литровая мощность, определяющая степень форсирования двигателя, может быть увеличена при повышении среднего эффективного давления P_e , частоты вращения коленчатого вала. Для четырехтактных дизелей наиболее эффективно использование винтовых каналов. Отливка головки цилиндра при этом оказывается сложной.

Определенные трудности связаны с обеспечением идентичности формы и расположения каналов в процессе производства. При эксплуатации следует принимать меры к предупреждению накопления заметных отложений на стенках каналов.

При подходе поршня к ВМТ заряд из объема, расположенного над вытеснителем поршня, перетекает в камеру сгорания. Приведенный на рис. 1, а характер перетекания обусловлен взаимодействием сил вытеснения заряда, центробежных сил и сил трения.

Рис. 1 - Схемы перетекания и движения заряда в камере сгорания: а - перетекание вращающегося заряда из надпоршневого пространства в камеру сгорания; б - пространственное движение заряда в камере сгорания



При соответствующем соотношении между силами заряд перетекает из надпоршневого пространства в камеру сгорания как бы послойно непосредственно у кромки камеры сгорания и движется вдоль ее стенки. Дизеля довольно экономны, потому при переводе дизельного мотора на газ нужно четко осознавать, что финансовая выгода для легковых автомобилей будет осязаема только при огромных пробегах. Для грузовой техники выгода от установки газобаллонного оборудования более явна вследствие огромного расхода горючего.

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**ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ
КОНСТИТУЦИОННОГО ПРАВА НА ОХРАНУ ЗДОРОВЬЯ И
МЕДИЦИНСКУЮ ПОМОЩЬ**

Аннотация: в статье рассматривается возможность применения современных технологий в здравоохранении.

Ключевые слова: право на охрану здоровья, медицинская помощь, цифровизация, COVID-19.

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**PROBLEMS OF DIGITALIZATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO HEALTH PROTECTION AND
MEDICAL CARE**

Abstract: the article discusses the possibility of using modern technologies in healthcare.

Keywords: the right to health protection, medical care, digitalization, COVID-19.

Пандемия COVID-19 повлияла и влияет на все страны мира, затронув все сферы жизни общества, став угрозой национальной безопасности номер один каждого государства на планете. Независимо от уровня экономического развития, политического и иных факторов страны показали свою неготовность противостоять биологической угрозе.

В области государственного управления здравоохранением стала очевидной резкая необходимость более глубокого имплементирования современных технологий, позволяющих принимать управленческие решения исходя из актуальных потребностей общества. Можно говорить о том, что именно пандемия стала своего рода триггером для развития цифровых технологий в области здравоохранения.

Цифровая трансформация данной области началась не сегодня, однако именно в условиях пандемии современные технологии в области охраны здоровья граждан становятся наиболее востребованными. Среди них особое внимание уделяется телемедицинским технологиям, позволяющим консультировать пациентов в бесконтактном режиме. Более того, ввиду того, что во многих регионах России вынужденно

перепрофилировали больницы для приема заболевших COVID-19, ограничены возможности получения консультаций врача, вакцинации и иных услуг, уровень доступности медицинской помощи населению значительно снизился. В этих условиях телемедицинские технологии хотя и не могут стать панацеей, однако способны оказать существенное положительное влияние на доступность медицинских услуг.

Рассматривая возможности применения современных технологий в здравоохранении, отметим следующий факт. Дополнительные социальные гарантии предусматриваются для медицинских работников - борцов с коронавирусной инфекцией.

Однако стоит отметить, что подобные гарантии положены исключительно медицинским работникам. Хотя современное оборудование, в том числе используемое в «красной зоне», нуждается в обслуживании, однако дополнительных гарантий для лиц, осуществляющих подобное обслуживание, не предусмотрено. Развитие и внедрение современных технологий в этом случае позволили бы проводить мониторинг соответствующего оборудования, осуществлять определенные настройки в дистанционном формате, что значительно сократило бы число лиц, вынужденных работать в опасных условиях.

Интересным представляется и предложение, высказанное в рамках Гайдаровского форума 2019 г., - создание паспорта медицинского учреждения, в котором отображалась бы информация относительно профиля медицинского учреждения, наличия/отсутствия койко-мест, готовности бригады врачей, наличия свободной операционной и т.д.

Здесь важно подчеркнуть, что база данных, содержащая подобные паспорта медицинских организаций, должна быть открытой, доступной и актуальной, что позволило бы использовать соответствующие сведения всем заинтересованным лицам. Таким образом, имея доступ к подобного рода информации в режиме реального времени, более эффективной могла бы стать работа скорой медицинской помощи.

Особое место среди направлений цифровизации системы здравоохранения занимают технологии искусственного интеллекта. В условиях пандемии и необходимости обработки большого количества снимков, полученных в результате КТ-исследований, искусственный интеллект может применяться для выявления патологий или их отсутствия на таких снимках.

Искусственный интеллект способен обработать гораздо больший объем результатов исследований на единицу времени, чем врач. Однако стоит оговориться, что здесь речь идет не о замене врача искусственным интеллектом, а лишь об инструменте, позволяющем проводить сортировку данных. Врач же в этом случае имеет больше времени и возможности сконцентрироваться на изучении полученных в результате исследования сведений для оценки результата и постановки диагноза. Подобные методы

используются сегодня в Москве, однако данный опыт стоит распространить по всей территории страны.

Искусственный интеллект также применяется достаточно широко в рамках государственного регулирования в сфере здравоохранения и общественного здоровья. В частности, благодаря анализу больших объемов данных возможно прогнозирование распространения COVID-19, что позволяет принимать более эффективные, в том числе точечные, меры в целях определения лиц в зоне риска, вероятных контактов с лицами, у которых выявлен COVID-19. Более того, полученный опыт будет способствовать и дальнейшему сбору, и обработке данных в целях раннего предупреждения о будущих потенциальных пандемиях и выявления уязвимых групп населения.

Стоит еще раз подчеркнуть, что цифровизация - это не самоцель. Современные технологии нужны только тогда, когда их использование позволяет добиться более высокого, с точки зрения эффективности, результата. Возможность сбора большого объема данных сама по себе не представляет интереса [1, с. 150].

Поэтому крайне важно для государственного управления системой здравоохранения создать условия для взаимодействия всех субъектов цифровой трансформации отрасли: государственных органов, медицинских организаций, врачей, пациентов, представителей бизнеса и IT-технологий.

Возможность обмена и работы с собранными данными позволяет повысить качество самого государственного управления рассматриваемой сферы [3, с. 46], создать условия для более эффективного руководства медицинскими организациями, повысить качество медицинских услуг, сократить издержки, проводить учет и контроль над оказываемыми услугами и т.д. Здесь нельзя не отметить отсутствие на сегодняшний день должного правового регулирования соответствующих общественных отношений.

Одним из наиболее обсуждаемых сегодня направлений цифровизации здравоохранения является телемедицина. Использование телемедицинских технологий позволяет получать медицинскую помощь в дистанционном формате, что в условиях пандемии является крайне важным.

Исследователи отмечают рост объемов российского телемедицинского рынка в 2021 г., ожидая среднегодовой темп прироста в течение ближайших пяти лет около 116%. При этом годом ранее данные прогнозы были более скромными и не превышали 25%.

В этой связи крайне важно своевременно создать должное правовое регулирование рассматриваемых общественных отношений, которое бы способствовало развитию отрасли, улучшению качества оказываемых услуг и повышению уровня доступности медицинской помощи.

Действующее правовое регулирование телемедицины не лишено недостатков, что не позволяет в полной мере использовать потенциал телемедицинских технологий.

Прежде всего, хотелось бы заметить: законом предусматривается возможность постановки диагноза исключительно на очном приеме у врача. Однако сами такие технологии возникли и нацелены на предоставление возможности оказания медицинской помощи пациентам, не обладающим возможностью посещать медицинские организации, например, в силу их удаленности.

Действительно, в определенных случаях постановка диагноза в дистанционном формате не представляется возможной, однако в рамках оказания психиатрической или психологической помощи, например, дистанционная форма взаимодействия пациента и врача вполне оправдана и допустима, при этом не создает дополнительных угроз здоровью пациента.

Актуальность вопроса о необходимости предоставления права врачам оказания медицинской помощи в полном объеме при использовании телемедицинских технологий в рассматриваемом примере связана сегодня еще и с тем, что кардинальное изменение привычных условий жизни неминуемо приводит к разрушению социальных связей, вынужденному сокращению или отказу от межличностного общения, что в свою очередь приводит к усугублению психоэмоционального состояния людей, как следствие - к росту числа обращений за психологической, психиатрической помощью.

Вместе с тем едва ли можно обязать врача ставить первичный диагноз посредством телемедицинских технологий без очного контакта. И здесь важно на законодательном уровне предоставить право врачу отказать в постановке такого диагноза в дистанционном формате, исключаящем непосредственное взаимодействие с пациентом.

В противном случае увеличивается риск ошибочной постановки диагноза и, как следствие, привлечения врача к ответственности. Также отказ врача от постановки диагноза в дистанционном формате при условии, когда данные действия являются его обязанностью, может рассматриваться как отказ от оказания медицинской помощи, что противоречит принципам организации медицинской помощи населению. Учитывая вышесказанное законодателю необходимо предоставить право врачу ставить диагноз пациенту путем использования телемедицинских технологий.

Одной из целей использования телемедицинских технологий также обозначен контроль за состоянием пациента. Врач, получая результаты анализов или данных портативных медицинских приборов, используемых пациентом, вправе осуществить коррекцию назначенного лечения. Современные технологии позволяют передавать информацию о состоянии

пациентов посредством, в том числе мобильных телефонов. Однако сегодня в России не существует должного правового регулирования использования мобильных приложений в медицинских целях. Собираемая информация о состоянии здоровья и образе жизни за редким исключением не имеет цели осуществления контроля за пациентом со стороны врача, а используется для личных целей.

В России сегодня существует тенденция развития возможности выписки электронных рецептов на лекарственные препараты, что представляется крайне важным для развития телемедицины.

Однако отметим, что подобная возможность существует не во всех субъектах Российской Федерации. Приказом Минздрава № 66 предусматривается, что к 2023 г. все субъекты России должны перейти на систему электронных рецептов.

Более того, в рамках реализации национального проекта «Здравоохранение» на базе единой государственной информационной системы здравоохранения будет создан единый цифровой контур в здравоохранении, который объединит врачей, пациентов и фармацевтов.

Еще одним вопросом является возможность получения лицензии на осуществление медицинских услуг посредством телемедицины.

По смыслу Постановления Правительства от 16 апреля 2012 г. № 291 «О лицензировании медицинской деятельности» медицинская организация должна обладать на праве собственности или ином вещном праве зданием, сооружением или помещением для оказания медицинских услуг [2].

В условиях осуществления телемедицинских технологий в дистанционном формате указанное требование не представляется необходимым. Было бы обоснованным предусмотреть возможность осуществления лицензирования телемедицинской деятельности, беря в расчет критерии, требования для получения соответствующей лицензии, в том числе конкретизировать требования к минимальному оснащению «виртуального кабинета врача», учитывая специфику такой деятельности.

При этом стоит отметить, что Министерство здравоохранения Российской Федерации дало разъяснения относительно того, что телемедицина является не отдельным направлением медицинской деятельности, а лишь методом, способом оказания соответствующей помощи. Однако при определении требований к порядку оказания медицинской помощи посредством телемедицинских технологий все же стоит учитывать особенности такой деятельности [3, с. 15].

Можно отметить и нерешенный вопрос определения и пересчета нагрузки (рабочего времени) для врачей, работающих посредством телемедицинских технологий.

Могут ли нормы, предусмотренные для врачей, осуществляющих медицинские услуги в очном режиме, быть использованы для

нормирования рабочего времени и врачей, оказывающих телемедицинские услуги?

Еще один вопрос, заслуживающий внимания, - это включение телемедицинских услуг в программы ОМС. На сегодняшний день такие виды медицинских услуг осуществляются в рамках программ добровольного медицинского страхования.

Однако, учитывая особенности экономического развития страны, а также территориальные особенности и ряд иных, полагаем, что включение телемедицинских услуг в программы ОМС создаст благоприятные условия для развития отрасли.

Рассмотренные направления цифровизации системы здравоохранения являются не единственными, однако, крайне важными сегодня, в условиях борьбы с распространением новой коронавирусной инфекции COVID-19.

Россия лишь в начале пути по цифровизации здравоохранения. По опросам населения, только 12% медицинских работников смогли оценить систему здравоохранения в России как «информатизированную». Для примера, во Франции эта цифра составляет 30%.

И здесь можно говорить о главной проблеме цифровизации здравоохранения в России, как и цифровизации экономики страны в целом, - это отсутствие информатизации общества (в частности, отсутствие Интернета) на значительной части территории страны. Однако спрос населения на цифровые технологии постепенно возрастает, что свидетельствует о положительной динамике.

В завершение отметим, что современные технологии в здравоохранении, будь то в области администрирования, учета или контроля или же непосредственно при оказании медицинских услуг, технологии искусственного интеллекта не призваны заменить врачей, а лишь направлены на создание более благоприятных условий оказания медицинской помощи, способствуют повышению качества и доступности такой помощи.

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АНАЛИЗ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ОБОРОТНОГО КАПИТАЛА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация: Рассмотрено состояние оборотного капитала компании на примере ПАО «ЛУКОЙЛ». Проанализированы финансовые показатели деятельности компании, структура оборотного капитала и динамика его составляющих. По результату проведённого анализа были сделаны выводы о качестве управления оборотным капиталом ПАО «ЛУКОЙЛ».

Ключевые слова: оборотный капитал, структура, запасы, дебиторская задолженность, денежные средства, оборачиваемость, рентабельность.

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ANALYSIS OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE USE OF THE WORKING CAPITAL OF AN ENTERPRISE

Abstract: The state of the working capital of the company is considered on the example of PJSC «LUKOIL». Analyzed the financial performance of the company, the structure of working capital and the dynamics of its components. As a result of the analysis, conclusions were drawn about the quality of working capital management of PJSC «LUKOIL».

Key words: working capital, structure, inventory, receivables, cash, turnover, profitability.

Оборотный капитал является неотъемлемой частью любой современной организации. От наличия достаточного количества ликвидных ресурсов, как денежных, так и материальных, зависит способность бизнеса поддерживать должный уровень платежеспособности и осуществлять непрерывную деятельность. Каждое предприятие осуществляет деятельность по формированию и управлению оборотного

капитала. Целью работы является проведение изучения и анализ оборотного капитала организации путем расчета ключевых показателей эффективности. В работе рассматривается оборотный капитал ПАО «ЛУКОЙЛ».

«ЛУКОЙЛ» — одна из крупнейших частных вертикально интегрированных нефтегазовых компаний в России и мире. Данная компания была выбрана во многом потому, что представляет из себя образцовую вертикально интегрированную корпорацию, что делает для неё грамотное управление оборотным капиталом одним из корневых условий финансового благополучия. Объектом настоящего исследования выступают методы управления оборотным капиталом ПАО «ЛУКОЙЛ». Также нельзя не отметить, что нефтяной рынок последние несколько лет был подвержен всевозможным потрясениям, поэтому именно подобной компании как никогда необходим эффективный подход к финансовому менеджменту в целом, и к управлению оборотными средствами в частности. Наконец, стоит подчеркнуть, что «ЛУКОЙЛ» - компания без государственного участия, большинство акций принадлежит членам Совета Директоров и Правления. Таким образом, опыт этого предприятия по управлению оборотным капиталом становится ещё более ценным,

Для того, чтобы оценить эффективность управления оборотным капиталом на исследуемом предприятии, анализируется состав, структура и динамика оборотных средств за два периода, отчётный период – 2021 год. Прослеживаются изменения относительно значений 2020 года. На основании данных, представленных в консолидированном отчете о финансовом положении и в консолидированном отчете о прибылях и убытках ПАО «ЛУКОЙЛ» [1], оборотные средства компании выглядят следующим образом:

Таблица 1.

АНАЛИЗ ДИНАМИКИ ОБОРОТНОГО КАПИТАЛА ЗА 2021 ГОД

Вид оборотных средств	Значение, млн руб.		
	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	Изменение в 2021
Денежные средства	342 832	677 482	333 650
Дебиторская задолженность	370 271	741 872	371 601
Запасы	426 536	467 960	41 424
Прочие краткосрочные финансовые активы	8 350	12 289	3 939
Прочие оборотные активы	127 421	249 554	122 083
Итого	1 276 460	2 149 157	872 697

Как видно из таблицы, наибольшую долю в оборотном капитале занимают производственные запасы, дебиторская задолженность и денежные активы.

За отчетный период суммы по всем статьям оборотного капитала существенно выросли. Наиболее существенно возросли объемы денежных средств и дебиторской задолженности. Так, суммарный объем денежных средств и их эквивалентов увеличился на 97 процентов, а дебиторская задолженность выросла примерно на 100 процентов. В то же время, объем производственных запасов увеличился только на 10 процентов. Сумма всех прочих оборотных активов возросла практически на 96 процентов.

В целях полноты исследования, проводится такой же анализ структуры оборотного капитала и ее динамики относительно предшествующего периода.

Таблица 2.

АНАЛИЗ СТРУКТУРЫ ОБОРОТНОГО КАПИТАЛА ЗА 2019-2021 ГОД

Вид оборотных средств	Доля в структуре		
	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Денежные средства	33%	27%	32%
Дебиторская задолженность	28%	29%	34%
Запасы	27%	33%	22%
Прочие краткосрочные финансовые активы	3%	1%	1%
Прочие оборотные активы	9%	10%	11%
Итого	100%	100%	100%

Из данных, приведенных в таблице 2 можно заметить, что структура оборотного капитала компании не претерпела существенных изменений за последние два отчетных периода, а главенствующая роль производственных запасов, дебиторской задолженности и денежных средств и их эквивалентов сохранилась, суммарно данные активы по-прежнему занимают более 80% в структуре оборотного капитала.

Тем не менее, нельзя не отметить, что за 2020 год наблюдается некоторое перераспределение активов в структуре. Так, доля денежных средств упала на уровне 6 процентов, а запасов – увеличилась на 6. Доля же дебиторской задолженности значительно не изменилась, а в следующем периоде выросла на 5 процентов. Доля прочие оборотные активы с 2019 по 2021 год оставалась почти неизменной, рост составлял не более процента. Финансовые вложения представляют собой самую малую группу в оборотном капитале компании, в последнюю пару периодов занимая не больше одного процента в общей структуре.

На основании этого общего анализа, можно заключить, что в компании нет ярко выраженных проблем со сбытом, а работа происходит

достаточно ритмично. Рост же общего объёма оборотных средств также может свидетельствовать о благополучном финансовом состоянии.

Однако данные выводы лишь предварительные. Чтобы более полно и чётко разобраться в результатах деятельности ПАО по управлению оборотным капиталом, стоит рассмотреть отдельные виды оборотных активов, причины и следствия их изменения, используя методы экономического анализа.

Говоря об управлении запасами, важно рассчитать такой показатель, как период оборачиваемости производственных запасов (П). Он рассчитывается следующим образом [2]:

$$П = \frac{360 * \text{Средняя за период стоимость запасов}}{\text{Выручка от продаж}} \quad (1)$$

Этот период равен времени хранения их на складе от момента поступления до передачи их в производство. Он рассчитывается по приведенной формуле, при помощи данных отчетности:

Таблица 3.

РАСЧЁТ ПЕРИОДА ОБОРАЧИВАЕМОСТИ ЗАПАСОВ

Показатель	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Средняя стоимость запасов (млн. руб.)	397 824	420 230	447 248
Выручка от продаж (млн. руб.)	7 841 246	5 639 401	9 435 143
Период оборачиваемости запасов (дней)	19	27	18

Приведённые в таблице 3 данные говорят о переменной оборачиваемости капитала в запасах. Срок оборота единицы запаса заметно возрос в предшествующем отчетному периоде, а в 2021 году вернулся к предыдущему значению. Наблюдаемое замедление могло произойти из-за кризисных явлений 2020 года, повлекших сложности с реализацией.

Одним из основных показателей при изучении дебиторской задолженности является период оборачиваемости дебиторской задолженности. Он выражает время между отгрузкой товаров и получением наличных денег от покупателей. Он рассчитывается по формуле:

$$Пдз = \frac{360 * \text{Средняя величина дебиторской задолженности}}{\text{Выручка от продаж}} \quad (2)$$

Для исследуемого предприятия, на основании консолидированного отчёта о финансовых результатах, получают следующие данные:

Таблица 4.

**РАСЧЁТ ПЕРИОДА ОБОРАЧИВАЕМОСТИ ДЕБИТОРСКОЙ
ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТИ**

Показатель (млн руб.)	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Средняя дебиторская задолженность (млн. руб.)	433 499	403 662	556 072
Выручка от продаж (млн. руб.)	7 841 246	5 639 401	9 435 143
Период оборачиваемости (дней)	19	26	21

Как видно из таблицы 4, период инкассации долгов за период 2020 года возрос, как и в предыдущем расчете, и, вероятно, по той же причине. В отчетном же периоде срок оборачиваемости несколько сократился, оставшись при этом выше, чем в 2019 году, что выглядит закономерным на фоне роста выручки, себестоимости и ряда других показателей финансовых результатов.

Расчет периода оборачиваемости денежных средств производится, чтобы оценить экономическую стабильность организации, а также эффективность управления денежными средствами. Применяется следующую формулу:

$$П = \frac{360 * \text{Средняя величина денежных средств}}{\text{Выручка от продаж}} \quad (3)$$

Результаты расчетов для нескольких периодов указаны в таблице ниже.

Таблица 5.

РАСЧЁТ ПЕРИОДА ОБОРАЧИВАЕМОСТИ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Показатель (млн руб.)	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Выручка от продаж (млн. руб.)	7 841 246	5 639 401	9 435 143
Средняя величина денежных средств (млн. руб.)	504 341	429 932	510 657
Период оборачиваемости (дни)	24	27	19

Как видно из данных таблицы, по причине роста выручки от продаж в отчетном периоде срок оборачиваемости денежных средств сократился, что является позитивным фактором и говорит о исправном управлении данным видом оборотных активов.

Наконец, чтобы оценить эффективность использования оборотных средств в целом (скорость их оборота), вычисляется коэффициент оборачиваемости оборотных средств по формуле ниже.

$$Kooc = \frac{\text{Выручка от продаж}}{\text{Средняя величина оборотных средств}} \quad (4)$$

Таблица 6.

РАСЧЁТ ПЕРИОДА ОБОРАЧИВАЕМОСТИ ОБОРОТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Показатель (млн руб.)	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Выручка от продаж	7 841 246	5 639 401	9 435 143
Средняя величина оборотных средств	1 516 333	1 415 324	1 712 809
Коэффициент оборачиваемости	5,17	3,98	5,51

Оборачиваемость, уменьшившись в 2020 году, несколько возросла за отчетный период, что приведёт к снижению высвобождения оборотных средств из оборота.

Для проведения комплексной оценки использования оборотных активов определяется рентабельность оборотных активов в основной деятельности (P_o), выразив его, как отношение прибыли от продаж к средней стоимости оборотных средств, общую рентабельность оборотных активов (P_b), как отношение балансовой прибыли к средней стоимости оборотных средств, и их экономическую рентабельность ($P_э$), представляющую собой отношение чистой прибыли к средней стоимости оборотных средств. Необходимые для расчетов значения приведены в таблице 7 [3].

Таблица 7.

РАСЧЁТ РЕНТАБЕЛЬНОСТИ ОБОРОТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ, МЛН РУБ.

Показатель	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Средняя величина оборотных средств	1 516 333	1 415 324	1 712 809
Балансовая прибыль	793 354	98 787	966 964
Прибыль от продаж	821 098	281 654	978 945
Чистая прибыль	640 178	15 175	773 442

Динамика каждого рассчитываемого показателя демонстрирует, что в соответствии с падением прибыли в 2020 году, рентабельность оборотных средств в данном периоде также существенно сокращалась. Однако, уже через год ситуация существенно изменилась, в отчетном периоде показатели рентабельности достигли уровня значений 2019 года, немного их превысив. Подробные результаты расчетов представлены в таблице ниже.

Таблица 8.

РЕНТАБЕЛЬНОСТИ ОБОРОТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Показатель	31.12.2019	31.12.2020	31.12.2021
Р _о	0,54	0,19	0,58
Р _б	0,52	0,07	0,56
Р _э	0,42	0,01	0,45
ΔР (2021-2020)	0,38	0,49	0,44
Темп прироста Р (2021-2020)	200%	700%	4400%

По формуле ниже рассчитывается интегральный показатель рентабельности для каждого рассматриваемого периода, определяется изменение за отчетный период.

$$И_{н}(P) = (P_o + P_b + P_e)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad (5)$$

Полученные значения показателя, а также изменение его значения в отчетном периоде приведены в таблице 9.

Таблица 9.

ИНТЕГРАЛЬНЫЙ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЬ РЕНТАБЕЛЬНОСТИ

Показатель	Значение
И _н (Р) ₀	1,13
И _н (Р) ₁	0,64
И _н (Р) ₂	1,16
Δ И _н (Р)	0,52
Темп прироста И _н (Р) (2021-2020)	81,25%

Интегральный показатель рентабельности оборотных средств за последние три периода отражает колебания как оборотных средств, так и прибыли организации. Наблюдается как резкое падение в 2020 году, так и возвращение к предыдущим значениям в последующем периоде. Это свидетельствует об эффективном формировании и использовании оборотного капитала в отчетном периоде, а также способности компании своевременно адаптировать производство и бизнес-процессы к кризисным факторам внешней среды.

Подводя общий итог анализа, можно заключить, что оборотный капитал ПАО «ЛУКОЙЛ» сформирован сбалансированно, отсутствие существенных колебаний в распределении средств по статьям говорит об удовлетворительной и эффективной структуре. Большинство исследуемых показателей эффективности указывают на падение оборачиваемости и рентабельности в 2020 году, что явилось следствием снижения объемов реализации в следствие кризисных явлений. Возврат большинства показателей к прежнему уровню годом позже говорит о качественном управлении и стратегии формирования оборотного капитала.

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РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ НАБЛЮДАТЕЛЬНЫХ СОВЕТОВ В ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ УНИТАРНЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассмотрены роль и значение наблюдательного совета, расширения его функций и задач. Разработка типового положения о наблюдательном совете государственного унитарного предприятия с учетом вновь создаваемых комитетов при наблюдательном совете

Ключевые слова: наблюдательный совет (НС), унитарное предприятия (УП), государственное унитарное предприятия (ГУП), положение о наблюдательном совете.

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ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF SUPERVISORY BOARDS IN STATE UNITARY ENTERPRISES

Annotation. This article discusses the role and importance of the supervisory board, expanding its functions and tasks. Development of a model regulation on the supervisory board of a state unitary enterprise, taking into account the newly created committees under the supervisory board

Keywords: supervisory board (SB), unitary enterprise (UE), state unitary enterprise (SUE), regulation on the supervisory board.

В развитии предприятий с государственным участием большую роль играет наблюдательные советы (далее НС). Они призваны в первую очередь, обеспечивать контроль над деятельностью исполнительного аппарата, определение стратегических задач и направлений перспективного развития предприятия. Вместе с этим основными функциональными задачами НС являются:

1. утверждение ежегодных бизнес-планов деятельности предприятия, инвестиционных программ и других организационно-технических

мероприятий, необходимых для обеспечения утвержденных параметров развития предприятия в установленном порядке;

2. организация ежеквартального изучения финансово-хозяйственной деятельности предприятия службой внутреннего аудита, при необходимости с привлечением независимых экспертов и аудиторов, в том числе посредством экспертизы обоснованности заключаемых контрактов, схем и условий финансирования;

3. ежеквартальное заслушивание отчета руководителя предприятия, одобрение организационной структуры и структуры аппарата управления, создание службы внутреннего аудита и назначение его работников. [1]

Кроме вышеперечисленных функций НС обязаны контролировать заключения сделки, связанной с приобретением и отчуждением имущества, размер которого должен составлять на наш взгляд от двадцати пяти до пятидесяти процентов активов предприятия

Перечисляя функциональные задачи важно учесть, что НС были созданы именно для того, чтобы обеспечить контроль и надзор за эффективным и рациональным использованием имущественного комплекса предприятий, соблюдением норм антикоррупционного законодательства, противодействовать отмыванию доходов, и так далее.

В целях дальнейшего повышения результативности работы наблюдательных советов в предприятиях и усиления их роли принято Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан №101 от 8 апреля 2022 года. В соответствии с данным Указом в каждом НС будут созданы комитет по стратегии и инвестициям, комитет по аудиту, комитет по назначениям и вознаграждениям, комитет по противодействию коррупции и этике из числа членов НС. [2]

В целях выполнения данного Указа, а также для дальнейшего развития органов корпоративного управления в государственных предприятиях, необходимо разработать положение о наблюдательном совете государственного унитарного предприятия (ГУП) с учетом функций и задач вновь создаваемых комитетов, а также статьи 70 Гражданского кодекса где сказано что органом управления унитарного предприятия (УП) является его руководитель, а также НС если это предусмотрено уставом УП.

При этом необходимо отметить, что изучение опыта зарубежных стран показывает, что наблюдательные советы в государственных предприятиях в форме унитарных предприятий существуют только на территории некоторых постсоветских стран, таких как Украина и Эстония согласно законодательство этих стран, с избранием в их состав независимых членов НС (при этом предприятий в форме ГУП в Эстонии нет).

На наш взгляд при разработке данного положения кроме вышеперечисленных функциональных задач НС необходимо определить цели и задачи вышеназванных комитетов с учетом следующего;

- комитеты не являются органами управления и не должны действовать от имени НС;

- комитеты являются консультативно совещательными органами НС и подготавливают рекомендации по вопросам отнесенных компетенций НС.

1. комитеты совместно с руководителем ГУП подготавливают материалы к заседанию НС и для получения заключений по вопросам требующих специальных знаний вправе привлекать независимых консультантов-экспертов

Повышение работоспособности органов корпоративного управления повлечет за собой развитие и других взаимосвязанных и актуальных вопросов: эффективное использование государственных ресурсов, снижение коррупционных рисков, рост доверия населения, инвестиционная привлекательность и привлечение долгосрочных капиталов, повышение конкуренции и улучшение качества производства и услуг. Для повышения эффективности и подотчетности деятельности наблюдательных советов предлагаются следующие рекомендации:

1. Внедрение регулярной и четкой системы подотчетности НС перед обществом. Внедрить индивидуальную подотчетность НС перед обществом и размещение отчетов о деятельности НС на открытых ресурсах организаций.

2. Определение четкой и прозрачной системы мотивации членов НС и оценки их деятельности на ежеквартальной основе. Итоговую выплату вознаграждения производить на основании оценки при положительном изменении финансовых, качественных и других показателей ГУП.

3. Утверждение форм и показателей эффективности деятельности. Изменение форм положения и других документов, регулирующих деятельность НС, в соответствии со спецификой ГУП. Обязательными к включению и рассмотрению должны быть финансово-экономические, качественные, и другие показатели, состоящие из нескольких параметров.

4. Повышение качественного состава членов НС и уровня их компетенций. Разработка системы оценки уровня компетенции потенциального члена НС как на этапе отбора, так и в дальнейшем, с определенной периодичностью. На основании данных оценки проводить обучение и повышение уровня компетенции членов в рассматриваемых наблюдательным советом вопросах.

Как отмечают зарубежные эксперты основные функции и роль наблюдательного совета состоят в следующем[3].

Первое – контроль работы руководителя исполнительного аппарата ГУП. Руководитель ГУП отчитывается перед наблюдательным советом с

определенной периодичностью – в той форме, которая изначально оговорена.

Второе – утверждение корпоративной стратегии. Стратегия разрабатывается совместно и членами наблюдательного совета. Обычно этот процесс – стратегическое планирование – происходит раз в год, но могут быть корректировки в зависимости от ситуации.

Третье – бюджет. Утверждение бюджета и контроль.

Четвертое – утверждение вознаграждения для исполнительного аппарата ГУП.

Пятое – управление рисками. Иногда руководитель ГУП склонен перестраховываться, избегать каких-то нестандартных шагов, и это тормозит развитие бизнеса. Кто-то должен думать на перспективу.

Шестое – оценка работы каждого члена команды исполнительного аппарата ГУП. Надо анализировать, насколько хорошо данный руководитель справляется со своими задачами, что будет, если он уйдет, кто его сможет заменить и т.д. Опыт показывает, что надстройка в лице наблюдательного совета – совсем не лишняя. Она необходима, чтобы был контроль и стратегическое видение, чтобы в ГУП были мозги, опыт, компетенции, которые помогают исполнительному аппарату найти правильный путь. Это предпосылка того, чтобы принадлежащие государству предприятия были успешными и привлекательными для инвесторов.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВИДОВ ФРАНЧАЙЗИНГОВЫХ СИСТЕМ

Аннотация. Целью работы является выявление видов франчайзинговых систем в современной экономике. Авторами рассмотрена специфика данных систем и их роль в развитии франчайзинга.

Ключевые слова: франчайзинг, классификация, франчайзер, лицензиар, франчайзи, франшиза, франчайзинговая сеть.

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RESEARCH OF THE TYPES OF FRANCHISING SYSTEMS

Annotation The purpose of the work is to identify the types of franchising systems in the modern economy. The authors have considered the specifics of these systems and their role in the development of franchising.

Keywords: franchising, classification, franchisor, licensor, franchisee, franchise, franchise network.

В современной экономике франчайзинг выступает системой экономических отношений, при котором франчайзер, являющийся создателем проверенной и успешной бизнес-концепции, предоставляет франчайзи право полностью копировать и использовать его бизнес-модель при создании собственного бизнеса и последующего ведения своего дела.

Возникновение франчайзинга связано с именем Исаака Зингера, который являлся основателем всемирно известной компании «Singer

Sewing machine company». С момента появления первых систем франчайзинга были опробованы различные системы для организации взаимодействия между франчайзерами и франчайзи в различных секторах бизнеса. Поэтапно сформировались различные формы и виды франчайзинга для того, чтобы охватить все типы бизнес-моделей, востребованных рынком.

Очевидно, что перед покупкой франшизы потенциальный франчайзи должен изучить и проанализировать особенности каждой из предлагаемых бизнес-моделей. Важнее всего то, что он должен изучить и понять сущность видов и форм франшизы, чтобы выбрать самый полезный для себя вариант из франчайзинговых систем. Кроме того, потенциальный франчайзи должен соотнести данные системы со своей финансовой деятельностью и ее особенностями на данном рынке⁷⁹. С помощью франчайзера, который имеет многолетний опыт, франчайзи обладает знаниями о том, что может привести к успеху и обеспечить конкурентоспособность его бизнеса. Рассмотрим виды франчайзинговых систем.

Конверсионный франчайзинг. Франчайзер расширяет сеть с помощью компаний аналогичного профиля, помещая их под «зонтик» своей франшизы. Франчайзинговые компании приобретают сильный бренд, присоединяются к сети и используют успешную бизнес-модель. Конверсии обычно уже происходят в соответствующих отраслях. Примером конверсионной франшизы является сеть Century 21 Real Estate - американской франчайзинговой компании агентов по недвижимости, которая основана в 1971 году. В настоящее время она состоит примерно из 14 тыс. независимых брокерских контор в 86 странах и территориях, в которых работает более 147 тыс. специалистов по продажам.

Товарный франчайзинг. Лицензиар продает продукцию со своим товарным знаком через лицензированные компании, которые также обязуются не продавать продукцию конкурентов. Послепродажное обслуживание также предоставляется лицензиатом. В соответствии с договором, франчайзи должен следовать ассортимент услуг и товаров, технологию франчайзинга. В то же время франчайзи является частью системы продаж, контролируемой франчайзером. Товарный франчайзинг широко используется при продаже бензина, различного оборудования, косметики, парфюмерии, одежды и обуви. Примером товарной франшизы являются сеть обувных магазинов «Монарх» и крупная компания «Дженерал Моторс».

Районный франчайзинг. Франчайзер развивает конкретную область и контролирует создание обширной и географически разнесенной сети в

⁷⁹ Сунь Ц, Платонова Е.Д. Финансовая деятельность современного предприятия: содержание, принципы, эффективность [Электронный ресурс]// Электронное научно-практическое периодическое издание «Экономика и социум». 2015. Выпуск № 2-4(15) с.662-669. URL: <https://readera.ru/140113144>

соответствии с графиком открытия новых компаний-франчайзи. Примером районной франшизы является Subway - сеть ресторанов быстрого обслуживания, которая была основана в 1965 году Фредом ДеЛюкой. В настоящее время это крупнейшая по количеству точек предприятий общественного питания сеть в мире. Основной продаваемой продукцией являются субмарина-сэндвичи и кофе.

Сервисный франчайзинг получил распространение и является перспективной технологией для бизнеса. Согласно договору, сервисный франчайзинг является передачей предприятию-франчайзи услуг, исключительные права на оказание, с использованием передовых технологии франчайзера и и при этом получение оборудование и материалы.

С точки зрения исследователя Рязанова А.А. в составе франчайзингового пакета при сервисном франчайзинге франчайзи, как правило, получает: исключительное право использовать при осуществлении предпринимательской деятельности результатов маркетинговой деятельности компании-франчайзера, её идентификационные признаки; брэнд-бук; инструкцию-руководство по вопросам оборудования и использования коммерческой недвижимости; исключительное право оказывать определенный ассортимент услуг; исключительное право использовать разработанные, апробированные и запатентованные франчайзером технологии оказания услуг; оборудование, материалы, поставляемые со скидкой; инструкция-руководство по организации процесса оказания услуг; инструкцию-руководство по работе с клиентами; инструкцию-руководство по подбору и управлению персоналом; услуги по обучению учредителей предприятия-франчайзи и его ведущих специалистов основам эффективных продаж продукции франчайзера; исключительное право использовать при осуществлении предпринимательской деятельности коммерческую информацию, опыт, маркетинговую, экспертную, консалтинговую, аудиторскую поддержку компании-франчайзера; инструкцию-руководство по ведению и предоставлению отчётности и другие элементы⁸⁰.

Таким образом, франчайзи приобретает право заниматься определенным видом деятельности под торговой маркой компании-правообладателя. Он получает несколько запатентованных прав у франчайзера и он должен платить взносы в рекламный фонд. Франчайзи работает под контролем франчайзера и каждая франчайзинговая точка, должно следовать фирменный стиль и заданную технологию производства.

На российском рынке этот вид франчайзинга активно развивается заметно в туристическом бизнесе, в сфере недвижимости, трудоустройства и образовательной деятельности. Важно отметить, что компания *Hilton Inn*.

⁸⁰ Рязанов А. А. Современные виды франчайзинга Вестник Московского университета имени С.Ю.Витте . Серия 1. Экономика и управление. 2019. № 2 (29) с. 91.

в середине 1960-х гг начал действовать в форме сервисной франшизы, а также фирма *Kodak* также действует в форме данного вида.

Производственный франчайзинг – самый эффективный вариант организации современного бизнеса в сфере реальной экономики. Компания, владеющая секретом производства сырья и запатентованной технологией производства конечного продукта, обеспечивает конечного производителя сырьём и передаёт право использования технологии и товарного знака. Франчайзи, по инструкциям франчайзера получает определённые ингредиенты, технологию производства, которые не разглашаются, и осуществляет непосредственный контроль у франчайзера за производственным процессом. В частности, он получает инструкцию-руководство: 1) организация производства; 2) организация работы с клиентами; и 3) управление персоналом.

Пионером производственного франчайзинга считают американскую компанию *The Coca-Cola Company*, основанная в 1892 года. Компания предоставляет конечным производителям специальный концентрат и даёт право использовать технологию. Это значит, что она не ведёт самостоятельного строительства заводов по производству продукции, а сотрудничает с компаниями, используя франчайзинговую бизнес-модель. Кроме того, примером промышленной франшизы является Masterfiber, компания, специализирующаяся на производстве резиновых покрытий для спорта и отдыха.

Субфранчайзинг. Лицензиар предоставляет лицензиату право продавать франшизу третьим лицам. Поступления от выплаты лицензиату и права суб-бенефициара делятся между лицензиаром и лицензиатом. Примером Субфранчайзинг является World Class как крупнейшая российская фитнес-сеть, управляющая 51 собственным и 70 франчайзинговыми клубами в 40 городах в 10 странах – России, Казахстане, Грузии, Киргизии, Белоруссии, Турции, Монако, Швейцарии, Кипре и Австралии. Первый клуб открылся в 1993 году в Москве, а франчайзинговая модель запущена в 1997 году. Миссия компании – пропаганда здорового образа жизни и развитие в России фитнес-инфраструктуры мирового уровня⁸¹.

Франчайзинг бизнес-формата или деловой франчайзинг является более комплексным чем другие виды. Лицензиар является создателем проверенной успешной запатентованной бизнес-концепции, предоставляет лицензиату право полностью копировать свою бизнес-модель, когда он создает свой собственный бизнес с таким же профилем и продолжает бизнес своей деятельности. Согласно данному виду франчайзинга, не имеет права вносить изменения в эту модель. В результате получатель франшизы полностью идентифицируется потребителями его продукции, а

⁸¹ О компании. URL: <https://topfranchise.ru/products/franshiza-seti-fitness-klubov-world-class/>

бизнес-сообщество – с франчайзером. Простыми словами франчайзи получает право использования технологии, системы ноу-хау, товарного знака, продаж производства, но он должен работать по единой методологии и в едином стиле. Он должен также оплатить постоянные взносы для рекламную поддержку.

Оптовый продавец, который является создателем проверенной успешной запатентованной бизнес-модели, предоставляет франчайзи право полностью скопировать свою бизнес-модель, когда он создаёт свой собственный бизнес с таким же профилем и продолжает свою коммерческую деятельность. Простыми словами франчайзеру даёт инструкции по обучению сотрудников, требования к оформлению интерьера, к униформе персонала и другие.

По мнению Л. Ю. Зимина, в зависимости от размера первоначального капитала франшизы, деловой франчайзинг делится на следующие основные подгруппы:

- франшиза рабочее место, где франчайзер создаёт хорошо подготовленное рабочее место для предпринимателя; основные инвестиции – покупка прилавка- фургона;
- франшиза-предприятие, требует крупные инвестиции в производственное оборудование, наличия рабочих помещений, дополнительного наемного персонала;
- инвестиционная франшиза, её цель – возвращение первоначальной суммы инвестиций.⁸²

Следует отметить, что, франчайзи не имеет право вносить какие-либо изменения в эту модель Ярким примером использования данного вида является всемирно известная фирма *fast food – MacDonald's*, которую основали братья Ричард и Морис Макдональды. В связи с санкционной политикой США данная сеть в России прекратила свою деятельность, а сеть кафе были проданы российскому инвестору в 2022 году.

Другим примером бизнес-франшизы является российская сеть 1С, которая специализируется на разработке, распространении, публикации и поддержке компьютерных программ для профессионального и домашнего использования.

Исходя из вышеизложенного, можно сделать вывод, что существуют несколько видов франчайзинговых систем, из которых франчайзи может выбрать самый идеальный и эффективный для развития его бизнеса. Различие между некоторыми видами франчайзинга часто бывает условным, и в некоторых системах франчайзинга можно найти элементы различных видов. После подписания договора коммерческой деятельности франчайзи начинает налаживать самостоятельный бизнес. Как показывает

⁸²Зимина Л.Ю. Организация бизнеса на основе франчайзинга, 2009, С. 14.

практика, франчайзинговая бизнес-модель при правильной организации и управления приносит значительную экономическую выгоду обеим сторонам.

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СПЕЦИФИКА ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ В ДОКУМЕНТАХ И ДОКУМЕНТООБОРОТЕ В БУХГАЛТЕРСКОМ УЧЕТЕ

Аннотация: Нарастающее влияние цифровизации способствует переходу к автоматизации процессов в различных сферах жизни человека. Автоматизация коснулась и сферы бухгалтерского учета, а точнее – переходу на электронный документооборот. В статье рассматривается специфика и проблемы документооборота на предприятиях, а также реформы, которые непосредственно их коснулись. Анализируются особенности влияния цифровизации на систему документооборота в компаниях. Дана оценка вступивших в действие изменений, а также перехода на электронную систему документооборота.

Ключевые слова: бухгалтерский учет, документооборот, реформы, цифровизация, автоматизация.

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SPECIFICS OF CHANGES IN DOCUMENTS AND DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN ACCOUNTING

Annotation: The growing influence of digitalization contributes to the transition to process automation in various areas of human life. Automation has also affected the sphere of accounting, or rather, the transition to electronic document management. The article discusses the specifics and problems of document management at enterprises, as well as the reforms that directly affected them. The features of the impact of digitalization on the document management system in companies are analyzed. An assessment was made of the changes that have come into effect, as well as the transition to an electronic document management system.

Key words: accounting, document management, reforms, digitalization, automatization.

Эффективное функционирование любого учреждения находится в прямой зависимости от уровня оперативной обработки первичной документации [6, с. 1]. Следовательно, организация документооборота бухгалтерского учета должна не только быть эффективна и удобна, но и современна – она должна соответствовать актуальным реформациям, а также внедрять современные технологии. В противном случае, неверное применение системы может не только внести путаницу в работу предприятия, но и привести к критическим ошибкам, ведущим к убыткам или к прекращению деятельности компании. В 2022 году вступили в силу некоторые изменения, касающиеся системы документооборота и упрощающие деятельность компаний.

Согласно ГОСТу Р 7.0.8.-2013 «Делопроизводство и архивное дело – термины и определения», документооборот – это движение документов в организации с момента их создания или получения до завершения исполнения или отправки. [5, с. 3]. Документооборот также рассматривается как коммуникационная функция, реализация которой должна соответствовать глобальным задачам делопроизводства: предоставление достоверной информации о деятельности управленческого аппарата, непосредственное документирование деятельности, хранение и использование имеющейся документированной информации. Любая операция предполагает движение документа внутри управленческого аппарата, от одного структурного подразделения к другому, через работников, связанных с технической частью, а также через специалистов к вышестоящим руководителям. Скорость, с которой документы перемещаются из одного сектора в другой, напрямую влияет на качество работы компании, организацию делопроизводства и управления в целом.

Нормативно-методическими документами (ЕГСД и ГСДОУ) были установлены следующие принципы документооборота, регулирующие технологию и организацию делопроизводства. В число принципов входят:

- Оперативность движения;
- Однократность операций одинакового целевого назначения;
- Оптимальность;
- Исключение лишних инстанций.

Следует сказать, что важнейшей принцип эффективного документооборота — это движение документов с минимальными затратами времени и труда.

Согласно определенным национальным целям до 2030 года, цифровая трансформация считается одним из приоритетных направлений [2].

Электронный документооборот (ЭДО) — единый механизм по работе с документами, представленными в электронном виде, с реализацией концепции «бесбумажного делопроизводства» [7, с 2]. С развитием технологий, значительная часть ручного труда в сфере бухгалтерского учета была ликвидирована и подвергнута цифровизации.

Системы электронного документооборота предназначены для работы как в рамках немногочисленных структур, таких как канцелярии, отдела, департамента или целых региональных организаций, так и в рамках территориально-рассредоточенных компаний со сложными схемами потоков информации. [5, с 3].

Можно однозначно сказать, что переход к использованию электронного документооборота имеет ряд преимуществ перед классическим бумажным документооборотом.

- Во-первых, у ЭДО присутствует фактор компактности. Несомненно, для сохранения документации всех операций на предприятии нужно не просто пространство, а надежное место для хранения, позволяющее быстро ориентироваться в случае надобности документов. Данное преимущество перекликается с следующими, а точнее — с высокой степенью защищенности информации и возможностью удаленной работы с документами;

- Во-вторых, ЭДО обеспечивает высокую скорость обработки документов;

- В-третьих, появляется возможность для автоматизации большинства аспектов документооборота.

Исследования Sage, лидера на рынке интегрированных систем бухгалтерского учета, показывают: «91% бухгалтеров говорят, что бухгалтерские технологии повысили их производительность», а также, что «83% бухгалтеров считают, что для получения конкурентного преимущества на рынке. Им нужно идти в ногу с темпами внедрения технологий», а также «Автоматизация, в том числе роботизированная

автоматизация процессов, является одной из ведущих новых технологий, в которые в настоящее время инвестируют и внедряют бухгалтеры и бухгалтерские фирмы» [8].

Нужно также отметить, что бухгалтерский учет в компаниях, независимо от выбранного варианта документооборота, сталкивается с рядом проблем, которые затрагивают не только документацию, но и безопасность сотрудников и клиентов. Так какие же проблемы являются наиболее актуальными для большинства бухгалтерских компаний?

Статистика, собранная Fintech показывает, что с внедрением инновационных технологических решений, а также с переходом на дистанционную работу в период пандемии Covid-19, В 80 % компаний число кибератак увеличилось, а количество атак, направленных на домашних работников, увеличилось в пять раз за шесть недель после локдауна.

Существуют две основные задачи бухгалтерского учета в компаниях, которые решаются программным обеспечением для управления документами.

Первая - кибербезопасность и поддержание имиджа бренда. Утечка данных быстро влияет на отношение клиентов к бизнесу и быстро ухудшает репутацию компании. Бухгалтерские фирмы имеют постоянно растущий объем данных, распределенных по множеству разрозненных систем. Наличие ваших учетных данных и информации в правильных системах, объединенных в одном месте, помогает вам легко хранить, управлять и безопасно обмениваться данными.

К тому же, чтобы предотвратить нарушения правил и защититься от возможных штрафов и судебных исков, бухгалтерские фирмы должны быть готовы к проверкам и проверкам соответствия стандартам. Возможность быстрого доступа и извлечения требуемой проверенной финансовой отчетности и документации по соответствию в случае проверок имеет жизненно важное значение.

Готовность имеет ключевое значение. Фирмы с соответствующими системами управления информацией смогут извлекать необходимые данные для аудита соответствия, а с доказуемой, совместимой системой можно добиться конкурентного преимущества по сравнению с теми, у кого ее нет.

Второй задачей выступает поддержание стабильного и устойчивого роста. Независимые и новые бухгалтерские фирмы появляются каждый день. Это означает жесткую конкуренцию, когда дело доходит до привлечения клиентов в отрасли. Доступ в режиме реального времени к бухгалтерским данным позволяет сотрудникам синхронизироваться с более широкими бизнес-задачами, календарем и отчетами, что, в свою очередь, повышает эффективность, экономя время и зарабатывая деньги.

Для повышения эффективности и соответствия ожиданиям клиентов необходимо внести значительные изменения в ежедневные рабочие процессы бухгалтерской фирмы, требования клиентов, методы работы, средства контроля безопасности и многое другое.

Законодательство в Российской Федерации касательно бухгалтерского учета также постоянно дополняется и реформируется для достижения удобства и приближения правил ведения бухгалтерского учета к международным. В соответствии с приказом Минфина России от 22.03.2022 № 23н, разрабатываются новые стандарты бухгалтерского учета, в том числе: ФСБУ о нематериальных активах, бухгалтерской отчетности, инвентаризации, доходах, расходах и других [5]. Половина стандартов заменит привычные российскому бухгалтеру положения по бухгалтерскому учёту (ПБУ). Остальные проекты разрабатываемых стандартов не имеют аналогов в действующем законодательстве [9].

С 1 января 2022 года работники бухгалтерского сектора начали применять ФСБУ 27/2021 «Документы и документооборот в бухгалтерском учете».

Следует рассмотреть его аспекты подробнее. Первое, что можно заметить – это отсутствие надобности для составления графика документооборота. Такое правило было установлено ранее, однако пункт, его содержащий, утратил силу.

Еще одним нововведением является определение допустимых видов электронной подписи документов, которые имеют вид электронных документов [1, п.17]. До вступления в силу ФСБУ 27/2021 организациям разрешалось использовать любой тип ЭК по своему усмотрению. Следует отметить, что если требование об использовании одного конкретного вида электронной подписи предусмотрено нормативными правовыми актами или федеральными законами, то компанией должен быть применен лишь указанный вид подписи. В ином случае, компания имеет право самостоятельно обозначить вид ЭП для подписания электронных документов. В случае взаимоотношений с деловыми партнерами вид электронной подписи определяется с помощью договоренности и на основании соглашения компаний об электронном документообороте.

Нововведения коснулись и методов исправления ошибок в первичных документах. Изначально, существовал единственный вариант исправления в случае допущения ошибок в таких документах – нужно было зачеркнуть неверную запись или сумму, а также написать над зачеркнутым верную формулировку. Однако, существовало допущение о том, что ошибку в первичных документах можно было исправить с помощью разработки нового экземпляра, в котором был указан номер и дата счета-фактуры, составленного до внесения в него исправлений и дата с порядковым номером исправления.

С вступлением в силу ФСБУ 27/2021, исправление в первичном учетном документе, составленном на бумажном носителе, путем составления нового (исправленного) документа не допускается [3, п.8.г]. Возможность создания нового документа взамен неправильного предыдущего остается лишь при внесении корректировок в электронный документ [1, п.3.20]. Следующий аспект нововведений — это отказ от признания бухгалтерской отчетности коммерческой тайной. С новыми правилами, доступ к первичным учетным документам определяется порядком, который установлен непосредственно в организации, однако следует уведомить о действии главного бухгалтера или другое лицо, ответственное за бухгалтерский отчет в организации.

Таким образом, отечественная система документооборота в бухгалтерском учете не стоит на месте и подвергается постоянным реформам. Следует отметить, что с развитием информационных технологий и с постепенным внедрением инновационных решений, любая сфера жизни человека будет преобразовываться. Технологический прогресс позволяет не только ускорить различные процессы в организации и делопроизводстве, но также и ставит различные вызовы, реакция на которые должна быть незамедлительной не только непосредственно со стороны компаний, но и со стороны государства и нормативно-правовых документов, регулирующих затронутую деятельность. Вполне возможно, что в скором времени в регулирование бухгалтерского учета будут вноситься все новые поправки для соответствия действительности жизни и деятельности.

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КОРХОНАЛАР ХУСУСИЙ КАПИТАЛИ (УСТАВ ҚЎШИЛГАН ВА ЗАХИРА КАПИТАЛЛАРИ) ВА УНДАГИ ЎЗГАРИШЛАРНИ АУДИТОРЛИК ТЕКШИРУВИДАН ЎТКАЗИШ УСЛУБИЯТИ

Аннотация: Мақолада корхоналар хусусий капитали (устав қўшилган ва захира капиталлари) ва ундаги ўзгаришларни аудиторлик текширувидан ўтказиш услубияти очиб берилган

Калит сўзлар: Устав, резерв, инвестор, инвестиция, молиявий натижалар, халқаро бозор, миллий ва халқаро стандарт.

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PRIVATE CAPITAL OF ENTERPRISES (CHARTER AND RESERVE CAPITAL) AND CHANGES IN THE AUDIT PROCEDURE

Annotation: The article describes the methodology of auditing the private capital of enterprises (charter and reserve capital) and changes in it

Keywords: Charter, reserve, investor, investment, financial results, international market, national and international standard.

Бозор иқтисодиёти шароитида хўжалик юритувчи субъектларни тегишли маблағлар билан таъминлаш ўта долзарб масалалардан биридир. Айниқса, корхоналар ташкил этилган дастлабки пайтда уларни дастлабки капитал билан таъминлаш ўта муҳим. Корхоналар хусусий капиталининг умумий қуринишини активларни шакллантиришда инвестицияланадиган пул маблағлари, моддий ва номоддий шаклдаги бойликлар баҳолайди. Шундай дастлабки капитал бўлиб корхоналарда хусусий капитали ҳисобланади. Айнан устав капитали корхоналар бизнес фаолиятини бошлашда муҳим ўрин тутди.

Устав, қўшилган ҳамда резерв капитали корхоналар хусусий капиталининг таркибий элементи сифатида ҳисоб, молиявий ҳисобот, мос равишда, аудитнинг ўта муҳим объектларидан бири ҳисобланади. Ушбу объектни ҳисоб ва ҳисоботда реал акс эттирилганлигини текширмасдан туриб, молиявий ҳисоботга аудиторлик хулосасини бериш мумкин эмас.

Корхонанинг турли халқаро ташкилотларда фаол қатнашиши, жаҳон иқтисодиёт ҳамжамиятига қўшилиши жараёнида иқтисодий кўрсаткичларни хорижий мезонларга таққосланиши хусусий капиталнинг муҳим элементлардан бири устав капитали қўшилган капитал ва резерв капиталлари аудитида халқаро миқёсда қабул қилинган стандартлар талабига жавоб беришини таъминлашни талаб этмоқда. Чунки, ушбу шароитда хусусий капитал, чунончи унинг муҳим таркибий элементи бўлган устав капитали тўғрисидаги ахборотлар инвестиция ва молиявий фаолиятда турли битимлар тузиш, бошқарувга доир қарорлар қабул қилиш учун муҳим асос бўлади.

Хусусий капиталнинг таркибий элементи устав, қўшилган ҳамда захира капиталларини аудиторлик текширувидан ўтказишдан мақсад хусусий капиталнинг ҳолати акс эттириладиган молиявий ҳисобот кўрсаткичларининг ишончлилиги ҳамда уни ҳисобга олиш услубиётининг меъёрий ҳужжатларга мувофиқлигини аниқлаш ҳисобланади. Ушбу мақсадга эришиш учун аудит текширувлари дастурларига қуйидаги аудиторлик амалларини киритиш лозим:

- таъсис ҳужжатлари (устав, таъсис шартномаси) мавжудлигини текшириш;

- таъсис ҳужжатлари мазмунининг амалдаги қонунчилик ва меъёрий ҳужжатлар талабларига мувофиқлигини текшириш;

- таъсисчилар мулк шаклида қўшадиган улушларининг тўғри баҳоланишини текшириш;

- уставда кўрсатилган фаолият турларининг қонунийлигини текшириш;

- устав капитали ҳажмининг таъсис ҳужжатлари ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонунчилигига мувофиқлигини текшириш;

- устав капиталининг тўлиқ ва тўғри шакллантирилганлигини текшириш;

- таъсисчиларнинг устав капиталига ўз улушларини қўшиш бўйича якуний ҳисоб-китоблар учун қонунда белгиланган муддатларга роя қилинишини текшириш;

- устав, қўшилган ҳамда захира капиталини шакллантиришга доир муомалаларнинг бухгалтерия ҳисоби счётларида тўғри акс эттирилганлигини текшириш;

- устав капиталига улушларнинг ҳақиқатан ҳам қўшилганлигини аниқлаш;

- устав, қўшилган ва захира капитали ҳажми ўзгаришининг асослилиги, устав ва таъсис шартномасининг қайта рўйхатдан ўтказилганлигини ҳамда бу ҳақда тегишли ҳисоб регистрлари ва ҳисоботда акс эттирилганлигини текшириш.

Ушбу амалларни бажариш учун қуйидаги маълумот манбалари таҳлил қилинади:

1. Корхонанинг ҳуқуқий мақомини, устав капиталини шакллантириш ва ҳисобга олиш масалаларини тартибга соладиган асосий қонун ҳужжатлари ва йўриқномалари;

2. Таъсис ҳужжатлари (нотариал идора томонидан тасдиқланган устав ва таъсис шартномаси);

3. Молиявий, статистик ва бошқа тегишли ҳисоботлар;

4. Хусусий капитали таркибий элементлари жумладан устав, қўшилган ва резерв капиталларини шакллантириш бўйича муомалалар ҳисобга олинган дастлабки ҳужжатлар, аналитик ва синтетик ҳисоб регистрлари.

Устав капиталининг шаклланиш жараёнида вужудга келган ижобий курс фарқи ушбу счётининг кредит томонида бухгалтерия ёзуви берилиши ҳисоб регистрларида ва мол-мулкни ҳисобга олувчи счётиларнинг дебитида ёзув қилинганлигини текширишнинг долзарблиги аудитор олдида муҳим ва синчиклаб текшириш вазифасини белгилайди.

Хусусий капиталнинг яна бир элементи захира капитали қуйидаги 3-та манбалар ҳисобидан шаклланади.

✓ Мулкни қайта баҳолаш

✓ Резерв фонди

✓ Текинга олинган мулклар

Хусусий капитал аудити дастурига киритилган ҳар бир саволни текшириш ўзига хос хусусиятларга эга ва кетма-кетликка амал қилиниш лозим. Чунончи, устав капиталига таъсисчилар томонидан улушларни қўшиш муддатларига риоя қилинишини ва тўлиқлигини текширишда қуйидагиларга эътибор берилиши лозим: устав капиталининг тўлиқ шаклланганлиги; таъсисчилар ҳақиқатда қўшган улушларининг таъсис ҳужжатларида белгиланган шартларга мослиги; таъсисчилар томонидан устав капиталига улушларни қўшишда қонунчилик ва таъсис ҳужжатларида белгиланган муддатларга риоя қилиниши.

Синтетик ва аналитик ҳисоб регистраларини текширишда танланган ҳисоб шакли ва унга тегишли ҳисоб регистрларидан тўғри фойдаланилганлик аниқланади. Чунончи, бухгалтерия ҳисобининг журнал-ордер шакли қўлланиладиган корхоналарда амалдаги қоидаларга мувофиқ 8310-8330 счётилар бўйича №13- журнал-ордер ва аналитик ҳисоб ведомостлари қўлланилади. Бухгалтерия ҳисоби компьютерлаштирилган корхоналарда 8300-устав капиталини ҳисобга оладиган счётилар (8310-8330), 4610-“Устав капиталига улушлар бўйича таъсисларнинг қарзлари» ва 6620- “Чиқиб кетаётган таъсисларнинг улушлари бўйича қарзлар» счётилари Қўшилган капиталини ҳисобга олувчи счётиларда 8420 счётининг кредити тегишли мол-мулкдарни ҳисобга олувчи счётиларнинг дебити ҳамда резерв (захира) капитали 8520 “Резерв капитали (фонди) счёти корхона томонидан таъсис ҳужжатлари ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонунларига мувофиқ ташкил этилган резерв капиталининг ҳолати ва

харакати тўғрисидаги маълумотларни умумлаштириш учун мўлжалланган Резерв капитали (фонди) маблағлари корхона зарарларини қоплаш ва бошқа қоплаш манбалари бўлмаган бошқа мақсадларга сарфланиши мумкин. Резерв капитали (фонди)нинг шаклланиши 8520 “Резерв капитали (фонди)” счётининг кредитида 8710 “Ҳисобот даврининг тақсимланмаган фойдаси (қопланмаган зарари)” счёти билан боғланган ҳолда акс эттирилиши 8530 “Текинга олинган мулклар” счётида Текинга олинган мулклар 8530 “Текинга олинган мулклар” счётининг кредитида ҳамда корхона текинга олинган мулкларнинг дебити бўйича боғланишининг уйғунлигини текшириш ҳамда уларбўйича синтетик ва аналитик ҳисоб юритиладиган компьютер дастурлари қўлланилади. Шунингдек, Бош дафтар ёки оборот-сальдо ведомостлари ҳам текширилади. Қоидага кўра, таъсисчилар томонидан устав капиталига қўшиладиган ҳиссалар ҳисобда ва балансда уларнинг ҳақиқатда кирим қилиниш меъёрига қараб акс эттирилади: асосий воситалар, номоддий активлар, товар-моддий қийматликлар учун қабул қилиш-топшириш далолатномасининг тузилган санаси, пул маблағлари учун маблағларининг корхона счётига келиб тушгани (банк кўчирмаси ва унга илова қилинган тегишли ҳужжат). Бунда ушбу ҳиссаларнинг аналитик ҳисоби ҳар бир иштирокчи бўйича юритилади. Ҳиссаларнинг белгиланган миқдори кирим қилинганидан сўнг устав капиталининг ташкил этилиши ҳисобда акс эттирилади. Устав капиталининг миқдори таъсис ҳужжатларида белгиланганидан ошиб кетмаслигини таъкидлаб ўтиш зарур. Корхона таъсисчилари улушларининг йиғиндиси (улушлар, акциялар, пай бадаллари) таъсис ҳужжатларида қайд қилинган устав капиталининг миқдори ва суммалари тегишли дастлабки ҳужжатларга (далолатномалар, банк кўчирмалари, банк кассасига нақд пул топширилганлиги тўғрисида квитанция ва бошқалар) асосан счётлар алоқаси тузилиб, дастлабки бухгалтерия балансида акс эттирилади.

Аудитор устав капиталига улушлар бўйича қарзларнинг ўз вақтида тўланиши ва 4610 ва 6620 счётлар бўйича қолдиқларнинг ҳаққонийлигини аниқлаши лозим. Аммо устав капиталининг камида 50% бир ой ичида, қолган қисми эса жамият рўйхатдан ўтган пайтдан бошлаб бир йил ичида туланиши лозим; тўлов шакллари (пул маблағлари, қимматли қоғозлар, пулда баҳоланган бошқа буюмлар ёки мулкӣ ҳуқуқлар) МЧЖ ҳамда Қўшма корхона шаклидаги Маъсуляти чекланган жамиятининг устави ва таъсис шартномасига мос келиши лозим.

Устав капиталига улушларнинг ҳаққоний қўшилганлигини аудитор таъсисчилар билан ҳисоб-китобларни тасдиқловчи ҳужжатларнинг мавжудлиги ва тўғри расмийлаштирилганлигини текшириш орқали аниқлайди. Тасдиқловчи ҳужжатларда устав капиталини шакллантириш тўғрисида кўрсатилган бўлиши лозим. Бу нафақат муомалани бухгалтерия

ҳисоби счётларида тўғри акс эттириш учун, балки солиқлар бўйича имтиёзларни қўллашнинг тўғрилигини асослаш учун ҳам муҳимдир.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПОНЯТИЙ «КОНКУРЕНЦИЯ» И «КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТЬ»

Аннотация: Данная статья будет интересна для исследователей, которые занимаются изучением сущности понятий «конкуренции» и «конкурентоспособности». Автором было выявлено множество трактовок конкуренции, которые были распределены на идеологические группы. Описаны основные виды конкуренции. Понятие «конкурентоспособность» анализируется не как целое, а разделено на пять составные части: конкурентоспособность страны, экономики, отрасли, фирмы, товара. В конце исследования приводится пример собственной трактовки понятия «конкуренция» и взаимосвязь понятий конкурентоспособности страны, экономики, отрасли, фирмы, товара.

Ключевые слова: конкуренция, ценовая и неценовая конкуренция, конкурентоспособность, страны, экономики, отрасли, фирмы, товара.

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FEATURES OF THE CONCEPTS «COMPETITIVENESS» AND «COMPETITIVENESS»

Abstract: This article will be interesting for researchers that study the essence of concepts of “competition” and “competitiveness”. The author has detected many interpretations of “competition” that have been divided into ideological groups. Existing main types of competition. The concept of “competitiveness” is analyzed not as a whole but divided into five integral parts: competitiveness of a country, an economy, an industry, a company, a product. The study ends by the example of the author's interpretation of the concept of “competition” and by

interrelation of concepts of competitiveness of a country, an economy, an industry, a company, a product.

Keywords: competition, price and non-price competition, competitiveness, competitiveness of a product, competitiveness of a country, an economy, an industry, a company, a product.

В трудах экономистов было множество понятий, определяющих термин «конкуренция». Изначально слово «конкуренция» вошло в экономическую теорию из бытового языка и в течение длительного времени обозначало только независимое соперничество двух или более лиц⁸³. Именно поведенческий подход к трактовке категории конкуренции изначально установился в экономической литературе. Конкуренция рассматривалась как внутреннее свойство человека, присущее ему по натуре, которое естественным образом проявляется и в экономическом поведении людей, стремящихся к соперничеству. Впервые А. Смит в работе «Исследование о богатствах народов» попытался внести ясность в определение конкуренции. Он писал о том, что «конкуренция сейчас же начнется среди покупателей, если произойдет сокращение предложения, что повлечет за собой повышение цен», но когда предложение слишком велико, цена будет падать тем ниже, чем больше конкуренция между продавцами, «или, смотря по тому, насколько окажется для них быстрее сбыть этот товар»⁸⁴. Эти определения понятия «конкуренция» дают понять, что первоначальным этапом для зарождения конкуренции на рынке должно быть представлено достаточное количество продавцов и покупателей товара. Сам рынок, по представлениям экономистов, это то место, где происходит купля-продажа определенного вида товара, которая осуществляется в заданных напряженных условиях конкуренции, с соблюдением основных норм и правил.

На сегодняшний момент существует две основные формы ведения конкурентной борьбы – это ценовая и неценовая конкуренция. **Под ценовой конкуренцией** понимается борьба производителей за получение добавочной прибыли за счет снижения издержек производства и цен на продукцию без трансформации ее качественных оценок. Сама ценовая конкуренция имеет три метода, регулирующих цены на рынке: лидерство в ценах, соглашения, в том числе тайные, установление доли влияния на рынке. **Лидерство в ценах** – данный метод характеризует ситуация, при которой крупная компания на одном рынке или на одной отрасли определяет цену на свой товар, а остальные компании должны придерживаться ее ценовой политики. **Соглашения, в том числе тайные**, как метод ценовой конкуренции, чаще всего происходят между

⁸³ Стиглер Дж. Совершенная конкуренция: исторический ракурс // Вехи экономической мысли: теория фирмы: В 3 т. / под ред. В. М. Гальперина. СПб.: Экон. шк., 2000. Т. 2. С. 300.

⁸⁴ Смит А. Исследование о богатствах народов. М.: Ось-89, 1997. С. 58.

крупными фирмами для установления определенной цены. Так же, вместо фирм, соглашения могут быть и между странами. **Установление доли влияния на рынке** является значительным методом назначения цен, который формируется на основании традиционного положения на рынке в течение длительного периода.

В связи с этим в мировой экономической мысли и на практике зародилась другая форма конкуренции – неценовая. **Неценовую конкуренцию** можно рассматривать в различных аспектах: научно-технический уровень, качество и инновация товара, создание товаров-заменителей, послепродажное техническое обслуживание (сервис), реклама. Важность цены, как основного потребительского предпочтения, сравнительно снижается, предоставляя возможность неценовым параметрам формировать новую систему покупательских ценностей. Такие параметры, как новизна продукции, соответствие международным стандартам, качество, оформление, упаковка, стремление к потреблению, удобство эксплуатации, легкость обучения, послепродажное обслуживание, оперативность технического обслуживания, создают новые источники конкурентной борьбы. Все происходящие процессы в экономике, влияющие на рост и расширение спектра потребностей, не только ожесточают конкурентную борьбу, но и создают толчок для развития конкурентных потребностей в повышении собственной конкурентоспособности. **Конкурентоспособность** занимает значительное место в определении целей предприятия. Но при элементарности понимания конкурентоспособности как способности выигрывать конкурентную борьбу это понятие необходимо подвергнуть тщательному научному осознанию. Опираясь на экономическое содержание понятия «конкуренция», многие авторы раскрывают понятие «конкурентоспособность», акцентируя внимание на различных ее аспектах.

Заключение

1. Основываясь на всем вышесказанном, определим понятие «конкуренция» как процесс борьбы производителей товаров и услуг за выживание на рынке и за увеличение числа покупателей, переводя их и удерживая в ранге постоянных.

2. Конкурентоспособность предприятия – это способность и развитие приспособленческих качеств к борьбе на конкурентном рынке, что напоминает дерево, пытающееся всеми возможными способами приспособиться к агрессивной окружающей среде. А конкуренция компаний на глобальном рынке основывается на соперничестве продуктов и конкурентоспособности товара – это условная оценка определенной стадии выражения возможности этой компании и обстоятельств его результативности.

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КОМПЛЕКС МЫСОВЫХ ТОННЕЛЕЙ БАЙКАЛО-АМУРСКОЙ МАГИСТРАЛИ

Аннотация: В данной статье подчеркиваются актуальные проблемы проектирования мысовых тоннелей, сложность их строительства.

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THE COMPLEX OF CAPE TUNNELS OF THE BAIKAL-AMUR MAGISTRILE

Annotation: This article highlights the actual problems of designing cape tunnels, the complexity of their construction.

Байкало-Амурская магистраль — одна из крупнейших железнодорожных магистралей в мире (наряду с Готардским тоннелем в Швейцарии) — пролегает по территории Иркутской, Читинской, Амурской областей, Республик Бурятия и Саха (Якутия), Хабаровскому краю. Наряду с Транссибирской магистралью БАМ служит вторым сквозным выходом России к Тихому океану.[1]

Тоннели относятся к категории оригинальных сооружений. Это на техническом уровне трудный и дорогой элемент строительной ветви государства. В передовых критериях придается большой смысл применению в подземном строительстве более идеальных, научно обоснованных и технических заключений в сфере систем, технологий

изготовления дел, всеохватывающей механизации и автоматизации постройки. Инженерно-геологические исследования для проектирования и постройки наиболее небезопасных и на техническом уровне трудных сооружений, к каким относятся тоннели, настоятельно просят, как правило, необычного индивидуального расклада, который обязан принимать во внимание, как особенности самого тоннеля, так и список и сложность вопросов, на которые нужно ответить по итогам изыскательских дел. [2]

Первоначально по трассе тоннеля были спроектированы разведочные скважины, которые должны были находиться через каждые 500 метров. Для удешевления проекта скважины были выполнены через 1 километр, и они не обнаружили геологических проблем на пути тоннеля. Были обнаружены щели-разломы, в которых гранит был перетёрт в песок и насыщен водой: получились пливуны в гранитах. Также в горных выработках отмечалась высокая концентрация радиоактивного газа радона.[3]

Перед строительством тоннеля не были проведены в необходимой степени горно- и гидрогеологические изучения участка прохождения магистрали тоннеля. Собственно, что в результате приводило к аварийным обстановкам в ходе постройки, а еще к переменам плана, сроков и цены строительства. Тоннель протекает в субвертикальном тектоническом расслоении гранитоидных массивов Байкальского мегасвода, пересекая глубинный разлом, маленьких разломами, характеризующейся наличием различного семейства термальных и прохладных подземных вод.

На стадии проектирования было предложено четыре варианта прохода магистрали: низовой, с четырьмя тоннелями без эстакад и виадуков, эстакадный с четырьмя тоннелями и 300 эстакад и виадуков, верховой с тремя тоннелями и 150 эстакад и виадуков, верховой с четырьмя тоннелями и также с наличием эстакад и виадуков. [4] Два первых варианта требовали значительного объёма берегоукрепительных работ; в конечном итоге было решено остановиться на четвёртом варианте. Проходка тоннелей велась горным способом, разработка породы осуществлялась буро-взрывным способом с применением опережающего защитного экрана из труб. Обделка выполнялась из монолитного железобетона. Территория строительства находится в неблагоприятной геоморфологической ситуации, сложных и очень сложных геологических условиях, характеризующихся высокой тектонодинамической активностью и связанными с ней сейсмичностью и экзогенными проявлениями. Развиты многочисленные геологические процессы и явления, такие как: глыбовые осыпи, горные обвалы, конусы выноса и снежные лавины. Наблюдались смещения горных пород, что приводило к зонам напряжённости и деформациям отделки тоннеля. [1]

Процесс постройки был довольно изнурительным и продолжался долгий промежуток времени. Скважины бурились из разведочно-дренажной штольни в сторону проектируемого тоннеля. Сплошное численность скважин равняется 54 шт.[6]

Наибольшее превышение хребта над тоннелем до 400 м. Перевальное седло считается ледниковой равниной, в центральной части достаточно плоское, заболоченное, с отдельными озерами. Обрамляющие склоны достаточно крутые, пространства имеют ступенчатую форму, отлично воплощенную в рельефе. Хребет считается ключевым водоразделом реки Елены и озера Байкал.

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О ТЕКУЩИХ ПРИОРИТЕТАХ РАЗВИТИЯ РАКЕТНО-КОСМИЧЕСКОЙ ОТРАСЛИ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена вопросам формирования приоритетов развития и целеполагания ракетно-космической промышленности, связанных, как с возможной ориентацией перспективных отраслевых мегапроектов, так и с направленностью фундаментальных и прикладных космических исследований, а также с блокированием возможных вызовов дальнейшей милитаризации космического пространства.

Ключевые слова: Ракетно-космическая промышленность, космическая деятельность, целеполагание космической стратегии, респонсивный военный космос, многосферная сетецентрическая война.

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ON THE CURRENT DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES OF THE ROCKET AND SPACE INDUSTRY

Abstract: The article is devoted to the formation of development priorities and goal-setting of the rocket and space industry, associated both with the possible orientation of promising industry megaprojects, and with the direction of fundamental and applied space research, as well as blocking possible challenges to the further militarization of outer space.

Keywords: Rocket and space industry, space activity, goal-setting of space strategy, responsive military space, multi-sphere network-centric warfare.

Существующие внешнеполитические вызовы, современное состояние ракетно-космической промышленности (РКП) [1], а также ограниченность бюджетного финансирования в результате необходимости преодоления последствий санкционного противостояния с блоком Западных стран, определяют необходимость формирования приоритетов развития РКП, связанных с возможной ориентацией прорывных отраслевых мегапроектов (т.е., по сути, с альтернативными путями

развития космонавтики - пилотируемой, а также реализованной на базе автоматических космических систем) и, как следствие, направленностью фундаментальных и прикладных космических исследований.

Дискуссия, которая далеко не первый год идёт в профессиональной среде в полной мере отражает существующий кризис цели, который испытывает сейчас космонавтика. Однако выбор направленности научной космической стратегии, выбор перспективного объекта будущих планетарных исследований или, по сути, выбор между Луной и Марсом, как относительно доступных для будущей экспансии человечества тел солнечной системы, до сих пор не осуществлён [2].

Ракетно-космическая деятельность РФ, в данный период развития, несмотря на наличие в своём активе знаковых достижений (первый спутник, первый человек в космосе, первый выход в открытое космическое пространство и т.д.), определивших магистральное развитие мировой космонавтики (включая направленность фундаментальных и прикладных космических исследований, реализацию оборонных и коммерческих проектов в области космической деятельности) находится в состоянии неравной гонки за лидером. И если с момента победы в лунном противостоянии (конец 60-х гг. 20-го века - высадка американцев на Луне) в качестве лидера уверенно выступают США, то с учётом существующих тенденций международного рынка космической деятельности (КД) в группу лидеров также уверенно рвётся Китай (особую обеспокоенность, с точки зрения необходимости адекватного ответа в современных условиях хозяйственной деятельности, вызывает фактический старт нового витка «лунной гонки» между США и Китаем).

С точки зрения геополитических интересов РФ необходимо не просто сохранение ранее завоёванных позиций (которые все более становятся уважаемой, но отдаленной историей) но и выход на первое место в области космической гонки, которая, на сегодня, проходит уже не в области новых космических рекордов, а в сфере завоёванных позиций на мировых рынках космической деятельности.

Отдельную сложность представленной выше задачи определяют существующие бюджетные ограничения, необходимость безусловного выполнения текущих и перспективных оборонных проектов (в области боевого ракетостроения, создания перспективных систем раннего предупреждения о ракетном нападении, проектов дистанционного зондирования Земли и связи в интересах Министерства Обороны), а также текущие международные обязательства в области совместного использования международной космической станции (МКС) и дальнейшая судьба её Российского сегмента.

Очевидно, что задача победы в космической гонке в новых условиях должна реализовываться в русле стратегии «голубого океана», т.е. конкурентная борьба должна проходить не на традиционных для

американцев рынках космической деятельности (например, современных спутниковых систем) - необходимо создание совершенно новых рынков абсолютно свободных от конкурентной борьбы (по крайней мере на начальном этапе их освоения).

Вышеизложенное в совокупности с необходимостью возрождения престижа отечественной ракетно-космической отрасли (как внутри страны, так и за рубежом) ставит безотлагательную задачу формирования основных положений национальной идеи РФ в области космической деятельности:

- Поэтапное вовлечение в хозяйственный оборот нашей страны доступных на сегодняшнем этапе развития космонавтики астрономических тел солнечной системы: Луна (приоритетно), Марс (в среднесрочной перспективе).

Коренным отличием от существовавших ранее «соревновательных» программ является следующее: мы не стремимся долететь первыми «любой ценой» и «установить флаг на новой планете», наша задача - создание и развитие новых форм хозяйственного оборота и, прежде всего, в области энергетики:

- передача на Землю энергии посредством микроволновых конвертеров;

- поэтапное создание необходимой инфраструктуры для добычи НЕ 3 (для обеспечения перспективного экологически чистого термоядерного синтеза) [2].

Реализация приведённых выше основных положений национальной идеи в области космической деятельности создаёт также необходимую платформу для реализации таких насущных задач, как мониторинг астероидной опасности и формирование глобальных информационно-коммуникационных систем (в том числе и в интересах Министерства Обороны), а также позволит в полной мере использовать накопленный опыт исследования Луны (и иных тел солнечной системы) автоматическими аппаратами в Советский период и создать надежный технологический задел для дальнейших планетарных исследований.

Формирование перспективных научно-технических заделов, реализация инновационного развития предприятий РКП (с возможностью дальнейшей отраслевой диверсификации, коммерциализации результатов космической деятельности и формирования модели кросс-индустриальных инноваций) требует повышения значимости (в текущей хозяйственной деятельности) и дальнейшего развития фундаментальных и прикладных научных исследований в области КД.

Однако, анализ целевого назначения предоставляемых РФ космических услуг (в период до 2022 г.) показывает, что более половины производимых запусков осуществлялось в интересах зарубежных заказчиков (т.е., по сути, в рамках реализации их исследовательских

программ), оставшиеся практически полностью распределялись между транспортно-техническим обслуживанием МКС и задачами Министерства обороны. Запуски в интересах фундаментальной науки единичны, при этом доля планетарных исследований, имеющих высокий потенциальный экономический эффект, среди них неизмерима мала.

Данную ситуацию необходимо поэтапно менять, вовлекая потенциал национальной ракетно-космической отрасли в русло развития Российской фундаментальной науки, что послужит основой создания как новых форм хозяйственного оборота, так и перспективных научно-технических заделов.

Нужно также отметить, что существующие физические принципы движения, лежащие в основе современных космических транспортных систем, ограничивают возможности их использования (это связано с особенностями принципов реактивного движения, накладывающих ограничения на энергоэффективность как используемых, так и перспективных средств выведения) в пределах ближайших к нам тел солнечной системы.

Порог дальнейшего развития принципов реактивного движения, к которому мы, по сути, подошли, диктует необходимость дальнейшей разработки как известных, на сегодняшний день, принципов движения - развития электроракетных, электроплазменных и ядерных энергоустановок, так и поиск новых физических принципов движения в космической среде, которые станут основой космонавтики 21-го века и надёжным средством экспансии человечества за пределы солнечной системы. Особую роль в решении данного рода задач играет эффективная научно-техническая кооперация предприятий РКП с отраслевыми и межотраслевыми научными центрами.

На национальном уровне необходима также реализация мероприятий РКП по блокированию возможных вызовов и угроз дальнейшей милитаризации космического пространства, в том числе и в части развития концепции респонсивного (операционно гибкого) военного космоса.

Данная модель основывается на современном характере боевых действий в 21-ом веке (концепция многосферной сетцентрической войны), для которых необходим максимально своевременный (оперативный и не обременительный по средствам) доступ в космическое пространство: локальное массирование космических возможностей в районах быстроразвивающихся боевых ситуаций, быстрое восстановление (трансформация) возможностей орбитальных космических группировок (причём ключевым фактором здесь является фактор рентабельности - достижение поставленных боевых задач за малое время и малую стоимость) [3].

Приведённые выше принципы респонсивности определяют, в свою очередь, организационно-техническую модель реализации задач военного космоса 21-го века:

1. Создание парка «бюджетных» сверхлегких ракет-носителей постоянной готовности к запуску (в пределах часа от момента принятия решения) и семейства сверхлегких разгонных блоков.

2. Организация серийного выпуска полезной нагрузки (нано и пикоспутников с массой от одного до десятков килограммов), построенной на принципах модульной архитектуры (использование принципов мехатроники, модульности и унификации: разработка ведётся системами и технологиям; серийный выпуск осуществляется стандартным набором универсальных космических платформ и целевых модулей для любых боевых задач заказчика: ДЗЗ, связь, РЭБ и т.д.) с возможностью технологического агрегирования в полевых условиях.

3. Организация возможности реконфигурации орбитальных группировок (за счёт новых функциональных возможностей автоматических космических аппаратов) - орбитальное маневрирование, изменение целевой направленности существующих группировок, продление срока их активного действия.

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**ВОЛОНТЕРСТВО КАК СПОСОБ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО-ЛИЧНОСТНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ
ПРАКТИЧЕСКОГО ПСИХОЛОГА В КАРАКАЛПАКСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМУНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

Аннотация: в данной статье актуализируется необходимость внедрения волонтерской работы как способа формирования профессионально-личностных ценностей практического психолога на примере работы студентов в качестве волонтеров в тренерской деятельности слушателями. Авторы статьи дают рекомендации по использованию тренинговых форм работы.

Ключевые слова: волонтерство, студент, слушатель, формирование, опыт, практика, знания, навыки, образовательный процесс, развитие, наблюдение, тренинг.

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**VOLUNTEERING AS A WAY TO FORM PROFESSIONAL AND
PERSONAL VALUES OF A PRACTICAL PSYCHOLOGIST IN
KARAKALPAK STATE UNIVERSITY**

Annotation: this article actualizes the need to introduce volunteer work as a way to form the professional and personal values of a practical psychologist on the example of the work of students as volunteers in coaching with students. The authors of the article give recommendations on the use of training forms of work.

Key words: volunteering, student, listener, formation, experience, practice, knowledge, skills, educational process, development, observation, training.

Практическая работа психолога с полным правом может быть отнесена к гуманистическому роду профессиональной деятельности, поскольку мировоззренческим основанием является гуманизм, понимаемый как высший смысл социального развития, утверждающий отношение к человеку как глобальной ценности бытия и самоцели, предполагающий создание максимально благоприятных условий для жизнедеятельности и свободного развития всех людей.

Как субъект профессиональной деятельности практический психолог является носителем гуманистических ценностных оснований общества и своей профессии. От того, насколько он разделяет эти ценности, считает их своими, во многом зависят эффективность и действенная направленность профессиональной деятельности. Поэтому формирование гуманистических профессионально-личностных ценностных ориентаций - одна из важнейших задач системы профессиональной подготовки, профессиональной социализации будущих практических психологов в высшем учебном заведении [2].

С целью подбора кадров, а также для поиска людьми подходящей им профессии, разработаны профессиограммы, включающие в себя в том числе перечень психологических характеристик, которыми должны обладать представители тех или иных профессиональных групп, являющихся условием их успешной профессиональной деятельности. Взяв за основу профессионально значимые качества специалистов помогающих профессий, нами была разработана модель психологических характеристик, важных для эффективной деятельности студентов-волонтеров.

В число эмоциональных и ценностно-мотивационных характеристик личности студента-волонтера были включены эмпатия, альтруизм, доброта и важнейший мотив помогающей деятельности – безопасность.

Ключевыми свойствами личности, предрасполагающими к помогающему поведению, являются альтруизм и эмпатия. Альтруизм обычно противопоставляется эгоизму; считается, что он присущ людям бескорыстным, способным к состраданию и сочувствию, отзывчивым. Однако исследования показывают, что он может быть основан на норме взаимности (взаимный «альтруизм») и связан с ожиданием внешнего вознаграждения за оказанную помощь. Такой «альтруизм» вполне может быть характерен для личности эгоистической направленности. В основе подлинного альтруизма лежит норма социальной ответственности, согласно которой «люди должны оказывать помощь тем, кто в ней нуждается, безотносительно к возможной выгоде в будущем» [1, с. 595].

В процессе добровольческой деятельности, как показывает опыт, у будущих практических психологов формируются следующие компоненты гуманистического профессионально-личностного опыта:

1. **ценностно-информационный** (знания о сущности и содержании гуманистических ценностей общественного развития, миссии своей профессии, ее ценностях - целях и ценностях-средствах);

2. **ценностно-ориентационный** (опыт ориентации в мире ценностей, умение выделять их в содержании профессиональной деятельности, наблюдать и анализировать их проявления в практической);

3. **ценностно-смысловой** (опыт выбора, критической оценки гуманистических терминальных и инструментальных ценностей общества и профессии);

4. **ценностно-эмоциональный** (опыт переживания и проживания эмоционально насыщенных ситуаций гуманистического общения и поведения);

5. **ценностно-поведенческий** (опыт гуманистически ориентированной профессиональной деятельности, ее регуляция в соответствии с гуманистическими принципами профессии);

6. **ценностно-рефлексивный** (опыт ценностной рефлексии своей деятельности, поведения и общения, самоанализа и самооценки своих лично и профессионально значимых качеств с точки зрения их соответствия гуманистическим нормативам профессиональной среды);

7. **ценностно-коррекционный** (опыт коррекции ценностных представлений, убеждений, чувств, качеств в соответствии с гуманистическими требованиями профессии и общества).

Волонтерство способствует формированию у студентов таких качеств, как милосердие, доброта, стремление прийти на помощь ближнему. Немаловажным результатом участия в социальном добровольчестве становится понимание возможности и собственности изменить что-то в обществе, в окружающем мире в лучшую сторону. В свою очередь, осознание такой необходимости самым положительным образом сказывается на развитии самоуважения, уверенности в себе, определении собственного места в жизни, как в настоящем, так и в будущем - тех самых факторах, на которых базируется успешность человека как личности.

Положительные моменты организации волонтерской деятельности студентов заключается также в следующем:

1) студенты чувствуют, что с ними считаются и предоставляют им известную свободу;

2) студенты работают с более четкой мотивацией и большей отдачей;

3) им удается избежать неприятного чувства, которое возникает всякий раз, когда их заставляют заниматься чем-то против их воли.

Волонтерство выполняет ряд функций, которые и определяют его место в системе профессиональной социализации в ВУЗе:

1. организационно-регулирующую: вовлечение студентов в волонтерскую деятельность обеспечивает связи вуза разного уровня с социальной средой. За счет включения в созидательный процесс происходит перестройка жизнедеятельности и взаимоотношений студентов, корректировка ценностей и эталонов;

2. технологическую, определяющую возможность создания и применения технологических процедур оперативного реагирования студентов на решение социальных проблем, способствующих их профессиональному самоопределению и успешному вхождению в социальную среду;

3. мотивационную, обусловленную основным предназначением добровольческой деятельности в форме безвозмездного труда;

4. прогностическую, способствующую проектированию индивидуальных траекторий развития личности будущего специалиста по социальной работе [4].

В мае 2022 года студенты отделения практическая психология КГУ на волонтерской основе проводили тренинги по психологии на темы «Конфликт» и «Жизнь без стресса» в Региональном Центре Повышения и Переподготовки Кадров Народного Образования Республики Каракалпакстан в городе Нукусе. Они помогали слушателям объективно оценить свое поведение, наглядно показать, как оно действует на других. Проводился совместный анализ, изучались глубинные установки и отношения, составляющие основу жизненного опыта, исходя из которых они действовали в своей жизни и создавали результаты.

В тренинге участвовали учителя начальных классов всего Каракалпакстана, включая и отдаленные районы. Для начала они ознакомили всех учителей с правилами тренинга, и в случае нарушения этих правил я должна была принять меры по их наказанию, но наказания были не сложные Главное не ущемляющие их чувства.

Проводить тренинги в качестве волонтера, нам очень понравилось – отметили для себя студенты. Участие студента в волонтерской деятельности как фактора профессиональной подготовки предполагает:

- развитие различных видов практической работы с клиентами социальных учреждений;
- формирование активной нравственной позиции будущих специалистов;
- усиление ориентации в процессе подготовки социальных педагогов на выработку умений, навыков общения с клиентами социальной работы;
- содействие формированию навыков контроля и самоконтроля студентов.

В связи с этим волонтерскую деятельность студентов можно рассматривать как специфический вид обучения, активного формирования будущего профессионала, существенного средства профессиональной социализации студентов.

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РАЗРАБОТКА ВИРТУАЛЬНОЙ КАРТЫ ТОПОГРАФИЧЕСКОГО ПЛАНА КОРПУСОВ УНИВЕРСИТЕТА

Аннотация: в данной статье будет описан процесс разработки информационной системы, а также изучена деятельность системы университета.

Ключевые слова: информационная система, виртуальная реальность, университет, карта.

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DEVELOPMENT OF A VIRTUAL MAP OF THE TOPOGRAPHIC PLAN OF UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

Abstract: this article will describe the process of developing an information system, as well as study the activities of the university system.

Keywords: information system, virtual reality, university, map.

Виртуальная реальность — это новая концепция использования компьютеров и человеко-машинного интерфейса для создания эффекта трехмерного окружения, в котором пользователь в интерактивном режиме взаимодействует с виртуальными объектами, и при этом создается сильное ощущение трехмерного присутствия. Логистику рассматривают как совокупность действий для комплексного управления циркуляционными материальными и информационными потоками в сфере экономики и как междисциплинарную науку, для этого и необходимо изучение логистики, как нового научного направления. Основными объектами в рассматриваемой области являются пользователи, администратор, само приложение, БД. В данной работе содержится 5 сущностей: «Пользователь», «Администратор», «Приложение», «База Данных», «Кадры» (Рис. 1).

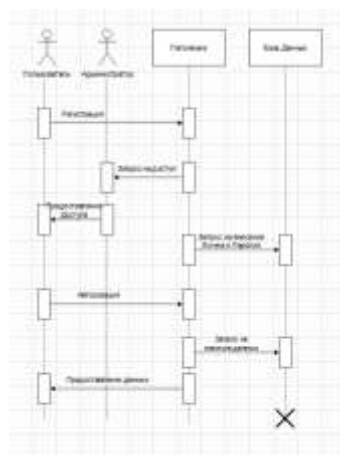


Рис. 1. Процесс работы с пользователем с приложением

На рисунке изображена логическая модель базы данных «Регистрации пользователя». Данная модель служит, для визуализации базы данных, а также для понятия количества таблиц и связей между ними (Рис. 2).

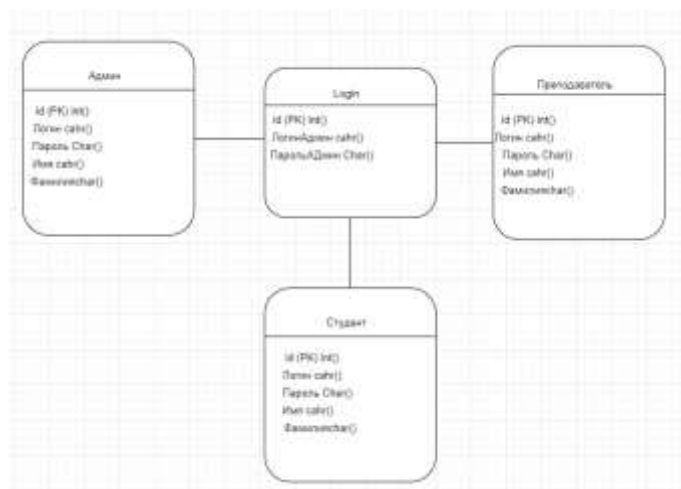


Рис. 2. Логическая модель БД

Логическая модель базы данных описывает понятия предметной области, их взаимодействие и связь, а также ограничения на доступ к данным, налагаемые предметной областью. Физическая модель базы данных, является схематичным представлением рабочей базы данных, показывая все связи и ограничения, содержит все детали, обязательные для системы управления базы данных, необходимых, для создания самой базы данных (Рис. 3).

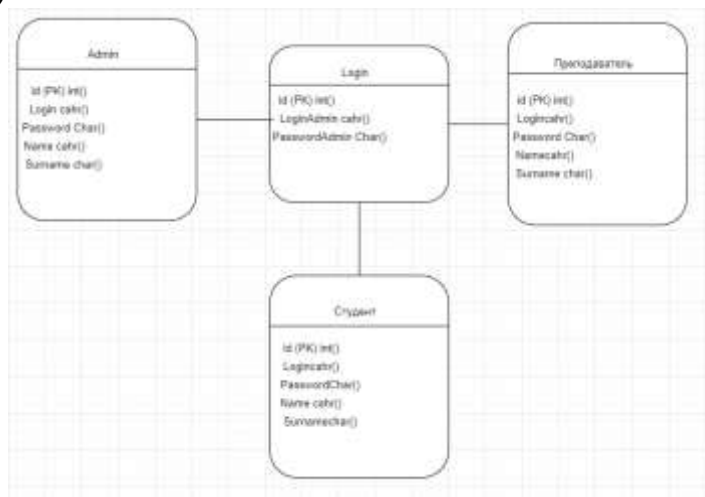


Рис. 3. Физическая модель БД

На представленной физической модели базы данных указаны 4 таблицы: Admin, Преподаватель, Студент, а также таблица Login, для сравнения введенных данных. У каждой из таблицы есть ID –первичный ключ, который является индивидуальным и не позволяет создавать

дубликатов. Ниже представлена контекстная диаграмма работы конфигурации «Регистрации пользователя» (Рис.4).

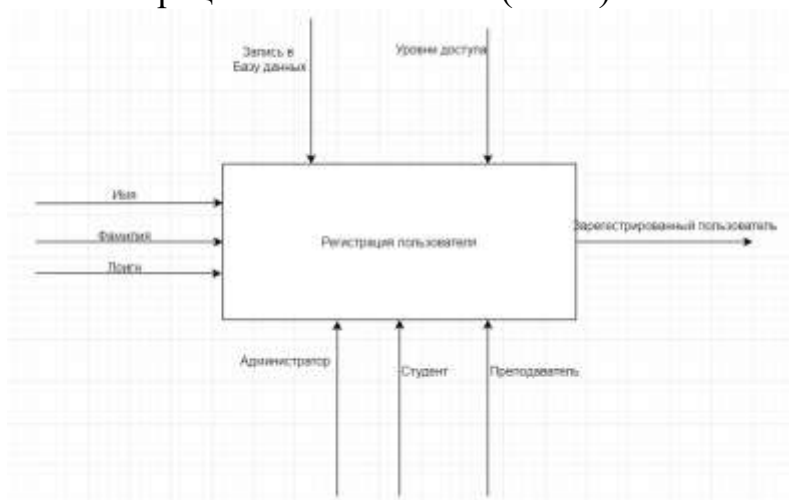


Рис. 4. Контекстная диаграмма

На моменте регистрации производим запись всех данных пользователя в базу данных, что позволяет в дальнейшем сравнить эти данные при повторном входе. Так же мы выявляем уровень доступа пользователя, которые позволяют по-разному взаимодействовать с данным приложением. Именно из-за уровней доступа, у нас три актера: Администратор, Студент, Преподаватель. Ну и в конце мы получаем зарегистрированного пользователя. Первый этап перед использованием приложения заключается в том, что любому пользователю необходимо пройти процесс авторизации. Авторизация включает в себя проверку наличия данных о пользователе в базе данных, каких-либо его личных идентификаторов. Таким образом, информационная система идентифицирует пользователя и в зависимости от его роли открывает для пользования необходимые функции (Рис. 5).

Регистрация

Дальше

Рис. 5. Страница для авторизации пользователя

В следующем этапе работы приложения, исходя из введенных данных и присвоенной роли пользователю, для него открываются

необходимые функции. В приложении есть несколько ролей, такие как: Преподаватель, Администратор и Студент.

Данная страница служит, для входа в созданный аккаунт. На рисунке изображена реализация входа (Рис.6).

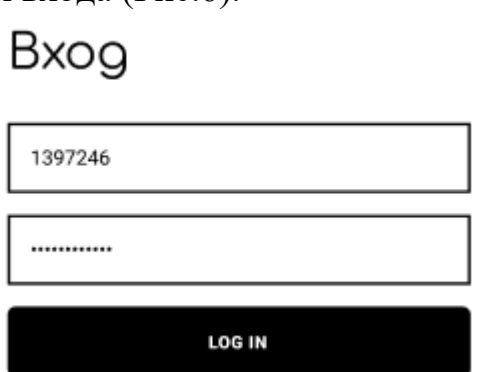


Рис. 6. Страница входа

Права преподавателя открывают пользователю, лишь урезанный список функций. Права преподавателя включают в себя функцию просмотр карт университета.

Права студента включают в себя так же возможность просматривать карты.

Административные права дают полный спектр функций и сервисов, которые включают в себя, просмотр карт, возможность управлением аккаунтами, а также редактор карт и занесение новых.

Все вышеперечисленные функции и права доступа, разграничены так, для более удобной ориентации в приложении, таким образом снижается порог входа, для понимания работы приложения. Разграничение по ролям, так же позволяет лучше распределить нагрузку на клиент-серверную часть приложения, так как обработка данных будет происходить куда проще и соответственно быстрее. Показанная ниже страница отражает функционал данного приложения, при открытии камеры и просмотра карты (Рис. 7).

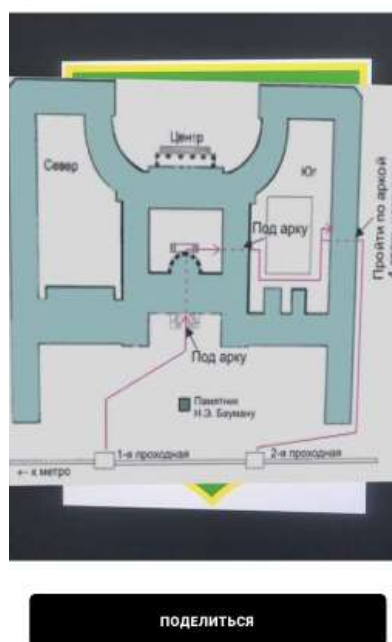


Рис. 7. Работа камеры при наведении на пропуск

Выше представлена работа камеры в приложении, при наведении на пропуск, пропуском выступает карточка с символикой университета.

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ СТАНДАРТЫ ФИНАНСОВОГО УЧЁТА, СФОРМИРОВАННЫЕ НА ПРАВИЛАХ И ПРИНЦИПАХ: ОСОБЕННОСТИ И ПУТИ СБЛИЖЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье изучаются процессы объединения международных стандартов финансовой отчётности и общепринятых принципов бухгалтерского учёта в Соединённых Штатах Америки. Дается характеристика специфических особенностей формирования данных стандартов, а также отмечаются этапы их сближения. В результате различных исследований авторы не смогли установить, какой из стандартов является доминирующим, но важно обеспечивать их дальнейшее сближение.

Ключевые слова: стандарты, сближение, принципы, система, процессы, отношения.

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INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BASED ON RULES AND PRINCIPLES: FEATURES AND WAYS OF RAPPROCHEMENT

Abstract: This article examines the processes of combining international financial reporting standards and generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. The characteristic of the specific features of the formation of these standards is given, as well as the stages of their convergence are noted. As a result of various studies, the authors were unable to determine which of the standards is dominant, but it is important to ensure their further convergence.

Keywords: standards, convergence, principles, system, processes, relationships.

В настоящий период времени одно из важнейших проблем, которая нарушает целостность развития современного финансового учёта для представителей теоретического и практического блока исследователей, выступает сближение систем учёта с фактической хозяйственной деятельностью предприятий в разнообразных отраслях или государствах. Именно обеспечение комплексного сближения различных систем учёта считается базовым условием для того, чтобы совершенствовать реальный сектор экономики, а также улучшать финансовые отношения.

Мировая финансовая экономическая система в процессе своего развития смогла создать две крупные глобальные системы финансовых стандартов: МСФО и ОПБУ в Соединённых Штатах Америки. Исследование вопросов, связанных со сближением двух мировых систем финансового учёта, в настоящий период времени осуществляется на базе трех глобальных направлений:

1. Синоптическое направление позволяет создавать достаточно широкий спектр постатейных сравнительных таблиц, используя для этого два представленных выше стандарта финансового учёта.

2. Теоретическое и аналитическое направление. В рамках этого направления создаётся перечень общих подходов, позволяющих сблизить представленные ранее глобальные системы финансового анализа и учёта.

3. Прикладное направление позволяет изучать конкретный набор операций или исследовать любую бухгалтерскую проводку.

Представители научного сообщества на основании исследования всех основополагающих процессов сближения двух упомянутых выше международных систем финансового учёта в мире выделили несколько ключевых этапов их развития:

Таблица 1 - Характеристика этапов сближения МСФО и ОБПУ в США [1]

Номер этапа	Период действия этапа	Характеристика этапа
1	70-е - 80-е	В данный период времени происходит активная

	годы	гармонизация всех стандартов в системе бухгалтерского учёта на территории Европейского союза
2	90-е и до начала 2000 годов	Многие участники мировой экономической системы добровольно приняли и начали использовать международные стандарты бухгалтерского учёта
3	с 2002 года	В мире существует попытка обеспечить конвергенцию Международных стандартов бухгалтерского учёта, используя при этом МСФО Европейского Союза. Активно происходит сближение МСФО и ОПБУ

В процессе постепенного сближения двух представленных стандартов удалось отметить, что многие компании в большинстве стран мира имеют возможность самостоятельно выбрать те или иные способы бухгалтерского учёта, которые соответствуют американскому механизму осуществления финансового анализа. При этом принципы МСФО не нарушаются. Все предварительные прогнозы от аналитиков по поводу возникновения проблем при сближении, не были подтверждены. Предприятия, которые активно применяли МСФО показывали меньший объём сглаживания прибыли, и могли своевременно признавать существование всех убытков по сравнению с компаниями, работающими на базе национальных стандартов финансового учёта и отчётности предприятий.

Многие авторы полагают, что при изучении механизма сближения двух рассматриваемых стандартов нужно учитывать систему принципов, используемых для анализа бухгалтерского учёта. Международные стандарты финансовой отчётности создаются таким образом, чтобы обеспечивать связь всех суждений между собой. Нет необходимости организовывать концентрацию на определённых деталях и правилах, формирующихся в рамках практической деятельности большинства компаний. Для этого следует учитывать несколько важнейших принципов.

Осуществление процесса признания выручки или совокупного дохода. В этом случае способ определения по представленному моменту с учётом американской системы и международных стандартов финансовой отчётности может быть организован двумя разнообразными методами.

Оценивание активов. Любые товарно-материальные запасы рассматриваются как те активы, которые фирма желает продавать на основе обычной эксплуатации. Кроме этого, такие ценности могут быть в рамках производственной деятельности для перспективных продаж. Основное отличие между американской и международной системой в том, что в первой есть возможность применять способ учёта на основе следующего принципа: последней прибывший элемент говорит о том, что первый элемент выбывает. Это является методом ЛИФО и позволяет

обеспечивать оценку стоимостной инвентаризации. Но, принцип ЛИФО не используется в Международных стандартах финансовой отчётности. Что касается международных стандартов, то в рамках их использования организация должна вести учёт запасов с использованием наименьшей величины. В этом случае учитывается две величины: себестоимость или чистая стоимость продаж. [2, с.82]

Консолидация финансовой отчётности также является важнейшим принципом сближения двух рассматриваемых систем. Суть консолидированной финансовой отчётности в том, что она представляет собой совокупность документов, которые будут представлены в интересах разнообразных кредиторов и акционеров материнской организации. Американские стандарты в этом случае основываются на доле владения, и тем самым появляется возможность понять, какую отчётность нужно объединять в консолидированную. Касательно международных стандартов финансовой отчётности нужно отметить, что в них особенное внимание уделяется именно суждению, так как оно считается базовым фактором для консолидации отчётности.

В будущем существует перспектива, которая связано с совершенствованием презентационных мероприятий в отношении финансовой отчётности. Также следует обязательно в перспективе затрагивать вопрос, позволяющий уточнять название позиций в составе всех стандартов отчётности. Всё это, по мнению автора, будет значительно воздействовать на структуру документов.

Подводя итоги необходимо сделать вывод о том, что рассматриваемые методы осуществления оценки и анализа финансовой отчётности должны в дальнейшем сближаться между собой с учётом представленных выше принципов. Следует понимать, что ни один из рассмотренных инструментов осуществления финансового анализа и оценки состояния функционирования организации не является совершенным. Но, именно разница между американской и международной системой финансового учёта дают возможность им в перспективе постепенно сближаться, и создавать единый стандартизированный метод. Создатели этих стандартов стремятся в дальнейшем организовывать единый и общемировой документ, который даст возможность устранить все неточности и ошибки и ускорить вопросы, позволяющие усовершенствовать мировую экономическую систему. Именно использование стандартизированных документов и правил даёт возможность всем участникам рынка стремительно развиваться, не затрачивая время и средства для перевода документов под различные стандарты конкретного государства.

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КИЧИК МАКТАБ ЁШИ ЎҚУВЧИЛАРИНИНГ ТАФАККУР ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШДА ИНТЕРФАОЛ УСУЛЛАРИНИНГ АХАМИЯТИ

Аннотация: Мазкур мақолада бугунги глобллашув жараёнига хос кичик мактаб ёши болаларининг тафаккур жараёнларини шакллантиришда интерфаол усуллардан фойдаланиш фойдаланиш масалалари ёритилган.

Таянч сўзлар: глобллашув, педагогик технология, инновация, интерфаол метод, дунёқараиш, ишбилармонлар ўйини.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN FORMING THE FEATURES OF THINKING OF YOUNGER SCHOOLCHILDREN

Abstract: This article discusses the use of interactive methods in the formation of the thought processes of schoolchildren, which are characteristic of the modern process of globalization.

Keywords: globalization, pedagogical technology, innovation, interactive method, outlook, business game.

Таълим-тарбияга бўлган замонавий талаблар ҳамда уларнинг сифатини ошириш муаммосига янгича ёндашув, уни мунтазам равишда такомиллаштиришнинг инновацион услубларини ишлаб чиқиш ва уларни таълим-тарбия жараёнига кенг жорий этишлардан иборат.

Бу талабни таъминлаш эса педагогик илмий тидқиқотларни замон талаблари асосида олиб боришни тақозо этади. Бу борада бугунги кунда дунёдаги қатор мамлакатлар мазкур муаммо ечимини топишга ҳаракат қилмоқдалар. Улар: Японияда 1984 йилда қабул қилинган «XXI аср учун таълим модели, таълим ва жамият равнақи, изланишлар»; Францияда 1985 йилда қабул қилинган «Келажак таълими»; Германияда «2000 йилда таълим»; АҚШ да 1985 йилда қабул қилинган «Фан барча америкаликлар учун» ва 1984 йилда қабул қилинган «Америкаликлар учун XXI аср таълими» каби дастурлар жаҳон таълими тизимидаги ислохотларни ўтказишга кенг йўл очди. Бу эса мазкур соҳада кенгроқ илмий тадқиқот ишларини олиб бориш лозимлигини таъкидламоқда. Бу борада Республикамизда қатор тадбирлар амалга оширилмоқда. Жумладан, «Таълим тўғрисида» ги Қонун (29.08.1997 й), «Кадрлар тайёрлаш миллий

дастури» (29.08.1997 й) ва жаҳон таълими андозалари талабларига мос келувчи «Давлат таълим стандартлари»да давр билан ҳамнафас, яъни «Интеллектуал аср» нинг фаол иштирокчиларини тайёрлаш кўзда тутилган. Айниқса, кадрлар тайёрлаш миллий дастурида таълим муассасаларида янги педагогик технологияларни яратишга йўналтирилган илмий тадқиқот ишлар салмоғини кенгайтиришга алоҳида эътибор қаратилган.

Демак, таълим тизимига янгиликларни олиб кириш педагогик технологияларидан унумли фойдаланиш бугунги кун таълими олдига қўйилган муҳим вазифалардан биридир. Маълумки, таълим-тарбияга бўлган замонавий талаблар ҳамда уларнинг сифатини ошириш муаммосига янгича ёндашув, уни мунтазам равишда такомиллаштиришнинг инновацион услубларини ишлаб чиқиш ва уларни таълим-тарбия жараёнига кенг жорий этишлардан иборат. Бу ҳолат жамиятни ахборотлаштириш сари бораётган бир пайтда бошланғич синф ўқувчиларнинг компютерли саводхонлигини оширишнинг оптимал йўллари яратиш ва улардан амалий фаолиятда мунтазам фойдаланишни ҳам амалга ошира олади.

Турли ёш ва ҳар хил жинсдаги бола ривожланиши, дунёқараши ахлоқий ва жисмоний камол топишига ижобий таъсир қиладиган омил ҳамда шарт-шароитларини билиш ва улардан унумли фойдаланиш шахс камолотида муҳим асос бўлиб хизмат қилади. Тарбия тизимида, ишлаб чиқаришда билимсизлик, саводсизликни йўқотиш учун болалар руҳиятидан қариялар маънавиятигача назарий ва амалий билимларни эгаллаш давримиз талабидир. Маълумки, инсон дунёга келган давридаги оддий сезишдан бошлаб мантиқий фикр юритишгача ўтадиган давр она учун жуда узоқ ва машаққатлидир. Янги туғилган чақалоқ дастлабки дақиқалардан бошлаб сезги органи ёрдамида атроф муҳитни акс эттиришга киришади. Унинг тафаккури бир неча ойлар ҳатто йиллар давомида вужудга келади, нутқ ва тафаккур орқали илк ривожланиш амалга оширилади. Нутқнинг ривожи бола шахсининг ривожини тезлаштиради. Шахслараро муносабатларни юқори даражага кўтаради.

Бола ҳаётининг ҳар дақиқаси ҳар бир оий жисмоний ва руҳий жиҳатдан шаклланишдаги муҳим даврдир

Шуни таъкидлаш керакки тафаккур жараёни инсон билиш фаолиятининг энг мураккаб турларидан бири бўлиб, индивидуал психик ривожланишни ва билимларни ўзлаштиришни анча тезлаштиради. Ўқитувчи таълим жараёнида фақат билим бериш билан чегараланмайди, балки бу жараёнда кичик мактаб ёши ўқувчиларига таъсир кўрсатади. Бу эса уларнинг билим олишларини янада фаоллаштиради. Натижада, кичик мактаб ёши ўқувчилари таълим жараёнининг фаол иштирокчисига айланади. Таълимдаги ютуқлар, энг аввало, ўқитувчига боғлиқ. [2.65,]

Бугунги кунда таълим жараёнига инновацион технологияларни қўлланилиши жадаллашмоқда ва бу таълим жараёнини янада сифатли ташкил этишга таъсир кўрсатаётгани кўзга ташланмоқда. Шунинг учун ҳам таълим жараёнида интерфаол методларни қўллаш, таълим самарадорлигини ошириш учун тинимсиз изланиш бугунги куннинг эҳтиёжига айланди, талабаларнинг ўқиш мотивларини ўстиради

Демак, таълим тизимига янгиликларни олиб кириш замонавий педагогик технологияларидан унумли фойдаланиш бугунги кун таълими олдида қўйилган муҳим вазифалардан биридир

Дарҳақиқат, интерфаол усуллар таълим жараёнининг унумдорлигини оширади, ўқувчиларнинг мустақил фиклаш жараёнини шакллантиради, талабаларда билимга иштиёқ ва қизиқишни оширади, билимларни мустаҳкам ўзлаштириш, улардан амалиётда эркин фойдаланиш кўникма ва малакаларни шакллантиради.

Инновация (Innovation) янгилик яратиш, янгиликдир. Демак анъанавий таълимдаги каби бир ҳил шаблонлар асосида эмас балки, янгиликлар асосида таълим жараёнининг таъсирчанлигини оширишга қаратилган иш шаклидан фойдаланиш инновация демакдир. Таълимда педагогик технологияларга асосланиш ва инновацияга интилиш, ўқувчиларни тафаккур хусусиятларини шакллантиришга қаратилган турли интерактив методлардан фойдаланиш таълим мақсадини самарали амалга оширишга ёрдам беради.[4.84,]

Интерфаол усуллар таълим жараёнининг унумдорлигини оширади, кичик мактаб ёши ўқувчиларнинг мустақил фиклаш жараёнини шакллантиради, кичик мактаб ёши ўқувчиларида билимга иштиёқ ва қизиқишни оширади, билимларни мустаҳкам ўзлаштириш, улардан амалиётда эркин фойдаланиш кўникма ва малакаларни шакллантиради.

Таълим ва тарбия жараёнида ўқитувчи (педагог)лар томонидан интерфаол методларнинг ўринли, мақсадли, самарали қўлланилиши таълим олувчи кичик мактаб ёши ўқувчиларида (ўқувчи, талабалар)да мулоқотга киришувчанлик, жамоавий фаолият юритиш, мантиқий фикрлаш, мавжуд ғояларни синтезлаш, таҳлил қилиш, турли қарашлар орасидаги мантиқий боғлиқликни топа олиш қобилиятларини тарбиялаш учун кенг имконият яратади.

Инновациялар ўз навбатида қуйидагилар билан боғлиқ бўлади:

- Янги мавзунини қабул қилиш;
- Янги жараёнларни олиб кириш;
- Ривожланиш майдонининг янги мазмуни;
- Биргаликдаги ҳаракатнинг янги ташкилий шакллари;
- Янги бошқарув;
- Янги маҳсулот қабила.

Шу сабабли ҳам ҳозирда педагогик инновацияни яхлит мураккаб жараён сифатида қаралиб, унинг интерфаол сифатлари, тарбиявий

қисмлари, функционал тавсифи ва узвийлиги изчил тадқиқ қилинмоқда. Бу борада биз инновацион таълим технологияларидан психология фанларини ўқитишда фойдалансак кичик мактаб ёшидаги ўқувчилар тафаккурини ривожлантириш белгиланган талаблар даражасида шакллантириш имконини беради.

Демак, кичик мактаб ёши ўқувчиларининг сензитив ривожланиши ўқиш фаолиятига берилади шунинг учун уларнинг тафаккурини – илм-фан, техника-технология, маънавият, маориф, санъат ва шу кабиларини ривожлантириш, уларнинг ҳозирги ҳолатини янги сифат босқичига кўтариш дегани экан.

Бунинг учун таълим жараёнини ташкил этишда ўқувчилар фан асосларини мукамал ўзлаштиришлари учун таълим жараёнида фаол иштирок этишлари ва уларни қизиқиз билан ишлашларига имкон берувчи самарали усулларидан фойдалансак мақсадга мувофиқ бўлади.

Ўқувчилар тафаккур хусусиятларини шакллантиришда ишбилармон ўйиндан фойдаланиш юқори натижаларни беради. Педагогик технологиянинг асосий жараёни ўқув-тарбия машғулоти, яъни ўқитувчи билан ўқувчи ўртасидаги педагогик мулоқот кўринишида амалга оширилади.[4.29,]

Таълим жараёнида инновацион технологиялардан фойдаланиш кичик мактаб ёши ўқувчиларининг ҳар томонлама шакллантиришга қаратилган бўлиб, метод орқали ўқув мақсадларига эришилади, объект фаолиятини субъект муносабатига алмашилиш, фаоллаштириш ва натижани олдиндан кафолатини белгилашни таъминлаб беради. “Кластер” (ғунча, тўплам, боғлам) график организери пухта ўйланган стратегия бўлиб, уни ўқувчи (талаба)лар билан яқка тартибда, гуруҳ асосида ташкил этиладиган машғулотларда қўллаш мумкин. Кластерлар илгари сурилган ғояларни умумлаштириш, улар ўртасидаги алоқаларни топиш имкониятини яратади.[5.2,]

Бу метод бирор мавзунини чуқур урганишдан аввал кичик мактаб ёши ўқувчиларининг фикрлаш фаолиятини жадаллаштириш ҳамда ўқувчиларни шу мавзу бўйича тасаввурларини чизма шаклда ифодалашга ундайди.

Бундай усулнинг дикқатга сазовор томони шундаки, мактаб ёши ўқувчиларининг фикрлаш фаолиятини шакллантиришда ижобий самара беради.

Демак, юқоридаги фикрларни умумлаштирган ҳолда шунини таъкидлаш жойизки, ҳар томонлама етук шахсни шакллантириш бугунги кунинг асосий мақсад вазифаларидан бир бўлиб келмоқда. Албатта ҳар бир таълим олаётган мактаб ёши ўқувчиларига фан асосларидан келиб чиққан ҳолда қўлланилган, интерфаол метод тармоқлар усулидан фойдаланиш ижодий ташкилий-педагогик фаолият бўлиб, унинг ёрдамида таълим-тарбия жараёнининг истиқболли ва самарали услубиятини яратиш ҳамда

«Кадрлар тайёрлаш миллий дастури»да қайд этилган рақобатбардош замонавий кадрларни тайёрлашга эришиш мумкин экан.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ СПРАВЕДЛИВОСТИ В ПЛАНЕ СОЦИАЛЬНОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ

Аннотация. В начале третьей декады XXI века в российской теории и практике сформировалось понимание необходимости исследования обостряющейся проблемы справедливости в плане социального обеспечения населения, ввиду того, что данная проблема постоянно обновляется в чрезвычайно турбулентных условиях развития современной рыночной экономики. В статье проанализированы основные исследования российских ученых по теме проблемы и совершенствования социального обеспечения. С помощью применения методов теоретического анализа и корреляции фактов был сделан вывод о важности принятия мер, направленных на качественное решение проблемы справедливости в плане социального обеспечения.

Ключевые слова: социальное обеспечение, справедливость, экономическая бедность, социальная бедность, прожиточный минимум, монетарная помощь, валовый региональный продукт.

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EQUITY ISSUES IN SOCIAL SECURITY

Annotation. At the beginning of the third decade of the XXI century, in Russian theory and practice, an understanding was formed of the need to study the escalating problem of justice in terms of social security of the population, due to the fact that this problem is constantly being updated in extremely turbulent conditions of the development of a modern market economy. The article analyzes the main research of Russian scientists on the topic of the problem and improvement of social security. Using the methods of theoretical analysis and correlation of facts, it was concluded that it is important to take measures aimed at a qualitative solution to the problem of justice in terms of social security.

Keywords: social security, justice, economic poverty, social poverty, living wage, monetary assistance, gross regional product.

Актуальность темы исследования в данной статье не вызывает сомнений, поскольку проблемы справедливости в плане социального

обеспечения, как экономическое явление, является в настоящее время серьезной проблемой во всех странах мира, независимо от уровня их социально-экономического развития, и Российская Федерация здесь не является исключением. Более того, проблема справедливости в плане социального обеспечения населения постоянно обновляется в чрезвычайно турбулентных условиях развития современной рыночной экономики, изменения которых невозможно предсказать не то, что в долгосрочном, но даже в среднесрочном периоде их развития, что крайне тормозит все доступные методы и способы социального обеспечения на всех уровнях экономической деятельности в национальной экономике: от макроуровня, до мезо- и микроуровней хозяйствования, включая уровень самих хозяйствующих субъектов.

Сущность проблемы справедливости в плане социального обеспечения с теоретической точки зрения методологически верно описана от понятийно-

категориального, сущностно-аналитического уровня познания до системно-функционального, инструментарно-методического в научных статьях М. Альпидовской⁸⁵, В. Дементьева^{86,87}. Различные институциональные аспекты социального обеспечения, связанные с необходимостью интенсификации экономического роста на мезоуровне национальной экономики изучаются на междисциплинарном уровне в трудах Н. Симченко, Е. Пискун⁸⁸, И. Сидорчук⁸⁹, С. Цёхла⁹⁰. Опубликованная работа исследования М. Можиной⁹¹ содержит систематизацию мирового опыта теоретических изысканий проблемы недостаточности социального обеспечения в чём видится тотальная несправедливость. В статье В.Н. Руденкина раскрыты причины проблемы социальной справедливости в массовом сознании, и представлен вывод с обоснованием о взаимосвязи проблемы обеспечения социальной

⁸⁵Альпидовская, М.Л. Российская система социально-экономических отношений в контексте процесса институционального и метафизического отчуждения // Вестник ТвГУ. Серия: Экономика и управление (1). – 2017.- С. 15-23.

⁸⁶Дементьев В.В. Политическая экономия институтов: проблема определения предмета исследования [Электронный ресурс] / В.В. Дементьев // ИС. - 2014. - №3. - Режим доступа: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/politicheskaya-ekonomiya-institutov-problema-opredeleniya-predmeta-issledovaniya> (дата обращения: 28.03.2019).

⁸⁷Дементьев В.В. Институциональные ограничения эффективного управления / В.В. Дементьев // Управленческие науки в современном мире. - 2016. - Т. 2. - № 1. - С. 212-217.

⁸⁸Пискун Е.И., Симченко Н.А. Оценки и ожидания населения г. Севастополя в вопросах экономического роста // Вестник Волгоградского государственного университета. Экономика. 2019. Т. 21.

⁸⁹Сидорчук И.Б., Сазонова Г.В. Степень проявления факторов бедности в Крыму и Российской Федерации // Ученые записки Крымского федерального университета имени В. И. Вернадского. География. Геология. 2017. №3-2. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/stepen-proyavleniya-faktorov-bednosti-v-krymu-i-rossiyskoj-federatsii> (дата обращения: 27.03.2021).

⁹⁰Цёхла С.Ю., Симченко Н.А., Подсмашная И.Н. Концептуально-стратегические подходы к развитию рынка труда молодежи Республики Крым // Региональная экономика и управление: электронный научный журнал. - 2017.

⁹¹Можина М. Бедные. Где проходит черта? / М. Можина // Свободная мысль. - 1992г.- 13 с.

справедливости с характером отношений общества и государства, который необходимо совершенствовать⁹². Инструментарий институционального механизма совершенствования справедливости социального обеспечения представлен на примере многочисленных научных статей российского учёного К. Климковой, которая делает вывод о необходимости увеличения категорий учёта показателей, необходимых для предоставления экономической помощи населению, где описывается, что доход равный 1ПМ соответствует категории экономической бедности, 2ПМ – социальной бедности. Для обеспечения социальной справедливости государству необходимо помогать каждой категории населения, но возможно в разной степени поддержки. Первым – в виде предоставления монетарной помощи, вторым – в виде улучшения социально-экономической системы региона проживания через предоставление рабочих мест и образования⁹³⁹⁴.

Рассматривая проблему справедливости в плане социального обеспечения с экономической точки зрения, необходимо акцентировать внимание на темпе роста валового регионального продукта (ВРП), который является значимым индикатором экономической системы региона. Уровень обеспечения социальной справедливости в экономическом плане в регионах страны коррелирует с данным индикатором непосредственно. Регуляторная политика государства и его регулятивные меры способны в определенной мере нивелировать влияние снижения темпов роста ВРП на уровень социальной обеспеченности в регионах путем предоставления трансфертов из федерального бюджета для оказания монетарной помощи, но это касается краткосрочной перспективы. В долгосрочной же, государство может способствовать экономическому росту региона путем, например, реализации госпрограмм, в которые будут включены нуждающиеся «отстающие» регионы. Перечисленные меры, безусловно, могут способствовать совершенствованию справедливости в плане социального обеспечения населения всем необходимым для жизни.

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СПЕКТРОФОТОМЕТРИЧЕСКОЕ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ СУММЫ β - КАРОТИНОВ НЕКОТОРЫХ ВИДОВ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ

*Аннотация: β - каротины. предоставляют информацию об общем количестве β - каротина, содержащегося в растениях *Ferula thenusesta* Korov, *Curcuma longa* L и *Cinnamomum Cassia Blume* спектрофотометрическим методом, а также о полученных от них результатах, в каком лекарственном растении содержится максимальное количество β -каротина.*

Ключевые слова: каротин, пигмент, иммунитет, антиоксидант, гексан, спектрофотометр, кювета.

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SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC DETERMINATION OF THE SUM β - CAROTENES OF SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS

*Annotation: β - carotenes. provide information about the total amount of β - carotene contained in *Ferula thenusesta* Korov, *Curcuma longa* L and *Cinnamomum Cassia Blume* plants by spectrophotometric method, as well as the results obtained from them, which medicinal plant contains the maximum amount of β -carotene.*

Key words: carotene, pigment, immunity, antioxidant, hexane, spectrophotometer, cuvette.

В настоящее время всё большую актуальность приобретают методы получения биологически активных веществ природного происхождения с высоким энергетическим и экономическим потенциалами, применяемых для нужд сельскохозяйственной, пищевой и фармацевтических отраслей. Особый интерес представляют собой каротиноиды. [1.с-3].

Бета-каротин — вещество, содержащееся во многих продуктах, а также доступное в форме биологически активной добавки к пище. Он

относится к категории каротиноидов - разновидности пигмента, который придает фруктам и овощам их цвет. Считается, что потребление большого количества бета-каротина способно защитить от ряда заболеваний. Одно из самых полезных свойств бета-каротина для сердца – это влияние на холестерин. Как антиоксидант, он избавляет вас от свободных радикалов. Свободные радикалы наносят вред организму посредством окислительного стресса. β -каротин в медицинских и профилактических целях. Хотя и синтетические аналоги каротиноидов занимают большую долю рынка, население предпочитает выбирать натуральные и экологически чистые продукты, что дает дополнительный толчок на развитие «зеленых» технологий получения каротиноидов [2,электр.ресурс].

Антиоксидантные свойства многих каротиноидов обуславливают их радиопротекторное,антимутагенное,иммуномодулирующее, антиинфекционное, антиканцерогенное действие [3.с-55-56].

Каротиноиды имеют разные уровни антиоксидантных свойств и различные окраски, которые по существу являются результатом двух основных виды модификаций на уровне их типичных структур; они могут быть введением атомов кислорода или циклизацией концевых групп [4, с-24].

Результат зависит в первую очередь от процесса экстракции а механизм экстрагирования состоит в следующем: растворитель проникает в поры сырья (капиллярное пропитывание), где растворяет один или несколько целевых компонентов, затем переносит экстрагируемые вещества к поверхности раздела фаз (внутренняя диффузия) и дальше вглубь экстрагента с помощью массоотдачи (внешняя диффузия) [5.с-256]

Экспериментальная часть. Для определения количества β -каротина, содержащегося в растении, плоды (точно взвешенные AF 2204N, уровень точности 0,1 мг) взвесили по 5 г, измельчали до размера 1 мм в диаметре и помещали в пробирку емкостью 100мл. В качестве растворителя экстрагировали 25 мл гексана (химически чистого C_6H_{14} , ТУ 2631-003-). Экстракцию проводили в магнитном миксере (МШ-300 БИОСАН, Латвия) в течение 90 мин. После завершения процесса экстракции раствор фильтровали и взяли 1 мл фильтрата и помещали в мерную пробирку объемом 25 мл и разбавили растворителем до метки колбы.

Количество каротина определено на спектрофотометре NACH LANGE DR 3900 (Германия) (спектральный диапазон длин волн, нм 300-800). [3.с-140].

$$X = \frac{D_1 \cdot 0.00208 \cdot 25 \cdot 25 \cdot 100 \cdot 100}{D_0 \cdot m \cdot 1 \cdot (100 - W)}$$

Здесь; D_1 - оптическая плотность исследуемого раствора, D_0 - оптическая плотность стандартного образца раствора дихромата калия, т.е.

раствора образца, m (мг)- количество β - каротина в растворе, соответствующее стандартному образцу раствора 0,00208 - дихромата калия, M - образец сырого материала (г)

Таблица

Результаты спектрофотометрического анализа

Название растения	Вид экстрагента	Соотношение	Степень измельчения (мм)	Время экстрагирования (мин)	Количество β -каротина (мг%)
<i>Ferula thenusesta</i>	Гексан	1: 5	1	90	16,8
<i>Cinnamomum Cassia Blume</i>	Гексан	1: 5	1	90	27,26
<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Гексан	1: 5	1	90	30,04

Вывод. По результатам было определено все три растения содержат бета-каротина. В то же время с помощью исследований было определено содержание максимального количества бета-каротина в куркуме. Его можно использовать при создании биологически активных добавок из растения куркума. Использование этого лекарственного растения в качестве природного антиоксиданта на основе приготовленного БАД можно употреблять с целью замедления процесса старения.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ КРИЗИСЫ

Аннотация: Обучение контролю возможного кризиса и умение предсказать необходимые реформы до того, как начнут сказываться негативные последствия нарождающихся перемен. Если мировая экономическая наука оказалась бессильной, и возникший кризис для многих стал неожиданностью, то это еще раз подчеркивает актуальность проблемы и огромную важность ее изучения в деятельности финансового менеджмента.

Ключевые слова: кризис, экономические кризисы, финансовые рынки, фондовые рынки, всемирный фондовый рынок.

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CURRENT ECONOMIC CRISES

Annotation: Training in the control of a possible crisis and the ability to predict the necessary reforms before the negative consequences of the emerging changes begin to affect. If the world economic science turned out to be powerless, and the crisis that arose came as a surprise to many, then this once again underlines the urgency of the problem and the great importance of studying it in the activities of financial management.

Keywords: crisis, economic crises, financial markets, stock markets, world stock market.

Сегодняшний финансово – экономический кризис и его воздействие на результативность формирования предприятий считается, бесспорно, более важной проблемой, обговариваемой политиками, экономистами и предпринимателями. Политические деятели стараются провести государство посредством экономического потрясения, распределяя собранные страной средства; экономисты находят новейшие антикризисные рецепты, в первый раз сталкиваясь с кризисом, который на самом деле обхватил страны мира без исключения; предпринимательство старается сберечь активы, а также свести к минимуму все потери, но люди чувствуют обоснованную тревогу по поводу своего общественного положения и материального благополучия.

Падение Берлинской стены и окончание Холодной войны многие восприняли как триумф неолиберальной доктрины. Указанный консенсус проложил дорогу в нищету многим миллионам, а его последовательное исполнение взяли на себя международные финансовые институты. В обстановке абсолютного триумфа неолиберализма рассудительные и объективные голоса практически не могли быть услышаны, тем более что очень быстро некоторые ведущие мировые экономисты (и не только они) опровергли свои прежние критические оценки аспектов глобализации и неолиберализма и выступили с непримиримыми заявлениями в поддержку данных процессов.

Некоторые сомнения возникли после финансового кризиса в Юго-Восточной Азии 1997 г., однако они никак не обладали определённой значимостью, поэтому все предупреждения о возможности появления экономического кризиса, не были приняты во внимание.

Собственная политика нередко вступает в противоречие с обеспечением финансовой устойчивости страны и мира. Потребность постоянных рефинансирований правительственных займов требует либерализации фондовой биржи, которая в свою очередь подразумевает смягчение условий, предъявляемых к эмитентам ценных бумаг. В конечном итоге, это приводит к наполнению финансового рынка рискованными долговыми обязательствами. Эта тенденция отражается в структуре активов глобального финансового рынка, которая представлена на нижеприведенном рисунке (рис. 1).

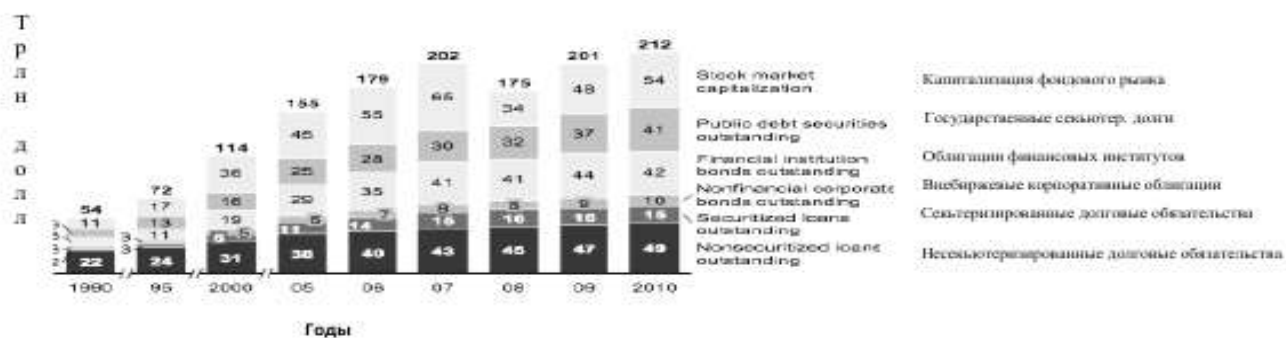


рис. 1. Глобальный финансовый рынок, трлн. долл., в ценах базисного 2010 г.

Таким образом, финансовый кризис 2008 года отразился на всемирном фондовом рынке лишь непродолжительным двухлетним падением, что в результате повергло к еще большему сокращению доли акций. Как можно видеть на графике, в 2008 году совокупная капитализация последних снизилась почти в 2 раза (с 65 до 34 трлн. долл.). В результате при возобновлении фондового рынка, который уже в 2009 году достиг предкризисного уровня, а в 2010 году превысил его на 5,5% (11 трлн. долл.), доля облигаций увеличилась вплоть до 74 % $((157/212) \cdot 100\%)$.

Тем не менее осенью 2008 г. разразился сначала финансовый, а затем и экономический кризис – как многие полагают, самый серьёзный со времён известной Великой депрессии 1929 г. В таком случае, для многих появление кризиса было сюрпризом, нельзя, конечно, полностью объяснить только идеологией, т. е. их (ошибочной) верой в непогрешимость рыночной саморегуляции. Вследствие чего, обоснованно будет задаться вопросом, какие именно сюрпризы преподнёс текущий кризис?

Безусловно, следует упомянуть источники кризиса. Если они неизвестны и непредсказуемы, тогда неудивительно, что столь многие «научные светила» его «проворонили». Именно они, (хотя и не только они), конечно, являются сторонниками тезиса, будто ровным счетом ничего не произошло. Подобные умозаключения между тем пренебрегают различиями между прежними циклическими кризисами и современными рецессиями, которые лишь частично выполняют условие Шумпетера: если прежние конъюнктурные циклы были обусловлены колебаниями объёма инвестиций в реальной сфере, в первую очередь в производстве, то в таком случае нынешние рецессии переродились в финансовые кризисы – весьма разрушительные и приносящие куда меньше созидания и технологического творчества.

Для того, чтобы установить предпосылки движения финансового рынка, следует проанализировать динамику котировок его активов, которая представлена на следующем рисунке (рис. 2).

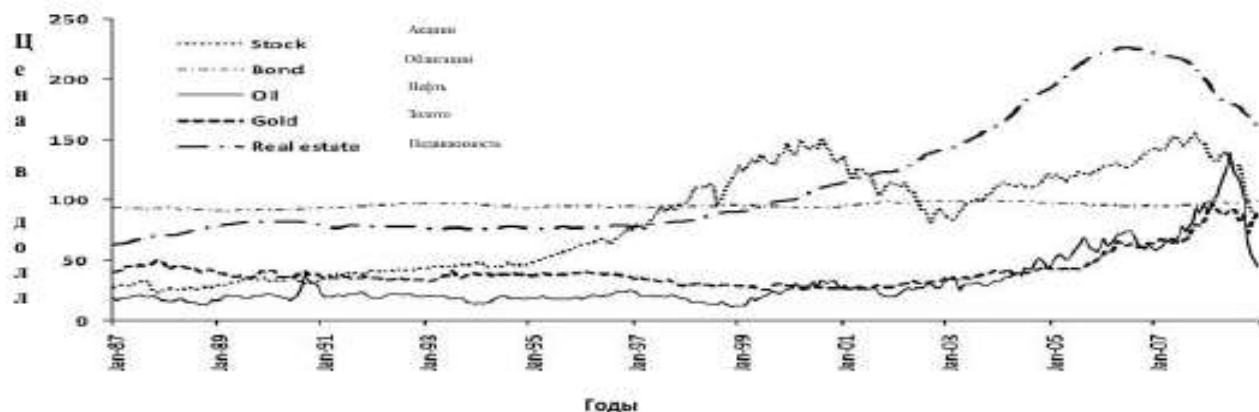


Рис. 2. Динамика котировок финансовых активов

Как можно наблюдать на графике, котировки акций в течение десятилетия характеризовались максимальной волатильностью, о чем свидетельствует скачкообразная траектория их графика, который периодически пересекает линии курсов остальных финансовых активов. Курс облигаций же, напротив, на протяжении всего рассматриваемого промежутка времени стабильно располагается на отметке в 90–95 долларов. Это принципиальное различие возможно объяснить только сложностью оценки актива, который представляет акция: помимо доли материального имущества компании имеется ряд неосознаваемых субъективных параметров, таких как её бренд, репутация, популярность, в то время как стоимость облигации не может сильно отклоняться от собственного четко определенного номинала. Поэтому даже в период финансового кризиса курс последних снижается постепенно и незначительно, так как, по сути, он не имел возможности быть сильно переоценен в ходе спекуляций.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ГЕМОГЛОБИНА У ДЕТЕЙ СТАРШЕ 3- Х ЛЕТ С ВНЕБОЛЬНИЧНОЙ ПНЕВМОНИЕЙ

Целью данного исследования была оценка значение гемоглобина у детей старшего возраста (3-х лет) с внебольничной пневмонией (ВП). Уровень гемоглобина определено у 35 детей старше 3-х лет с внебольничной пневмонией на многопрофильной детской больнице Андижанской области (Узбекистан). Диагноз ВП был подтвержден рентгенологическим исследованием. Средний уровень гемоглобина составил 82.51 г/л, минимальный 68 и максимальный 100 г/л соответственно (std deviation – 7.265, CI – 95%) (табл. 1). Тяжесть ВП не был прогностическим фактором для уровня гемоглобина в плазме, а также содержание гемоглобина не был значительным триггером для продолжительности госпитальных дней.

Ключевые слова: гемоглобин, пациент, пневмония, анемия, госпитализация.

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HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL VALUE IN OLDER AGE CHILDREN WITH COMMUNITY ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA

The purpose of this study was to evaluate Hemoglobin level significance in older age children with community-acquired pneumonia (CAP). Hemoglobin content was measured in 35 children older than 3 years old with CAP in multicenter children hospital of Andijan region (Uzbekistan). Diagnosis of CAP was confirmed by X-ray studies. Mean Hb level was 82.51 g/l, minimum 68 and maximum 100 g/l respectively (standard deviation – 7.265, CI - 95%) (table 1).

Age of patients or severity CAP was not predictive for Hb levels, and Hb content was not significant trigger for hospital days.

Keywords: Hemoglobin, patient, pneumonia, anemia, hospitalization.

Введение. Внебольничная пневмония (ВП) является основной причиной заболеваемости и смертности (1). В последние десятилетия было проведено множество исследований по определению прогностических факторов неблагоприятного исхода у пациентов, госпитализированных по поводу ВП, включая сопутствующие заболевания и лабораторные показатели при поступлении (2). На основе этих характеристик было разработано несколько прогностических оценок, таких как оценка результатов исследования пациентов с пневмонией (3). Несмотря на наличие большого количества доказательств в этой области в общей популяции, меньше внимания уделялось детям подразделенную на разных возрастных групп (4).

Цель исследования: Целью настоящего исследования было определение уровня гемоглобина в плазме крови у детей старшего возраста (старше 3-х лет) с внебольничной пневмонией (ВП), находящихся на лечении в условиях стационара, и ее роль в течение болезни.

Методы: данное проспективное исследование проводилось на отделение педиатрии многопрофильной детской больницы Андижанской области, Узбекистан, с 1 октября 2021 года по 1 марта 2022 года.

Критерии включения: дети старше 3-х лет, все пациенты с симптомами и признаками, указывающими на пневмонию при поступлении, включая лихорадку ($>38,4^{\circ}\text{C}$ в подмышечной впадине), кашель и патологические звуки дыхания при аускультации.

Статистический анализ проводили с использованием программного обеспечения SPSS (версия 23.0). Данные нормального распределения выражали как среднее значение $\pm$ стандартное отклонение (mean SD). Для сравнения этих данных использовали Т-критерий независимых выборок (independent samples T-test). Статистическая значимость была определена как $P < 0.05$.

Результаты. Госпитализировано 35 пациентов (дети старше 3-х лет). Средняя концентрация гемоглобина в плазме составила 82.51 г/л. Было всего 2 (5.9%) ребенка с тяжелой степенью анемии (≤ 70 г/л), средне-тяжелая определился у 27 детей (79.4%), а легкая степень определился у 6 пациентов (17.6%) Среднее стандартное отклонение для возраста пациентов составило 6.2 лет (таблица 1).

График 1. Соотношение детей по степени анемии.

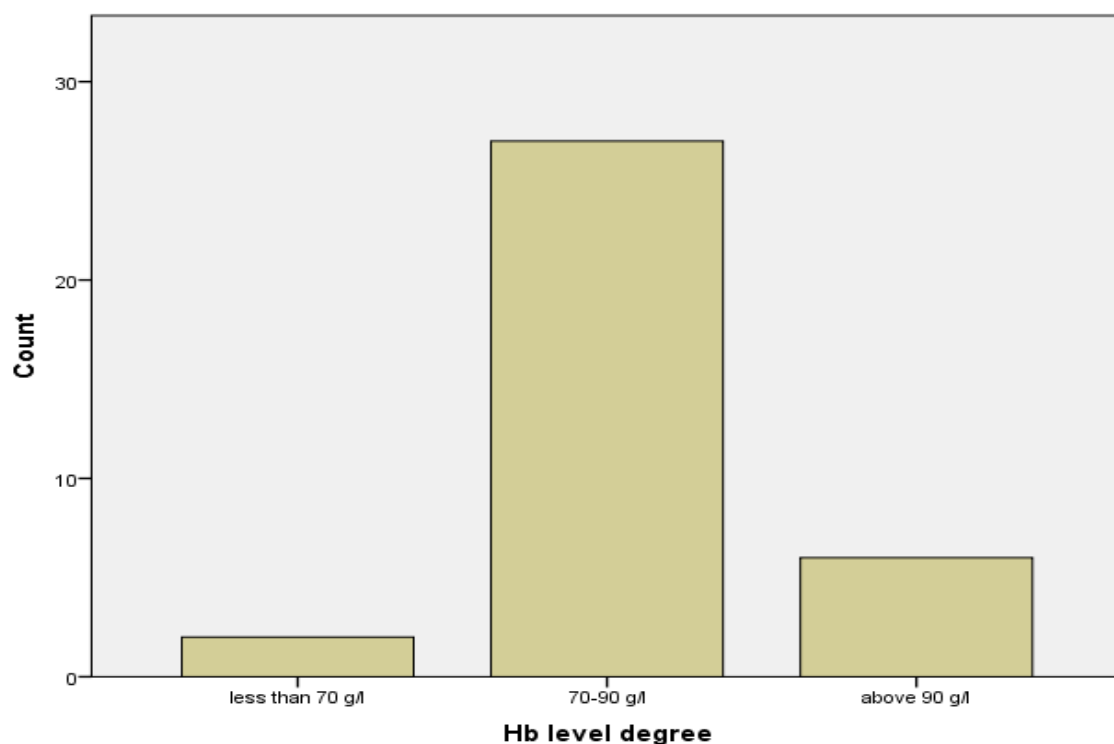


Таблица 1. Средняя разница пациентов в нескольких категориях.

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
hospital days	35	3	34	7.46	5.436
Hb level g/l	35	68	100	82.51	7.265
Glucose level mmol/l	35	1.2	8.9	4.606	2.0629
Age in years	35	3	14	6.16	3.016
Valid N (listwise)	35				

Осложненная пневмония наблюдалась у 13 (37.2%) больных, у остальных (62.8%) заболевания протекало без осложнений. Среднее стандартное отклонение уровня гемоглобина у пациентов с осложненной пневмонией составил 82 г/л, у больных без осложнений это равнялось на 82.82г/л (табл. 2).

Таблица 2. Средняя разница по течению заболевания.

Group Statistics

	hospital degree	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	P value
Hb level g/l	uncomplicated	22	82.82	6.344	1.353	0.117
	complicated	13	82.00	8.869	2.460	

А также содержание гемоглобина по длительности госпитализации было считано. Мы подразделили пациентов на 2 группы: до 7 дней и больше этого в условиях стационара. Среднее содержание гемоглобина в

первой группе составило 81.31 г/л, а на второй группе это составило 77.41 г/л (p value 0.059, 95% CI 11.665-11.832).

А также мы подсчитали среднее (p) значение пациентов по нескольким параметрам, разделив их на 3 группы по степени анемии (легкая, средне-тяжелая и тяжелая), используя «one way anova test». Возраст, дни госпитализации и содержание глюкозы не показало действующее значение на состояние гемоглобина (таб. 4).

Таб. 4 Среднее значение больных по состоянию анемии.

Tukey HSD^{a,b}

Hb level degree	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		Hospital days	glucose	Age in years
mild higher than 90 g/l	9	8.83	4.50	7.52
moderate 70-90 g/l	41	7.30	4.365	5.96
severe less than 70 g/l	10	5.50	8.2	4.85
Sig.		0.658	1.0	0.204

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 12.739.

Заключение. Содержание гемоглобина не является значимым триггером для детей старшего возраста на течение внебольничной пневмонии. Степень тяжести не было значимо связаны с изменением уровня гемоглобина. А также состояние анемии тоже не сильно изменило ход болезни. Исследования по этой теме должны быть подняты в более высокую степень с большинством групп больных в рандомизированных многоцентровых исследованиях.

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ТАЪЛИМНИНГ ИНТЕРФАОЛ УСУЛЛАРИНИ ПЕДАГОГИКА

Аннотация: Ушбу мақоламизда педагогика фанини ўтишида таълимнинг интерфаол усулларида фойдаланишда ҳозирги кун талабидан келиб чиққан ҳолда нималарга диққат эътиборни қаратиши лозимлиги хусусида мисоллар шаклида ёритилиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: таълим, тарбия, маънавият, маърифат, миллий қадриятлар, урф-одатлар, интерфаол усуллар, метод, восита.

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USE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS OF EDUCATION IN PEDAGOGY

Annotation: This article provides examples of what to look for when using interactive teaching methods in the transition to pedagogy.

Keywords: education, upbringing, spirituality, enlightenment, national values, traditions, interactive methods, method, tool.

Ўқувчи-талабаларни фикрлашга, фикрлаганда ҳам мустақил, ижодий фикрлашга ўргатиш давримизнинг муҳим талабларидан биридир. Бундай маъсулиятли вазифани бажариш биринчи навбатда биз ўқитувчиларнинг зиммасига тушади, албатта. Зеро, ўқитувчи ўзи мустақил ва ижодий фикрлай олмас экан, у ўз ўқувчи-талабаларини ҳам ижодий фикрлашга ўргата олмайди. Демак, биз аввало, бўлажак ўқитувчиларни мустақил фикрлашга машқ қилдиришимиз, тинмай ўргатишимиз лозим. Инсоннинг фикран мустақиллиги ҳам, юртнинг истиқлоли ҳам ўзликни англашдан бошланади. Ўзликни англаш эса, аввало, фикрлашдан, ижодий, мустақил фикрлашдан бошланади. Мустақил фикрлай оладиган кишигина ўз эрки, Ватан мустақиллиги учун кураша олади. Шундай кишиларни тарбиялашнинг энг яхши имконияти дарс, яъни таълим жараёни. Ҳозирги кунда талабаларни – бўлажак ўқитувчиларни фикрлашга ундовчи, ўргатувчи энг самарали омил – бу турли педагогик технологияларни қўллаш, яъни таълимнинг интерфаол усулларида фойдаланишдир. Чунки замонавий дарс ўтиш усуллари талабаларни ўйлашга, фикрлашга, изланишга ўргатади. Шу ўринда биз III курс талабаларига «Педагогикада

ахлоқий тарбия меъзонлари» мавзуси бўйича ўтиладиган амалий машғулотнинг тахминий тузилишини эътиборингизга ҳавола этамиз. Бунда дарсни ўқитиш ва ўргатишни уч босқичда: чақириқ, англаш, фикрлаш босқичида ташкил этамиз.

Чақириқ босқичида талабаларга саволлар билан мурожаат этамиз, яъни муаммоли вазият яратамиз.

1. Чақириқ:

а) Ўзбекларда оила нима билан мустаҳкамланади?

б) Халқимизда қандай муносабатлар ахлоқсизлик саналади?

в) Халқимизда оила қуришнинг қандай ўзига хос талаб ва тушунчалари бор?

г) Кафоат нима? қонун тилида кафоат нимани билдиради?

д) Келин-куёв қайси томонан бир-бирларига тенг бўлишлари керак?

е) «Тенгини топсанг текин бер» халқ мақолининг маъносини айтинг.

Бунга ўхшаш саволларни кўплаб бериш мумкин. Лекин бу саволларнинг ҳаммаси бир мақсадга, яъни ўқувчиларни фикрлашга, билганларини эсга солишга ва уларда қизиқиш уйғотишга, интилишга, изланишга эҳтиёж уйғотиши ва бунга ёрдам бериши керак.

Бугунги кунда яна қандай талабларни қўшимча қилиш мумкин? Демак, бу босқичда талабалар бу мавзунини бирмунча англайдилар. Энди талабалар ўз жавобларини ўқитувчи маърузада берган маълумотлар билан таққослаб, ўз фикрларини далиллар билан асослайдилар. Яна нималарни билишни ҳоҳлашларини ёздадилар ва жавоб истайдилар.

Умуман, бу тарзда дарс ўтишда талабаларнинг шиори шундай бўлади: биламан, билиб олдим, билишни ҳоҳлайман. Бу дарснинг англаш босқичи. Бундан кейинги босқич талабаларни фикрлашга, хулоса чиқаришга ундаш жараёни ҳисобланади. Бунда талабалар шу мавзуда иншо ёки мақола ёзишади. Улар мавзу бўйича олган таассуротлари, чиқарган хулосалари ҳақида фикр юритадилар. Талабалар дарснинг охирида ёзган иншолари ёки мақолаларини ўқиб берадилар, савол-жавоб асосида баҳоланадилар. Баҳолар эшиттирилади ва уйга вазифа берилади. Дарс якунланади. Бу модели дарснинг тахминий кўриниши. Дарсни бу тарзда ташкил этишдан мақсад – талабаларни фикрлашга, ижодкорлик ва топқирликка ўргатишдир.

«Педагогикада оила тарбияси. Бола тарбиясида оилавий анъаналар» мавзусида маъруза ўтаётганда анъанавий тарбия турларидан бири бўлган ҳасаб ва насаб тарбияси ҳақида маълумот берамиз, унинг шахс шаклланишида, камолатида асосий омил эканлигини мисоллар орқали таҳлил қилиб тушунтирамиз. Ёшларда ўз насаблари билан фахрланиш ҳиссини тарбиялашга эътибор берамиз. Ана шу мавзу юзасидан амалий машғулот ўтаётганда эса, ҳасаб ва насаб тарбияси бўйича дебат ўтказамиз. Бунда талабаларни тенг 2 гуруҳга бўламиз. 1-гуруҳ шахснинг камолатга эришувида насаб ҳал қилувчи рол ўйнайди деган фикрни ҳимоя қилади. 2-

гуруҳ эса, шахс камолатида ҳасаб асосий ўринни эгаллайди деган фикрни тарғиб қилади. Шунга кўра, 1-гуруҳни «Насаб», 2-гуруҳни «Ҳасаб» номи билан атаймиз. Уларга топшириқ 15 кун олдин бериб қўйилади ва моҳияти тушунтирилади. Ҳар 2 гуруҳ аввало, насаб ва ҳасаб ҳақида ўқиб, ўз фикрларини ҳимоя қилиш ва унга тингловчиларни ишонтириш, рақибларини мағлуб қилиш учун ишончли маълумотлар, қизиқарли мисоллар йиғишади. Мақсад – талабаларни халқ анъанавий тарбияси ҳақида маълумотларни йиғишга, ўрганишга эҳтиёж уйғотиш, мустақил, эркин фикрлашга, зарурият туғилганда ўз фикрини ҳимоя қила олишга ўргатишдир.

«Насаб» гуруҳи бола шахсининг шаклланишида насабнинг, яъни аجدоддан авлодга қон орқали ўтувчи геннинг ролига алоҳида эътиборини ҳаратишади ва бунда ген, яъни зот ҳал қилувчи рол ўйнайди деган ғояни илгари суришади. Буни мисоллар билан исботлашади. Масалан, тарихда ўтган буюк одамларнинг наслида туғма қобилият, истеъдод бўлгани учун ҳам улар ўз даврларида шундай шон-шуҳрат таратишган, машҳур бўлишган. Бу ҳақда халқимизнинг «Оққан сув оқмай қолмас», «қазисан, ҳартасан, асли наслинга тортасан» мақолларини, Навоийнинг «Ит билан ҳўтиқни қанча қилсанг тарбия, ит бўлур, эшак бўлур, асло бўлмас одами» каби ҳикматли сўзларини мисол қилиб келтиришади. Фикрларини исботлаш учун 76 ёшда вафот этган машҳур физик олим, биринчи ўзбек космонавти Солижон Шариповнинг устози, Ўзбекистон Фанлар Академиясининг академиги Шавкат Аҳадович Воҳидовни мисол келтиришиб, у туғма қобилиятга эга эди. Чунки у Самарқандлик машҳур хаттот Домла Мири Заррин қаламнинг чевараси, фикҳшунос олим, мадраса мударриси, муфти Мирабдихиднинг набираси эди. Яна бир катта бобоси Самарқанддаги Улуғбек мадрасасининг мударриси, шоир Абдулкарим Сипандий ҳам ўз даврининг машҳур алломаларидан бўлганлиги ҳақида гапириб, агар зотида, қонида бўлмаса, Воҳидов ҳар қанча меҳнат қилмасин, бундай мақомга, шон-шуҳратга эга бўлмас эди, деган фикрни илгари суришади ва жон-жаҳдлари билан ҳимоя қилишади.

Иккинчи «Ҳасаб» гуруҳи: «Агар наслида машҳурлик, улуғлик бўлса-ю, бола ўз устида ишламаса, меҳнат қилмаса, унинг насаби ҳам, зоти ҳам ҳеч нарса қилиб беролмайди. У аждодларидек машҳур бўлолмайди. Одам фақат тинимсиз, машаққатли меҳнати орқалигина ҳурмат-эътиборга эришади, машҳурлик даражасига кўтарилади. Масалан, Жиззах Давлат Педагогика олийгоҳи академиги Х.А.Тўракулов оддий деҳқон оиласидан. Аждодида олимлар ҳам ўтмаган. У фақат меҳнати орқали шундай юксак илмий даражага, устозлик мақомига эришди. Зотан, донишмандлардан буюкликка эришишнинг сабабини сўрашганда, буюкликнинг сири меҳнатда. Буюклар оддий одамларга ҳараганда кўп, жуда кўп меҳнат қилишади деган экан. Демак, насабсиз ҳам киши машҳур бўлиши, элга танилиши мумкинлигини алоҳида таъкидлашади.

«Насаб» гуруҳи: қобилият, талант қонда бўлиши керак. Агар қонда бўлмаса, фойдаси йўқ. Ҳамма гап кишининг насабида, зотида, қонида бўлмаса, минг меҳнат қилгани билан фойдаси йўқ дейди ва ўз фикрларини Жиззахлик шоира, Жиззах вилояти ҳокими ўринбосари бўлиб ишлаган Шахло Аҳророванинг қуйидаги гапи билан тасдиқлашади. Шахло Аҳророва шоира ва олима Шарофат Ботированинг хотирасига бағишлаб Жиззах Давлат Педагогика олийгоҳида ўтказилган кечада: «Одам хоҳласа, ўқиб, ўрганиб олим бўлиши мумкин. Лекин худо бермаса, қонида бўлмаса, шоир бўлолмайди» деган эдилар.

Хулоса ўрнида шунини айтиш мумкинки: миллий анъаналармизни чуқурроқ ўрганиш, теран англаш ва моҳиятини тушуниш, ўз фикрига эга бўлиш ва уни ҳимоя қила олиш, исботлаш, таққослаш, ишонтириш йўллариини ўрганиш, яъни янгича фикрлашга одатланишдан иборат.

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СУЩНОСТЬ, ЗНАЧЕНИЕ И ИСТОРИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ФИНАНСОВОГО ПЛАНИРОВАНИЯ И ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются экономическая сущность, значение и история развития финансового планирования и прогнозирования на предприятии.

Ключевые слова: финансовое планирование, прогнозирование, бюджет, финансовый план.

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ESSENCE, SIGNIFICANCE AND HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FINANCIAL PLANNING AND FORECASTING

Annotation: the article discusses the economic essence, significance and history of the development of financial planning and forecasting in the enterprise.

Key words: financial planning, forecasting, budget, financial plan.

Эффективное функционирование предприятия зависит от многих условий и факторов, одним из важнейших является государственное планирование, поскольку финансовое планирование исполняет важную функцию и задачу – противостояние внешним угрозам и опасностям. И если финансовое планирование компании на хорошем и уверенном уровне, то, как следствие, вероятность сильной финансовой устойчивости возрастает.

«Финансовое планирование представляет собой процесс систематической подготовки управленческих решений, которые прямо или косвенно влияют на объемы финансовых ресурсов, согласование источников формирования и направлений использования в соответствии с производственным, маркетинговым планом, а также величины показателей деятельности предприятия в плановом периоде, обеспечивающих решение поставленных задач» [3].

«Финансовое планирование – это планирование финансовых

ресурсов и фондов денежных средств предприятия» [2].

Объект данного процесса – финансовые ресурсы компании.

Целью финансового планирования выступает необходимость в определении объемов капитала, финансовых ресурсов и резервов. Данные величины формируются на основании планирования различных финансовых показателей и в решении по их направлению в соответствии с выбранными целями в плановом периоде.

Задачи, которые решаются в процессе финансового планирования:

- оптимальное взаимоотношение с кредитными организациями, бюджетом федеральным и региональных органов и прочими сторонами бизнес-деятельности;
- распределение финансовых ресурсов наиболее оптимальным образом;
- обеспечение деятельности компании финансовыми ресурсами;
- обеспечение контроля за формированием и расходованием денежных средств;
- повышение уровня прибыли и рентабельности компании, обеспечение финансовой устойчивости.

С точки зрения подхода, связанного с финансовым менеджментом, датой возникновения финансового планирования считается 90-е годы. В это время развивался функциональный подход.

Финансовое планирование в значительной мере зависит от макроокружения организации, то есть от экономического положения в государстве. Подход, который учитывает развитие экономики, считает датой возникновения финансового планирования с 1918 года в России.

Исходя из этих подходов, можно в целом сказать, что планирование финансов является относительно новой наукой, особенно в российских реалиях. Еще до революции существовало планирование, однако оно было ограничено одним финансовым планом и носило характер планирования бухгалтерского баланса на предстоящий год; в современной интерпретации это можно назвать планом отчета о прибылях и убытках. В советском пространстве, после революции, произошел переход на сметное планирование. Его интерпретировать можно аналогично.

В дальнейшем в советское время процесс планирования развивался и совершенствовался. Вплоть до 60-х годов 20 века доходы плана содержали в себе выручку от продажи, в то время как расходы - все затраты. В последующие годы в доходную часть добавились такие статьи как амортизация, прибыли и иные неоперационные доходы. Бухгалтера и экономисты стали применять шахматный способ отображения баланса с целью сопоставления расходов с источниками, за счет каких данные расходы финансируются.

Формально предприятия в то время имели самостоятельность в

разработке собственных планов, но фактически имелись ограничения. Государственное устройство активно влияло на деятельность предприятий и фактически диктовало пропорции и распределение ресурсов, а также производимого продукта. Цель данного процесса была – регулирование процессов производства и потребления продукции.

Уже в то время финансы планировались с учетом бюджетного, кредитного и планирования денежных средств с целью недопущения скачков и значительного дефицита бюджета. Также это имело под собой основу для баланса материального потока с денежным. Как правило, финансовые планы на предстоящий год планировались осенью с учетом целевых показателей от различных ведомств. Например, задавался план по нормативам отчислений в различные фонды, прибыльность, величину вложений в капитальные затраты и прочее. Последующим шагом было утверждение данных планов вышестоящими учреждениями.

Практика показала, что данный процесс был неоптимальным и неэффективным, так как не давал пространства для корректировки, отсутствие должной мотивации, а также принимались заниженные показатели, формирующие основные данные для плана. Также наблюдалась высокая потребность на бюджетные средства, не подкрепленные фактически необходимостью. В последующие годы возникали прецеденты для совершенствования процедуры, но конкретных преобразований и улучшений не наблюдалось. Такая схема планирования, во многом несовершенная, просуществовала вплоть до 90-х годов [1].

Динамично развивающаяся внешняя среда и отсутствие стабильности в первое время привели к тому, что практики негативно относились к финансовому планированию. Отсутствовала точность в планах и зачастую наблюдались значительные отклонения фактических результатов. Считалось, что данная процедура была присуща только плановой экономике и в новых реалиях требуются иные инструменты и способы ведения дел. Особенно это касалось частного предпринимательства и небольших появившихся фирм. Несмотря на это, последующие реалии и развитие экономики повлекло острую необходимость в процессах финансового планирования, в последующем что успешно осуществлялось на практике.

Рыночная среда формировалась под воздействием таких факторов как высокая борьба среди конкурентов, высокая динамичность внешней среды, неопределенность в отношении уровня прибыли и ее генерирования. Данные факторы способствовали тому, что топ-менеджмент вынужден был применять различные способы и методы анализ финансов и их корректировки в области управления. Закономерен интерес к инструментарию финансового планирования.

Можно выделить три этапа становления в постсоветском пространстве.

На первом этапе возник интерес к бюджетированию, однако бюджеты составлялись зачастую без привязки к реалиям хозяйственной деятельности и были малосвязаны между собой. Имели целью в первую очередь привлечь финансирование. Однако стейкхолдеры понимали, что на данные документы нельзя полагаться, поэтому данное понятие начало нести негативную окраску среди руководителей.

На втором этапе начал активно развиваться консалтинг, большая доля которого относилась к бюджетированию и управленческому учету. Привлекались руководители организаций к данному процессу.

На третьем этапе руководители стали понимать важность и действенность бюджетирования и финансового планирования, в частности, как важного конкурентного преимущества. Помимо привлечения консалтинговых компаний, начали формироваться собственные специалисты и подразделения, которые разрабатывали и использовали технологию бюджетирования. Стали появляться специализированные программные технологии.

Таким образом, финансовое планирование – это планирование финансовых ресурсов и фондов денежных средств предприятия, объектом данного процесса являются финансовые ресурсы компании, а целью – необходимость в определении объемов капитала, финансовых ресурсов и резервов.

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА БИЗНЕС-ИНКУБАТОРЛАРНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ДОЛЗАРЬ МУАММО СИФАТИДА

Аннотация: Мақолада бизнес-инкубатор тушунчаси ва унинг фаолиятини мазмуни ёритилган. Шунингдек, бизнес инкубаторлар фаолиятини ташкил этишининг Хитой тажрибаси таҳлил қилиниб, Ўзбекистонда уни ташкил этиш ва ривожлантириш бўйича таклифлар ишлаб чиқилган.

Калит сўзлар: Кичик бизнес, тадбиркорлик, инновация, технология, стартап, бизнес-инкубатор, инвестор.

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DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS INCUBATORS IN UZBEKISTAN AS A PROBLEM

Annotation: The article discusses the concept of business incubators and the essence of its operation. It also analyzes the Chinese experience in organizing business incubators, develops proposals for its establishment and development in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Small business, entrepreneurship, innovation, technology, startup, business incubator, investor.

Жаҳон амалиёти шуни кўрсатмоқдаки, кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорликни жадал ривожлантириш мамлакатнинг иқтисодий ўсишни таъминлаш, янги иш ўринларини ташкил этиш, бандлик муаммосини ҳал этиш, аҳолининг даромадлари ва фаровонлигини оширишнинг самарали механизми сифатида намоён бўлмоқда.

Дунёдаги ривожланган давлатларнинг кичик бизнес ва тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш бўйича тажрибаларини таҳлил қиладиган

бўлсак, Ўзбекистонда бу йўналишда ҳали ишга солинмаган жуда катта имкониятлар мавжудлиги аён бўлади. Мамлакатимизда тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш бўйича жадал ислохотлар олиб борилаётган бўлсада, мазкур соҳани янада ривожлантириш йўллари аниқлаш, жумладан, дунё амалиётида кенг қўлланилиб келинаётган стартаплар ва бизнес-инкубаторлар фаолиятини самарали ташкил этиш тажрибасини Ўзбекистонда кенг қўламда татбиқ этиш масаласи тобора долзарб аҳамият касб этмоқда.

Бизнес-инкубаторлар нима ва улар нима учун керак?

Бизнес-инкубатор - бу ёш тадбиркорларнинг лойиҳаларини қўллаб қувватлаш, илк ғояларни ишлаб чиқишдан тортиб амалиётга жорий этилгунга қадар бўлган босқичларда ёрдам беришга қаратилган ташкилотдир. Улар стартапларга асосан коучинг, тренинглар ёрдамида маслаҳат бериш, инвесторларга хизмат кўрсатиш билан шуғулланишади.

Дунё амалиётида бизнес-инкубаторлар қарийб 40 йилдан бери фаолият кўрсатиб келади, бугунги кунда улар 20 мингдан ортиқ стартапларни ривожланишига ҳисса қўшиб келмоқда.

Бизнес-инкубаторларда асосан, қуйидаги хизматларни кўрсатилади:

1. Имтиёзли шартлар асосида ер майдонини ажратиш.
2. Тадбиркорларни ўқитиш ва тайёрлаш.
3. Консалтинг хизматларини кўрсатиш.
4. Тадбиркорларга инвесторларни жалб қилишга кўмаклашиш.
5. Информацион база сифатида хизмат кўрсатиш, реклама бўйича ёрдам бериш
6. Мукаммал ишлаб чиқилган бизнес моделларни таклиф этиш.

Демак, бизнес-инкубаторлар фаолиятига чуқурроқ тўхталадиган бўлсак, унинг учун хос бўлган умумий тушунчалар қуйидагилардир: инновация, тадбиркорлик, ҳамкорлик ва алоқалар, компетентлилик, хусусий эгалик, долзарблик, ресурслардан фойдаланиш, технологиялар, устунлик, мониторинг, ҳисоблаш ва текширишдан иборат. Бу тушунчаларнинг ҳар бирининг вазифаларини қуйидагича батафсилроқ ёритиш мумкин:

Б – бизнес ғоя ва самарали бизнес режа ишлаб чиқишда кўмаклашиш

И – инновацияларни жорий этишга шароит яратиш

З – зарурий ресурслар билан таъминлаш

Н – ноёб ғоялар, новацияларни тўплаш, ғоялар банкини шакллантириш

Е – етарли маблағ билан таъминлашга ёрдам бериш

С – синов ва тажрибалар ўтказишга шароит яратиш

И – инвесторларни жалб қилиш

Н – натижаларни текшириб туриш, назорат қилиб бориш

К – компетентли тадбиркорларни тайёрлаш, ўқитиш

У – учрашувлар уюштириш, семинарлар, кўргазмалар ташкил этиш

Б – бизнес консалтинг хизматлари кўрсатиш
А – алоқаларни мустаҳкамлаш, фойдали ҳамкорларни топиш
Т – технологияларни жорий қилиш
О - офис, турар-жой масаласида стартапларга ёрдам кўрсатиш
Р – рақобатда устунликка эришиш.

Бизнес-инкубаторлар асосан қисқа муддатли дастур асосида фаолият кўрсатиб, кўпинча 6 ойдан 3 йилгача чўзилиши мумкин.

Бугунги кунда бизнес-инкубаторларнинг қуйидаги типлари кенг тарқалган:

1. Илмий бизнес-инкубаторлар. Бундай инкубаторлар асосан илмий-тадқиқот муассасаларида ёки техника институтлари қошида ташкил этилади. Маълумки, бирор бир инновацион ғояни амалга ошириш учун зарур бўладиган лаборатория ёки техник жиҳозларни сотиб олиш катта харажат талаб қилади. Шу боис, инновацион ёки илмий бизнес-инкубаторлар базавий таълим муассасалари қошида ташкил этилади, уларнинг истеъмолчилари одатда, талабаларнинг ўзлари бўлади.

2. Ишлаб чиқариш бизнес-инкубаторлари. Бундай инкубаторлар асосан ишлаб чиқариш корхоналари базасида ташкил этилади. Асосий мақсад кам харажатлар эвазига стартапларга корхонанинг техника ва жиҳозларидан, салоҳиятли кадрларидан унумли фойдаланиши, янги маҳсулот турини яратиш ва тажрибадан ўтказишга шароит яратишдан иборат.

3. Инновацион бизнес-инкубаторлар. Бугунги кунда интернет бизнеснинг турли кўринишлари билан боғлиқ технологиялардан фойдаланишга асосланган ИТ - стартаплар ривожланиб бормоқда. Бундай технологияларни яратиш лаборатория ёки махсус омборларни талаб этмайди. Шу боис инновацион-бизнес инкубаторлар стартапларга замонавий ахборот технологиялари, интернет ва информацион база билан таъминланган идора ва етук мутахассислари билан хизмат кўрсатадилар.

4. Анъанавий бизнес-инкубаторлар. Кичик бизнеснинг айрим турлари ҳеч қандай инновацион технологиялар ёки техник тажрибаларни талаб қилмайди. Анъанавий бизнес-инкубаторлар шундай бизнес турлари учун консалтинг хизматлари кўрсатиш, уларни офис билан таъминлаш, семинарлар ёки маҳсулот тақдимотини ташкил этиш каби масалаларда амалий кўмак беришга мўлжалланган.

Бизнес-инкубаторларни ривожлантириш бўйича Хитой тажрибаси алоҳида аҳамиятга эга. Хитойда бизнес инкубаторларни ташкил этиш Фан ва технологиялар Вазирлиги тассаруфида бўлганлиги боис, улар асосан технологиялар билан шуғулланувчи компанияларга хизмат кўрсатади. Бундай вазият Хитойдаги барча бизнес-инкубаторларнинг йирик эканлигидан далолат беради. Жумладан, Шанхайнинг ўзида 30 дан ортиқ бизнес-инкубатор фаолият юритиб, уларнинг энг йириги 300 га яқин компанияга хизмат кўрсатади. Бу компанияларнинг аксарияти “Қайтган

олимлар” лойиҳаси асосида яратилган. Бу лойиҳанинг моҳияти шундаки, Ғарбий Европа ва Шимолий Америкада таҳсил олиб қайтган хитойлик талабалар, бор билим ва тажрибасини Хитойда янги компания очишга сарф қилади.

Хитойдаги мавжуд инкубаторлар асосан қуйидаги турларга бўлинади:

Университетга асосланган инкубатор. Бундай инкубаторлар Хитойда мавжуд бизнес инкубаторларнинг махсус туридир. Хитой университетлари ўз талабалари ва саноатини янги инновациялар орқали бойитиб боради. Университетга асосланган инкубаторлар анъанавий инкубаторлар билан деярли бир хил, аммо уларнинг баъзи ўзига хос сифатлари бор, масалан, ўз талабалари учун иш ўринлари яратиш, университет тадқиқотларнинг молиялаштирилиши, академиянинг саноат билан боғланиши кабилар.

Инновацион марказ. Инновацион марказлар Хитойдаги бизнес-инкубаторларининг сўнгги ихтироси ҳисобланади. Асосан, инновацион марказларда инновацион маданиятни ривожлантириш учун маҳаллий ҳукумат томонидан ҳомийлик қилинади.

Технологик бизнес инкубаторлар. Технологик бизнес-инкубаторлар технологияга асосланган инкубаторлар. Улар технологик ресурслар, ноу-хаулар комбинациясини яратишни кўзда тутди ва бу тадбиркорлик қобилиятини максимал даражада қўллаб қувватлаш, инновацион бизнес ривожини жадаллаштириш ва шу баробарида яратилган технологияни реализация қилишга қўмаклашади

Чет эл талабалари муассасалари. Бундай турдаги инкубаторларнинг ҳар хил мақсадларда фаолият кўрсатади. Уларнинг энг асосий мақсади тайёр ишчи кучининг четга кетишини олдини олиш ва чет элларда яшаётган энг малакали Хитой талабалари ва экспертларини ўз билим ва малакаларини ватанлари ривожини учун ҳисса қўшишлари учун тайёрлашдан иборат.

Саноат бизнес инкубаторлари. Ёш стартапларни ривожлантириш ва янги саноат корхоналарининг ўсиш даражасини рағбатлантириш мақсадида яратилган умумлаштирилган саноат тарбиячилари ҳисобланади.

Халқаро бизнес-инкубаторлар. Хитойнинг 9 та шаҳрида 9 та халқаро бизнес-инкубаторлар мавжуд. Улар халқаро ҳамкорлик ва алоқа учун платформага айланган. Улар маҳаллий кичик бизнесларни халқаро бозорни ўрганишини қўллаб қувватлаб туради. Бошқа тарафдан хорижий инкубаторлар хорижий кичик бизнесларни Хитойда ривожланишига ёрдам беради.

Хулоса ўрнида айтиш мумкинки, бизнес-инкубаторлар ёш тадбиркорларнинг лойиҳаларини қўллаб қувватлаш, илк бизнес ғояларни ишлаб чиқишдан тортиб амалиётга жорий этилгунга қадар бўлган босқичларда амалий ёрдам бериш билан бирга, зарурий ресурслар билан

таъминлаш каби вазифаларни ҳам ўз ичига олади. Шундай экан, Ўзбекистонда бизнес-инкубаторларни ташкил этиш ва ривожлантириш бугунги кунда ёш тадбиркорлар учун катта амалий аҳамиятга эга.

Юқоридаги фикрлар асосида, Ўзбекистонда бизнес-инкубаторни ташкил этиш ва ривожлантириш бўйича қуйидаги таклифларни бериш мақсадга мувофиқ:

1. Ўзбекистон шароитида бизнес-инкубаторларни ташкил этиш ва ривожлантириш концепциясини ишлаб чиқиш зарур.

2. Юқори тажрибага эга, салоҳиятли тадбиркорларни аниқлаш ва уларни бизнес-инкубаторлар фаолиятини ўрганиш бўйича хорижий давлатларда малакасини ошириш асосида, Ўзбекистонда бизнес-инкубаторларни ташкил этишни йўлга қўйиш лозим.

3. Ҳар бир бизнес-инкубатор муайян ҳудуднинг эҳтиёжи ва талабларини қондира оладиган кичик бизнесни ривожлантириш учун зарур бўладиган мажмуавий дастурга эга бўлиши зарур. Мазкур дастурларнинг ҳудудий бошқарув органларининг манфаатлари билан уйғун бўлиши инвесторларни жалб қилиш имкониятини оширади.

4. Бизнес-инкубатор бошқаруви ва унинг жамоасини шакллантиришда янги кичик бизнесларни ривожлантириш бўйича етарли тажриба ва салоҳиятга эга мутахассислардан иборат бўлишини таъминлаш лозим. Тажрибали мутахассисларнинг мавжудлиги инвесторларни жалб қилишда ва таваккалчилик хавфини камайтиришда муҳим ўрин тутади.

5. Бизнес-инкубаторнинг ҳамкорлари ҳақиқатдан ёрдамга муҳтож ва кўрсатиладиган хизматларга эҳтиёжи мавжуд реал корхоналардан иборат бўлиши лозим. Бундай корхоналар айтилиб дамда республикаимиз вилоятларида ташкил этилган эркин иқтисодий зоналарда етарлича мавжуд.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, Ўзбекистонда бизнес-инкубаторлар фаолиятини ташкил этиш муаммоси кўп жиҳатдан маҳаллий бошқарув органлари ва давлатнинг молиявий, ташкилий ва ҳуқуқий жиҳатдан қўллаб қувватлашига боғлиқ. Ушбу фаолиятнинг самарадорлигини таъминлашда ижтимоий ҳамкорликни кучайтириш, ўзаро манфаатдорлик алоқаларини мустаҳкамлаш муҳим ўрин тутади.

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ПРОГНОЗНАЯ ОЦЕНКА СОСТОЯНИЯ ЗДОРОВЬЯ РАБОТНИКОВ ПРЕДПЕНСИОННОГО ВОЗРАСТА ГОРНООБОГАТИТЕЛЬНОГО КОМБИНАТА

Аннотация. Проанализирована распространенность основных нозологических форм и количество диагнозов у работников АО «Лебединский ГОК» для построения прогнозной модели состояния здоровья работников в случае продолжения ими трудовой деятельности в прежних условиях труда до достижения пенсионного возраста основными критериями. Выявлено достоверное увеличение количества работников с 3 и более хроническими заболеваниями с возрастом. Сделаны выводы о том, что увеличение трудоспособного возраста приведет к уменьшению количества здоровых работников и к увеличению числа листов нетрудоспособности.

Ключевые слова: здоровье, трудоспособный возраст, работники, прогнозная оценка.

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FORECAST EVALUATION OF THE STATE OF HEALTH OF PRE- PENSION AGE WORKERS OF THE MINING AND PROCESSING COMPANY

Annotation. The prevalence of the main nosological forms and the number of diagnoses among employees of JSC "Lebedinsky GOK" were analyzed to build a predictive model of the health status of employees in the event that they continue their labor activity in the same working conditions until they reach retirement age as the main criteria. Revealed a significant increase in the number of workers with 3 or more chronic diseases with age. It is concluded that an increase in the working age will lead to a decrease in the number of healthy workers and an increase in the number of sick leaves.

Key words: health, working age, employees, predictive assessment.

Анализ данных медицинских осмотров работников ведущих отраслей экономической деятельности показал, что распространенность основных нозологических форм (заболевания сердечно-сосудистой, костно-мышечной, эндокринной, мочеполовой систем, болезни глаза и его придатков, болезни уха и сосцевидного отростка и др.) достоверно увеличивается с возрастом. При этом за последние годы отмечается существенный рост трудопотерь в связи с временной и стойкой утратой трудоспособности особенно из-за болезней сердечно-сосудистой, эндокринной систем и опорно-двигательного аппарата [1].

В старших возрастных группах значительно выше не только распространенность хронических неинфекционных заболеваний, но и количество заболеваний у каждого работника.

Проанализировав распространенность основных нозологических форм и количество диагнозов у работников АО «Лебединский ГОК» для построения прогнозной модели состояния здоровья работников в случае продолжения ими трудовой деятельности в прежних условиях труда до достижения пенсионного возраста основными критериями было выбрано количество работников с 3 и более хроническими неинфекционными заболеваниями и индекс Score [2].

Прогнозная оценка строилась на модели линейной регрессии. Для каждого критерия были рассчитаны коэффициенты на основе исходных данных, чтобы целевая модель выражалась через общую формулу:

$$y^{(k)} = w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{numfeatures} w_i x_i^{(k)}$$

Плюсы данной модели в том, что результирующая формула проста и понятна. По ее виду и коэффициентам понятно, как влияет каждый признак на результат.

Коэффициенты при соответствующих критериях и смещения указаны в приложении.

Анализ данных медицинских осмотров работников АО «Лебединский ГОК» показал достоверное увеличение количества работников с 3 и более хроническими заболеваниями с возрастом. Причем доля таких работников значительно выше в 1 профессиональной группе. С увеличением возраста, доля таких работников в 1 профессиональной группе увеличивается в 5 раз быстрее, чем во второй (рисунок 1, 2). Это подтверждает, что условия труда оказывают негативное влияние на состояние здоровья работников [3].

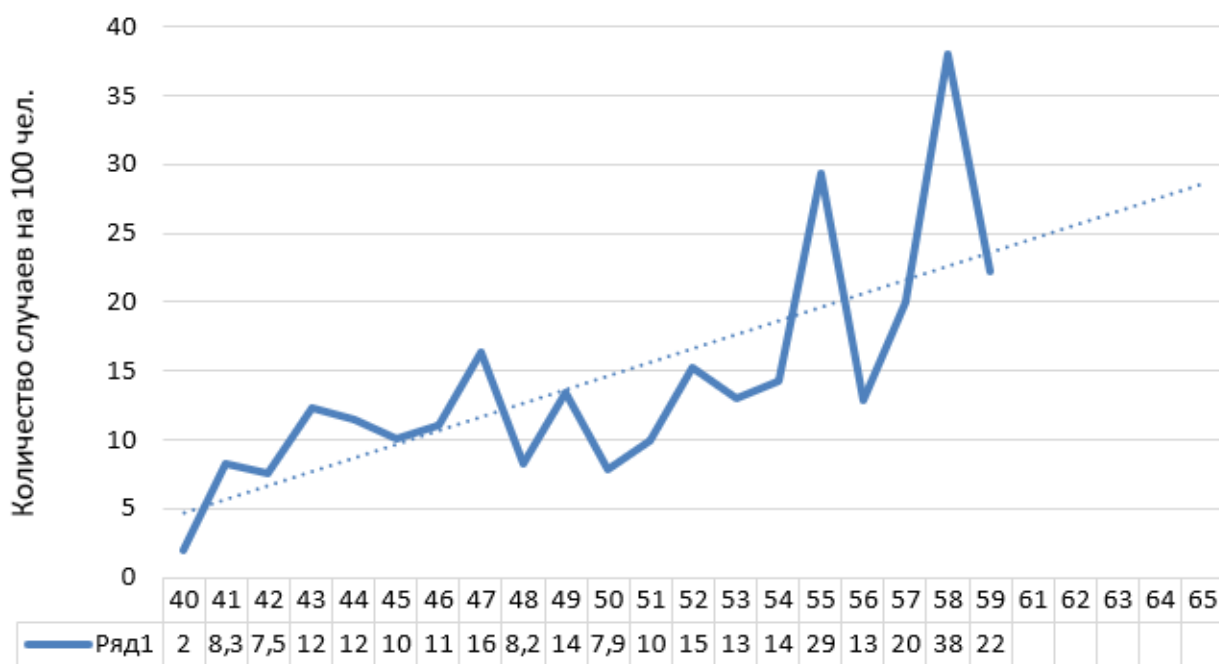


Рисунок 1 –Прогноз количества работников в 1 профессиональной группе с 3 и более хроническими заболеваниями

Уравнение для прогноза количества работников в 1 профессиональной группе с 3 и более хроническими заболеваниями имеет вид:

$$y = 3,7 + 0,99x$$

3,7 – это коэффициент накопившихся случаев к 40 годам, 0,99 – скорость увеличения случаев. Таким образом с увеличением возраста на 1 год на каждые 100 работников количество работников с 3 и более диагнозами увеличиться на 1 работника.

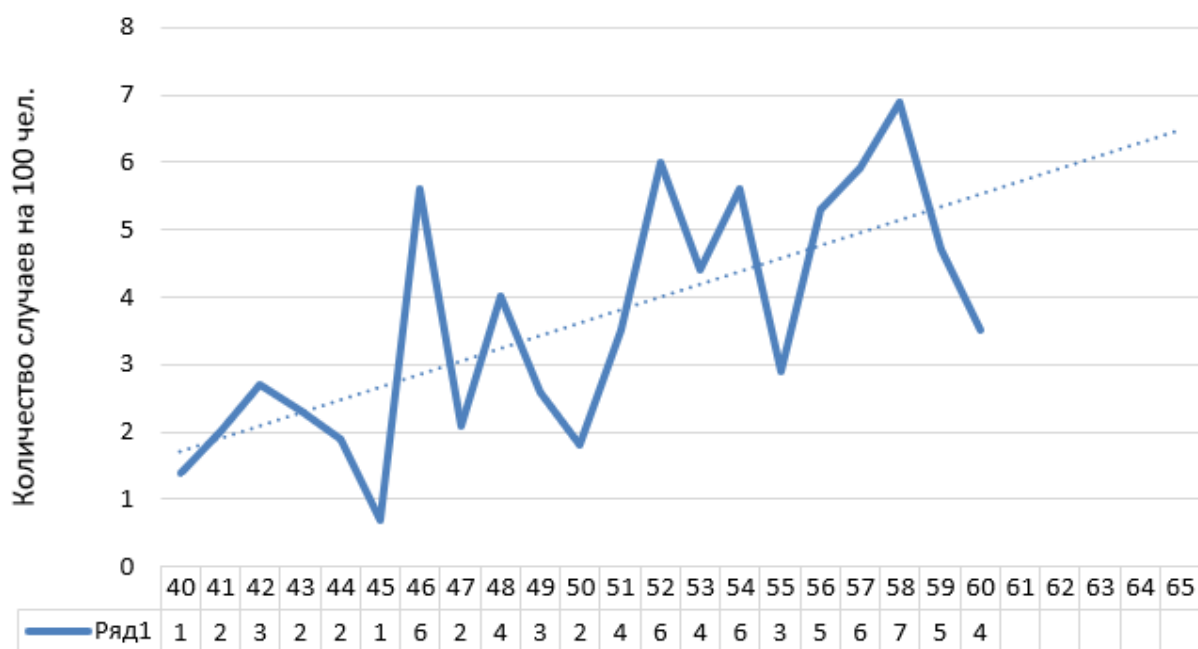


Рисунок 2 – Прогноз количества работников в 2 профессиональной группе с 3 и более хроническими заболеваниями

Уравнение для прогноза количества работников в 2 профессиональной группе с 3 и более хроническими заболеваниями имеет вид:

$$y = 1,5 + 0,19x$$

В 1 профессиональной группе в возрасте 55-60 лет работают 166 человек, из них по результатам ПМО 60 человек здоровых и 27 человек имеют 3 и более диагноза. В случае продолжения ими трудовой деятельности в течение 5 лет, количество работников с 3 и более заболеваниями составит 48 человек (увеличиться на 78%).

Таким образом, доля работников с 3 и более заболеваниями увеличиться с 16% до 29%.

Указанные выше 166 работников в год в среднем берут 178 больничных листов, проводят 2330 дней на больничном в год, средняя продолжительностью одного больничного листа 13 дней. Таким образом, с увеличением на 78% количества работников с 3 и более заболеваниями можно сделать вывод о значительном увеличении количества листов нетрудоспособности (рисунок 3, 4, 5).

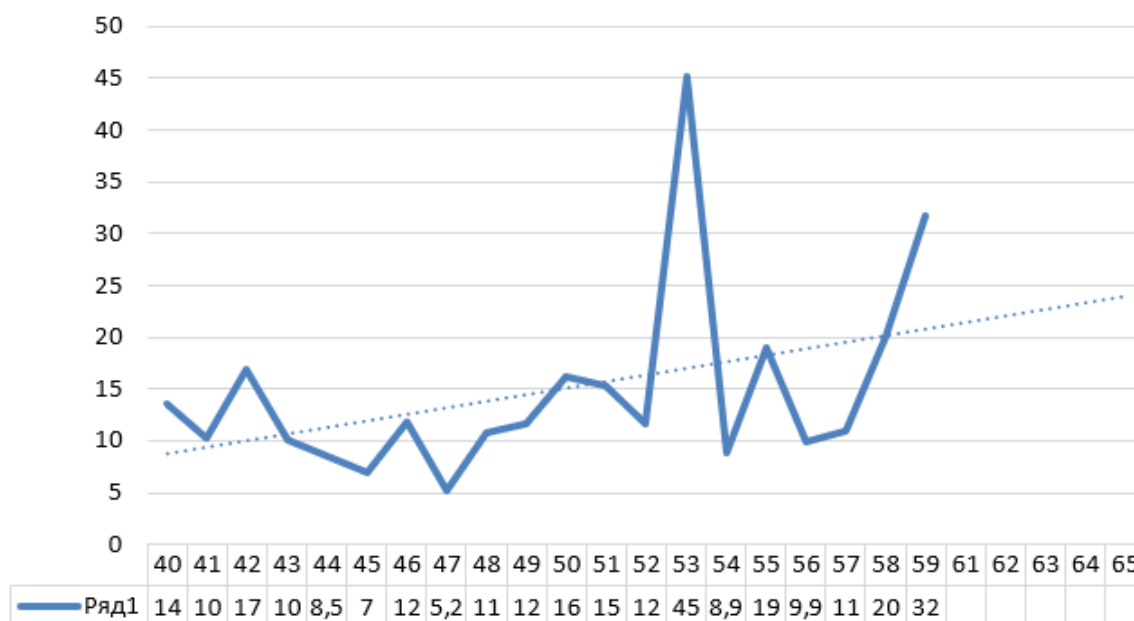


Рисунок 3 – Средняя продолжительность листка нетрудоспособности у работников с 3 и более заболеваниями

Уравнение для прогноза средней продолжительности листка нетрудоспособности у работников с 3 и более заболеваниями имеет вид:

$$y = 8,1 + 0,63x$$

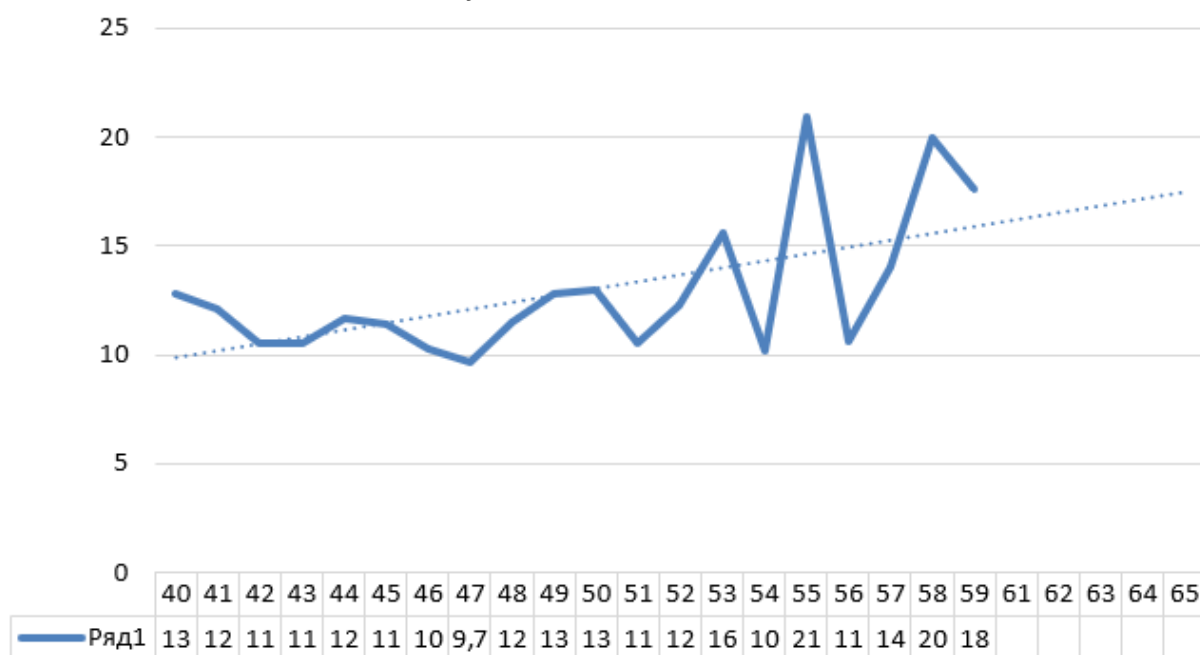


Рисунок 4 – Средняя продолжительность листка нетрудоспособности у всех работников предпенсионного возраста

Уравнение для прогноза средней продолжительности листка нетрудоспособности у всех работников предпенсионного возраста имеет вид:

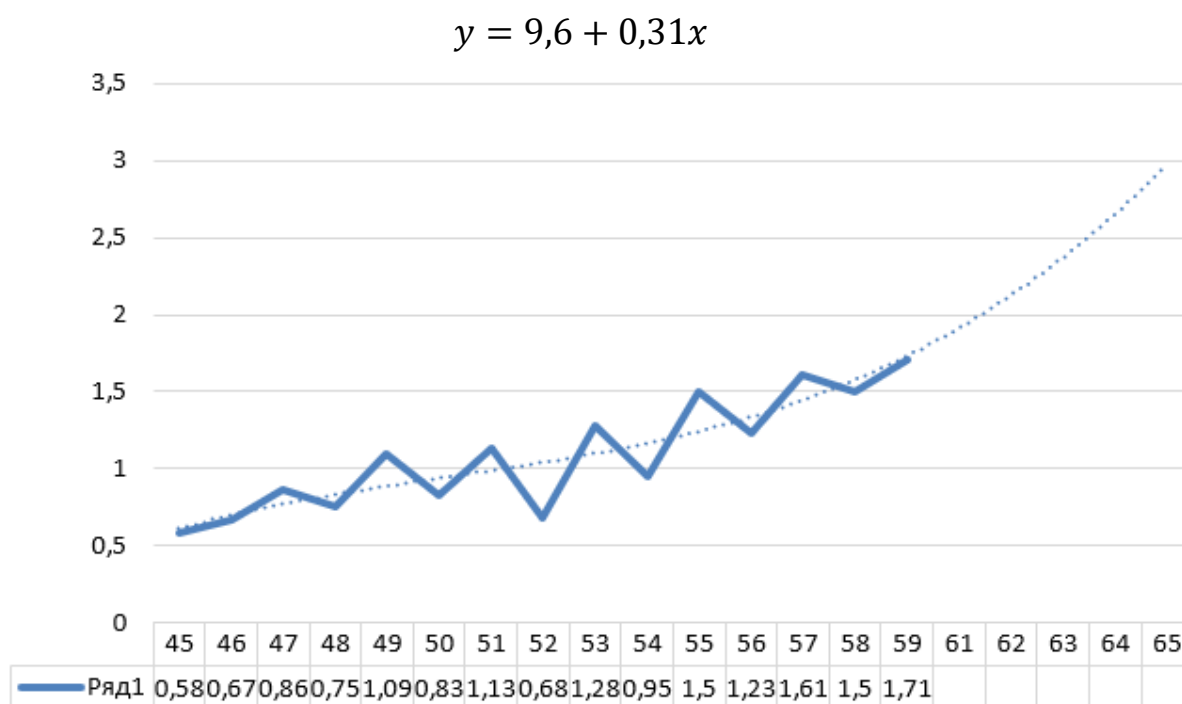


Рисунок 5 – Среднее количество листов нетрудоспособности у работника с 3 и более заболеваниями

Уравнение для прогноза среднего количества листов нетрудоспособности у работника с 3 и более заболеваниями имеет вид полиномиальной кривой 3 степени:

$$y = 0,5 + 0,1x + 0,001x^2 + 0,0005x^3$$

Как видно из рисунков 4.3 – 4.5 с увеличением возраста увеличивается не только количество дней нетрудоспособности каждого больничного листа, но и количество самих больничных листов увеличивается по полиномиальной кривой 3 степени. У работника с 3 и более заболеваниями в 59 лет в среднем 1,7 больничных листов в год, а к 65 годам прогнозируется 3 больничных листа в год. Рост практически в 2 раза.

Уравнение для прогноза среднего значения SCORE у всех работников предпенсионного возраста:

$$y = 0,33 + 0,27x$$

10-летний абсолютный риск фатальных сердечно-сосудистых осложнений (SCORE) у работников комбината к 65 годам достигнет 7,08, что соответствует высокому риску (рисунок 6).

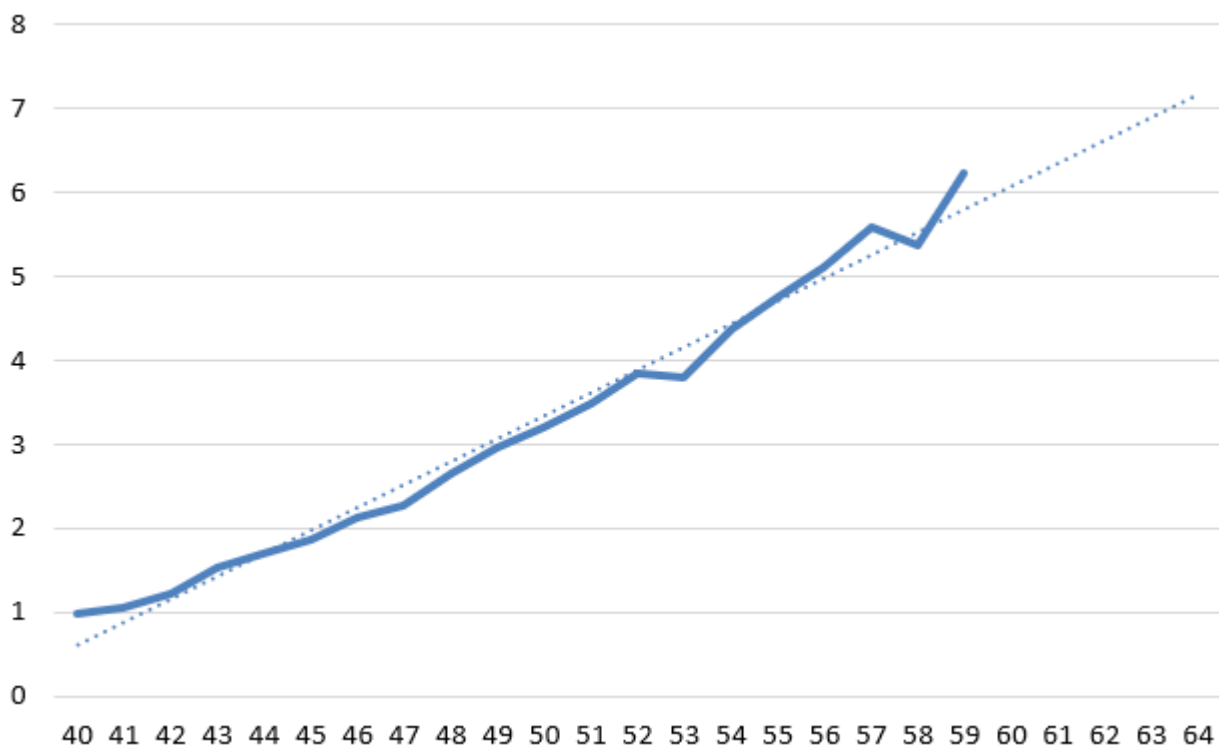


Рисунок 6 – Среднее значение SCORE у всех работников предпенсионного возраста

Отдельно рассмотрим 1 профессиональную группу и работников с 3 и более хроническими неинфекционными заболеваниями. Score у 1 профессиональной группы к 65 годам достигает зоны очень высокого риска (больше 9). У работников 1 профессиональной группы с 3 и более заболеваниями – 11,12 (рисунок 7, 8, 9).

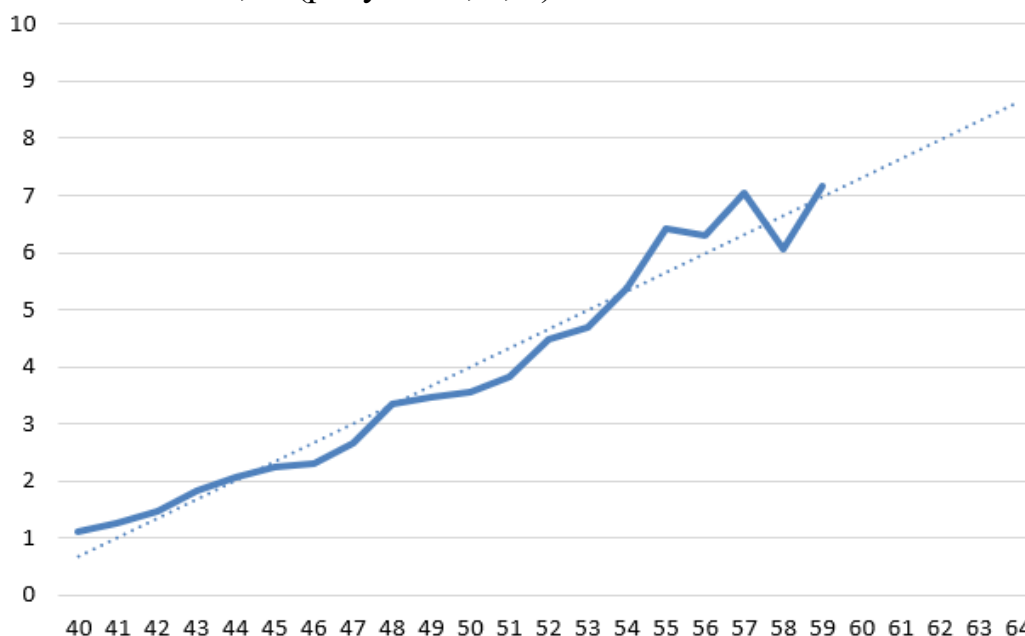


Рисунок 7 – Среднее значение SCORE у работников 1 профессиональной группы предпенсионного возраста

Уравнение для прогноза среднего значения SCORE у работников 1 профессиональной группы предпенсионного возраста:

$$y = 0,34 + 0,33x$$

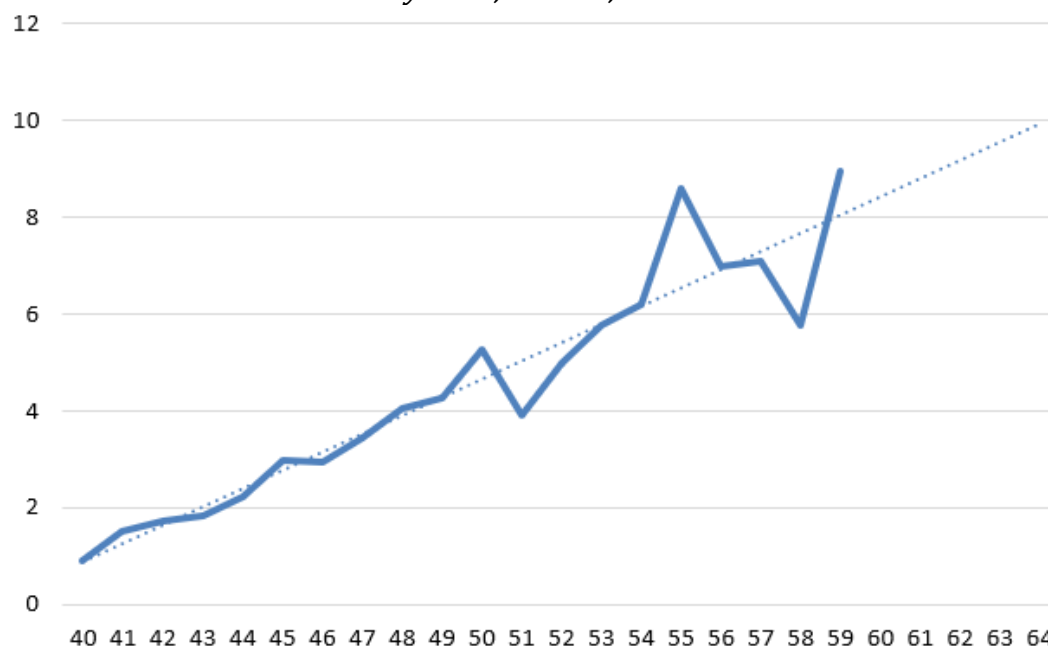


Рисунок 8 – Среднее значение SCORE у работников предпенсионного возраста с 3 и более заболеваниями

Уравнение для прогноза среднего значения SCORE у работников предпенсионного возраста с 3 и более заболеваниями:

$$y = 0,52 + 0,38x$$

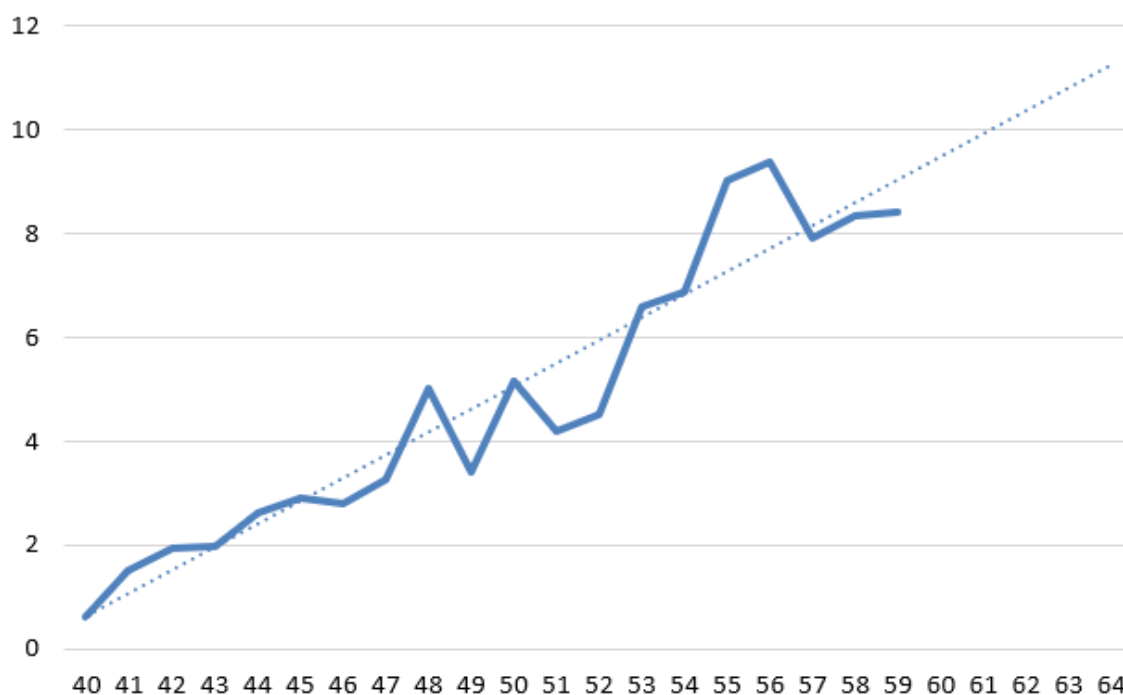


Рисунок 9 – Среднее значение SCORE у работников 1 профессиональной группы предпенсионного возраста с 3 и более заболеваниями

Уравнение для прогноза среднего значения SCORE у работников 1 профессиональной группы предпенсионного возраста с 3 и более заболеваниями:

$$y = 0,18 + 0,44x$$

Данные прогнозной модели Score для работников 1 профессиональной группы с 3 и более заболеваниями (95 человек) абсолютно точно подтверждаются данным из этих работников по наличию болезней системы кровообращения (рисунок 10). К 65 годам 60% работников этой категории могут иметь такие заболевания.

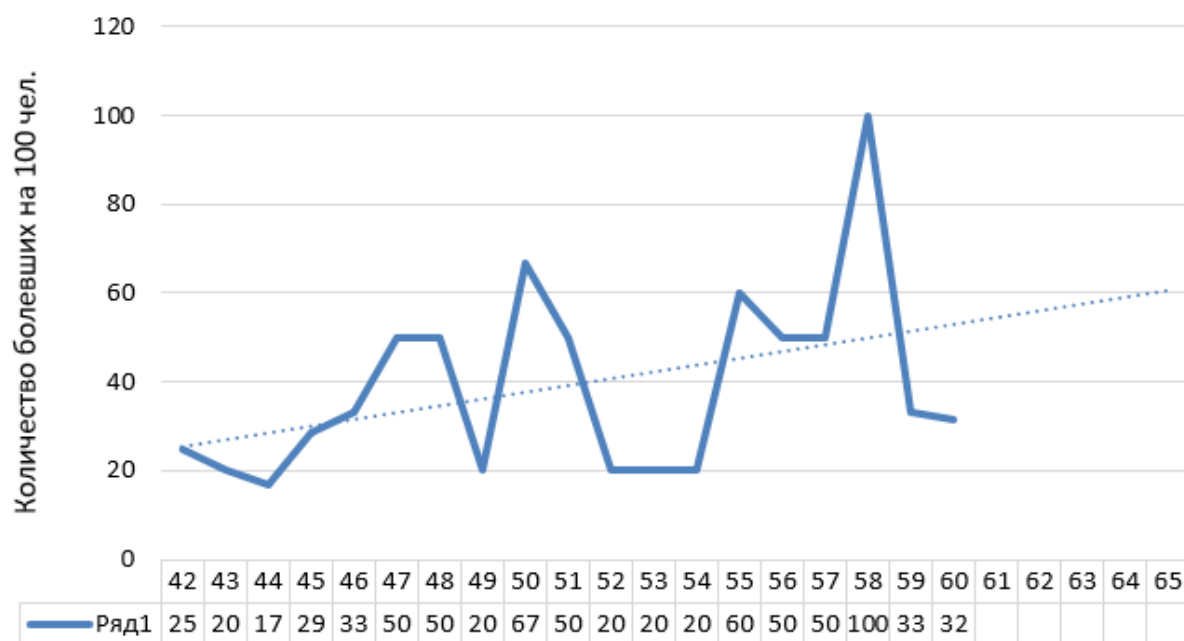


Рисунок 10 – Прогноз количества работников в 1 профессиональной группе, имеющих болезни системы кровообращения

Уравнение для прогноза количества работников в 1 профессиональной группе, имеющих болезни системы кровообращения:

$$y = 24 + 1,52x$$

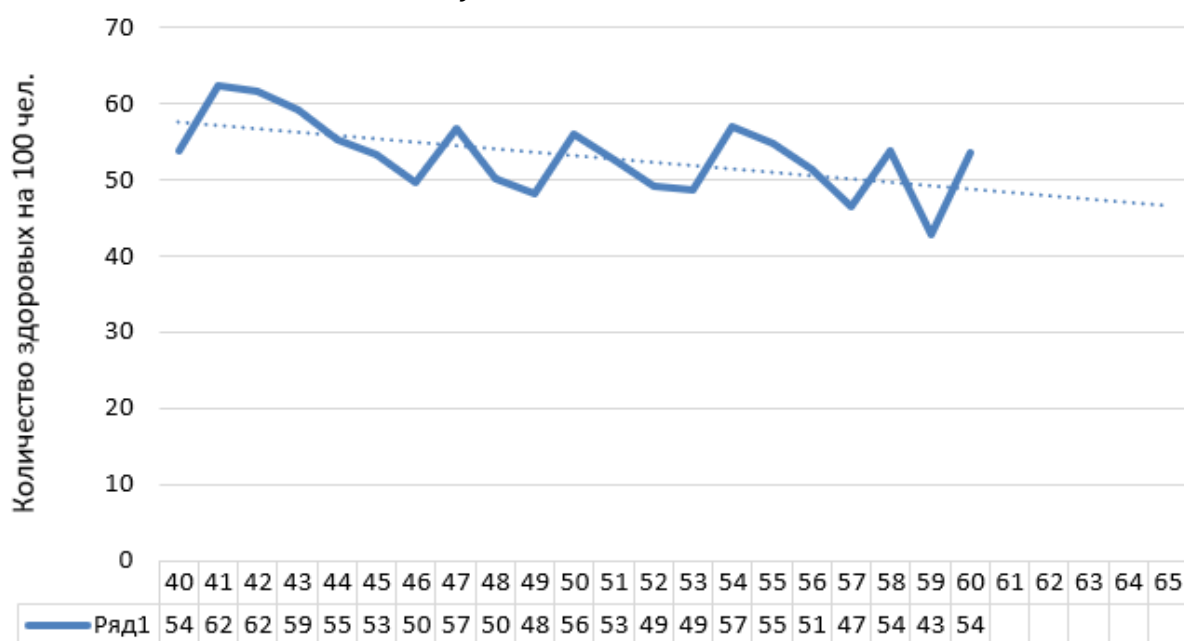


Рисунок 11 – Прогноз количества здоровых работников в случае продолжения ими трудовой деятельности в прежних условиях труда до достижения пенсионного возраста

Уравнение для прогноза количества здоровых работников в случае продолжения ими трудовой деятельности в прежних условиях труда до достижения пенсионного возраста:

$$y = 57 - 0,44x$$

Если анализировать состояние здоровья всех работников предприятия, без разбивки по профессиональным группам (рисунок 11), то в случае продолжения ими трудовой деятельности в прежних условиях труда до достижения пенсионного возраста наблюдается тенденция на снижение числа здоровых работников на 2,2% (с 48,2% до 46%).

Общая тенденция на снижение количества здоровых работников в 2,3 раза ниже роста количества работников в 1 профессиональной группе с 3 и более хроническими заболеваниями (5%).

Анализ материалов заболеваемости рабочих свидетельствует, что продолжение работы во вредных условиях труда после 60 лет может вести к увеличению числа вновь выявленных лиц с хроническими неинфекционными заболеваниями, особенно у лиц, работающих во вредных условиях труда, и усугублению развивающихся патологических процессов, когда осложнением одного заболевания становится появление другого.

Таким образом, прогнозные модели распространенности хронических неинфекционных заболеваний дают достоверный прогноз состояния здоровья работников. Увеличение трудоспособного возраста приведет к уменьшению количества здоровых работников и к увеличению числа листов нетрудоспособности.

Следует отметить, что все модели разработаны на основе имеющихся данных, при получении дополнительных данных, рекомендуется ежегодно обновлять исходные данные и перестраивать модель.

Для прогнозирования состояния здоровья работников целесообразно рассмотреть вопрос о внедрении информационной системы, которая позволяла бы использовать имеющуюся базу данных о состоянии здоровья работников и автоматически перестраивать прогнозные модели по мере поступления новых данных, и отображать эти модели в виде дашбордов. Например, дашборд по структуре, распространенности хронических неинфекционных и профессиональных заболеваний работников предприятия, дашборд по прогнозу заболеваемости на 5 лет вперед, по прогнозу оформленных листов нетрудоспособности и так далее.

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ОЧИСТКА, ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ И УТИЛИЗАЦИЯ ОТХОДОВ БУРЕНИЯ

Аннотация. Выброс буровых растворов, используемых при бурении скважин, может оказать катастрофическое воздействие на окружающую среду, серьезно повлияв на почву, флору и фауну.

Ключевые слова: технологический процесс, охраны природы, промышленный отходов, внедрение технологии, сбор отходов, буровой раствор, плотность, поверхностно-активные вещества, пластовое давление, фильтрация.

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CLEANING, IDENTIFICATION AND DISPOSAL OF DRILLING WASTE

Annotation. Drilling fluids used in the drilling of wells can have a devastating effect on the external environment, seriously affecting the soil, flora and fauna.

Keywords: technological process, environmental protection, industrial waste, technology implementation, waste collection, drilling mud, density, surfactants, reservoir pressure, filtration.

Разработка и внедрение комплекса технологических процессов, применяемых в сфере охраны природы, минимизации и обезвреживания промышленных отходов, разработка и внедрение технологии использования хозяйственно-бытовых вод, повышение эффективности и надежности очистных сооружений и систем, эффективное использование противо-секретные технологии. В последние годы буровые компании сосредоточили внимание на совершенствовании и повышении надежности циркуляционных резервуаров, а также сборе, переработке и хранении моющих средств.



Для решения вышеуказанной задачи бурение, которое направлено на принятие технологической схемы, направлено на обеспечение своевременного и качественного заканчивания и ликвидации шламонакопителей.

Предварительное планирование системы сбора отходов бурения по отдельным видам исходя из технологии очистки и очистки очищенных сточных вод. Для этого заранее будут рассмотрены два резервуара, первый резервуар будет использоваться для сбора оборотных буровых растворов и выбуренных пород, а второй резервуар будет обрабатываться коагулянтами и флокулянтами. Поэтому секции отделены друг от друга.

Одним из источников загрязнения водной среды являются сточные буровые воды, регенерированные буровые воды, буровые породы или буровые отложения, которые являются наиболее радикальными участками буровых вод с точки зрения накопления воды в специальных резервуарах.

Очистка сточных вод зависит от степени минерализации разбуриваемой породы, состава используемых материалов и обработки раствора.

По условиям образования загрязняющих веществ:

- использование оборотной воды для охлаждения полов и оборудования, систем очистки решет;
- техническая вода - вода для промывки буровых труб;
- разрыв аварийных



трубопроводов, выход из строя запорно-размыкающих устройств;

- естественные дождевые и талые воды, а также стоки установок подготовки буровых растворов.

Заранее разрабатываются комплексные мероприятия по охране почвы и водоемов:

- 2,5 метра грунта для бурения и обитания на глубине 0,2 метра;
- временное хранение почвенного слоя;
- строительство сооружения для сбора и хранения отходов бурения;
- строительство системы буровых установок для отвода сточных вод из общего резервуара;
- строительство устройств для сбора и хранения сточных вод и отходов;



- Проведение работ на территории территории, выделенной во временное пользование;

- ограждение земельных участков защитными рвами или заграждениями;

- движение транспортных средств только по существующим дорогам с обеспечением этих дорог средствами водоснабжения;

- не допускать распространения ядовитых веществ в результате скопления

и разлива паводковых вод на территории природных объектов;

- Обеззараживание едких проливов, сбор сточных вод в осадки;
- предотвращение загрязнения буровых установок дизельным топливом и смазочными материалами, использование специальных цистерн ТМУ-50 и ЁММ, предотвращение разлива из цистерны;
- использование специальных дворцов для химических реактивов;
- сбор отработанных масел в специальные емкости и периодическая транспортировка на нефтебазы;
- цементирование поверхности скважины 3 х 3 м.

Сточные воды используются при технологическом бурении, не сбрасываются в поверхностные водоемы, собираются в донных отложениях и после отстаивания обрабатываются коагулянтами и используются повторно.

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ЗАИМСТВОВАННАЯ ЛЕКСИКА

Аннотация: В русском языке есть очень много слов, но с точки зрения происхождения все слова в русском языке делятся на исконные и заимствованные, т. е. слова, пришедшие в русский из других языков. В данной статье рассматриваются заимствованная лексика в русском языке.

Ключевые слова: Заимствование слов, лексика, индоевропейская цивилизация, локализация, праславянский язык.

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BORROWED VOCABULARY

Annotation: There are a lot of words in Russian, but from the point of view of origin, all words in Russian are divided into native and borrowed, i.e. words that came to Russian from other languages. This article discusses borrowed vocabulary in the Russian language.

Key words: Borrowing of words, vocabulary, Indo-European civilization, localization, Proto-Slavic language.

В результате территориальных контактов, обмена культурной и научной информацией появляются заимствование слова

Заимствование слов это естественный процесс, затрагивающий в той или иной степени все языки планеты. Оно является следствием экономических, культурных, политических контактов и обогащает лексику языков новыми словами.

Заимствованная лексика по своему происхождению неоднородна: она состоит из нескольких наслоений, которые различаются временем их образования.

Самыми древними среди исконно русских слов являются индоевропеизмы - слова, сохранившиеся от эпохи индоевропейского языкового единства. По предположениям ученых, в V-IV тысячелетиях до

н. э. существовала древнейшая индоевропейская цивилизация, объединившая племена, жившие на довольно обширной территории. Так, по исследованиям одних лингвистов, она простиралась от Волги до Енисея, другие считают, что это была балкано-дунайская, или южно-русская, локализация. Индоевропейская языковая общность дала начало европейским и некоторым азиатским языкам (например, бенгальскому, санскриту).

К индоевропейскому праязыку-основе восходят слова, обозначающие растения, животных, металлы и минералы, орудия труда, формы хозяйствования, виды родства и т. д.: дуб, лосось, гусь, волк, овца, м едь, бронза, м ед, мат ь, сын, дочь, ночь, луна, снег, вода, новый, шить и др.

Другой пласт исконно русской лексики составляют слова общеславянские, унаследованные нашим языком из общеславянского (праславянского), послужившего источником для всех славянских языков. Этот язык-основа существовал в доисторическую эпоху на территории междуречья Днепра, Буга и Вислы, заселенной древними славянскими племенами. К VI-VII вв. н. э. общеславянский язык распался, открыв путь к развитию славянских языков, в том числе и древнерусского. Общеславянские слова легко выделяются во всех славянских языках, общность происхождения которых очевидна и в наше время.

Среди общеславянских слов очень много существительных. Это прежде всего конкретные существительные: голова, горло, борода, сердце, ладонь, лоле, гора, лес, береза, клен, вол, корова, свинья; се/?л, вилы, нож, невод, сосед, гост ь, слуга, друг', пастух, пряха, гончар. Есть и отвлеченные существительные, но их меньше: вера, воля, вина, грех, счастье, слава, ярость, мысль.

Из других частей речи в общеславянской лексике представлены глаголы: видеть, слышать, расти, врать; прилагательные: добрый, молодой, старый, м удрый, хитрый', числительные: один, два, три', местоимения: л, ты, мы, вы', местоименные наречия: там, где, как и некоторые служебные части речи: над, а, и, да, но и т. д.

Общеславянская лексика насчитывает около двух тысяч слов, тем не менее этот сравнительно небольшой лексический запас составляет ядро русского словаря в него входят наиболее употребительные, стилистически нейтральные слова, используемые как в устной, так и в письменной речи.

Славянские языки, имевшие своим источником древний праславянский язык, по звуковым, грамматическим и лексическим особенностям обособились в три группы: южную, западную и восточную.

Третий пласт исконно русских слов состоит из восточнославянской (древнерусской) лексики, которая развилась на базе языка восточных славян, одной из трех групп древних славянских языков. Восточнославянская языковая общность сложилась к VII—IX вв. н. э. на

территории Восточной Европы. К племенным союзам, обитавшим здесь, восходят русская, украинская и белорусская народности. Поэтому слова, оставшиеся в нашем языке от этого периода, известны, как правило, и в украинском, и в белорусском языках, но отсутствуют в языках западных и южных славян. В составе восточнославянской лексики можно выделить: 1) названия животных, птиц: собака, белка, галка, сечезень, снегирь', 2) наименования орудий труда: топор, клинок; 3) названия предметов домашнего обихода: сапог, ковш, ларец, рубль; 4) названия людей по профессии: плотник, повар, сапожник, мельник; 5) названия поселений: деревня, слобода и другие лексико-семантические группы.

Четвертый пласт исконно русских слов составляет собственно русская лексика, сформировавшаяся после XIV в., т. е. в эпоху самостоятельного развития русского, украинского и белорусского языков. В этих языках уже есть свои эквиваленты для слов, принадлежащих собственно русской лексике. Ср. лексические единицы:

➤ собственно русские: грустный, очень, нужно, смородина, печатник.

➤ украинские: сумный, дуже, потрібно, парічки, друкар.

➤ белорусские: сумны, вельмы, патрэбна, парэчу, друкар.

Собственно русские слова выделяются, как правило, производной основой: каменщик, листовка, раздевалка, общность, вмешательство и под.

Следует подчеркнуть, что в составе собственно русской лексики могут быть и слова с иноязычными корнями, прошедшие путь русского словообразования и обросшие русскими суффиксами, приставками: партийность, беспартийный, агрессивность, линейка, рюмка, чайник, слова со сложной основой: р а диоузел, паровоз, а также множество сложносокращенных слов, пополнивших наш язык в XX в.: МХАТ, леспромхоз, стенгазета и др.

Исконно русская лексика и сейчас продолжает пополняться словами, которые создаются на базе словообразовательных ресурсов языка, в результате самых разнообразных процессов, характерных для русского словообразования.

Особое место в составе русской лексики среди славянских заимствований занимают старославянские слова, или старославянизмы (церковнославянизмы). Это слова древнейшего славянского языка, хорошо известного на Руси со времени распространения христианства (988 г.).

В составе старославянизмов, пополнивших русскую лексику, можно выделить несколько групп:

1) слова, восходящие к общеславянскому языку, имеющие восточнославянские варианты иного звучания или аффиксального оформления: злато, ночь, рыба́рь, ла́дья;

2) старославянизмы, у которых нет созвучных русских слов: перст, уста, ланиты, перси (ср. русские: палец, губы, щеки, грудь);

3) семантические старославянизмы, т. е. общеславянские слова, получившие в старославянском языке новое значение, связанное с христианством: бог, грех, ж ерт ва, блуд.

Старославянские заимствования имеют характерные фонетические, словообразовательные и семантические приметы. К фонетическим признакам старославянизмов относятся:

а) неполногласие, т. е. сочетания -ра-, -ла-, -ре-, -ле- между согласными на месте полногласных русских -оро-, -о ло - ер е -, -еле-, -ело- в составе одной морфемы: брада - борода, младост ь - молодост ь, чреда - череда, ихлем - шелом, млеко - м олоко;

б) сочетания ра-, л а -в начале слова на месте русских ро-, ло-\раб, ладья; ср. восточнославянские: робит ь, лодка;

в) сочетание ж д на месте русского ж, восходящее к единому общеславянскому созвучию [dj]: одежда, надежда, между; ср. восточнославянские: одеж а, надеж а, меж;

г) согласный щ на месте русского ч, также восходящий к одному и тому же общеславянскому созвучию [tj]: ношь, дщерь; ср. восточнославянские: ночь, дочь;

д) гласный е в начале слова на месте русского о: елень, един; ср. восточнославянские: олень, один; е) гласный е под ударением перед твердым согласным на месте русского о (ё)\ крест, небо; ср. крёстный, нёбо.

Иные же старославянизмы сохраняют старославянские приставки, суффиксы, сложную основу, характерные для старославянского слов о о бра зо в ан и я:

а) приставки воз-, из-, низ-, чрез-, пре-, пред-: воспеть, изгнание, ниспослать, чрезвычайный, преступить, предсказать;

б) суффиксы -стви(е), -ени(е), -ани{е), -знь, -тв(а), -ч(ий), -ущ-, -ющ-, -ащ-, -ящ-: пришествие, моление, терзание, казнь, молитва, кормчий, ведущий, знающий, кричащий, разящий;

в) сложные основы с типичными для старославянизмов элементами: богобоязненный, благонравие, злоумышление, суеверие, кревоугодие.

Возможна и классификация старославянизмов, основанная на их семантичности и стилистических отличиях от русских слов.

1. Большинство старославянизмов выделяются книжной окраской, торжественным, приподнятым звучанием: младость, брег, длань, воспеть, священный, нетленный, вездесущий и под.

2. От таких старославянизмов резко отличаются те, которые стилистически не выделяются на фоне остальной лексики (многие из них вытеснили соответствующие восточнославянские варианты, продублировав их значение): шлем, сладкий, работ а, влага, ср. устаревшие древнерусские шелом, солодкий, волога.

3. Особую группу составляют старославянизмы, употребляемые наряду с русскими вариантами, получившими в языке иное значение: прах - порошок, предать - передать, глава (правительства) - голова, граж данин - горожанин и т. д.

Старославянизмы второй и третьей группы не воспринимаются носителями современного русского языка как чужеродные, - они настолько обрусели, что практически не отличаются от исконно русских слов. В отличие от таких, генетических, старославянизмов, слова первой группы сохраняют связь со старославянским, книжным языком; многие из них в прошлом веке были неотъемлемой частью поэтической лексики: перси, ланиты, уст а, сладостный, глас, власы, златойу молодой и под. Теперь они воспринимаются как поэтизмы, а Г. О. Винокур называл их стилистическими славянизмами¹.

Из других близкородственных славянских языков в русский язык пришли отдельные слова, которые практически не выделяются среди исконно русской лексики. Из украинского и белорусского языков заимствовались названия бытовых предметов, например украинизмы: борщ, галушки, вареники, гопак. Немало слов пришло к нам из польского языка\ местечко, вензель, сбруя, зразы, итяхта. Через польский язык заимствовались чешские и другие славянские слова: прапор, наглый, угол и т. д.

В заимствовании русским языком иноязычных слов в разные эпохи отразилась история нашего народа. Экономические, политические, культурные контакты с другими странами, военные столкновения накладывали свой отпечаток на развитие языка.

Самые первые заимствования из неславянских языков проникали в русский язык еще в VIII—XII вв. Из скандинавских языков (шведского, норвежского) к нам пришли слова, связанные с морским промыслом: шхеры, якорь, крюк, багор, имена собственные: Рюрик, Олег, Ольга, Игорь, Аскольд. В официально-деловой речи Древней Руси употреблялись устаревшие теперь слова вира, тиун, ябеда, клеймо, из финно-угорских языков мы заимствовали названия рыб: сиг, навага, сайга, салака, акула, корюшка, сельдь, а также некоторые слова, связанные с жизнью северных народов: сани, тундра, пурга, нарты, пельмени и др.

К числу древних заимствований относятся и отдельные слова из германских языков: броня, меч, панцирь, котел, холм, бук, князь, бор, свинья, верблюд и другие. Относительно происхождения некоторых слов ученые спорят, поэтому количество заимствований из древнегерманских языков разным исследователям представляется неоднозначно (от 20 до 200 слов).

Более поздние заимствования из греческого языка относятся исключительно к сфере наук, искусства. Многие грецизмы пришли к нам через другие европейские языки и широко используются в научной

терминологии, получившей всеобщее признание: логика, психология, кафедра, идиллия, идея, климат, критика, металл, музей, магнит, синтаксис, лексикон, комедия, трагедия, хронограф, планета, стадия, сцена, театр и под.

В наше время научные термины нередко создаются из греческих и латинских корней, обозначая понятия, неизвестные в эпоху античности: космонавт [гр. *kosmos* - Вселенная + гр. *nautes* - (море)-плаватель]; футурология (лат. *futurum* - будущее + гр. *logos* - слово, учение); акваланг (лат. *aqua* - вода + англ. *long* - легкое). Это объясняется исключительной продуктивностью латинских и греческих корней, входящих в различные научные термины, а также их интернациональным характером, что облегчает понимание таких основ в разных языках.

Более позднее лексическое влияние европейских языков на русский стало ощущаться в XVI-XVII вв. и особенно активизировалось в петровскую эпоху, в XVIII в. Преобразование всех сторон русской жизни при Петре I, его административные, военные реформы, успехи просвещения, развитие науки - все это способствовало обогащению русской лексики иноязычными словами. Это были многочисленные названия новых тогда предметов быта, военные и морские термины, слова из области науки и искусства.

Из немецкого языка были заимствованы такие слова: бутерброд, гарфилд, шляпа, контора, пакет, процент, акция, бухгалтер и др.

Из голландского языка пришли морские термины: верфь, гаман, койка, дрейф, рейд, рея, руль, шкипер, штурман и др.

Из английского также были заимствованы морские термины: бот, бриг, баржа, шхуна, яхта, мичман. Влияние английского языка оказалось сравнительно устойчивым: из него в русский язык проникали слова в течение всего XIX в. и позднее. Так, к этому источнику восходят слова из сферы общественных отношений, технические и спортивные термины, названия бытовых предметов: лидер, департамент, бойкот, парламент, митинг, север, коттедж, троллейбус, рельс, макинтош, бифштекс, и др.

Одним из способов заимствования является калькирование, т. е. построение лексических единиц по образцу соответствующих слов иностранного языка путем точного перевода их значимых частей или заимствование отдельных значений слов. Соответственно различают кальки лексические и семантические.

Лексические кальки возникают в результате буквального перевода на русский язык иноязычного слова по частям: приставки, корня, суффикса при точном повторении способа его образования и значения. Например, русское слово *выглядеть* образовано по немецкой модели *aussehen* в результате калькирования: приставка *вы* = немецкой *aus-* глагольная основа *-глядеть* = немецкой *sehen*. Слова *водород* и *кислород* - кальки греческих *hudor* - “вода” + *genos* - “род” и *oxys* - “кислый” + *genos* - “род”;

аналогично немецкое *Halbinsel* послужило образцом для кальки полуостров, английское *sky-scraper* в русском языке имеет кальку небоскреб (ср. украинское *хмарочес*). Путем калькирования пришли к нам такие заимствования: жизнеописание (гр. *bios+grapho*), сверхчеловек (нем. *über+Mensch*), благосостояние [фр. *bien+être*), правописание (гр. *orthos+graphē*) и многие другие. Подобные кальки называются еще словообразовательными, точнее лексико-словообразовательными.

Семантические кальки - это исконные слова, которые, кроме присущих им в русской лексической системе значений, получают новые значения под влиянием другого языка. Например, русское слово картина, обозначающее - "произведение живописи", "зрелище", под влиянием английского языка стало употребляться также в значении "кинофильм". Это калька английского многозначного слова *picture*, имеющего в языке-источнике значения: "картина, рисунок", "портрет", "кинофильм, съемочный кадр". Много семантических калек с французского языка ввел в употребление Н. М. Карамзин: трогать, трогательный, вкус, утонченный, образ и др. Обращение к ним в начале XIX в. было отличительной чертой «нового слога», разработанного карамзинской школой и одобренного Пушкиным и его единомышленниками. Лексико-словообразовательное калькирование использовалось при пополнении русского лексикона из греческого, латинского, немецкого, французского источников.

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ОЦЕНКА ОБЩЕГО СОСТОЯНИЯ ЛЕГКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В РОССИИ

Аннотация. В статье проанализирована ситуация в легкой промышленности на территории РФ в условиях интеграции страны в мировую экономику. Актуальность темы исследования заключается в необходимости эффективного решения проблем развития легкой промышленности России с учетом закономерностей рыночной трансформации национальной экономики и ее модернизации, а также формирования механизмов устойчивого развития отраслей и промышленных комплексов, обеспечивающих выпуск товаров народного потребления.

Ключевые слова: легкая промышленность, экономика, обрабатывающая промышленность, текстильное производство, производство одежды, производство кожи, развитие отрасли.

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ASSESSMENT OF THE GENERAL STATE OF LIGHT INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA

Annotation. The article analyzes the situation in the light industry on the territory of the Russian Federation in the context of the country's integration into the world economy. The relevance of the research topic lies in the need to effectively solve the problems of the development of light industry in Russia, taking into account the patterns of market transformation of the national economy and its modernization, as well as the formation of mechanisms for the sustainable development of industries and industrial complexes that ensure the production of consumer goods.

Keywords: light industry, economy, manufacturing industry, textile production, clothing production, leather production, industry development.

Легкая промышленность является важной отраслью для стран, так как она приносит большой вклад в ВВП страны. В СССР легкая

промышленность была драйвером развития страны. Но с течением времени отрасль сокращает свой рост и становится отсталой по сравнению с другими странами [3].

Легкая промышленность в РФ играет значимую роль в поддержании экономической стабильности государства, совершенствовании состояния показателей экономического роста, уровня жизни населения и обеспеченности его необходимыми товарами и продукцией.

Политические волнения, происходящие в течение последних двух лет, на мировой арене оказали существенное влияние на состояние различных сфер экономической деятельности и интересов нашей страны, в том числе и на промышленный сектор в целом. Таким образом, лёгкая промышленность РФ сегодня переживает ряд существенных качественных изменений, связанных, прежде всего, с применением относительно экономики нашей страны санкций со стороны США и стран ЕС.

Легкая промышленность объединяет производство одежды и обуви, текстильных тканей, кожевенное, меховое, швейное и другие производства. Отрасль легкой промышленности заметно увеличила объемы производства и превысила допандемийный уровень. Предприятия легкой промышленности отгрузили продукции с начала 2022 года более, чем на 500 млрд рублей. Эти результаты учитывают и рост высокотехнологичного отрасли, находящегося сегодня на подъеме [7].

Согласно данным представленным Росстат, производство легкой промышленности в последние десять лет в денежном выражении выросло в России: со 191 млрд. руб. в 2009 г. до 624 млрд. руб. в 2021 г. (рис. 1).



Рис. 1. Динамика объема отгруженных товаров легкой промышленности, млрд. руб.⁹⁵

По предварительной оценке объем отгруженных товаров легкой промышленности по полному кругу организаций в 2022 г. составит 578 млрд. руб. (снизится на 7,1% к 2021 г.)

⁹⁵ Построено автором на основе данных Федеральной службы государственной статистики

Среднегодовые темпы роста снизятся с 10,3% за 2009-2021 гг. до 1,8% за 2022-2025 гг. В 2016-2017 гг. наблюдалось некоторое восстановление производства после кризиса 2014 г. В 2015 г существенно выросли цены, что повлияло на рост стоимости отгрузки товаров. С 2018 г. происходит замедление экономики и уменьшение покупательной способности населения, что сказывается на снижении темпов роста производства.

На основе представленных данных была построена корреляционно-регрессионная модель и согласно проведенному прогнозированию к 2025 г. объем производства вырастет до 670 млрд. руб.

На рис. 2 изображена динамика производства товаров отрасли легкой промышленности по видам экономической деятельности.

В отрасли легкой промышленности большую часть занимает производство текстильных изделий. В 2021 году объем производства текстильных изделий составил 57,2 млрд. руб. На втором месте в отрасли стоит производство одежды, данный показатель в 2021 составил 37,9 млрд. руб. И наконец, наименьшую долю в легкой промышленности занимает производство кожи и изделий из кожи. В 2021 году данный показатель составил 23,9 млрд. руб.

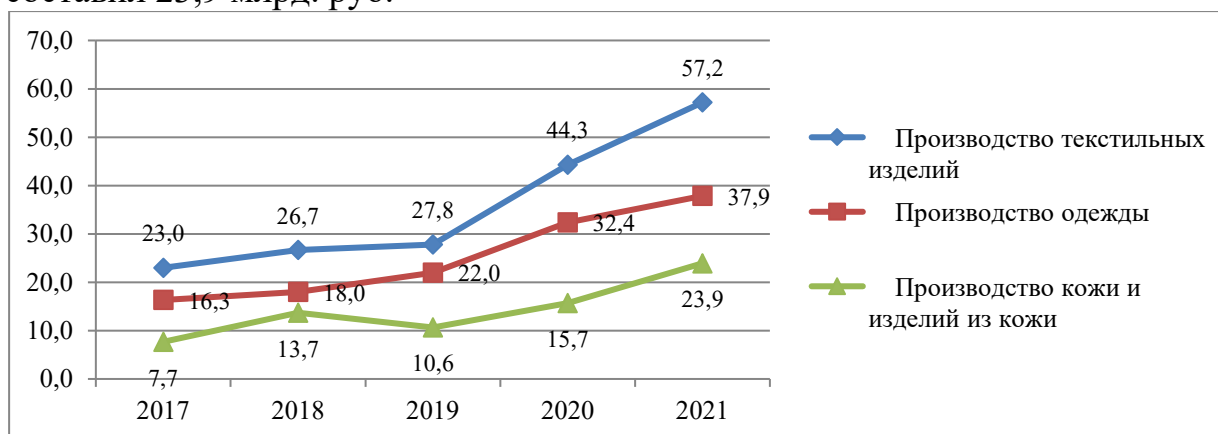


Рис. 2. Производство товаров легкой промышленности по видам экономической деятельности за период 2017-2021 гг., млрд. руб.

Следует отметить, что каждая из легкопромышленных подотраслей демонстрирует положительную динамику за последние несколько лет. Так, производство одежды в 2021 году по сравнению с 2020 годом увеличилось на 17%, текстильных изделий – на 29%, а кожи и кожаных изделий – на 50,2%. Таким образом, легкая промышленность вместе с другими отраслями вступил в фазу восстановительного роста.

Легкая промышленность одна из немногих отраслей, которая оказалась в плюсе на фоне коронавирусной пандемии. За 2020 год объем производства в отрасли достиг 518 млрд руб., что на 9 % больше, чем в докризисном 2019 году [15].

Однако положительная динамика во многом обусловлена «масочным» бумом, когда большинство производивших одежду предприятий резко перешли на производство спецодежды для медицины (рис. 3).

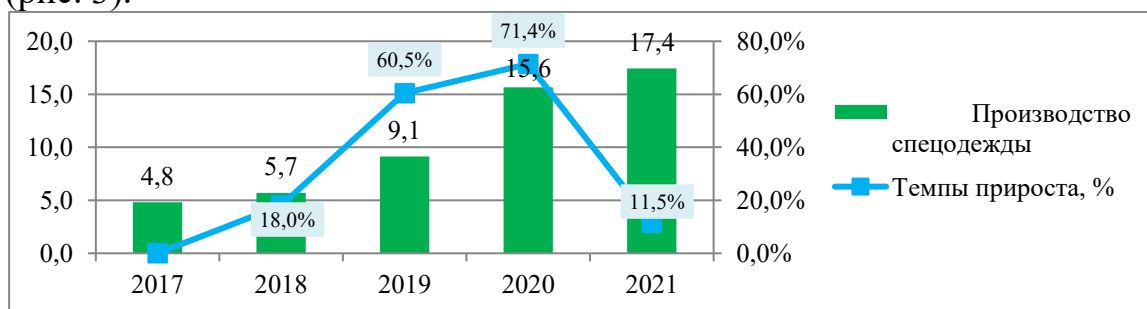


Рис. 3. Производство спецодежды с 2017 по 2021 гг., млрд. руб.

Проанализировав данные по производству спецодежды в России на протяжении последних 5 лет, видим резкий рост показателя в 2019 и 2020 годах на 60,5 и 71,4% соответственно, что и объясняется эпидемиологической ситуацией в стране. В 2021 году также наблюдается увеличение производства спецодежды, однако по сравнению с 2020 годом данный показатель вырос всего на 11,5% и составил 17,4 млрд. руб.

Далее рассмотрим подробнее структуру текстильного рынка и рынка одежды в России, которая представлена на рис. 4.



Рис. 4. Производство основных видов продукции легкой промышленности в России в 2020 году [6]

Текстильный рынок занимает 48% от отрасли легкой промышленности. В производстве текстильных изделий большую долю занимает производство нетканых материалов, 35% от общего текстильного производства. Также значительную долю на текстильном рынке занимает производство синтетических тканей (15%) и хлопчатобумажных тканей (11%).

Рынок одежды занимает 40% от отрасли легкой промышленности. Как уже говорилось ранее, наибольшую долю в 2020 году заняло именно

производство спецодежды, больше половины рынка одежды было сконцентрировано в этой области. Далее по размеру занимаемой доли на рынке одежды стоит производство трикотажных изделий, чья доля составила 16%.

На долю же отрасли производства кожи, изделий из кожи и производство обуви составляет 12%.

Вместе с оборотом выросло и потребление товаров собственного производства на внутреннем рынке: россияне в 2021 купили одежды, обуви и других товаров легкой промышленности на 40 млрд. рублей (рост на 14,8% к 2020 году). По данным Росстата, непродовольственная розница в 2021 оду составила 310 млрд. руб. (рис. 5).



Рис. 5. Динамика оборота розничной торговли за период с 2011 по 2021 гг., млрд. руб.

На протяжении последних 10 лет наблюдается положительная динамика объема розничной торговли товарами легкой промышленности. В 2021 году по сравнению с 2011 годом объем розничной торговли увеличился на 1450%, что в физическом выражении составляет 290 млрд. руб.

Согласно рассчитанному прогнозу на 4 года, рост объема продаж товаров легкой промышленности будет в пределах 10%, а в 2025 показатель достигнет 408 млрд. руб.

Лёгкая промышленность — одна из тех отраслей экономики, к которым слово «импортозамещение» пока применимо с большим трудом, так как импорт превышает экспорт в среднем в 16 раз и значительная часть продукции легкой промышленности импортируется из зарубежных стран, что видно из рис. 6.

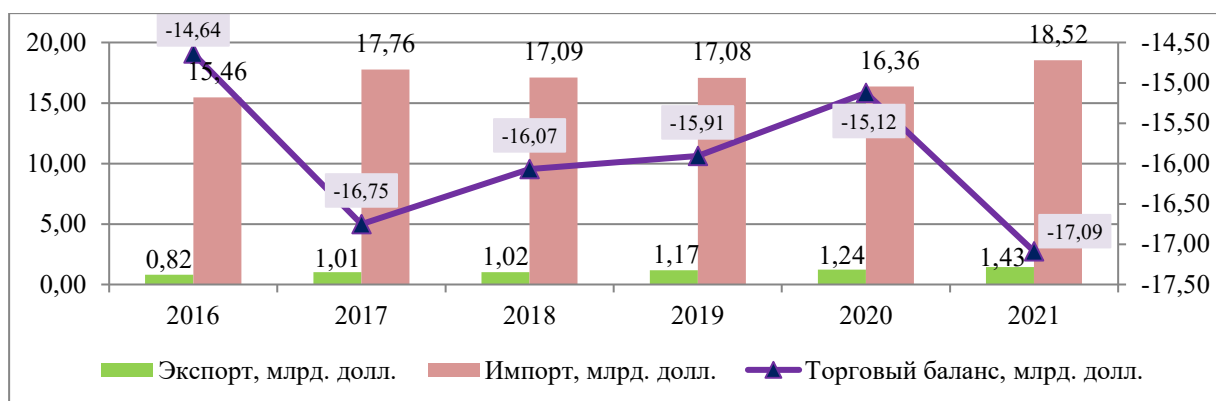


Рис. 6. Внешняя торговля России товарами легкой промышленности в период 2016-2021 гг., млрд. долл.⁹⁶

Исходя из приведенных данных, на протяжении последних шести лет отмечается отрицательный торговый баланс по легкой промышленности.

В 2021 году стоимостной объем импорта текстильных изделий и обуви составил 18,52 млрд. долларов США и по сравнению с 2020 годом возрос на 13%. Объем экспорта также в 2021 году по сравнению с 2020 годом увеличился на 15,3% и составил 1,43 млрд. долл. США.

За постсоветское время легкая промышленность успела пережить и коллапс, когда нелегальный «абибас», пошитый в китайской или турецкой мастерской, составлял на нашем рынке 69,2% товаров. И относительное благополучие в нулевых. Тогда все признавали, что да, сами шьем мало,

зато встроились в мировое разделение труда и можем в любых объемах купить продукцию «ведущих мировых брендов». По данным отраслевого союза, сейчас в РФ шьют не более 18% продающейся в стране одежды. Большую часть отечественного рынка делят между собой другие страны (рис. 7).



Рис. 7. Рынок одежды России на 2021 г.

⁹⁶ Построено автором на основе данных ЮНКТАДСТАТ. Merchandise trade matrix in thousands United States dollars, annual, 2016-2020. Режим доступа: <https://unctadstat.unctad.org>

Хотя в последние годы быстрее и больше всего росли продажи отечественных брендов. В 2021 г. для 52% россиян информация о том, что товар произведён в России, становилась одним из решающих аргументов при принятии решения, покупать эту вещь или нет.

Казалось бы, при таких настроениях собственное производство должно быть на подъёме. По информации Минпромторга, сегодня отрасль насчитывает 20 тыс. предприятий, на которых трудятся 285 тыс. человек. Но большинство из них заняты логистикой, распределением заказов и продажами. Отшивать коллекции наши бизнесмены до сих пор предпочитали за границей — в Индии, Китае, Средней Азии. В России шьют главным образом те, у кого есть госзаказ — на униформу, спецодежду и др. [14]

Следует отметить, что за последние полтора месяца роль импорта одежды и обуви из Китая на фоне международных санкций еще больше выросла. По абсолютным показателям Китай — безусловный лидер легального импорта товаров легкой промышленности, около половины в стоимостном выражении, и более чем две трети в натуральном.

Из-за высокой импортозависимости инфляционные потери отрасли легкой промышленности определяются динамикой обменного курса рубля. Особенно высоки такие потери у крупных швейных предприятий, финансовый цикл в которых намного превышает производственный. То есть предприятия, самостоятельно приобретающие ткани и фурнитуру за рубежом и реализующие готовые изделия через собственные торговые точки или онлайн-магазины, крайне подвержены инфляционным рискам.

Производитель, конечно, индексирует стоимость готовых изделий, но отставание цен реализации от изменения цен на сырье и материалы составляет в среднем 2-3 месяца.

Десятки западных брендов, поставляющих на российский рынок кожаную обувь, одежду и аксессуары приостановили деятельность в РФ, закрыв востребованные магазины. Отношения между коллективным Западом и Россией обострились после того, как президент РФ Владимир Путин объявил о проведении специальной военной операции в Донбассе. США, ЕС, Великобритания, Япония и другие страны начали массово вводить пакеты экономических санкций, ограничивая западным компаниям возможности для работы на территории России.

В конце февраля 2022 года о временной приостановке деятельности в РФ объявили 160 международных сетей, продающих одежду, обувь и другие товары легкой промышленности [11].

Вице-премьер РФ Юрий Борисов поручил Минпромторгу, Минэкономразвития и Минфину в кратчайшие сроки согласовать меры по поддержке предприятий легпрома в условиях санкций. Об этом говорится в сообщении на сайте правительства.

Ранее глава Минпромторга Денис Мантуров заявил, что на фоне объективного роста цен на импорт и приостановки продаж некоторых брендов хорошее преимущество получает собственное российское швейное производство. Сегодня в стране, по его словам, больше тысячи российских брендов одежды, обуви и аксессуаров, и Минпромторг не торопится искать замену одних иностранцев другими [4].

В России работает 20 тысяч предприятий легкой промышленности: швейные и текстильные фабрики, кожевенно-обувные и меховые производства, предприятия модной индустрии, а также компании, которые специализируются на выпуске инновационной продукции.

Рассмотрим крупнейшие регионы – производители продукции легкой промышленности России:

1. Главный район производства тканей – Центральный район, где производится 75% их выпуска по России. Самыми крупными центрами признаны Московская и Ивановская области. Предприятия отрасли размещены также во Владимирской, Ярославской и Смоленской областях.

2. Северо-Западный район – регион с высокой концентрацией текстильного производства. Основные центры — Санкт-Петербург (х/б ткани и трикотаж), Псков и Великие Луки (льняные ткани).

3. Поволжский район – в Камышине организовано производство хлопчатобумажных тканей, в Ульяновской и Пензенской областях – шерстяных, а в Балаково – шелковых.

4. Уральский район – предприятия по производству льняных тканей в Екатеринбурге, шелковых – в Оренбурге и Чайковском.

5. Волго-Вятский район – центры легкой промышленности в Нижнем Новгороде и Кирове (льняные ткани), а также в Чебоксарах (хлопчатобумажные).

Таким образом, мы можем сделать вывод о том, что легкая промышленность в России играет немаловажную роль, поскольку позволяет решать важные социально-экономические функции и задачи. Вместе с этим, на современном этапе развития отечественной экономики, власти уделяют недостаточное внимание данной отрасли, что влечет за собой ряд возникающих проблем.

В России импорт преобладает над экспортом продукции легкой промышленности. Также четверть рынка занимает незаконный товарооборот, что негативно сказывается на состоянии отрасли в стране.

Несмотря на рост объемов внутреннего производства товаров текстильной промышленности, уровень зависимости от импортной продукции продолжает оставаться высоким. Результаты активно и масштабно реализуемой политики импортозамещения в отрасли можно будет оценить только через 7-10 лет. Однако именно импортозамещение предоставляет реальную возможность выхода из кризиса для отечественной текстильной промышленности в отдаленной перспективе.

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ РОСТА И РАЗМЕЩЕНИЯ СЕЛЬСКОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация: В статье анализируются вопросы, связанные с ростом сельского населения в Республике Узбекистан, а также удельный вес сельского населения в общей численности населения регионов, факторы, влияющие на сельское население. Отдельно анализируется связь демографической науки с другими науками, особенно с географическими.

Ключевые слова: Население, село, наука, миграция, город, район, решение, естественный прирост населения, сальдо миграции, демография.

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SOME ISSUES OF GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE RURAL POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: The article analyzes issues related to the growth of the rural population in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the share of the rural population in the total population of the regions, factors affecting the rural population. Separately, the connection of demographic science with other sciences, especially with geographical ones, is analyzed.

Key words: Population, village, science, migration, city, region, solution, natural population growth, migration balance, demography.

Население является субъектом и объектом процесса производства и потребления. Она служит основой территориальной организации общества как территориальной единицы людей, то есть уникального общества. Столь сложные характеристики населения требуют его изучения географами, а также представителями различных наук (демографии, экономики, психологии, социологии, медицины и др.) [4,].

Однако следует отметить, что в существующих исследованиях население изучалось на уровне большей рабочей силы, рабочей силы, являющейся важным фактором размещения и развития производств. В последние годы население рассматривалось в основном как социальная категория с акцентом на непроектные аспекты, такие как условия жизни и образ жизни, восстановление и здоровье. Именно это привело к превращению традиционной экономической географии в экономическую и социальную географию.

В демографическом положении сельского населения Республики Узбекистан высокая рождаемость, относительно низкая смертность и низкая механическая подвижность способствуют его высоким темпам роста. Само сельское население варьируется в зависимости от трех факторов. К ним относятся естественный прирост населения, миграционные остатки и административно-территориальные изменения, такие как придание селам статуса городов или, наоборот, понижение городов до уровня сельских [8, с.15].

Рост и размещение сельского населения республики отражается в высоких темпах естественного прироста населения, низком уровне урбанизации, растущей из года в год доли сельского населения в общей численности населения.

На рисунке 1.1 показан прирост городского и сельского населения в регионах Республики Узбекистан. Согласно данным, в 2009-2019 годах быстрыми темпами увеличивалось сельское население Сурхандарьинской, Ферганской и Андижанской областей. По приросту населения выделяются Кашкадарьинская, Самаркандская, Наманганская и Сырдарьинская области.

Сельское население Республики Узбекистан составляет 49,5 % от общей численности населения, что на 11,0 % меньше, чем в 1989 году. Абсолютный рост сельского населения ведет к расширению сельских границ и расширению населенных пунктов.

Расширение сельских поселений является позитивным процессом, создающим благоприятные условия для развития современной социальной инфраструктуры (например, образования, здравоохранения, сферы услуг и т. д.). Эти вопросы освещены в Постановлении Президента Республики Узбекистан от 20 февраля 2019 года № ПП-4201 «О дополнительных мерах по реализации программы «Развитие села» в 2019 году».

Существующие проблемы в сельской местности носят в большей степени социально-экономический характер, и их решение в основном является прерогативой местных (муниципальных) органов, в частности, сельских округов и сельских сходов граждан. Потому что именно эти первичные органы управления ближе к народу, лучше понимают его повседневные нужды. По данным Госкомстата, в 2018 году в республике насчитывалось 11 831 село, 1 479 сельских сходов граждан и 159 сельских округов. Если сопоставить эти цифры с последними данными переписи, то можно увидеть, что число сельских сходов увеличилось до 247, а количество уездов увеличилось до 10. Важную роль в таком изменении административно-территориальных единиц сельской местности играют также географические и демографические факторы, связанные с ростом населения.

Стоит отметить, что динамика и география сельских территорий различаются по стране. В частности, в Ташкентской и Ферганской областях насчитывается 15 сельских административных районов, в Республике Каракалпакстан, Сурхандарьинской и Андижанской областях – 14.

1.1-таблица

Группировка сельского населения по сельским районам
(1989- 2018 гг., тыс. чел.)

Группы	Регионы:													
	Республика Узбекистан	Республика Каракалпак	Андижан	Бухара	Джизак	Навои	Наманган	Самарканд	Сырдарья	Сурхандарья	Ташкент	Фергана	Хорезм	Кашкадарья
Всего	$\frac{149}{159}$	$\frac{14}{14}$	$\frac{13}{14}$	$\frac{10}{11}$	$\frac{10}{12}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{11}{11}$	$\frac{13}{14}$	$\frac{8}{8}$	$\frac{12}{14}$	$\frac{15}{15}$	$\frac{13}{15}$	$\frac{10}{10}$	$\frac{13}{13}$
50.0 тысяч человек	$\frac{31}{16}$	$\frac{9}{6}$	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	-	-	$\frac{4}{-}$	$\frac{-}{1}$	$\frac{1}{-}$	$\frac{1}{-}$	$\frac{1}{-}$	$\frac{2}{-}$
50.1-100.0 тысяч человек	$\frac{83}{37}$	$\frac{5}{2}$	$\frac{5}{2}$	$\frac{7}{3}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{9}{1}$	$\frac{8}{1}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{10}{4}$	$\frac{11}{4}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{8}{2}$	$\frac{6}{2}$
100.1-150.0 тысяч человек	$\frac{29}{45}$	-	$\frac{6}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{7}{1}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{4}{3}$

150.1-200.0 тысяч человек	$\frac{5}{43}$	$\frac{=}{3}$	$\frac{=}{4}$	$\frac{=}{-}$	$\frac{=}{1}$	$\frac{=}{1}$	$\frac{=}{7}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{=}{-}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{=}{4}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{=}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
200.0 тысяч человек и выше	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{=}{-}$	$\frac{=}{2}$	$\frac{=}{1}$	$\frac{=}{-}$	$\frac{=}{-}$	$\frac{=}{1}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{=}{-}$	$\frac{=}{1}$	$\frac{=}{-}$	$\frac{=}{-}$	$\frac{=}{-}$	$\frac{=}{6}$

Примечание. Дробные данные за 1989 г., знаменатель за 2018 г.

Источник: Данные Государственного комитета Республики Узбекистан по статистике.

В настоящее время наименьшее количество таких административных единиц в Навоийской и Сырдарьинской областях [8]. За период с 1989 по 2018 год количество сельских округов увеличилось на два в Джизакской, Ферганской и Сурхандарьинской областях и на один в Андижанской, Бухарской, Самаркандской и Навоийской областях, в то время как в остальных количество осталось прежним.

Группировка сельских районов по населению показывает, что в 16 из 159 районов страны численность населения составляет менее 50 тыс. человек, а их число уменьшилось с 31 в 1989 году до 15. Количество сельских округов с населением от 50 до 100 тысяч человек также сократилось за тот же период до 37. В то же время резко увеличилось количество районов, входящих в группу 150-200 тысяч человек и выше (табл. 1.1).

Из сельских округов с населением менее 50 тысяч человек 37,5% приходится на Республику Каракалпакстан и 25% на Джизакскую область. В Наманганской, Самаркандской, Хорезмской и Андижанской областях всего 1-2 средних сельских округа. В Бухарской, Самаркандской и Ташкентской областях имеется 6-7 сельских округов с населением 100 тысяч и более человек. При этом увеличение количества районов с населением 150-200 тысяч и более человек наблюдается в Республике Каракалпакстан, Наманганской, Ферганской, Ташкентской и Сурхандарьинской областях. В результате количество районов, входящих в эту группу, в стране за 1989-2018 годы увеличилось с 6 до 58.

Демографический потенциал сельских округов велик в следующих административных единицах: Ургут (369,9 тыс.), Денау (304,2 тыс.), Чиракчи (301,4 тыс.), Шахрисабз (289,3 тыс.), Самарканд (274,0 тыс. чел.), Пастдаргом (267,1 тыс. чел. тыс.), Каттакурган (211,2 тыс.) и б. В настоящее время в Бандиханском районе 42,7 тыс., Канлыкульском районе 42,2 тыс., Шуманайском 40,3 тыс., Мойнакском 28,5 тыс., Янгибадском 23,5 тыс., Томдинском районе 22,7 тыс. и Каравулбозорском 13,6 тыс. тыс. жителей. Эти административные единицы в основном расположены в менее развитых районах, большинство из которых экстенсивно застроены. Прирост населения в сельской местности страны имеет региональные различия. Поэтому прирост их населения можно сгруппировать следующим образом.

В первую группу вошли районы с наименьшим населением за исследуемый период (12), а именно Нукусский, Кегейлийский, Зааминский, Карманинский, Томдинский, Учкудукский, Самаркандский, Сариосиенский, Хавасский, Ромитонский, Чимбайский и Ходжаабадский районы. Во вторую группу входят районы с относительно медленным приростом населения (100-120%), включающие в себя всего 17 районов, а в третью группу входят районы со средним приростом населения за рассматриваемый период (54). Все остальные районы относятся к четвертой группе, каждый с приростом населения 140% и более.

Помимо своего естественного и механического движения, увеличение или уменьшение населения сельских округов сопровождается административно-территориальными изменениями, т. е. изменением границ районов или выделением из них новых районов, переносом административных центров сельских статуса к городским категориям., также связано с включением пригородных поселков в черту города [88]. С 1989 по 2019 год сельское население Узбекистана выросло на 123,6%. Особо выделяются Сурхандарьинская, Ферганская и Андижанская области. Эти территориальные единицы определяют региональные особенности демографического развития республики в последние годы. Придание статуса городов 966 селам в 2009 г. также окажет существенное влияние на территориальный состав сельского населения.

В анализируемые годы прирост населения Республики Каракалпакстан, Навоийской, Сырдарьинской и Ташкентской областей был низким (Приложение 1). При сравнении результатов этой группировки с предыдущими годами было установлено, что прирост сельского населения в губерниях не всегда был одинаковым. В частности, среднегодовой темп прироста населения за 1995-2018 гг. в сельской местности был значительно выше, чем в 2000-2018 гг. (табл. 1.2).

1.2-таблица

Группировка районов республики по среднегодовым темпам прироста сельского населения

Среднегодовой темп роста, в процентах	Число	Население 2018 г. в процентах	Регионы
1.50-1.80	4	19.4	Республика Каракалпакстан, Навои, Сырдарья, Ташкент
1.80-2.10	1	4.4	Джизак
2.10-2.40	5	49.4	Наманган, Андижан, Бухара, Самарканд, Фергана
2.41-2.70	3	26.8	Кашкадарья, Хорезм, Сурхандарья
2.20	13	100,0	Республика Узбекистан

Таблица составлена на основе данных Государственного комитета Республики Узбекистан по статистике.

Если рассматривать динамику годового прироста населения в провинции, то отмечается, что сельское население росло значительно быстрее в 1990-1999 гг. Наоборот, в 1999-2006 гг. наблюдался относительный спад. Например, сельское население страны выросло на 102,1 процента в период с 1997 по 1998 год, но сократилось до 101,5 процента в 2003-2004 годах. Такое снижение прироста населения наблюдается во всех сельских районах. Однако прирост сельского населения в провинциях с 1990 по 2006 г. не был одинаковым во все годы.

Например, самые высокие темпы прироста населения были достигнуты в 1993-1994, 1994-1995 и 1995-1996 годах. В эти годы в лидеры также вышли Хорезмская, Сурхандарьинская, Кашкадарьинская и Андижанская области. В частности, Сурхандарьинская область заняла первое место с показателем 104,2% в 1994-1995 гг., 103,4% в 1995-1996 гг. и 102,3% в 1998-1999 гг. В 1999 году прирост сельского населения Кашкадарьинской области был равен приросту Сурхандарьинской области. В настоящее время темпы прироста населения в Сурхандарьинской области снижаются на 0,2 процентных пункта в год. В 2009-2019 годах самые высокие темпы прироста сельского населения в стране были в Сурхандарьинской области, которая составила 129,8% [6].

1.3-таблица

**Территориальный состав сельского населения Узбекистана
(1989-2018 гг., всего, в процентах)**

Экономические районы	Годы				2018 г. по сравнению с 1989 г.	
	1989-год	1995-год	2005-год	2018-год	Рост	Среднегодовой прирост
Всего:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100,0		
Ташкентский экономический район	9.9	9.4	8.9	8,8	131,6	1,4
Мирзачульский экономический район	7.6	7.3	7.1	7,1	139,7	1,7
Ферганский экономический район	30.1	30.4	30.1	30,2	148,4	2,1
Зарафшанский экономический район	22.0	22.1	22.1	22,2	149,1	2,1
Южный экономический район	18.8	19.1	20.3	20,2	160,1	2,5
Нижнеамударьинский экономический район	11.6	11.7	11.5	11,5	147,0	2,0

Таблица составлена на основе данных Государственного комитета Республики Узбекистан по статистике.

В целом, по статистике, регионы страны существенно не отличаются по демографической ситуации в сельской местности. Однако изменение

уровня территориальной концентрации сельского населения определяет демографический потенциал каждого региона. В частности, 1/5 всего сельского населения республики проживает в Южном экономическом районе. За последние 20 лет только в этом экономическом районе, Сурхандарьинской и Кашкадарьинской, наблюдается медленная убыль сельского населения.

Данные показывают, что уровень региональной интеграции в сельской местности Мирзачульского, Ташкентского и Ферганского экономических районов постепенно снижался, в то время как в Зарафшанском экономическом районе этот показатель не изменился. Из всех экономических районов Ферганский экономический район занимает первое место по доле сельского населения. Второе место принадлежит Зарафшанскому экономическому району (22,2%). В Самаркандской области, входящей в состав этого экономического района, проживает 12,8% сельского населения страны.

Неуклонный рост сельского населения наблюдается в Бухарской, Самаркандской, Сырдарьинской, Ташкентской, Ферганской и Хорезмской областях [7].

Высока роль естественного прироста в приросте сельского населения нашей страны. Влияние миграции, т.е. территориального перемещения населения, в этих районах менее заметно. Например, в 1998 г. естественный прирост населения республики составил 72,9 % за счет сельской местности, а миграционный прирост составил 48,2 %. В 2004 году эти цифры составили 73,1% и 46,6% соответственно. В 2007 году естественный прирост населения республики составил 463,7 тыс. человек. В сельской местности этот показатель составляет 71,9%. Получается, что эта цифра значительно превышает долю людей, проживающих в сельской местности. Это означает, что естественное движение населения в сельской местности более активно, чем в городах.

Анализ показывает, что при снижении естественного прироста сельского населения из года в год сальдо миграции за период с 2000 по 2005 год увеличилось в 1,8 раза. Следует отметить, что отрицательное сальдо миграции в сельской местности увеличивается из года в год. В 2000 г., например, в сельской местности республики из-за миграции «покинули» свои дома 17,7 тыс. человек, а за последние годы эта цифра увеличилась в 2,0-2,5 раза. Примечательно, что большинство эмигрантов когда-то переезжали из одного места в другое в стране, но сейчас их география расширяется и количество эмиграции значительно выше. По последним статистическим данным, миграционный оборот сельского населения республики (т.е. общее количество прибывших и выбывших) составил 150 тыс. человек, а его эффективность за счет высокой доли выбытия составила -35,6 тыс. человек. Из всего сельского населения 20,5 %

составляют иностранцы, из них 99,6 % выходцы из СНГ. Доля сельского населения, переехавшего в другие районы страны, составляет 79,5%.

Только в 2006 г. количество выбывших из сельской местности Узбекистана составило 101,0 тыс. человек, количество прибывших – 59,0 тыс., количество негативных мигрантов – 42 тыс. человек. На региональном уровне наибольшие показатели миграции в Республике Каракалпакстан (7,1 тыс.), Ташкенте (7,3 тыс.), Навоийской (4,7 тыс.), Джизакской (4,2 тыс.), Сурхандарьинской (3,6 тыс. тыс.), Самаркандской (3,5 тыс.), Кашкадарьинской (3,2 тыс. человек) областей. В то же время в сельской местности Наманганской, Андижанской и Хорезмской областей миграционные процессы протекают медленно, а их итоги в этих районах не превышают минус 400 человек (в Хорезме всего 60 человек).

Значение миграции для сельского населения Узбекистана определяется городской местностью. В сельской местности естественный прирост населения положительный.

В частности, в 1996 г. естественный прирост населения сельских районов республики составил 25,0 тыс. человек, а остаточная миграция - минус 2,7 тыс. человек. Население страны составляло 21,1 и минус 2,2 на тысячу соответственно. Эти цифры, характеризующие оба процесса, показывают, что естественный прирост населения снижался из года в год в период с 1996 по 2018 год, тогда как остаточная миграция снижалась в период с 1996 по 2001 год, а в период с 2001 по 2018 год только возрастала. В настоящее время естественный прирост населения страны составляет 17,2 человека на тысячу населения, сальдо миграции минус 2,2 человека на тысячу (2017 г.). Сельская местность соответственно 19,4; -1,7 промилле. Естественный прирост населения в сельской местности в 1,2 раза выше общей численности населения, в 1,6 раза выше, чем в городской местности, в зависимости от. Это связано с тем, что вторым фактором, влияющим на естественное воспроизводство, еще не было увеличение смертности. Например, рождаемость в 2017 году увеличилась с 20,1 до 23,2 промилле в Наманганской области, с 20,4 до 23,4 промилле в Ферганской и с 20,1 до 22,2 промилле в Андижанской области, снизилась смертность в Сырдарьинской, Ташкентской и Наманганской областях. В целом по стране смертность составила 5,3 на тысячу населения в 2016 году и 5,2 на тысячу в 2007 году (коэффициент рождаемости за этот период вырос с 20,9 до 22,22 на тысячу).

Естественный прирост населения и снижение рождаемости за годы независимости носят не только периодический, но и региональный характер. Например, в городе Ташкенте и Ташкентской области сначала наблюдался естественный прирост населения и снижение рождаемости, но постепенно он переместился в Навоийскую, Сырдарьинскую и Ферганскую области. Позднее такая же ситуация («геодемографические волны», по выражению проф. А. С. Солиева) стала наблюдаться и в других

регионах. Только в Кашкадарьинской и Сурхандарьинской областях, обладающих высоким демографическим потенциалом, естественный прирост населения и снижение рождаемости идут медленнее. Показатели современной демографической ситуации вышеуказанных регионов были достигнуты несколько позже в южных регионах [8, с. 18].

Естественный прирост населения во всех регионах страны неуклонно увеличивался в период с 2003 по 2018 год, но в Кашкадарьинской и Сурхандарьинской областях показатель снизился с 0,7 до 0,1 на тысячу человек. При этом общий коэффициент рождаемости населения страны с 1989 по 2018 год снизился на 12,2 промилле, или на 38,1 процента, что значительно снизило естественный прирост. За тот же период рождаемость в сельской местности снизилась с 39,8 на 1000 до 22,1 на 1000, а естественный прирост составил 34,0 и 17,4 на 1000 соответственно.

Показатели материнской смертности за исследуемые годы неуклонно снижались: общая смертность снизилась с 6,2 до 5,2 на тысячу, а в сельской местности с 5,8 до 4,7 на тысячу. Показатели смертности относительно низки в сельской местности и выше в городах. Смертность от общей численности населения в значительной степени приходится на городское население. Таким образом, можно сказать, что в последние годы рост сельского населения происходит исключительно за счет рождаемости.

Население республики распределено по регионам неравномерно, в связи с чем по средней плотности населения Узбекистан опережает ряд стран СНГ и других республик Средней Азии [5, с.21].

Известно, что расселение населения обусловлено специфическими социально-экономическими условиями, природными факторами и историческим развитием. Хотя все эти факторы оказывают непосредственное влияние на сельское население Узбекистана, значение природного фактора можно признать очень высоким. Кроме того, роль демографических факторов для сельской местности так же важна, как и природно-географические факторы. Это связано с тем, что сельское население имеет давние традиции полигамии, почти однородность национального состава и малую мобильность, что способствует постоянному росту населения. В результате сельское население растет относительно быстрыми темпами. Это приводит к увеличению концентрации населения в сельской местности и снижению общей урбанизации.

Региональная структура демографического потенциала сельской местности за период с 1989 по 2018 год кардинально не изменилась. В Андижанской и Наманганской областях, например, доля сельского населения увеличивалась до 1995 г., но в последующие годы снизилась. В Бухарской и Джизакской областях его доля практически не изменилась. В Ферганской, Самаркандской, Кашкадарьинской и Андижанской областях проживает самое многочисленное сельское население страны. В то же

время в Джизакской, Сырдарьинской и Навоийской областях очень мала доля сельского населения. На распределение и плотность населения влияет множество факторов. Роль экономического фактора очень велика, т. е. важны участники производства и местонахождение самого производства [9, с.55]. Поэтому размещение сельского населения республики определяется районом интенсивно орошаемого земледелия. В результате сельские районы более плотно заселены на орошаемых территориях. В настоящее время в Республике Каракалпакстан и Навоийской областях с ограниченными ирригационными возможностями плотность сельского населения составляет 4,4-4,8 человек на кв. км, что выше общероссийской плотности сельского населения (37 человек на кв. км, 4 человека). в 8 раз меньше. Однако эти же регионы занимают 61,9% территории страны. В Андижанской, Ферганской, Хорезмской, Наманганской и Самаркандской областях плотность сельского населения составляет 403,3 человека; 317,3; 194,4; 183,9 и 134,1 соответственно. Эти районы не только густонаселены, но и густонаселены.

Исследование показывает, что картины роста сельского населения в регионах республики являются одним из основных объектов исследования в области экономической и социальной географии сельской местности и сельских поселений. К сожалению, во второй половине прошлого века слишком много внимания уделялось урбанизации, что значительно уменьшило проблему сельской местности. Даже в республиках Средней Азии, в том числе в Узбекистане, где уровень урбанизации еще низок, а сельское население продолжает расти, города изучены больше, чем села. Причиной этого была проводимая в бывшем Советском Союзе политика урбанизации, которая рассматривала села как социально-территориальную ячейку общества без будущего, а их «перспективы» придавали статус городов. [10, с.29].

Согласно анализу, за годы независимости в сельской местности страны проведен ряд социально-экономических реформ. В частности, увеличилось количество форм собственности, достигнуты положительные результаты в здравоохранении, образовании и других отраслях. [11, с.73]. Однако существуют проблемы с развитием производственной и социальной инфраструктуры в сельской местности. Их решение будет реализовано в рамках «Сельской программы».

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АНАЛИЗ РИСКОВ ДОЛГОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ ОРЕНБУРГСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация: в статье проводится анализ долговой устойчивости Оренбургской области, а также оценка процентного риска долговой политики Оренбургской области за период с 2019 до 2021 года.

Ключевые слова: долговая устойчивость, риск, долговая политика, процентный риск, оценка риска.

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RISK ANALYSIS OF THE DEBT POLICY OF THE ORENBURG REGION

Abstract: the article analyzes the debt sustainability of the Orenburg region, as well as an assessment of the interest rate risk of the debt policy of the Orenburg region for the period from 2019 to 2021.

Keywords: debt sustainability, risk, debt policy, interest rate risk, risk assessment.

Стоит выявить основную цель управления долгом, заключающуюся в минимизации риска с учетом контроля за затратами на его обслуживание со стороны государства.

Необходимо провести анализ долга разнообразных субъектов Российской Федерации за прошлые годы.

По данным Министерства финансов РФ, в 2014–2016 долги регионов ежегодно росли, а в 2017 году было зафиксировано снижение лишь на 1,6 %. Наибольший вклад в снижение суммарного объема государственного долга внесла Москва (–27,5 млрд рублей) и Челябинская область (–12,9 млрд рублей), а также еще четыре региона, чей госдолг сократился на 5–8 млрд рублей. Но их усилия были частично нивелированы ростом госдолга Санкт-Петербурга (+21,1 млрд рублей) и Республики Мордовия (+9,8 млрд рублей). За 2018 год суммарный объем госдолга регионов еще снизился на 4,7 % и составил на 01.01.2019 г. 2,206 трлн рублей[1].

Анализ уровня долговой нагрузки регионов РФ за последние два года показывает очень большой разброс показателей. Если в 2017 году у города Севастополь и Сахалинской области долговая нагрузка составила 0

%, у Владимирской области, замыкающей первую десятку регионов, – 10,8 %, то у республики Мордовии долговая нагрузка составила 225,7 %, в Хакасии 136,4 %, Костромской области 135 %. 100-процентный рубеж долга в 2017 году перешагнули 7 регионов России.

В 2018 году долговая нагрузка по-прежнему отсутствовала в Севастополе и Сахалинской области, а первую десятку регионов закрыл Ямало-Ненецкий автономный округ с долговой нагрузкой 8,7 %. Владимирская область откатилась на 13 позицию, тем не менее, завершив 2018 год с долговой нагрузкой 9,2 %, что меньше, чем было в 2017 году. На начало 2019 года всего два субъекта РФ имели долговую нагрузку более 100 %, это Костромская область с показателем 115,2 % и Республика Мордовия с показателем 236,9 %.

Для органов власти субъектов Российской Федерации на протяжении ряда лет остро стоит вопрос обеспечения сбалансированности региональных бюджетов, поиска финансовых ресурсов на реализацию инвестиционных проектов и социальных программ, что предопределяет активизацию заемно-долговой деятельности. В этой связи важным условием обеспечения долговой устойчивости публично-правовых образований, сохранения экономической стабильности на их территории является продуманная и взвешенная долговая политика, проводимая на региональном уровне.

По состоянию на 1 апреля 2021 г. размер государственного долга субъектов Российской Федерации составил 2 437,595 млрд рублей [1] и увеличился в сравнении с соответствующим показателем на 1 января 2008 г. (458,7 млрд рублей) в 5,3 раза. Наращивание регионами долговых обязательств обусловлено тем, что на фоне кризисных явлений в экономике и, как следствие, снижения собственных доходов и опережающего роста расходов органы власти территорий вынуждены были привлекать заемные ресурсы для финансирования дефицита бюджетов и обеспечения исполнения расходных обязательств, в том числе связанных с реализацией указов Президента России[2].

Однако на протяжении 2019 и 2020 гг. в результате реализации как на федеральном, так и на региональном уровне власти и управления ряда мер, направленных на обеспечение сбалансированности бюджетов, сокращение объема государственного долга и расходов на его обслуживание (мобилизация доходных источников, сокращение бюджетных расходов, замещение коммерческих кредитов бюджетными и др.), наметилась тенденция к снижению размера государственных долговых обязательств субъектов Российской Федерации. По состоянию на 1 апреля 2021 г. величина регионального госдолга по отношению к показателю на 1 марта 2021 г. 2 473,379 млрд рублей) снизилась на 1,5%, а в сравнении со значением на 1 января 2021 г. (2 496,045 млрд рублей) – на 2,3%.

Стоит обратить внимание на то, что современная положительная динамика может говорить о решении проблем. Однако, в 2021 году на 1 апреля все еще достаточно серьезной является величина госдолга для некоторых образований, это касается Свердловской, Краснодарской и Красноярской области. На практике госдолг в этих субъектах является больше допустимого относительно объема дохода за год, что говорит о серьезной проблеме. Речь идет о том, что отношение определяется в размере от 85% до 100%, что является достаточно серьезной сложностью. При этом у большого количества регионов также больше 50% дохода составляет долг. Краснодарский край в данном случае с точки зрения соотношения долга и дохода является негативным лидером, превышение долга на 267% [2].

В 2018 г. впервые в российской практике в связи со значительным объемом накопленных долгов в отношении двух регионов (Костромской области и Республики Хакасия) был введен механизм казначейского сопровождения, т. е. расходовать бюджетные средства они могли лишь под контролем Федерального казначейства [3].

Высокий уровень долговой нагрузки, который, как отмечено выше, сложился у половины субъектов Российской Федерации, существенно повышает риск неисполнения предусмотренных бюджетом расходных обязательств. В этой связи особую актуальность приобретает анализ финансово-бюджетной и долговой политики, проводимой на региональном уровне, а также проведение объективной оценки долговой устойчивости субнационального образования.

Проведем оценку эффективности долговой политики Оренбургской области.

Сначала оценим долговую устойчивость согласно показателям из бюджетного кодекса Российской Федерации.

19 858 946,94 рублей – объем госдолга Оренбургской области на 01.12.21.

104 126 896,1 рублей – объем доходов соответствующего бюджета без учета безвозмездных поступлений. (безвозмездных поступлений и (или) поступлений налоговых доходов по дополнительным нормативам отчислений от налога на доходы физических лиц) на 20.12.21[4][5]

Показатель «Объем государственного долга субъекта Российской Федерации (муниципального долга) к общему объему доходов соответствующего бюджета без учета безвозмездных поступлений и (или) поступлений налоговых доходов по дополнительным нормативам отчислений от налога на доходы физических лиц» должен быть менее 50%

$$19\,858\,946,94 / 104\,126\,896,1 = 0,19(19\%) \leq 50\%$$

1 514 768,80 – годовая сумма платежей по погашению и обслуживанию государственного долга субъекта Российской Федерации (муниципального долга), возникшего по состоянию на 1 января очередного

финансового года, без учета платежей, направляемых на досрочное погашение долговых обязательств со сроками погашения после 1 января года, следующего за очередным финансовым годом.

83 793 577,2 – общий объем налоговых и неналоговых доходов бюджета субъекта Российской Федерации (местного бюджета) и дотаций из бюджетов бюджетной системы Российской Федерации

Показатель "Годовая сумма платежей по погашению и обслуживанию государственного долга субъекта Российской Федерации (муниципального долга), возникшего по состоянию на 1 января очередного финансового года, без учета платежей, направляемых на досрочное погашение долговых обязательств со сроками погашения после 1 января года, следующего за очередным финансовым годом, к общему объему налоговых и неналоговых доходов бюджета субъекта Российской Федерации (местного бюджета) и дотаций из бюджетов бюджетной системы Российской Федерации" на уровне не выше 13%

$$1\,514\,768,80 / 83\,793\,577,2 = 0,018(1,8\%) \leq 13\%$$

1 514 768,80 – расходы на обслуживание государственного долга субъекта Российской Федерации (муниципального долга)

122 290 650,4 – общий объем расходов соответствующего бюджета, за исключением объема расходов, которые осуществляются за счет субвенций, предоставляемых из бюджетов бюджетной системы Российской Федерации

Не более 5% для показателя "Доля расходов на обслуживание государственного долга субъекта Российской Федерации (муниципального долга) в общем объеме расходов соответствующего бюджета, за исключением объема расходов, которые осуществляются за счет субвенций, предоставляемых из бюджетов бюджетной системы Российской Федерации"

$$1\,514\,768,80 / 122\,290\,650,4 = 0,012(1,23\%) \leq 5\%$$

Таким образом, согласно бюджетному кодексу Российской Федерации, Оренбургская область, по значениям показателей долговой устойчивости обладает высоким уровнем долговой устойчивости.

В ходе написания работы была проведена оценка долговой устойчивости, и были получены результаты свидетельствующие о высоком уровне долговой устойчивости, из чего мы можем сделать выводы о низком уровне рисков проводимой долговой политики. В данной главе подробнее остановимся на оценке уровня процентного риска с использованием математического инструментария.

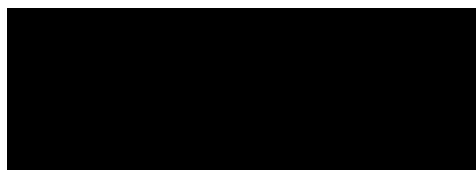
Попробуем рассчитать процентный риск для Оренбургской области в 2021 году.

Показателями, позволяющими оценивать процентный риск заемщика, являются дюрация портфеля обязательств, доля обязательств с переменной ставкой в общем объеме долга, а также периодичность

установления новых значений переменной процентной ставки для данной категории обязательств.

Для начала рассчитаем дюрацию портфеля обязательств. Первый и наиболее известный способ расчета дюрации — формула Маколея. Дюрация Маколея показывает эффективный срок до погашения облигации.

Чтобы рассчитать дюрацию, надо сложить все будущие платежи с учетом срока их поступления и поделить результат на рыночную цену облигации с учетом накопленного купонного дохода. Будущие платежи по облигации — это купоны и погашение номинала частями или в конце срока.



Начнем расчёты для государственных облигаций RU35004AOR0, дата полного погашения облигаций — 2 декабря 2027 года. Информацию будем брать с сайта Московской биржи.

Цена закрытия — 111,70, средневзвешенная цена — 110,30, доходность по цене последней сделки — 6,09, доходность по средневзвешенной цене — 6,36. Используя эти данные проведем расчет дюрации портфеля облигаций.

Эффективная доходность — 25,70; номинальная доходность — 23,54; текущая доходность — 8,18. На 31 декабря 2021 года дюрация составила 138 дней (0,3781 года).

Модифицированная дюрация — это второй способ измерения дюрации. С ее помощью инвестор определяет, на сколько процентов изменится цена облигации, если изменятся процентные ставки.

$$MD = \text{Дюрация Маколея} / (1 + \text{процентная ставка})$$

Для небольших изменений работает следующая формула:

$$\text{Изменение цены} / \text{Рыночная цена с НКД} = -MD \times \text{Изменение ставок}$$

При дюрации Маколея равной 138 дней и процентной ставке 6,4% модифицированная дюрация составит 0,3553. Этот показатель отражает изменение цены облигации при изменении доходности на 1 процент. То есть процентный риск долговой ценной бумаги.

Дюрация портфеля облигаций — это средневзвешенная дюрация отдельных облигаций.

Зависимость цены облигации от ее доходности не линейная, а выпуклая. Выпуклость облигаций бывает позитивной и негативной (Рисунок 1).

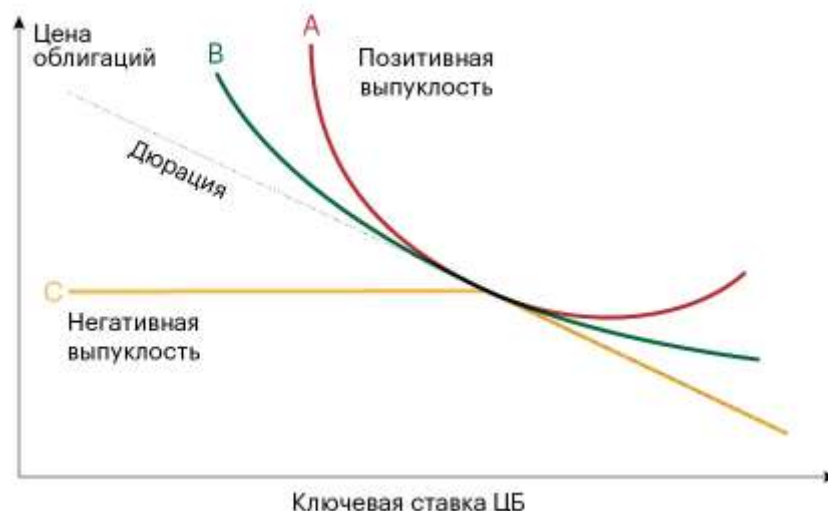


Рисунок 1 – Зависимость цены облигаций от ее доходности

На графике цена облигации С с негативной выпуклостью — желтая линия — при росте ставки меняется, а при падении ставки остается стабильной. Оценка таких облигаций с помощью дюрации дает очень большую погрешность из-за асимметрии между ценой и доходностью облигации. На графике асимметрия — это расстояние между пунктирной и сплошными линиями, которое увеличивается из-за выпуклости. Поэтому при больших изменениях процентной ставки используют выпуклость.

Профессиональные управляющие используют выпуклость для оценки инвестиционных портфелей. Частным инвесторам выпуклость может быть полезна, если дюрация облигаций одинаковая.

На рисунке дюрация двух облигаций с позитивной выпуклостью — красная и зеленая линии — одинаковая, но выпуклость облигации А больше, чем у облигации В. При падении ключевой ставки ЦБ цена облигации А вырастет больше, чем цена облигации В. При росте ключевой ставки ЦБ цена облигации А упадет меньше, чем цена облигации В. Таким образом, более выпуклая облигация А выгоднее для инвестора.

Выпуклость исследуемой облигации равняется 0,8429, что является положительным, достаточно большим результатом, поэтому эта облигация считается выгодной, и эту облигацию можно оценивать с помощью дюрации.

С помощью модифицированной дюрации вычислим, как изменится цена облигации при изменении рыночных процентных ставок.

Доходность облигации к погашению — 6,4%, а модифицированная дюрация — 0,3553. Мы можем определить, как изменится цена облигации при росте рыночных ставок на 1%:

$$-0,3553 \times 0,01 / 1,064 = -0,0033 = -0,33\%$$

При росте ставок на 1% цена этой облигации снизится на 0,33%.

С помощью обычной дюрации инвесторы сравнивают похожие облигации и выбирают ту, у которой дюрация меньше. Так можно уменьшить процентный риск.

В долговой политике Оренбургской области не используются обязательства с переменной процентной ставкой, что, с одной стороны, увеличивает риск рефинансирования, но рассматриваемый процентный риск сводится к минимуму за счет этого. Решение по этому поводу остается на усмотрении инвестора.

Таким образом, проводимая долговая политика Оренбургской области в 2021 году с точки зрения процентного риска была безрисковой, так как рассчитанные показатели дюрации позволяют судить о выгоде облигации. В качестве рекомендаций можно посоветовать в дальнейшем придерживаться долгосрочных обязательств с фиксированной ставкой, а также пользоваться математическим инструментарием для исследования портфеля облигаций.

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СИСТЕМА УЧЕТА И АНАЛИЗ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ДОЛГОВОЙ КНИГИ СУБЪЕКТОВ РФ

Аннотация: в статье рассматривается система учета государственного долга, вместе с ее целями, задачами, а также проведен анализ долговой книги субъектов РФ за период, начиная с 2019 года до 2021 года включительно и получены выводы.

Ключевые слова: система учета, долговая книга, субъекты РФ, анализ, долговая устойчивость.

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ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS OF THE STATE DEBT BOOK OF THE SUBJECTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract: the article discusses the system of accounting for public debt, along with its goals, objectives, and also analyzes the debt book of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation for the period from 2019 to 2021 inclusive and draws conclusions.

Keywords: accounting system, debt book, constituent entities of the Russian Federation, analysis, debt sustainability.

Государственный долг играет важную и многогранную роль в макроэкономической системе любой страны. Это связано с тем, что взаимосвязь между формированием, погашением и погашением государственного долга оказывает существенное влияние на развитие государственных финансов, денежное обращение, инвестиционный климат, структуру потребления и международное сотрудничество между странами.

Государственный долг возникает из-за проводимой государством политики, не обеспечивающей платежный баланс правительства.

С материальной точки зрения государственный долг — это общий долг страны по отношению к непогашенному долгу и невыплаченным процентам.

Особенность долговых отношений, в процессе привлечения дополнительных финансовых ресурсов граждан и организаций государство

в соответствии с принципами добровольного, экстренного, возвратного и возвратного возмещения дефицита бюджета состоит в том, что страны в этих отношениях всегда выступают заемщиками (должниками) и/или поручителями.

Необходимо выявить проблемы, которые не могут быть решены только за счет рационального управления долгом. Оно не заменит осмотрительной макроэкономической и налогово-бюджетной политики, которой недостаточно, чтобы оградить страну от экономических и финансовых потрясений. Необходимо подчеркнуть необходимость прочной основы макроэкономической политики, характеризующейся надлежащим режимом обменного курса. Денежно-кредитная политика должна основываться на достижении стабильности цен; экономически приемлемые уровни государственного долга; хорошие внешние условия; и хорошо регулируемая финансовая система. Эта основа является важным фактором, убеждающим участников финансового рынка в том, что они могут инвестировать в государственные ценные бумаги с минимальной неопределенностью.

Таким образом, наличие таких базовых данных является важной предпосылкой для создания структуры долга, которая отражает предпочтение правительства в отношении идеального баланса риска и затрат и в целом помогает стране свести к минимуму свою уязвимость перед экономическими и финансовыми потрясениями.

Предметом данной статьи является система управления государственным долгом Российской Федерации. Для этого используются нормативные правовые документы Российской Федерации, документы МБРР, ИНТОСАИ, ЕВРОСАИ, результаты контрольных мероприятий Счетной палаты и другие материалы по теме.

Согласно действующему законодательству (статья 97 Закона о бюджете Российской Федерации) под государственным долгом Российской Федерации понимаются долговые обязательства Российской Федерации перед физическими и юридическими лицами, иностранными государствами, международными организациями и иными субъектами. Международное право, в том числе государственные гарантии, предоставляемые Российской Федерацией. Государственный долг Российской Федерации полностью и безоговорочно обеспечивается всем федеральным имуществом, составляющим государственную казну. Федеральный орган государственной власти использует все полномочия для получения доходов из федерального бюджета на погашение долгов Российской Федерации и погашение государственных долгов Российской Федерации.

Управление государственным долгом в широком смысле относится к одному из направлений формирования экономической политики страны,

связанной с ее деятельностью в качестве заемщика. Управление государственным долгом – это:

- разработка политики в отношении государственного долга.
- установление лимитов государственного долга (в том числе определение размера дефицита бюджета и, следовательно, суммы кредитов, необходимых для его финансирования);
- определить основные направления и цели, влияющие на микро- и макроэкономические показатели;
- определение целесообразности и целесообразности финансирования национальных программ, наносящих ущерб государственному долгу.

Управление государственным долгом в узком смысле относится к ряду мероприятий, связанных с выпуском и размещением государственного долга, погашением, погашением и рефинансированием государственного долга и регулированием рынков государственных ценных бумаг.

Реализация мер по управлению государственным долгом требует системного национального подхода, что определяет многоуровневый характер существующего обслуживания долга.

В процессе управления государственным долгом можно выделить различные функциональные элементы:

- прямое управление, включая, в том числе, определение процедур выпуска государственного долга и условий размещения;
- оказание услуг путем осуществления кредитных договоров, выплаты процентного дохода, рефинансирования и погашения;
- контролирование ситуации с государственным долгом.

Система управления государственным долгом представляет собой взаимосвязанный фискальный, финансовый, учетный, организационный и иной процесс, предназначенный для эффективного регулирования размера, стоимости и структуры государственного долга.

Правительство Российской Федерации отметило общую формулировку основных задач управления государственным долгом в проекте «Концепция Единой системы управления государственным долгом в Российской Федерации»[1]:

- поддержание уровня государственного долга на безопасном с финансовой точки зрения уровне.
- снизить стоимость обслуживания государственного долга Российской Федерации;
- обеспечение полного выполнения государственных обязательств.

Система управления государственным долгом Российской Федерации включает следующие основные направления деятельности[2]:

- разработка кредитной программы для Российской Федерации на следующий год, которая является отражением экономической политики

страны в отношении существующих государственных долговых обязательств.

- процесс утверждения основных параметров управления государственным долгом в Российской Федерации на следующий год.

- реализовать утвержденный план управления государственным долгом в течение планового года.

Ключевые задачи, необходимые для достижения целей управления государственным долгом:

- своевременность и полнота формирования источников финансирования дефицита бюджета;

- проверить действительность и целевое использование обычно привлекаемых средств, и тип используемых финансовых инструментов;

- мониторинг соблюдения лимитов и структур государственного долга;

- контроль за исполнением долга Правительства Российской Федерации в предыдущие годы;

- контролировать выпуск ценных бумаг и их размещение с учетом необходимых денежных и депозитных предложений;

- рассмотрение проекта государственного бюджета и контроль за его исполнением, а также контроль за изменениями в структуре и объеме государственного долга.

- рассмотрение проектов законов и иных нормативных законодательных актов органов государственной власти, затрагивающих вопросы формирования, обслуживания и погашения государственного долга.

Основная цель управления долгом — найти баланс между минимизацией фискального риска и минимизацией затрат на обслуживание долга.

Проанализируем государственную долговую книгу субъектов РФ за ряд лет.

По данным Министерства финансов РФ, в 2014–2016 долги регионов ежегодно росли, а в 2017 году было зафиксировано снижение лишь на 1,6 %. Наибольший вклад в снижение суммарного объема государственного долга внесла Москва (–27,5 млрд рублей) и Челябинская область (–12,9 млрд рублей), а также еще четыре региона, чей госдолг сократился на 5–8 млрд рублей. Но их усилия были частично нивелированы ростом госдолга Санкт-Петербурга (+21,1 млрд рублей) и Республики Мордовия (+9,8 млрд рублей). За 2018 год суммарный объем госдолга регионов еще снизился на 4,7 % и составил на 01.01.2019 г. 2,206 трлн рублей[1].

Анализ уровня долговой нагрузки регионов РФ за последние два года показывает очень большой разброс показателей. Если в 2017 году у города Севастополь и Сахалинской области долговая нагрузка составила 0 %, у Владимирской области, замыкающей первую десятку регионов, – 10,8

%, то у республики Мордовии долговая нагрузка составила 225,7 %, в Хакасии 136,4 %, Костромской области 135 %. 100-процентный рубеж долга в 2017 году перешагнули 7 регионов России.

В 2018 году долговая нагрузка по-прежнему отсутствовала в Севастополе и Сахалинской области, а первую десятку регионов закрыл Ямало-Ненецкий автономный округ с долговой нагрузкой 8,7 %. Владимирская область откатилась на 13 позицию, тем не менее, завершив 2018 год с долговой нагрузкой 9,2 %, что меньше, чем было в 2017 году. На начало 2019 года всего два субъекта РФ имели долговую нагрузку более 100 %, это Костромская область с показателем 115,2 % и Республика Мордовия с показателем 236,9 %.

Для органов власти субъектов Российской Федерации на протяжении ряда лет остро стоит вопрос обеспечения сбалансированности региональных бюджетов, поиска финансовых ресурсов на реализацию инвестиционных проектов и социальных программ, что предопределяет активизацию заемно-долговой деятельности. В этой связи важным условием обеспечения долговой устойчивости публично-правовых образований, сохранения экономической стабильности на их территории является продуманная и взвешенная долговая политика, проводимая на региональном уровне.

По состоянию на 1 апреля 2021 г. размер государственного долга субъектов Российской Федерации составил 2 437,595 млрд рублей [1] и увеличился в сравнении с соответствующим показателем на 1 января 2008 г. (458,7 млрд рублей) в 5,3 раза. Наращивание регионами долговых обязательств обусловлено тем, что на фоне кризисных явлений в экономике и, как следствие, снижения собственных доходов и опережающего роста расходов органы власти территорий вынуждены были привлекать заемные ресурсы для финансирования дефицита бюджетов и обеспечения исполнения расходных обязательств, в том числе связанных с реализацией указов Президента России[2].

Однако на протяжении 2019 и 2020 гг. в результате реализации как на федеральном, так и на региональном уровне власти и управления ряда мер, направленных на обеспечение сбалансированности бюджетов, сокращение объема государственного долга и расходов на его обслуживание (мобилизация доходных источников, сокращение бюджетных расходов, замещение коммерческих кредитов бюджетными и др.), наметилась тенденция к снижению размера государственных долговых обязательств субъектов Российской Федерации. По состоянию на 1 апреля 2021 г. величина регионального госдолга по отношению к показателю на 1 марта 2021 г. 2 473,379 млрд рублей) снизилась на 1,5%, а в сравнении со значением на 1 января 2021 г. (2 496,045 млрд рублей) – на 2,3%.

В то же время необходимо отметить, что, несмотря на положительную динамику, долговая проблема субнациональных образований по состоянию на 1 апреля 2021 г. по-прежнему остается достаточно острой: величина государственного долга трех регионов (Свердловская область, Краснодарский край, Красноярский край) превысила годовой объем собственных доходов, у 11 субнациональных образований отношение госдолга к полученным доходам без учета безвозмездных поступлений составило от 85 до 100% и у 27 регионов – от 50 до 85%. Самая сложная ситуация сложилась у Краснодарского края, где отношение долговых обязательств к собственным доходам превысило 267% [2].

В 2018 г. впервые в российской практике в связи со значительным объемом накопленных долгов в отношении двух регионов (Костромской области и Республики Хакасия) был введен механизм казначейского сопровождения, т. е. расходовать бюджетные средства они могли лишь под контролем Федерального казначейства [3].

Высокий уровень долговой нагрузки, который, как отмечено выше, сложился у половины субъектов Российской Федерации, существенно повышает риск неисполнения предусмотренных бюджетом расходных обязательств. В этой связи особую актуальность приобретает анализ финансово-бюджетной и долговой политики, проводимой на региональном уровне, а также проведение объективной оценки долговой устойчивости субнационального образования.

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АНАЛИЗ СТРАТЕГИИ И БИЗНЕС-МОДЕЛИ ALIBABA

Аннотация: В статье кратко анализируются стратегия и бизнес-модель Alibaba, уделяя особое внимание таким аспектам, как создание торговой платформы, привлечение клиентов по всему миру, создание комплексной поисковой системы онлайн-торговли и развитие платных участников, а также излагается история Alibaba, выделившаяся среди многих компаний электронной коммерции и ставшая ведущей в мире B2B электронной коммерции. Коммерческая компания, и выдвигает мнения о направлении развития интеграции ресурсов на следующем этапе.

Ключевые слова: торговая платформа; глобальные клиенты; механизм онлайн-бизнеса; платные участники; интеграция ресурсов.

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ANALYSIS OF ALIBABA'S STRATEGY AND BUSINESS MODEL

Summary: The article briefly analyzes Alibaba's strategy and business model, paying special attention to such aspects as the creation of a trading platform, attracting customers around the world, the creation of a comprehensive online trading search engine and the development of paid participants, and also outlines the history of Alibaba, which stood out among many e-commerce companies and became the world's leading B2B e-commerce.-a commercial company, and puts forward opinions on the direction of development of resource integration at the next stage.

Keywords: trading platform; global clients; online business mechanism; paid participants; resource integration.

После десяти лет оттачивания меча Alibaba Network Co., Ltd. прошла через безумие Силиконовой долины, интернет-пузырь и глобальный финансовый кризис. Она превратилась из компании электронной коммерции с уставным капиталом 500 000 юаней в ведущую в мире компанию электронной коммерции B2B. У него есть три основные

платформы: международный торговый рынок, китайский торговый рынок и японский торговый рынок. они предоставляют услуги импортным и экспортным трейдерам со всего мира, Китая и Японии, формируя виртуальный оптовый и розничный рынок с пользователями, охватывающими более 240 стран и регионов, и более 140 миллионов зарегистрированных пользователей. В октябре 2005 года Alibaba Group заключила долгосрочное стратегическое партнерство с Yahoo в Соединенных Штатах. Alibaba приобрела все активы Yahoo America в Китае и приобрела операционные права Yahoo China. Yahoo America инвестировала 11 миллиардов долларов США, чтобы стать стратегическим акционером Alibaba Group. С помощью позиции Yahoo в качестве босса глобальной поисковой системы и огромной зарегистрированной клиентской базы в то время Alibaba успешно добилась “великолепного поворота” и начала “выходить за границу и двигаться навстречу миру”. В ноябре 2007 года Alibaba успешно приземлилась на главном табло фондовой биржи Гонконга с биржевым кодом “1688”, что означает “до конца” и, по-видимому, содержит благословения людей на будущее путешествие Alibaba. Рыночная капитализация в тот день превысила 220 миллиардов долларов США, став интернет-компанией с самой высокой рыночной капитализацией в Китае на тот момент и вторым местом по глобальному финансированию IPO в том году. В мае 2008 года Alibaba сделала еще один шаг и создала совместное предприятие с Softbank в Японии. На основе занятия английского и китайского рынков электронной коммерции компания официально вышла на японский рынок. 6 мая 2009 года Alibaba Network Co., Ltd., дочерняя компания Alibaba Group (1688.HK) Отчет о доходах за первый квартал показал, что операционная прибыль Alibaba за квартал достигла 807 миллионов юаней, увеличившись на 19% по сравнению с аналогичным периодом 2008 года; фактическая чистая прибыль составил 253,4 млн юаней, увеличившись последовательно на 27%. Джек Ма, председатель совета директоров Alibaba, сказал: “Наши результаты полностью демонстрируют приверженность Alibaba ценностям, видению и миссии”⁹⁷.

Рассматривая тенденции развития Alibaba за последние десять лет в сочетании со стратегическими заявлениями на ее веб-сайте, мы можем обнаружить, что бизнес-стратегия Alibaba фактически претерпела изменения: от “предоставления торговой платформы для продажи товаров мелким и средним производителям” до “превращения в основной онлайн-торговый центр рынок, позволяющий малым и средним предприятиям по всему миру искать потенциальных торговых партнеров через Интернет, общаться друг с другом и заключать сделки”, а теперь “сосредоточиться на предоставлении эффективной и надежной торговой платформы для

⁹⁷ Ван Рулин. Разработка предпринимательской стратегии [М]. Издательство Университета Цинхуа, 2005.

покупателей и продавцов малых и средних предприятий из Китая и со всего мира”. Так же, как операторы связи, тарифы на связь, качество звонков, мобильные телефоны и послепродажное обслуживание - все это пассивно принимается пользователями, и существует только одна компания и нет другого филиала; Alibaba фактически превратилась в оператора в области онлайн-торговли. Как только пользователи выбирают ее услуги, они должны примите его цены, стандарты и модели.

В начале своего создания Alibaba была вдохновлена созданием веб-сайта Министерства внешней торговли и экономического сотрудничества. Первоначальное намерение состояло в том, чтобы предоставить платформу для растущих китайских малых и средних экспортных производителей и трейдеров, чтобы показать себя миру. Как и веб-сайты, которые расцвели повсюду в начале 21 века, их первая цель - не прибыль, а “глазные яблоки”, “анклавы” и “тенденции развития”, которые делают венчурный капитал убедительным. С этой целью Alibaba не стесняется использовать недорогие или даже бесплатные методы для привлечения малых и средних предприятий в качестве “китайских поставщиков”, шаг за шагом культивируя лояльность местных малых и средних предприятий, после того, как они становятся все больше и больше, имеет смысл увеличить плата за обслуживание, и пользователи готовы платить за эффективные услуги.

Сегодня Alibaba недостаточно пользователей в одной стране и регионе. Ей нужны клиенты по всему миру, чтобы повысить привлекательность и эффективность работы веб-сайта, а также помочь клиентам еще больше снизить затраты и увеличить доходы. Такое открытое мышление привело к тому, что в Alibaba зарегистрировано более 42,8 миллионов пользователей. Стратегический альянс с Yahoo в Соединенных Штатах и приобретение Yahoo China имеют прямое преимущество в привлечении многих зарегистрированных пользователей Yahoo China. Хотя эти пользователи могут и не стать “китайскими поставщиками”, Alibaba может воспользоваться этой возможностью, чтобы захватить потребительский рынок, тем самым лучше способствуя развитию бизнеса Taobao.

Судя по текущей целевой структуре клиентов Alibaba, малые и средние предприятия больше не являются основной целью. Компания больше надеется превратить прямых потребителей в лояльных клиентов. Если есть спрос, есть и предложение. Спрос является сильнейшей движущей силой для поставщиков и основой выживания поставщиков. Поэтому Ма Юнь осмелился предложить инвестировать 2 миллиарда долларов в Taobao, чтобы создать новую модель потребления образа жизни. Все больше и больше китайцев принимают концепцию покупок на Taobao, что непосредственно побудило все больше компаний перейти на прямые онлайн-продажи, способствовало быстрому росту современной

логистической отрасли и создало больше возможностей для трудоустройства.

Вэй Чжэ, генеральный директор Alibaba, сказал: “Наше видение заключается в решении проблем закупок, продаж и маркетинга, управления и финансирования малого бизнеса с помощью ИТ малого бизнеса, чтобы лучше обслуживать наших клиентов. Чтобы обеспечить реализацию нашего видения на ближайшие десять лет, мы скорректировали нашу организационную структуру и спланировали наш существующий бизнес на четыре бизнес-подразделения, а именно: Отдел международной торговли, Отдел торговли в Китае, Отдел информационных технологий и Колледж Али. Среди них Отдел информационных технологий и Академия Али являются новыми бизнес-подразделениями, соответственно, чтобы помочь малым предприятиям легко и удобно использовать информационные технологии для повышения операционной эффективности, а также для подготовки сотрудников для малого бизнеса, чтобы помочь им эффективно использовать информационные технологии. Мы будем продолжать расширять программу "Али Кредит" и сотрудничать с большим количеством банков, чтобы помочь малому бизнесу решить финансовые трудности”.

На самом деле, это также прогноз будущей модели прибыли Alibaba. В дополнение к членским взносам Goldsupplier (которые вскоре заменят International и China Integrity Pass), PPC веб-сайта, услуги программного обеспечения Ali, Alipay, кредиты Ali, все рекламные акции на веб-сайте, обучение торговле, образовательная индустрия бизнес-школы Ali и логистика станут источником прибыли Alibaba.

Путь Alibaba в будущее - интеграция ресурсов, сегментация рынков, установление стандартов и регулирование правовой системы.

На самом деле, Alibaba все еще очень хрупка. Она является предшественником развития онлайн-торговли и онлайн-потребительских привычек глобальных клиентов. Microsoft, Google, eBay и несколько других крупных порталов присматриваются к ней. Капитал по своей сути ориентирован на получение прибыли, а там, где есть прибыль, будут и инвестиции. Главным приоритетом Alibaba является сотрудничество. Необходимо как можно скорее занять потребительский рынок и как можно скорее создать международный веб-сайт с доменным именем. Будь то Taobao, сарафанное радио или сам веб-сайт Alibaba, доменное имя имеет сильный оттенок китаизации, и его трудно сделать большим вклад в волну глобализации.

Alibaba также осознает негативное влияние спекуляций на Taobao и начала принимать меры по борьбе со спекуляциями, которые достигли определенных результатов. Для поставщиков, покупателей и потребителей “Пропуск целостности” изначально должен был стать инструментом для определения плюсов и минусов, но теперь он используется некоторыми

мошенниками со скрытыми мотивами, отклоняющимися от первоначального намерения Alibaba. Поэтому Alibaba должна сделать свои продукты с добавленной стоимостью действительно эффективными и должна усердно работать над техническим содержанием продуктов с добавленной стоимостью. В частности, мы должны усердно работать над оптимизацией поисковых систем и проявлять инициативу по устранению вредоносной и мошеннической информации, чтобы фальсифицировать правду, чтобы пользователи больше не сталкивались с ошеломляющей рекламой в убыток, чтобы поставщикам ложной информации было негде спрятаться. Кроме того, мы можем заручиться поддержкой соответствующих национальных ведомств для принятия законодательства, регулирующего поведение в онлайн-торговле, объединения общественной безопасности, промышленности и торговли, прав интеллектуальной собственности, банковских и логистических предприятий для борьбы с контрафактной и некачественной продукцией и онлайн-мошенничеством, по-настоящему очистить среду онлайн-торговли и развивать хорошую онлайн-среду. торговый рынок.

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РЕВОЛЮЦИЯ, ВЫЗВАННАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ КОММЕРЦИЕЙ: АНАЛИЗ СТРАТЕГИИ РАЗВИТИЯ И БИЗНЕС-МОДЕЛИ ALIBABA

Аннотация: В настоящее время Alibaba является самой успешной онлайн-торговой платформой электронной коммерции в Китае и пятой по величине интернет-компанией в мире. По словам Джека Ма, электронная коммерция - это революция. После более чем десятилетнего развития Alibaba прошла путь от бизнес-моделей Taobao и Alipay до своих семи бизнес-групп, включая Taobao, Yitao, Tmall, Juhuasuan, Ali International Business, Ali small business business и Alibaba Cloud, формируя крупный рынок CBBS группы (июль 2012 года), Alibaba в настоящее время активно входит в банковский и страховой бизнес.

Цель этой статьи - проанализировать рыночное позиционирование Alibaba, целевых клиентов и стратегии стратегического размещения, провести краткий анализ текущей модели прибыли Alibaba и будущих точек роста прибыли, а также высказать свои собственные взгляды на рыночную конкуренцию, с которой сталкивается Alibaba, текущие проблемы и будущее развитие бизнеса.

Ключевые слова: Alibaba; стратегия развития; бизнес-модель.

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THE E-COMMERCE REVOLUTION: AN ANALYSIS OF ALIBABA'S DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND BUSINESS MODEL

Summary: Alibaba is currently the most successful online e-commerce trading platform in China and the fifth largest internet company in the world. According to Jack Ma, e-commerce is a revolution. After more than a decade of development, Alibaba has gone from the Taobao and Alipay business models to its seven business groups, including Taobao, Yitao, Tmall, Juhuasuan, Ali International Business, Ali small business business and Alibaba Cloud, forming a large CBBS group market (July 2012), Alibaba is currently actively entering in the banking and insurance business.

The purpose of this article is to analyze Alibaba's market positioning, target customers and strategic placement strategies, conduct a brief analysis of Alibaba's current profit model and future profit growth points, as well as express your own views on the market competition faced by Alibaba, current problems and future business development.

Keywords: Alibaba; development strategy; business model.

Компания Alibaba была основана в Ханчжоу в 1999 г. После почти десяти лет развития она превратилась в крупнейший в мире рынок онлайн-торговли и сообщество деловых обменов.

Хотя это компания, которая начинала с бизнес-модели электронной коммерции B2B, основанной на интернет-платформе, Alibaba больше не ограничивается чисто моделью B2B. В дополнение к бизнес-платформе B2B “Alibaba” (www.alibaba.com) Кроме того, в нынешнюю бизнес-группу Alibaba Group также входит “Taobao”. (www.taobao.com), который объединяет бизнес-модели B2C и C2C в основном для малого бизнеса и individuals.taobao.com), “Alipay” в промежуточной платежной ссылке, а также дополнительные сервисы, такие как Honest Connect, Tradelink и Ali Wangwang. Кроме того, Alibaba расширила свой портал, почту, поиск и другие бизнес-модели за счет приобретения Yahoo China. 23 июля 2012 года Джек Ма разделил Alibaba на Taobao, Yitao, Tmall, Juhuasuan, Ali International Business, Ali Small Business и Alibaba Cloud и другие семь бизнес-групп, чтобы сформировать рынок CBBS группы⁹⁸.

22 февраля 2013 года Джек Ма, председатель совета директоров Alibaba Group, выдвинул “Теорию революции электронной коммерции” на “Форуме предпринимателей Yabli China 2013”. Он сказал, что сегодняшняя электронная коммерция - это не технология, не бизнес-модель, это революция, это изменение образа жизни, это только начало, электронная коммерция разрушает группу традиционных корыстных интересов, в то же время она будет культивировать другую группу открытых, прозрачных и ответственных корыстных интересов через Интернет.

Alibaba - это компания электронной коммерции в Интернете, но с точки зрения всех аспектов ее бизнеса, хотя она неотделима от интернет-платформы, она больше похожа на огромный кластер платформ торговых услуг, построенных в Интернете - все бизнес-модели B2B, B2C и C2C включены, а также ряд вокруг этих предприятий предоставляется множество дополнительных услуг.

1) Рыночное позиционирование Alibaba

Судя по бизнес-модели и пути развития Alibaba, ее стратегический подход всегда вращался вокруг создания платформы торговых услуг в Интернете. Его традиционная сила: бизнес-платформа B2B превратилась в

⁹⁸ Ван Рулин, "Разработка стратегии предпринимательства", Издательство Университета Цинхуа, 2005

крупнейший и наиболее активный рынок онлайн-торговли в мире. Позиционирование Alibaba также относительно ясно, то есть создать относительно полную платформу для предоставления комплексных информационных торговых услуг для продавцов по всему миру.

Позиционирование Alibaba в чем-то похоже на привычный нам физический рынок торговли. Разница в том, что физический рынок предоставляет бизнес-помещения организации, в то время как Alibaba предоставляет торговую платформу в Интернете, но мы все равно можем рассматривать Alibaba как торговый рынок.

Этот вид интернет-торгового рынка также имеет некоторые преимущества, которых нет на физическом рынке.

Во-первых, его легко расширить: масштабы рынка онлайн-торговли теоретически можно расширять бесконечно, не влияя на площадь помещения ;

Второе - это гибкость и своевременность: на интернет-платформе передача информации не ограничена временем и пространством, а организация и структура информационного контента также могут гибко пересматриваться и обновляться в соответствии с потребностями. ;

В-третьих, эксплуатационные расходы относительно низки: стоимость работы на онлайн-торговой платформе очень низка по сравнению с физическим рынком, который привлекателен для многих малых и средних предприятий.

В-четвертых, география не влияет на диапазон аудитории: через платформу интернет-торговли легче взаимодействовать с целевыми клиентами за пределами местного региона, и это может лучше помочь продавцам продвигать свои товары по всей стране или даже по всему миру.

2) Целевые клиенты Alibaba

Платформа онлайн-обслуживания торговли, созданная Alibaba, на самом деле является общей моделью. платформа онлайн-обслуживания, построенная в соответствии с самыми основными торговыми правилами и потребностями, может быть легко адаптирована к потребностям различных отраслей промышленности. Судя по текущему масштабу участия Alibaba, он уже включает в себя 27 крупных отраслей, охватывающих более 1000 категорий продуктов, которые, можно сказать, охватывают почти все отрасли и категории продуктов, которыми можно открыто торговать.

Учитывая характеристики сервисной платформы интернет-торговли, Alibaba подтвердила своих целевых клиентов с другой точки зрения, то есть для обслуживания 30 миллионов малых и средних предприятий и связанных с ними потребностей рынка. Эта определенная позиция не является очень четким позиционированием, но она очень соответствует потребностям времени и рынка. С одной стороны, большое количество

малых и средних предприятий в Китае изо всех сил пытаются найти возможности на национальном и глобальном рынках; с другой стороны, быстро растущий внутренний и международный спрос также активно ищет подходящих покупателей.

3) Стратегический план Alibaba

Судя по бизнес-модели сервисной платформы электронной коммерции, необходимо решить основные “третьесортные” - информационные потоки, потоки капитала и логистические проблемы.

Решение проблем информационного потока, основанное на интернет-платформе, является относительно выгодным. Alibaba создала электронную коммерцию B2B (веб-сайт Alibaba), электронную коммерцию (Taobao), которая объединяет B2C и C2C, что может обеспечить платформу для публикации огромного количества информации, а также обеспечивает международный кластер веб-сайтов для глобального бизнеса. В то же время он предоставляет услуги мгновенной передачи информации для обеспечения потребностей мгновенной связи в торговле.

Что касается решения проблемы потока капитала, Alibaba создала бизнес “Alipay”, сосредоточившись на решении проблемы онлайн-платежей, реализуя такие функции, как онлайн-платежи и управление средствами промежуточных платежей, так что поток средств также может быть реализован на платформе интернет-торговли. Чтобы обеспечить безопасность и доверие к бизнесу по притоку капитала, Alibaba также запустила свой бизнес честных коммуникаций. Хотя он далек от идеального уровня, он предоставил определенную гарантию от модели.

Что касается логистики, Alibaba в настоящее время использует метод сотрудничества со сторонними компаниями.

У Ма Юна есть такое разделение этапов развития электронной коммерции: первый этап - “информационный поток”, второй этап - “поток капитала”, а третий этап - “логистика”. Alibaba действительно завершила первый этап таким образом, и Alibaba проделала очень хорошую работу на этапе “информационного потока”, и ее даже называют королем бизнес-информационного потока. На данном этапе Alipay от Alibaba, Chengxingtong и другие компании, которые были внедрены, находятся на стадии “потока капитала”. Судя по прогрессу развития Alibaba на данном этапе, это также в основном соответствует прогрессу в создании системы “потока капитала”, продвигаемой китайской банковской индустрией. С этой точки зрения Alibaba мудра, потому что для улучшения бизнеса “потока капитала” она неотделима от соответствующего делового сотрудничества банковской отрасли. Что касается третьего этапа “логистики”, то, судя по стратегии развития Alibaba, соответствующего идеального плана не существует. Судя по текущей форме сотрудничества с третьими сторонами, принятой Alibaba, она в основном использует метод

сотрудничества и рекомендации сторонних логистических компаний для предоставления клиентам самых базовых логистических информационных услуг. логистическая сеть Alibaba также использует относительно простую базовую бизнес-модель публикации и поиска информации.

Когда дело доходит до макета Alibaba, есть еще один модуль, о котором нельзя сказать - Yahoo China. Благодаря приобретению Yahoo China, Alibaba добавила функциональные модули, такие как портал, почта, беспроводные сервисы и вертикальный поиск, а также еще больше укрепила сетевые сервисы, такие как связь и поиск, с помощью онлайн-сервисов real-name, Yahoo Search, Yahoo Assistant и Yahoo Messenger⁹⁹.

4) Модель прибыли Alibaba

Когда Alibaba продвигалась на ранней стадии, она сосредоточилась на “информационном потоке”, с целью сосредоточения внимания на сборе большого объема информации о спросе и предложении на рынке. На ранней стадии развития Alibaba Интернет также находится в стадии развития, а бизнес онлайн-транзакций все еще находится в зачаточном состоянии, что необходимо признать, и спрос пока невелик. Поэтому на данном этапе Alibaba берет за отправную точку потребности предприятий, собирает, интегрирует и классифицирует предприятия и связанную с ними информацию для предоставления эффективных информационных услуг в режиме реального времени. Чтобы еще больше улучшить и расширить влияние информационных услуг Alibaba, Alibaba создала международный кластер веб-сайтов для глобальных услуг, а платформы веб-сайтов в разных регионах реализовали информационную интеграцию друг с другом, тем самым сформировав интегрированную международную платформу бизнес-информационных услуг.

В первые дни порог входа в Alibaba был очень низким, и он привлекал большое количество участников за очень низкую плату или бесплатно. С развитием Интернета и стабильным ростом потребностей корпоративного онлайн-бизнеса большое количество информации и пользователей, собранных Alibaba, постепенно стало приносить пользу. На данном этапе Alibaba продвигает и совершенствует свою основную бизнес-цепочку и предоставляет ряд сопутствующих услуг с добавленной стоимостью вокруг основного бизнеса, формируя сильную привязанность к своим членам и сильную привлекательность для потенциальных клиентов.

Доход, приносимый основным бизнесом Alibaba, в основном поступает от членских взносов и связанных с ними корпоративных сайтов, а также доходов от продвижения веб-сайтов. Именно из-за большого количества информации и участников, собранных на ранней стадии, и

⁹⁹ Ван Рулин, "Разработка стратегии предпринимательства", Издательство Университета Цинхуа, 2005

способности постепенно улучшать бизнес-поток с развитием, Alibaba может легче получать разумные выгоды в этой части. Кроме того, Честный пропуск Alibaba, Торговый пропуск и другие сервисы также могут принести ему определенные преимущества, и с ростом бизнеса онлайн-бизнес-платформы Alibaba она продемонстрировала соответствующую тенденцию роста.

Судя по текущей ситуации, хотя Yahoo China имеет некоторое взаимодействие и поддержку для общего бизнеса Alibaba, это еще не лучшая интеграция и не принесла никаких преимуществ. Напротив, Таобао, который всегда был бесплатным для пользователей, продемонстрировал большой потенциал. В будущем Таобао, вероятно, станет сильной точкой роста прибыльности Alibaba. Хотя в настоящее время Таобао по-прежнему предоставляет услуги бесплатно, она стала крупнейшей сервисной платформой в Китае, которая объединяет две основные модели B2C и C2C, и сформировала относительно стабильную и зрелую бизнес-модель малого бизнеса и личных онлайн-продаж и обслуживания транзакций. Хотя в бизнесе Таобао по-прежнему сложно напрямую получать доход от интернет-магазинов, но от помощи интернет-магазинам в продвижении и маркетинге, а также от некоторых связанных с ними дополнительных услуг вполне возможно получить хорошие выгоды. Бизнес "Alipay" также является потенциальной прибылью для Alibaba в будущем. Нынешний "Alipay", который имеет хорошую основу, неизбежно будет развиваться и расширяться вместе с развитием бизнес-моделей, построенных Alibaba, Таобао и т.д. Таким образом, большой объем средств и денежный поток, собранные "Alipay", должны легко приносить доход Alibaba в будущем.

Нельзя отрицать, что Alibaba можно назвать самой успешной интернет-бизнес-платформой в настоящее время, и перспективы ее дальнейшего развития также многообещающие. Конечно, Alibaba также сталкивается со многими проблемами. Точки роста, такие как Таобао и Alipay, которые могут принести доход Alibaba в будущем, сталкиваются с относительно сильной конкуренцией. Таобао, например, сталкивается с конкуренцией со стороны Tencent и Baidu. У Alipay также есть конкуренты, такие как Caifutong, и в то же время ему приходится сталкиваться с влиянием неизвестных факторов со стороны банковской отрасли.

Кроме того, мы также видим, что, хотя Alibaba уже сформировала и развила свою бизнес-модель, ей по-прежнему не хватает многих функций управления ресурсами, поэтому она не может реализовать полную бизнес-модель клиентов на интернет-платформе. Другими словами, Alibaba еще не является полноценной платформой для онлайн-работы клиентов, и клиенты не смогли реализовать полную бизнес-структуру управления собственной информацией и ресурсами, отслеживания заказов и организации предпродажных, сбытовых и послепродажных маркетинговых планов с помощью этой платформы. Если платформа Alibaba сможет

улучшить свои функции управления, обеспечить управление цепочками поставок, управление финансами и другие системы, эффективно интегрировать информационные потоки, потоки капитала и логистику, а также дополнительно интегрировать всю цепочку поставок в рамках этой платформы, то Alibaba сможет построить огромную онлайн-бизнес-империю, многогранную, сквозную- дисциплинарные и органично интегрированные бизнес-преимущества позволят ему продемонстрировать более высокую жизнеспособность.

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О МАРКЕТИНГОВОЙ СТРАТЕГИИ ALIBABA

Аннотация: Alibaba пережила 10 лет всестороннего развития. Благодаря своей уникальной модели управления Alibaba создала рынок свободной торговли в Интернете без географических и временных ограничений для предприятий и частных лиц и получила беспрецедентные возможности для бизнеса. Новая бизнес-стратегия Alibaba ускорила развитие Alibaba и открыла путь для быстрого развития Alibaba в лидирующем городе электронной коммерции. Сначала рассматривается история развития Alibaba, вводится обзор Alibaba, а затем маркетинговая стратегия 5P используется в качестве теоретической основы для анализа эффективной маркетинговой стратегии Alibaba. Наконец, в сочетании с финансовым кризисом, охватившим мир в 2008 году, выдвигаются предложения Alibaba по улучшению своей маркетинговой стратегии в ответ на финансовый кризис.

Ключевые слова: Alibaba; электронная коммерция; малые и средние предприятия; маркетинговая стратегия.

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ABOUT ALIBABA'S MARKETING STRATEGY

Summary: Alibaba has experienced 10 years of comprehensive development. Thanks to its unique management model, Alibaba has created a free online trading market without geographical and time restrictions for businesses and individuals and has gained unprecedented business opportunities. Alibaba's new business strategy has accelerated Alibaba's development and paved the way for Alibaba's rapid development in the leading e-commerce city. First, the history of Alibaba's development is considered, an Alibaba overview is introduced, and then the 5P marketing strategy is used as a theoretical basis for analyzing Alibaba's effective marketing strategy. Finally, Combined with the financial crisis that gripped the world in 2008, Alibaba is

putting forward proposals to improve its marketing strategy in response to the financial crisis.

Keywords: Alibaba; e-commerce; small and medium enterprises; marketing strategy.

Alibaba (Alibaba) - всемирно известная компания, предоставляющая услуги электронной коммерции business-to-business (B2B). В настоящее время она объединяет различные стили управления транзакциями, такие как рынки B2B и C2C (custom-to-custom), поисковые системы и порталы, а также технологии онлайн-поиска. С ее уникальная бизнес-модель, шаг за шагом продвигающаяся по пути электронной коммерции. Сейчас Alibaba владеет: станцией Alibaba B2B (включая китайскую станцию, международную станцию, японскую станцию), станцией Taobao (C2C), Alipay (электронные платежи), Yahoo China (портал + поиск), Yahoo Сарафанное радио, Alibaba Software и Alibaba Mom¹⁰⁰.

1) Процесс разработки Alibaba

Первый этап (1998-2001 годы): предоставить предприятиям бесплатную информацию и занять лидирующие позиции на рынке. В то время электронная коммерция в Китае только начиналась и все еще находилась в периоде информационного потока. Alibaba исследовала рыночные требования предприятий, классифицировала и интегрировала регистрационную информацию предприятий, а также предоставляла предприятиям бесплатные и эффективные информационные услуги в соответствии с различными характеристиками и быстро заняла лидирующие позиции в занимая рынок онлайн-торговли B2B.

Второй этап (2000 год): Провести кредитную сертификацию предприятий, чтобы заложить хорошую основу для прибыльности. Кредит является самым большим препятствием для электронной коммерции в Китае. Впервые Alibaba запустила метод сертификации целостности в китайском Интернете Integrity Pass и решила решить проблему узких мест на китайском рынке электронной коммерции. В результате Alibaba начала получать доход.

Третий этап (2003-2004 годы): освоение зарубежных рынков и расширение сферы торговли. "Китайские поставщики" предоставляют компаниям независимые номера счетов и пароли, а также создают англоязычные веб-сайты, что позволяет почти 420 000 профессиональным покупателям из 220 стран по всему миру просматривать информацию об экспортных компаниях онлайн, создавая для компаний более широкие возможности для бизнеса.

¹⁰⁰ Ван Фанхуа и Лу Вэй, "Корпоративное стратегическое управление", Издательство Университета Фудань, 2005

Четвертый этап (2005-2007): приобрела "Yahoo" для внедрения инноваций в поисковую систему электронной коммерции, которую можно расширять и развивать. Alibaba создала систему поиска и оплаты информации о транзакциях, использующую "Yahoo" в качестве платформы, "Taobao", крупномасштабную платформу онлайн-покупок, и "Alipay", стороннюю платежную платформу, чтобы предоставить продавцам со всего мира более широкое пространство для обмена и торговую платформу.

Пятый этап (январь 2008 года): выход на рынок B2C и разработка новой модели онлайн-торговли. Рынок электронной коммерции Китая развивается быстрыми темпами, но развитие B2C сильно отстает от B2B и C2C, а развитие электронной коммерции крайне несбалансировано. Alibaba точно улавливает тенденции развития электронной коммерции, своевременно корректирует свою стратегию и выходит на рынок B2C.

За десять лет практики Alibaba создала чудо роста и успеха, которое традиционные компании не могут себе представить с помощью эффективных маркетинговых стратегий. Проспект Alibaba за ноябрь 2007 года показывает, что с 2004 года общая выручка и прибыль до налогообложения Alibaba ежегодно росли более чем в два раза. По состоянию на 30 июня 2007 года общая выручка Alibaba в 2007 году составила 958 миллионов юаней, чистая прибыль - 295 миллионов юаней, а чистая прибыль собственный капитал достиг 30,8%. Число зарегистрированных пользователей Alibaba поразительно увеличилось с 20 000 в апреле 1999 года до 35,6 миллионов в сентябре 2008 года, увеличившись на 178 000%.

2) Анализ маркетинговой стратегии Alibaba 5P

4P был предложен американским ученым-маркетологом профессором Маккарти в 1960-х годах, включая продукт (product), Цену (Price), Канал (Place) и Продвижение (Promotion). Он считает, что успешная и полная маркетинговая кампания означает вывод соответствующих продуктов и услуг на конкретный рынок с соответствующими продуктами, соответствующими ценами, соответствующими каналами и соответствующими средствами коммуникации и продвижения. Однако в области электронной коммерции 4P не полностью включает маркетинговую стратегию предприятий электронной коммерции, поэтому в этой статье добавляется еще один P (Персонафикация), то есть стратегия персонализации, которая в основном относится к персонализированной локализованной модели маркетинга продуктов и услуг, предоставляемой предприятиями электронной коммерции. Ниже рассматривается маркетинговая стратегия Alibaba, основанная на 5P¹⁰¹.

¹⁰¹ Ван Фанхуа и Лу Вэй, "Корпоративное стратегическое управление", Издательство Университета Фудань, 2005

2.1 Стратегия продукта (продукта)

2.1.1 Подходящие продукты

Alibaba создала самую совершенную платформу электронной коммерции и имеет полную систему обслуживания для предоставления клиентам услуг электронной коммерции. Продукты виртуального тела Alibaba обладают следующими характеристиками:

① "Удобный выпуск информации и управление ею". Alibaba предоставляет удобные услуги по распространению информации и обновлению информации для предприятий и продавцов. предприятия и торговцы могут свободно входить в базу данных покупателей, чтобы проверить информацию и напрямую связаться с зарубежными покупателями. В то же время Alibaba разработала идеальные функции фоновое управления, такие как банкинг изображений, отображение групп товаров и функции многопользовательского управления, так что веб-сайт имеет функции, доступные только на крупных профессиональных веб-сайтах, обеспечивая клиентам большое удобство.

② Платежные инструменты, соответствующие национальным условиям Китая. Поскольку несовершенная кредитная система Китая ограничивает развитие электронной коммерции, Alibaba разработала Alipay, платежный инструмент с китайскими особенностями, чтобы решить проблему узкого места в этом развитии. До появления Alipay онлайн-транзакции сначала оплачивались, а затем отправлялись. Эта форма транзакций подвергает покупателей риску того, смогут ли они получить товар вовремя с качеством и количеством после оплаты, что снижает энтузиазм онлайн-транзакций; Alipay использует сторонний способ оплаты с гарантией, что значительно снижает риск транзакций.

③ Совершенная система оценки. Alibaba имеет полную систему оценки. Обе стороны транзакции делают оценку другой стороне после завершения транзакции. Оценка будет отображаться на странице другой стороны, чтобы предоставить ссылку для обеих сторон на следующую транзакцию. Эта система оценки ограничивает возникновение недоверия между двумя сторонами, делая транзакцию более надежной и простой.

2.1.2 Стратегия бренда

Название компании и доменное имя веб-сайта "alibaba" взяты из сказок и хорошо известны людям. Слоги яркие и громкие, легко запоминающиеся и способствуют повышению узнаваемости корпоративного бренда. С увеличением количества кликов в Интернете его популярность также продолжала расти, что быстро увеличивало ценность бренда Alibaba.

2.1.3 Стратегия обслуживания

Alibaba создала форумы на Alibaba и Taobao, чтобы облегчить централизованный доступ к отзывам клиентов и взаимному общению между клиентами; и предоставляет онлайн-инструменты мгновенного

общения, такие как Tradelink, Yahoo Messenger и Taobao Wangwang, клиенты могут обсуждать бизнес в любое время и быстро обрабатывать отзывы клиентов; мгновенно просматривать последнюю информацию о спросе и предложении., и наслаждайтесь эффективным онлайн-развлечением.

2.2 Ценовая стратегия (цена)

В начале основания Alibaba предоставляла своим членам бесплатную регистрацию и бесплатный доступ к информационным услугам и быстро заняла лидирующие позиции на рынке; членские взносы взимались только после того, как количество клиентов достигало определенного масштаба. Членские взносы Chengxingtong составляют 2800 юаней / 365 долларов США в год, а членские взносы "китайских поставщиков" составляют 41,2 миллиона юаней в год. Основной доход поступает от китайских поставщиков и членских взносов Chengxingtong. В первые дни создания Taobao и Alipay они также приняли бесплатную стратегию развития рынка. До сих пор Taobao по-прежнему предоставляет бесплатные услуги. После успешного освоения рынка Alipay с 2007 года взимает определенный процент платы за техническое обслуживание за транзакции, отличные от Taobao и Alibaba.

2.3 Стратегия канала (место)

Alibaba родилась в Ханчжоу, развивалась в Чжэцзяне, распространилась на дельту реки Янцзы и всю страну, но преуспела во всем мире, став мировым лидером электронной коммерции. По этой причине экономика Чжэцзяна создала благодатную почву для роста Alibaba. Его экономика, ориентированная на рынок, высокая доля малых и средних частных предприятий, а также интенсивная и ориентированная на экспорт промышленная среда - все это очень подходит для развития электронной коммерции, что обеспечивает хорошую экологическую среду для роста и развития Alibaba. В то же время Alibaba позиционируется на мировом рынке и запустила различные веб-сайты с учетом разных языков, культур и традиционных рынков по всему миру. Например, Alibaba International предоставляет мировым импортерам информацию о товарах от поставщиков в Китае и других странах-производителях, в то время как Alibaba China является внутренним B2B онлайн торговый рынок в Китае, а Alibaba Japan создана для японского рынка. Alibaba также создала неанглоязычные версии Alibaba для неанглоязычных стран, такие как корейская и испанская версии. Это помогло Alibaba расширить охват своего рынка в различных регионах и на рынках, расширило каналы продаж продуктов и услуг и сыграло важную роль в содействии глобальному развитию Alibaba.

2.4 Стратегия продвижения (продвижение)

Alibaba точно определила рекламные цели маркетинга, а именно малые и средние предприятия и индивидуальных

предпринимателей. Малые и средние предприятия являются активными факторами национальной экономики. Согласно данным, опубликованным Государственным советом в 2007 году, число малых и средних предприятий в Китае достигло 42 миллионов домохозяйств (включая индивидуальные промышленные и коммерческие домохозяйства), что составляет более 99% от общего числа предприятий. Их объем промышленного производства, реализованная прибыль и налоги, а также общий объем экспорта составляют 60%, 40% и 60% территории страны соответственно, обеспечивая более 75% рабочих мест в городах, 65% патентов на изобретения в нашей стране и более 80% разработок новых продуктов выполняются малыми и средними предприятиями. средние предприятия. Однако из-за своего небольшого масштаба, качества талантов и экономической мощи компания не может конкурировать с крупными государственными внешнеторговыми компаниями с глубокими карманами, а ее собственное нестабильное деловое поведение привело к нестабильным отношениям с клиентами, разрозненным деловым партнерам и краткосрочным отношениям сотрудничества.

Что касается рекламы, то в начале своего основания Alibaba располагала ограниченными средствами. Она выбрала продвижение на форумах и использовала онлайн-форумы для публикации ссылок на сайты, чтобы увеличить количество переходов по сайтам и расширить популярность Alibaba. В первые дни были достигнуты хорошие результаты. С развитием Alibaba компания Alibaba в полной мере использовала Интернет для рекламы и коммуникации, и ее рекламные стратегии стали более красочными, такими как организация “West Lake on the Sword”, создание Департамента электронной коммерции при Университете электронных наук и технологий Ханчжоу и создание колледжа Alibaba совместно с Ханчжоуским нормальным университетом. После приобретения Yahoo China Alibaba использовала поисковую систему Yahoo для быстрого подключения к Alibaba, Taobao и другим веб-сайтам, принадлежащим Alibaba, быстро увеличивая количество посещений веб-сайта и увеличивая популярность веб-сайта.

3. Совершенствование маркетинговых стратегий в условиях финансового кризиса

Пострадавшая от тяжелого финансового кризиса мировая экономика начала вступать в период “серьезного спада” в 2008 году. Международный валютный фонд (МВФ) указал, что экономическая ситуация в основных странах с развитой экономикой “была или близка к рецессии”. Экономика основных развитых стран находится в состоянии спада, фондовый рынок находится в депрессии, уровень жизни людей снизился, валюты обесценились, а спрос на импорт пострадал огромный спад. Снижение спроса на импорт со стороны развитых стран и рост мировых цен на энергоносители и сырьевые товары привели к значительному сокращению

нашего экспорта и снижению темпов экономического роста. Малые и средние предприятия в нашей стране, которые в основном экспортируются, сталкиваются с огромным давлением на существование. Столкнувшись с тяжелой глобальной экономической ситуацией, маркетинговая стратегия Alibaba была усовершенствована, чтобы превратить кризис в благоприятную возможность.

3.1 Снизить нагрузку на клиентов и предоставлять бесплатные услуги и пробные услуги новым клиентам.

Прежде чем клиенты присоединятся к компании, мы предоставляем клиентам бесплатные услуги на основе опыта и предоставляем им испытательный срок, чтобы снизить нагрузку на компанию, снизить стоимость компании, а также дать клиентам глубокое понимание операций Alibaba и улучшить их понимание Alibaba.

3.2 Дальнейший сегмент целевых клиентов для снижения оттока клиентов.

Alibaba располагает широким спектром информации о товарах и их большим количеством. Это мешанина товаров. Однако, поскольку у Alibaba нет и трудно провести более детальную профессиональную сегментацию целевых клиентов, другие специализированные компании электронной коммерции B2B отвлекли клиентов Alibaba, что привело к потере клиентов Alibaba. В условиях финансового кризиса крайне важно сегментировать целевых клиентов и снизить отток клиентов.

3.3 Примите новую ценовую стратегию и модель взимания платы, чтобы привлечь больше участников.

Китайские поставщики и члены Chengxingtong разделены на разные уровни, и разные сборы взимаются в зависимости от уровня и количества предоставляемых услуг. Например, более высокая годовая плата взимается за стандартных “поставщиков”, в то время как для младшей версии “поставщиков” клиенты, которые предоставляют относительно мало услуг предоставляются по более низкой цене со скидкой.

3.4 Создайте гуманизированную международную систему управления взаимоотношениями с клиентами (CRM), чтобы снизить сложность транзакций.

Основная идея CRM заключается в том, чтобы понимать, что думают клиенты, и удовлетворять их потребности, тем самым повышая эффективность бизнеса. Отношения с клиентами Alibaba сложны и включают разные языки, культуры, привычки, законы, технический уровень и т.д. в разных странах. Гуманизированная CRM-система может учитывать национальные условия различных стран и пытаться удовлетворить различные требования клиентов в разных странах, чтобы снизить сложность транзакций.

3.5 Разблокируйте систему онлайн-банкинга для облегчения транзакций.

С точки зрения развития электронной коммерции в целом, для проведения прямых транзакций в Интернете необходимо осуществлять расчеты по иностранной валюте и расчетный бизнес через банки. В международной торговле это требует, чтобы банки со всего мира создали универсальную финансовую сеть, и каждый банк принимает методы онлайн-платежей. Поэтому для банков в разных странах особенно важно поддерживать трансграничные онлайн-платежи.

Являясь наиболее типичным предприятием электронной коммерции в Китае, а также практиком и пионером теории сетевого маркетинга, Alibaba построила удобный и быстрый сетевой информационный мост для большинства малых и средних предприятий и частных лиц в Китае благодаря своим уникальным продуктам, разумным ценам, разнообразным каналам, новым методам коммуникации и продвижения, и высококачественные персонализированные услуги. Являясь лидером в области Интернета в Китае, благодаря своему собственному десятилетнему развитию, компания создала чудо в эпоху интернет-маркетинга в Китае в 21 веке. Финансовый кризис 2008 года охватил мир. В условиях этого экономического кризиса, когда возможности и проблемы сосуществуют, пока Alibaba активно ищет новые прорывы и своевременно совершенствует свои оригинальные внутренние стратегии, у нас есть основания полагать, что легендарная история Alibaba будет еще более захватывающей.

Использованные источники:

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ОБ ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ТОРГОВЛЕ

Аннотация: Широкое использование электронной коммерции является неизбежной тенденцией в развитии предприятий в нашей стране. Благодаря углубленному анализу использования электронной коммерции, эта статья предоставляет определенную справку и рекомендации для предприятий по использованию электронной коммерции в качестве новой идеи развития канального маркетинга. В то же время В то же время в нем проводится определенное исследование влияния электронной коммерции, совершенно новой модели развития канала бренда, на традиционную модель офлайн-канала.

Ключевые слова: Электронная коммерция; модель канального маркетинга.

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ABOUT ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

Summary: The widespread use of e-commerce is an inevitable trend in the development of enterprises in our country. Thanks to an in-depth analysis of the use of e-commerce, this article provides some background and recommendations for businesses on the use of e-commerce as a new idea for the development of channel marketing. At the same time, at the same time, it conducts a certain study of the impact of e-commerce, a completely new model of brand channel development, on the traditional offline channel model.

Keywords: E-commerce; channel marketing model.

С развитием интернет-технологий и информационных технологий масштабы Интернета расширяются день ото дня, и последовавший за этим рост электронной коммерции оказал беспрецедентное влияние на развитие мировой экономики, которая тесно связана с нашей жизнью. Согласно "Отчету о развитии индустрии онлайн-покупок в Китае за 2009-2010 годы", в 2009 году рынок онлайн-покупок в Китае продолжил свой

стремительный рост за последние два года. Объем транзакций на рынке онлайн-покупок в течение года приблизился к 250 миллиардам, достигнув 248,35 миллиарда юаней, увеличившись в годовом исчислении. 93,7%; в то же время ожидается, что число пользователей онлайн-шопинга превысит 100 миллионов, а уровень его проникновения среди пользователей сети еще больше увеличился, достигнув 28,2%. Онлайн-шопинг стал одной из самых популярных отраслей с наименьшим негативным воздействием и лучшим ростом в различных отраслях онлайн-индустрии. экономика во время экономического кризиса¹⁰².

Сегодня, когда электронная коммерция пользуется популярностью, мы должны пересмотреть маркетинг каналов. Филип, известный американский маркетинголог. Котлер так определяет маркетинговые каналы: “Маркетинговые каналы - это ряд взаимозависимых организаций, которые привержены процессу обеспечения возможности использования или потребления продукта или услуги.”

Появление и развитие электронной коммерции разрушило географическое разделение, сократило время обращения, снизило затраты на логистику, движение капитала, передачу и обработку информации, сблизило производство и потребление, а также предоставило покупателям большие возможности и свободу выбора товаров. Быстрое развитие электронной коммерции сделало новую тип канала для прорыва через традиционный метод канала, от традиционного метода канала к новому типу метода канала. Трансформация методов маркетинга новых каналов не только повлияла на изменение маркетинговых моделей производителей, но и подняла маркетинговую модель с2с на определенный уровень, заставив производителей обратить внимание на мелких розничных торговцев в дополнение к крупным розничным торговцам, таким как небольшие компании электронной коммерции и даже самозанятые операторы.

Преимущества каналов электронной коммерции.

Открытость, своевременность и интерактивность Интернета дали каналам электронной коммерции, построенным на нем, множество уникальных преимуществ, и эти преимущества являются причинами, по которым он превосходит традиционную модель канала и может добиться большого успеха в современном обществе.¹⁰³ :

(1) Повышение прозрачности информации о продукте

Каналы электронной коммерции позволяют предприятиям своевременно обновлять информацию о продукте, ценах, рекламных

¹⁰² Цюй Хунминь, Цзян Гуйлинь. Исследование конфликтов каналов и их управления в рамках электронной коммерции [j]. Современная наука управления, 2006;06

¹⁰³ Цюй Хунминь, Цзян Гуйлинь. Исследование конфликтов каналов и их управления в рамках электронной коммерции [j]. Современная наука управления, 2006;06

акциях и другую информацию на веб-сайте, чтобы потребители могли в любое время получать информацию о продукте в Интернете, чтобы принимать разумные решения о покупке, что может повысить чувство доверия и лояльности потребителей к компании., и получить хороший репутационный эффект.

(2) Повысить своевременность и эффективность приобретения предприятиями продуктов для облегчения их деловых решений.

Используя преимущества интерактивных характеристик Интернета, каналы электронной коммерции изменились с односторонней информационной коммуникации в прошлом на двустороннюю информационную коммуникацию. Предприятия могут впервые получить отзывы потребителей и оценку продукта в Интернете, избегая при этом традиционных поставщиков каналов в своих собственных интересах и необходимо учитывать обратную связь, которая была обработана ими, обеспечивая истинную эффективность оценки использования продукта, что способствует формированию идей и направлений для дальнейшего развития продукта в будущем.

(3) Может быть достигнут точный маркетинг данных

С помощью интернет-технологий можно записывать различное поведение каждого клиента, просматривающего товары онлайн, размещающего заказы и т.д., Чтобы рассчитать потенциальные потребности каждого клиента, чтобы с помощью метода руководства по сетевому маркетингу информация об их продукте могла быть адаптирована к потребностям каждого клиента в соответствии с максимальной степени и рекомендовать наиболее подходящие для них продукты, тем самым повышая удовлетворенность клиентов и значительно повышая вероятность успеха маркетинга.

(4) Обеспечить более гуманные потребности в обслуживании

Через Интернет вы можете записывать все виды отзывов и потребностей в оценке каждого потребителя до, во время и после продажи. Компании и дистрибьюторы могут использовать исторические записи, чтобы отслеживать и обслуживать каждого потребителя в деталях, направлять их к лучшему использованию продуктов, повышать лояльность к бренду и увеличивать шансы покупателей на покупку опять же, чтобы лучше обслуживать каждого потребителя и заставить его чувствовать себя как дома.

(5) Повышение эффективности управления цепочками поставок и сокращение логистических и связанных с ними затрат

Эффективность каналов электронной коммерции может сократить количество каналов распространения традиционных маркетинговых каналов в прошлом и эффективно снизить затраты. Его можно производить в соответствии с заказами клиентов, максимально контролировать запасы,

повышать уровень специализации, добиваться эффективной логистической операции и снижать затраты на логистику.

(6) Сокращение промежуточных звеньев и сокращение затрат на каналы

С помощью электронной коммерции предприятия могут выровнять существующие каналы, сократить расходы на связанные с ними затраты на каналы и увеличить фактическую прибыль предприятий.

Именно эти преимущества привели к быстрому росту каналов электронной коммерции всего за несколько лет. Для сравнения, традиционная система каналов предприятия демонстрирует очевидные недостатки с точки зрения экономичности, адаптивности и управляемости. Она не может хорошо адаптироваться к требованиям изменений окружающей среды и необходимости изменения канала подсвечивается.

Проведя сравнительный анализ, я обнаружил, что для развития каналов появление каналов электронной коммерции, несомненно, придало жизненную силу трансформации традиционных моделей канального маркетинга. С быстрым развитием Интернета и жесткой конкуренцией в сетях связи 3g новая канальная модель электронной коммерции неизбежно разрушит традиционную модель канала в прошлом и, безусловно, принесет новую перспективу в будущем. Для большинства потребителей электронная коммерция также изменила рынок с рынка продавца на рынок покупателя. Тот, кто сможет захватить ключевой канал, определенно получит рыночную возможность первым.

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КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОГО ПИТАНИЯ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются классификационные признаки предприятий общественного питания, так как современных условиях хозяйствования специфика предоставляемых ими услуг затрудняет определение общих закономерностей в их функциональном предназначении.

Ключевые слова: индустрия питания, ресторан, столовая, кафетерий, вагон-ресторан, буфет.

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CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC CATERING ENTERPRISES

Abstract: The article discusses the classification features of public catering enterprises, since the specifics of the services they provide make it difficult to determine the general patterns in their functional purpose in modern economic conditions.

Key words: food industry, restaurant, canteen, cafeteria, dining car, buffet.

В настоящее время общественное питание как разновидность сервисной деятельности в экономике нашей республики занимает немаловажное значение наряду с другими видами услуг. По своей значимости она может сравниться с базовыми отраслями экономики республики. Но при этом, несмотря на всю важность этой сферы в жизнедеятельности общества, до недавнего времени она не рассматривалась как самостоятельная отрасль, предпочтение было отдано другим видам сервисной активности. Кардинальные изменения наблюдаются в последние три десятилетия, когда в условиях перехода от плановой экономики к рыночной роль общественного питания как сферы

услуг была глубоко переосмысленна. В связи с этим, следует отметить, что в ней задействована большая часть негосударственного сектора экономики услуг. Для индустрии питания характерна большое разнообразие форм собственности и управления. Поэтому роль различных видов обслуживания предприятиями общественного питания очень многообразна и важна. Так как разнообразие предприятий общественного питания определяет специфику предоставляемых услуг, что в свою очередь затрудняет определение общих закономерностей в их функциональном предназначении.

Анализ литературы. Н.И.Ковалёв, П.Д.Гришин в справочнике “Технология приготовления пищи” издательство “Торговой литературы” - рассматривают физико-химические основы приготовления пищи, а также общие приёмы изготовления отдельных групп блюд, общие принципы оформления блюд.

М.Я.Бренц, Н.П.Сизова в учебном пособии “Технология производства продуктов общественного питания”, “Экономика” М.1975г- авторы отмечают, что для эффективного функционирования предприятий общественного питания, следует непрерывно расширять ассортимент блюд и кулинарных изделий в зависимости от актуализации общественных и индивидуальных потребностей.

В.Х.Бердичевский, В.И.Карсекин в учебном пособии “Проектирование предприятий общественного питания” Киев Высшая школа 1988г - авторы рассматривают разнообразие и специфику предоставляемых услуг предприятиями общественного питания согласно разработанным отраслевым классификационным признакам.

В статье “ Специфика маркетинга услуг” журнал “Сервис” №4 2005г. О.Б, Дукмасов аспирант кафедры “Мировой экономики” МГУС.- автор рассматривает что управление маркетингом в организациях сферы сервиса представляет собой трудоёмкий процесс по сравнению с другими отраслями материального производства . Это связано с особенностью предоставления услуги как разновидности экономической деятельности.

В современных условиях хозяйствования из всего многообразия налаживания и осуществления любых форм производственной деятельности в обществе, изучаемые явления и процессы нуждаются в уточнении основанные на дифференцированном подходе. Поэтому прежде всего в рассматриваемой проблематике необходимо изучить экономические аспекты исследуемой темы, так как производственная деятельность в сфере общественного питания проникла во все сферы человеческой деятельности и охватывает своими услугами различные слои населения. Однако отношение потребителя к процессу обслуживания питанием не постоянно и зависит от того, какую роль оно выполняет. Общественное питание как форма экономической деятельности осуществляет как бы две функции. С одной стороны (и в первую очередь),

оно удовлетворяет материальные (физиологические) потребности человека. С другой стороны, оно может одновременно способствовать удовлетворению духовных потребностей, создавая условия для проведения досуга, общения людей, эстетического воспитания и пр. В связи с этим в первом случае основной задачей обслуживания потребителей является сокращение затрат времени на получение пищи, и обслуживание в таких предприятиях имеет, как правило, массовый, стереотипный, “утилитарный” характер (столовые, закусочные, кафе - автолавки и пр.). Во втором случае главная цель предприятий общественного питания не состоит в том, чтобы сократить время участия потребителя в процессе обслуживания (при этом, конечно, скорость осуществления отдельных операций служит важным показателем качества работы). Обслуживание направлено на то, чтобы прежде обогатить это время, как можно комфортабельнее организовать сам процесс потребления пищи, способствовать целенаправленному проведению свободного времени, поскольку “свободное время, как эквивалент досуга которым можно располагать, есть само богатство: отчасти для потребления продуктов, отчасти для свободной деятельности”. Вследствие чего предприятия такого типа представляют индивидуальное, то есть “нестандартное” обслуживание (рестораны, специализированные кафе и закусочные).

В хозяйственной практике некоторые предприятия общественного питания могут организовывать питание “по вкусам” то есть из обстоятельства учёта условия потребительских предпочтений, и “стандартное” обслуживание (столовые, вечерние кафе, рестораны с организацией комплексных обедов и пр.). В зависимости от времени функционирования и обслуживаемого контингента потребителей предприятия общественного питания можно классифицировать по следующим признакам:

По степени централизации производства (с законченным производственным циклом – работающие на сырьё, работающие на полуфабрикатах, заготовочные и не имеющие производства раздаточные);

По характеру обслуживаемого контингента (с изменяющимся контингентом – общедоступные, с постоянным контингентом – пищеблоки при санаториях, домах отдыха, школах-интернатах, и т. п., а также обслуживающие население по месту учёбы или работы);

По признаку специализации (комплексные, общего типа, специализированные по выпуску определённых видов продукции);

По методу обслуживания (обслуживание официантами, самообслуживание);

По наценочной категории (люкс- рестораны, высшей- рестораны, кафе, бары; первой – рестораны, кафе, специализированные предприятия; второй- общедоступные столовые, кафе, буфеты; третьей- столовые и буфеты, обслуживающие рабочих, служащих, студентов и учащихся);

На основе указанных признаков в системе общественного питания выделяют следующие основные типы предприятий: столовая, ресторан, кафе, закусочная, бар, буфет, магазины –кулинарии, предприятия по отпуску готовых блюд на дом, кафетерий, комплексные предприятие. В составе указанных типов предприятий общественного питания большую популярность завоевали узкоспециализированные предприятия быстрого обслуживания. Кроме перечисленных типов предприятий общественного питания в зависимости от актуализации общественных потребностей различают заготовочные предприятия общественного питания: фабрики полуфабрикатов и кулинарных изделий, специализированные цехи (мясной, птице гольевой, рыбный, овощной, кондитерский или кулинарный). Приведём основные характеристики предприятий общественного питания согласно типологии предоставляемых услуг:

Столовая – предназначена для приготовления, реализации и организации потребления на месте завтраков, обедов, ужинов, а также отпуска их на дом. В зависимости от расположения и обслуживаемого контингента столовые разделяют на общедоступные и специализированные (при предприятиях, учебных заведениях, домах отдыха, больницах и т. д.). Но следует отметить что общедоступные столовые в вечернее время могут работать как ресторан или кафе.

Ресторан отличается от столовой лучшим оснащением, сервировкой столов, оформлением интерьеров, а также уровнем обслуживания населения (индивидуальных и групповых потребителей), которое сочетается с организацией отдыха. Основное назначение ресторана – приготовление и организация потребления широкого ассортимента высококачественных кулинарных и кондитерских изделий сложного приготовления, заказных (порционных) и фирменных блюд и напитков.

Вагон-ресторан предназначен для обслуживания пассажиров железнодорожного транспорта в пути следования завтраками, обедами, ужинами, а также напитками и кондитерскими изделиями.

Купе-буфеты предусматривают в поездах с продолжительностью рейса менее суток.

В кафе готовят и реализуют для потребления на месте горячие и холодные напитки, молочные продукты, хлебобулочные и кондитерские изделия, а также некоторые блюда и кулинарные изделия (несложного приготовления и ограниченного ассортимента). В вечернее время для создания обстановки способствующей отдыху потребителей, в кафе могут быть организованы различные развлекательные представления.

Кафетерии организуются в основном при продовольственных и непродовольственных магазинах, предназначены для продажи с потреблением на месте горячих напитков, блюд и продуктов не требующих сложного приготовления

Бары – это предприятия, в которых потребителей обслуживают за барной стойкой (наряду с обслуживанием за столиками). В барах реализуют коктейли, безалкогольные напитки, закуски несложного приготовления, кондитерские изделия, фрукты. Особенностью бара является то, что весь процесс приготовления и подачи продукции осуществляется на виду у потребителя, лишь сырьё и полуфабрикаты подготавливают в специальных производственных помещениях. В зависимости от ассортимента реализуемой продукции бары разделяют на пивные, десертные, молочные, коктейль-бары и др.

Буфет предназначен для быстрого обслуживания потребителей ограниченным ассортиментом горячих прохладительных напитков, холодных блюд и закусок, хлебобулочных и кондитерских изделий, а также горячих и сладких блюд несложного приготовления.

В предприятиях по отпуску готовых блюд на дом изготавливают обеденную продукцию, полуфабрикаты, кулинарные изделия и реализуют населению. Также здесь организуются предварительные заказы, консультации по вопросам приготовления и оформления блюд, кулинарных и кондитерских изделий продаются и выдаются на прокат судки для переноса и хранения пищи.

В магазинах кулинарии реализуют различные кулинарные и кондитерские изделия, полуфабрикаты, а также некоторые продовольственные сопутствующие товары.

Предприятия, реализующие продукцию через автоматы – создание предприятий аналогичного типа является весьма перспективным направлением развития общественного питания. В таких предприятиях процесс реализации продукции автоматизирован, а погрузочно-разгрузочные работы, доготовочные операции, сортировка и подсчёт наличности механизирован. То есть предприятия –автоматы позволяют намного сократить затраты времени на получение пищи и взаиморасчёт.

Комплексные предприятия – наиболее перспективный тип предприятий общественного питания, который объединяет в себе различные сочетания нескольких типов предприятий, благодаря чему потребителям предоставляются несколько видов услуг.

Специализированный цех – самостоятельное высокомеханизированное производство по централизованной выработке полуфабрикатов высокой степени готовности из какого-либо однородного вида сырья (мяса, рыбы, овощей), готовых блюд, кулинарных и кондитерских изделий для обеспечения комплексного снабжения ими предприятий общественного питания. Производственный процесс в них осуществляется промышленным способом. При этом используется поточно-механизированные линии, высокопроизводительное оборудование, функциональные ёмкости, передвижные стеллажи и контейнеры.

Предприятие полуфабрикатов и кулинарных изделий – централизованное производство по выработке полуфабрикатов высокой степени готовности: готовых блюд, кулинарных и кондитерских изделий для обеспечения комплексного снабжения сети предприятий общественного питания; производственный процесс осуществляется с использованием серийно выпускаемых машин и механизмов, функциональных ёмкостей, передвижных стеллажей и контейнеров.

Но следует отметить, что из исторически сформировавшихся национальных традиций, у нас в республике функционирует особая форма предприятия общественного питания как чайхана. В которой специфика предоставления услуг и предлагаемых блюд зависит от запросов местного населения.

Таким образом, из выше излагаемого подхода к классификационным признакам предприятий общественного питания следует отметить, что организация их функционирования на данный момент времени осуществляется с учётом актуализации общественных и индивидуальных потребностей членов общества. Поэтому важным условием создания благоприятных условий диверсификации производственной деятельности как способа выбора концептуальной стратегии развития предприятий общественного питания возможны только при осуществлении следующих задач:

1. Специализация должна учитывать месторасположение предприятий общественного питания
2. В зависимости от контингента потребителей разрабатывается специфика услуг и составление меню.
3. Рецепт составления меню должна учитывать потребительские предпочтения членов общества.

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ТАЪЛИМ ЖАРАЁНИДА ЎҚУВЧИЛАРНИНГ БИЛИШ, ИЖОДИЙ ФАОЛЛИГИНИ ОШИРИШ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада ёш авлодни шакллантиришда билиш қобилиятининг ошириш, ижод салоҳиятини такомиллаштириш ҳақида фикрлар юритилган.

Калит сўзлар: Ижодкор шахсни ривож, интерфаол таълим, тарбия жараёни, технология, мустақил фикр, ахлоқий-маънавий.

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INCREASING STUDENT KNOWLEDGE AND CREATIVE ACTIVITY IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Abstract: This article focuses on the formation of the younger generation, the development of cognitive abilities, the improvement of creative potential.

Keywords: Creative personality development, interactive education, educational process, technology, independent thinking, moral and spiritual.

Ўзбекистон таълим тизимида замонавий ўқитиш технологияларини жорий этиш, ўқувчиларда билиш ва ижодий қобилиятларни ривожлантириш таълим ислохотларининг асосини ташкил этади. Маълумки, мустақил фикрловчи, ақлан етук, руҳан тетик, маънан баркамол шахсни тарбиялаш ғояси инсониятнинг пайдо бўлиши давридан бошланган бўлиб, у шу даврлар оралиғида босқичма-босқич ривожланиб келмоқда. Таълим тушунчаси билим бериш, малака ва кўникмаларни ҳосил қилиш жараёни сифатида намоён бўлади. Таълим жараёни кўплаб билимлар ўзлаштирилиши ва ана шу жараёнда тарбия амалга оширилишини таъминлайди. Таълим инсонни ҳаётга, меҳнатга, ижтимоий муҳитга тайёрлашнинг асосий воситасидир.

Мамлакатимизда мустақилликнинг дастлабки йилларидан бошлаб таълим жараёнига эътибор кучайтирилди. Таълим тизимини ривожлантириш давлат сиёсати даражасига кўтарилди. Ўзбекистоннинг келажаги ҳисобланмиш ёш авлоднинг жаҳон андозаларига мос равишда

замонавий билим ва касб-хунарларни эгаллашлари, ўзларида мавжуд қобилиятлар, билим, кўникма ва интеллектуал салоҳиятларини ривожлантириш ҳамда юзага чиқаришлари борасида кўплаб ишлар амалга оширилмоқда. Юртимизда илм-фан, таълим соҳасини ривожлантириш бўйича самарали ишлар олиб борилмоқда.

Айнан мана шу ишларнинг асоси сифатида 1997-йил қабул қилинган “Таълим тўғрисида”ги (янги таҳрирда 2020 йилда қабул қилинган) қонунга эътибор қаратайлик. Ушбу қонун Республикамизда таълимнинг вазифаси, таълимнинг ўрни, таълим бўйича чет эл давлатлари билан ҳамкорлик қилиш, таълим муассасалари учун янги ўқув режаларини ишлаб чиқиш, таълим тизимида янгиликлар яратиш каби кўплаб соҳаларда янги қадамларни юзага келтирди. Мамлакатимиз Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг таълимни ташкил этиш, илм-фан, таълим тизими борасида қаратаётган эътиборлари, амалга ошираётган ислохотлари ёш авлоднинг келажакка интилиши, ишонч кўзи билан қарашга катта асос бўлмоқда. Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг 2017-йил 7-февралда қабул қилинган “Ўзбекистон Республикасини янада ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида”ги Фармонига асосан илм-фан ва таълим соҳаларини ривожлантириш борасида кўплаб вазифалар белгиланган. Ушбу стратегияда янги таълим муассасаларини бунёд этиш, капитал таъмирлаш, лабаратория ва замонавий ўқув жиҳозлари, компьютер техникаси, ўқув материаллари билан таъминлаш назарда тутилган. Таълим тизими соҳасида Олий таълимга, уни ривожлантиришга катта эътибор қаратилган. Хусусан, 2017-2021- йилларда Олий таълим тизимини тубдан такомиллаштириш дастури ишлаб чиқилгани ҳам Олий ўқув юртлари ваколатларини кенгайтиришга хизмат қилди, десак, адашмаймиз. Демак, биз таълим тушунчасини билимларнинг ўзлаштирилиши, натижада эгалланган билимларнинг ҳаётга, ижтимоий муҳитга мослашишга хизмат қилиши сифатида тушунтириб ўтдик.

Таълим-тарбия воситаси эса ғайритабiiй кучга эга деб, тасаввур қилинган нарса ва ҳодисалардан иборат бўлган.

Мустақил фикрловчи, ижодкор шахсни тарбиялаш бўйича бугунги кунда таълим-тарбия тизимидаги ўрнига келганда, айрим анъанавий дарс шаклини сақлаб қолган ҳолда, унга турли-туман таълим олувчилар фаолиятини фаоллаштирувчи, ўқувчиларни мустақил фикрлашга ундовчи интерфаол таълим методлари билан бойитиш мақсадга мувофиқдир. Таълим олувчиларни мустақил фикрлашга ундовчи интерфаол таълим методларининг педагогик-психологик моҳияти шундаки, оддий мунозарада баҳслашувчилар кўпроқ онгли, асосли фикрларни баён этишга ҳаракат қиладилар ва мустақил фаолият юритиш натижасида таълим олувчи шахсида ижодкорлик хислатлари шаклланади. Умумтаълим мактаблари, акдемик лицей ва касб-хунар коллежларида ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларини ўқитишда ўқувчиларнинг билиш ва ижодий

фаоллигини оширишнинг педагогик-психологик усуллари ҳақидаги фикр-мулоҳазаларни ўз ичига олган.

Шунингдек, дарс жараёнини оқилона ташкил этиш, таълим берувчи томонидан таълим олувчиларнинг қизиқишини орттириб, уларнинг таълим жараёнидаги фаоллиги муттасил рағбатлантирилиб турилиши, ўқув материални кичик-кичик бўлақларга бўлиб, уларнинг мазмунини очишда турли хил замонавий таълим технологияларидан фойдаланиш ва таълим олувчиларни амалий машқларни мустақил бажаришга ундаш талаб этилади. П.Я.Гальперин назариясига мувофиқ, ўқитувчининг роли тахминан қуйидагича бўлади: болалар ўзлаштириши керак бўлган материал порциясини ажратиб олиб, ўқитувчи, болаларнинг айнан қандай иши бу материалга мослигини ўйлаб олади. Дастлабки таништириш босқичининг асосий мақсади – ўқувчиларни керакли ишни мустақил бажаришга тайёрлаш ва бундай ишни дарҳол ташкил этишдир. Анъанавий педагогика нуктаи-назаридан вазиятғалати кўринади – болалар ҳали ҳеч нимани билишмайди, аммо янги билимлар билан ишлашлари керак. П.Я.Гальпериннинг ўзи бундай тавсифлайди: “Боланинг интеллектуал имкониятлари муаммоси масаласида ва саъй-ҳаракатлар методларида аниқ ва ишончли ориентирланиш ҳал қилувчи бўлмаса ҳам муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Ориентирлаш карталарида ориентирлар аниқ ва барқарор ифодаланган бўлса, бола уларни уларни ишонч билан излайди”.

Муваффақиятли ўзлаштиришнинг 80% и ориентирлашнинг қанчалик тўғри ва яхши амалга оширилишига боғлиқ.

Ўқувчиларнинг билиш, ижодий фаолиятини фаоллаштиришнинг психологик технологиясини билишлари ва билимларни интеграциялаш усули билан эгаллаши, билимдон ва ижодий фикрлайдиган, мавжуд шароитларни, ҳар томонлама баҳолашни назарда тутадиган қарорлар қабул қилишга ўргатиш, илмий билимларни трансляциялаш ва педагогик методлар тизимига киритиш учун таҳлил қилиш, шунингдек, ўқувчиларни билан коммуникация усулларига ўргатиш чоғида ўзлаштирилиши лозим. Индивидуал ёндашув ҳамма ҳолларда ҳам чуқур илмий мазмун асосида ташкил этилганида самарали натижа беришлигини унутмаслик керак. Айни шу ўқувчи билан мулоқот жараёнида ўқитувчи унинг билимларини баҳолайди ва билиш жараёнини керакли йўлга солади. Ўқитишни индивидуаллаштириш, бир томондан, ўз шахсий таълим олиш йўлини танлаш имконияти, иккинчи томондан, ўқитувчининг ўқувчи билан махсус мулоқот шаклидир, ўқитишнинг табақалаштирилиши ўқув фаолиятининг ижодий стилини ривожлантиради, ўқувчини ўқув жараёни объектидан субъектига айлантиради.

Юқорида баён қилинган фикрларга асосан, равшанки, билиш жараёни бирор компонентлар (эндиликда тадқиқ қилинган ёки ҳали ўрганилмаган) тўпламини ўз ичига олган тизимдир. Бу тизимнинг структураси ва амал қилиш механизмини билган ҳолдагина уни бошқариш

мумкин бўлади. Айтилган фикрларга асосан, кўрсатилган вазифани ҳал этиш учун ўқитиш технологиясига тайёрлаш учун уни ишлаб чиқиш ва амалга ошириш мақсадга мувофиқ деб ҳисоблаймиз. Шундай қилиб, қобилиятларни аниқлашнинг энг тўғри йўли – бу ўқувчиларнинг ўқув жараёнидаги муваффақиятлари динамикасини аниқлашдир.

ХУЛОСАМ шундан иборатки, Юқорида баён қилинган фикрлардан шу нарса келиб чиқадики, билиш жараёнининг самарадорлигини таъминловчи зарурий омил назарий (психологик-педагогик) асослар ва уларнинг амалий рўёбга чиқарилишини ўқувчиларнинг фаол ва самарали билиш фаолиятини, уларнинг интеллектуал, касбий ва ижодий қобилиятларини ривожлантирилишини таъминловчи ўқитиш методлари ва шакллариининг бирлиги каби тушуниладиган ўқитиш технологиясидан фойдаланишдир. Шунини ҳисобга олиш керакки, ўқитиш жараёнида бир функцияларнинг ривожланиши бошқаларининг ҳам ривожланишига ёрдам беради, бу эса умуман шахснинг интеллекти ва психикасининг ривожланишига олиб келади.

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КУЛЬТУРНО-ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ТРАДИЦИИ КАК СПОСОБ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ИМИДЖА КРАСНОДАРСКОГО КРАЯ

Аннотация: в данной статье рассматривается способ формирования имиджа региона на основании его культурно-исторического наследия, а путем внедрения соответствующих маркетингу инструментов продвижения — сформировать положительный имидж территории для дальнейшего привлечения инвестиций. Дополнительным способом продвижения имиджа предлагается брендинг, где основной акцент сделан на культурно-историческом базисе территории.

Ключевые слова: история, базис, культура, традиции, филогенез, менталитет, рычаги маркетинга, имидж региона, бренд и брендинг.

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CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL TRADITIONS AS A WAY OF FORMING THE IMAGE OF THE KRASNODAR TERRITORY

Abstract: this article discusses the way of forming the image of the region on the basis of its cultural and historical heritage, and by introducing marketing-compliant promotion tools - to form a positive image of the territory to further attract investment. An additional way to promote the image is branding, where the main emphasis is on the cultural and historical basis of the territory.

Keywords: history, basis, culture, traditions, philogenesis, mentality, marketing levers, image of the region, brand and branding.

С началом человеческой истории основной вектор развития общества являлся базисом формирования культуры и традиций той или

иной общины. Формы коммуникации посредством языка, разграничение рабочих обязанностей, подход к работе, а также религиозные взгляды и способы ведения домашнего хозяйства — все это является необходимыми условиями в формировании и зарождении самобытности различных народов. Отличие одной группы людей от другой способствует дифференциации и, как следствие, является двигателем развития самосознания личности и всего общества как основы структуры государственности. Основная форма закрепления естественного исторического развития заключается в филогенезе — менталитете, а результат данного процесса — ментальности, как частные проекции на индивидуальную и групповую психику, отражающие своеобразие жизнедеятельности, мировосприятия, мировоззрения, поведенческую специфику различных социально-исторических типов личности, отдельных социальных групп [1. с. 78].

Вопрос уникальности культурного устройства определенной общественной группы, как уже говорилось ранее, выражается в ее культурном и историческом базисе, где вековые традиции выступают в качестве самопрезентации региональной местности. Данная самопрезентация может быть выражена как в широком плане — на уровне государственности, так и на более узком: город, село, поселок.

В Российской Федерации под географическим региональным разделением понимается определенный участок территории, который закреплен соответствующим образом в Конституции РФ, где: республика, край, область, автономный округ, имеют свою культурно-историческую ценность. Обособленным субъектом страны, собственно, как и другие, является Краснодарский край. Данный регион примечателен своим традиционным укладом и еще более своей историей — 30 июня 1792-го Екатерина II подписала грамоту, в которой жаловала казакам правый берег Кубани (от реки до Усть-Лабинской крепости) и Таманский полуостров. 13 июля императрица благословила черноморцев на переселение. Основной идеей такой иммиграции была защита южных берегов Российской империи и дальнейшее укрепление позиций Черноморского флота. Казачество принесло свои традиции и культуру, которые впоследствии прочно укоренились на территории Кубани, где свободолюбивый дух Украинской Запорожской сечи выразился в гармоничном культурном наследии многих поколений. Одной из основных культурных традиций украинского казачества являлось пение. Примером сохранения этой традиции не является ли, например, великолепный современный Кубанский казачий хор? И вот такие затерянные в истории, но, живущие поныне, исторические этнографические артефакты и являются одними из слагаемых способов формирования имиджа территории.

Важно отметить, что Краснодарский край является одним из регионов России, который самостоятельно обеспечивает свои текущие бюджетные расходы, и при этом вносит существенный вклад в федеральный бюджет[2, с. 202].

При правильном использовании рычагов маркетинга историко-культурный фундамент может стать отличным подспорьем имиджа региона, а грамотно выстроенная имиджевая политика позволяет значительно повысить инвестиционную привлекательность региона, увеличить финансовые поступления минимум на 20 %. Разработка стратегий и программ комплексного продвижения региона позволяет оптимизировать бюджетные и внебюджетные расходы на имиджевые, информационные, социокультурные и другие проекты. При использовании комплексного подхода результаты реализации данных проектов не являются разрозненными, а целенаправленно синтезируются в усиление бренда, развитие положительного образа региона и его руководителей в восприятии целевых аудиторий – органов федеральной власти, российских и зарубежных инвесторов, ассоциаций бизнеса, институтов гражданского общества, а также средств массовой информации.

Еще одним немаловажным способом формирования имиджа региона является брендинг. Под брендингом территории подразумевают процесс по созданию и развитию территориального бренда, обеспечивающий целостность визуально-текстового отражения и образа территории как ментального (духовного), так и физического (культурно-исторического). Одновременно, сохранение этой целостности является важным по отношению к восприятию бренда различными группами потребителей, внутренними и внешними по отношению к территории[3, с. 13]. Важно отметить, что предметом брендинга являются отличительные особенности и преимущества территории, с помощью которых создается региональный бренд.

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СИСТЕМАТИЗАЦИЯ МИРОВОЙ ПРАКТИКИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПЕНСИОННЫМИ АКТИВАМИ

Аннотация: Разработка пенсионной системы — это сложная задача и долговременное наследие. Сложность возникает из-за множества компромиссов, которые влечет за собой концепция пенсионной системы, и из-за того, как эти первоначальные решения влияют на социальные и экономические поведенческие реакции работающих и пенсионеров. Разработчики системы, ответственные за пенсионную реформу, должны оценить ее внутреннюю экономическую согласованность, а также эту обратную связь. Требуются экономические и демографические модели, позволяющие количественно оценить эти затраты и выгоды.

Ключевые слова: пенсионная система, управление активами, негосударственные пенсионные фонды, накопительная пенсия.

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SYSTEMATIZATION OF THE WORLD PRACTICE OF PENSION ASSET MANAGEMENT

Abstract: Designing a pension system is a challenge and a lasting legacy. The complexity arises from the many trade-offs that the concept of a pension system entails and how those initial decisions affect the social and economic behavioral responses of workers and retirees. System designers responsible for pension reform need to evaluate its internal economic coherence as well as this feedback. Economic and demographic models are needed to quantify these costs and benefits.

Keywords: pension system, asset management, non-state pension funds, funded pension.

Несмотря на то, что в России проведено многочисленное количество реформ, вопрос о необходимости модернизации системы пенсионного обеспечения все еще продолжает стоять довольно остро. Это связано как с

низким коэффициентом замещения, так и с заметным ростом государственных расходов на пенсию, который вызван резким увеличением дефицита пенсионной системы, который показывает, что она относится к числу наименее эффективных систем пенсионного обеспечения в мире.

Разработка пенсионной системы — это сложная задача и долговременное наследие. Сложность возникает из-за множества компромиссов, которые влечет за собой концепция пенсионной системы, и из-за того, как эти первоначальные решения влияют на социальные и экономические поведенческие реакции работающих и пенсионеров. Разработчики системы, ответственные за пенсионную реформу, должны оценить ее внутреннюю экономическую согласованность, а также эту обратную связь. Требуются экономические и демографические модели, позволяющие количественно оценить эти затраты и выгоды. Больше, чем когда-либо на начальном этапе проектирования, так как пенсионные системы устойчивы. Однако пенсионные системы — это не монолит, а живые существа, меняющиеся со временем. Некоторые из этих модификаций вызваны реакцией людей на стимулы, встроенные в систему, и их необходимо предвидеть на начальном этапе планирования. Другие изменения вызваны мерами реформ и представляют собой ответную реакцию политики на непредвиденные экзогенные потрясения, такие как старение населения. Перестроить пенсионную систему, чтобы она соответствовала новым требованиям, будучи ограниченной существующими ограничениями, — трудная задача. Недавние реформы российской пенсионной системы подробно обсуждаются, чтобы выделить политические компромиссы и экономические мотивы, лежащие в основе решения политики реформ.

Политики, разрабатывающие пенсионную систему, сталкиваются с некоторыми фундаментальными компромиссами. Их ранние решения по этим вопросам будут характеризовать схему на несколько десятилетий, поскольку первоначальную настройку оказалось трудно изменить. Определение того, как финансируются пенсии и как рассчитываются пособия, имеет решающее значение для характера связи между последующими поколениями людей — работающих и пенсионеров, — которую обычно создают пенсионные системы. Становится ясно, что ситуация требует внесения значительных перемен. Тем не менее на сегодняшний день научные сообщества и политическая общественность страны не имеют единого мнения по поводу дальнейших путей развития отечественной пенсионной системы.

Одни полагают, что накопительная часть — это возможность предоставить светлое будущее российским пенсионерам и данную возможность непременно необходимо сохранить. Оппоненты же

придерживаются мнения, что отказ от накопительной части повлечет за собой повышение финансовой устойчивости всей системы и росту коэффициента замещения.

Однако, данная тема актуальна и для зарубежных стран, где продолжаются споры касательно оптимальной модели пенсионной системы. Одни авторы, например, Р. Дисней, утверждают, что основой пенсионной системы должна быть распределительная часть. Другие склоняются в пользу накопительной части. В данной статье будут рассмотрены структуры пенсионных систем зарубежных стран и описаны реформы в области пенсионного обеспечения в странах ОЭСР.

Все страны ОЭСР имеют системы социальной защиты, направленные на предотвращение бедности в пожилом возрасте. Все эти программы, называемые «схемами перераспределения первого уровня», которые представляют из себя три основных типа.

В схемах базовой пенсии пособие выплачивается либо по фиксированной ставке (одинаковая сумма выплачивается каждому пенсионеру) или зависит только от стажа работы, а не от прошлых заработков. Дополнительный доход не меняет размер базовой пенсии. Тринадцать стран имеют базовую пенсионный план или другие положения с аналогичным эффектом.

Два других вида пенсионных программ первого уровня нацелены на выплаты пожилым людям с низким доходом. Они различаются по способу предоставления льгот. Целевые планы, проверенные на наличие ресурсов, предусматривают выплату более высоких пособий более бедным пенсионерам и сокращение пособий для состоятельных пенсионеров. Величина пособий зависит либо от дохода из других источников. Некоторые страны обеспечивают защиту пожилых людей посредством общие социальные пособия. В 16 странах ОЭСР есть проверенные ресурсы, программы, которые могут повлиять на малооплачиваемых лиц, которые проводят всю или большую часть своей карьеры в национальной пенсионной системе.

Минимальные пенсии, установленные в 14 странах, аналогичны планам, проверенным на наличие ресурсов, поскольку они также направлены на предотвращение падения пенсий ниже определенного уровня. Разница заключается в способе определения стоимости прав. Минимальные пенсии учитываются только от пенсионного дохода, часто из одной пенсионной схемы и не зависят от дохода в сбережениях или активах.

На основе проведенного анализа в современной мировой практики построения систем пенсионного обеспечения и её сравнения с российской пенсионной системой исследуется применимость зарубежного опыта в России. Таким образом, пенсионное обеспечение населения в различных

формах на протяжении многих лет имело важное значение в разных странах, но системный характер начало приобретать только в конце XIX. С тех пор и по настоящее время в большинстве стран мира продолжается непрерывный процесс эволюции пенсионных систем. За это время сформировалась стандартная классификация с разделением на два основных типа пенсионных систем: распределительная (когда пенсионные отчисления распределяются для выплат настоящим пенсионерам) и накопительная (пенсионные отчисления формируются на персональных счетах и инвестируются в различные активы на финансовом рынке, а инвестиционный доход увеличивает итоговую пенсию).

Современная международная практика такова, что в большинстве стран действуют комбинированные пенсионные системы, сочетающие государственные распределительные, а также обязательные и добровольные накопительные элементы. Смешанный тип пенсионной системы наиболее эффективен с точки зрения финансовой стабильности и уровня выплачиваемых пенсий. В чистом виде накопительная и распределительная модели редко присутствуют в мировой практике, равно как и модель, в которой одновременно присутствовали бы и обязательная, и добровольная накопительная части. Среди стран ОЭСР такая комбинация существует только в Норвегии. В этой стране управлением пенсионными средствами занимается пенсионный фонд, подчинённый Министерству финансов

Эффективность управления пенсионными накоплениями во многом связана с гибкостью для государственного регулирования и надзора в данной сфере. Жесткие ограничения состава и структуры пенсионных накоплений, практикуемые преимущественно в развивающихся странах, часто искусственно ограничивают свободу маневра управляющих при распределении активов и сдерживают инвестиции, связанные с повышенным риском. Нередко это снижает доходность портфелей долгосрочных инвестиций, что негативно отражается на экономическом росте.

По оценкам Р. Кроче с соавторами, установление избыточных пруденциальных требований вынуждает институциональных инвесторов ориентироваться на краткосрочные (short-termist) интересы (Croce et al., 2011). Это проявляется в сокращении срока владения финансовыми активами и повышенной оборачиваемости инвестиционных портфелей; в сокращении вложений в менее ликвидные и более рискованные активы, например, в инфраструктуру и венчурный капитал; в увлечении хедж-фондами и высокочастотной торговлей; в предрасположенности управляющих накоплениями к «стадному поведению» на фондовом рынке. Согласно Зеленой книге о долгосрочных источниках финансирования европейской экономики, подготовленной экспертами Европейского союза в ходе реализации. Необходимость лучше учитывать фактор «длинных»

денег при формировании правил регулирования и надзора на финансовом рынке отмечается в исследовании А. Абрамова и др. (2014). Большинство развитых стран используют «правило разумного инвестора» (ПРИ) в сочетании с мерами пруденциального надзора за деятельностью пенсионных фондов. Например, по мнению экспертов Всемирного банка, введение действенных правил пруденциального надзора в отношении пенсионных накоплений в Дании и Мексике позволило существенно либерализовать требования к составу и структуре их активов (Rocha et al., 2008. Р. 11). При этом не менее значим, чем пруденциальный надзор, общественный контроль за их деятельностью, прежде всего со стороны академического сообщества. Вот почему одна из ключевых задач регулятора — обеспечить необходимую прозрачность отчетности пенсионных фондов и ее доступность для общества.

В трудах Розанова выделяется три основных модели управления пенсионным фондом: норвежскую, австралийскую и канадскую. Их основные различия с точки зрения риск-менеджмента приведены в таблице «Модели управления пенсионным фондом»

Модели управления пенсионным фондом

	Норвежская	Австралийская	Канадская
Зависимость пенсионного фонда от политического процесса	высокая	нет	
Основные направления размещения пенсионных средств	государственные ценные бумаги	корпоративные бумаги	ценные бумаги
Степень ликвидности приобретённых ценных бумаг	высокая	низкая	
Инвестиционная стратегия	основана на представлении об эффективности рынка	основана на представлении о неэффективности (провале) рынка	
Распределение полномочий в рамках инвестиционного процесса	большая часть портфеля управляется самим фондом	большая часть портфеля управляется внешней управляющей компанией	
Степень прямого воздействия на инвестиционный процесс	минимальная		высокая

Приведённые выше критерии отображают их общие черты организации инвестиционного процесса, но даже этой информации достаточно для того, чтобы судить о пристальном внимании, которое фонды уделяют управлению рисками.

Примечательно, что самый низкий коэффициент замещения формируется в России. Соотношение средней пенсии к средней зарплате в РФ 2 раза ниже, чем в среднем по странам ОЭСР и не идёт ни в какое сравнение с аналогичным показателем любой из стран, о которых говорилось выше. Это происходит по двум причинам: слабость государственной распределительной системы (лишь у 4 стран показатель ниже) и отсутствие эффективной накопительной системы. Анализ мировой практики приводит к выводу о том, что для повышения уровня пенсий необходимо одновременное усиление распределительной и развитие накопительной частей. Подчеркнём, что крайне низкий уровень пенсий остаётся одной из наиболее острых проблем современной социальной политики России.

Как показывает мировая практика, управляющие компании пенсионных фондов готовы брать большие риски в краткосрочной перспективе при условии получения более высокой доходности на длинных временных интервалах. Это как раз то, чего не хватает в России.

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ДЕМОГРАФИК ЖАРАЁНЛАР ИҚТИСОДИЙ-ИЖТИМОЙ ГЕОГРАФИК ОБЪЕКТ СИФАТИДА

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада демография, аҳолининг такрор барпо бўлиши ва унинг типлари, демографик жараёнлар ҳамда уларнинг ривожланишига таъсир этувчи омиллар, геодемография ва демогеографиянинг ўхшашлик ва фарқли жиҳатлари ҳамда уларни тадқиқ этишининг амалий аҳамияти ҳусусида фикр юритилган.

Калит сўзлар: демография, демографик жараёнлар, аҳолининг такрор барпо бўлиши, ижтимоий-иқтисодий омил, экологик омил, урбанизация, никоҳ-оила муносабатлари, аҳолининг миллий-этник таркиби, миграция.

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DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES AS AN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GEOGRAPHICAL OBJECT

Abstract: This article discusses demography, population regeneration and its types, demographic processes and factors affecting their development, similarities and differences between geodemography and demogeography, and the practical importance of their research.

Key words: demography, demographic processes, population regeneration, socio-economic factor, ecological factor, urbanization, marriage-family relations, national-ethnic composition of the population, migration.

Демографик жараёнлар аҳоли сони, таркиби ўзгаришида асосий омил бўлиб, бугунги глобаллашув даврида мамлакатлар иқтисодий

ривожланишида инсон омили, унинг такрор барпо бўлишига катта аҳамият берилмоқда.

Демография аҳолининг такрор барпо бўлиш қонуниятларини ижтимоий тарихий шароитларга боғлиқ ҳолда ўрганувчи фандир. «Демография» - юнонча «демос» - халқ, аҳоли ва «графо» - ёзаман сўзларидан олинган [11; 5-б.]. Демографиянинг ўрганиш объектига кўплаб фикрлар ва қарашлар мавжуд бўлиб, уларнинг замирида аҳолининг такрор барпо бўлиши жараёни туради. Профессор Б.Ц.Урланис “Демография – бу ижтимоий, иқтисодий, географик ва биологик омиллар асосида аҳоли жойлашуви, динамикаси жараёнлари қонуниятларини ўрганади ва шу асосда аҳоли назарияларини ривожлантирадиган фан” деб ёзади [4; 42-б.]. Бунда асосий эътибор аҳоли жойлашуви омиллари ва динамикасига қаратилади.

Рус олимлари Д.И.Валентей, А.Я.Квашалар “Демография-аҳоли кўпайишининг ижтимоий-иқтисодий қонуниятларини ўрганувчи” фан сифатида таъриф беришган [4; 43-б.].

Демограф М.Бўриева демографияга қуйидагича таъриф берган “Демография - аҳолининг такрор барпо бўлиш қонуниятлари ҳақидаги фан бўлиб, бу жараённи ижтимоий-тарихий шарт-шароитларга боғлиқ ҳолда ўрганади, омилларини, муаммоларини аниқлаб, истиқболини белгилаб беради” [1; 8-б.].

Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедиясида демографияга қуйидагича таъриф берилган: “Демография – ҳар йили турли сабабларга кўра вафот этган аҳоли ўрнини янгидан дунёга келган авлод ҳисобига тўлдириб борилиши қонуниятларини ижтимоий-тарихий шароитларга боғлиқ ҳолда ўрганадиган фан” [12; 248-б.].

Юқоридаги фикрларни умумлаштирган ҳолда шуни таъкидлаш лозимки, демография - вафот этган аҳолининг ўрнини туғилганлар ҳисобига тўлдириб борилиши ва унинг қонуниятларини ўрганувчи фандир. Бу эса аҳолининг такрор барпо бўлиш жараёнини билдиради. Аҳолининг такрор барпо бўлиши натижасида аҳолининг сони, ёш ва жинсий таркиби доимий ўзгариб туради. Демографиянинг асосий ўрганиш предмети ҳам аҳолининг такрор барпо бўлиш қонуниятларини ўрганиш ҳисобланади.

Аҳоли такрор барпо бўлишдаги асосий жараёнлар туғилиш ва ўлимни ўрганишда XVII асрнинг иккинчи ярмида яшаган, инглиз олими Д. Граунт тадқиқотлари алоҳида аҳамиятга эга. Д. Граунт Лондон шаҳрида аҳоли ўлими ҳақидаги 80 йиллик статистик маълумотларни ўрганиб чиқиб, 1662 йилда 90 бетдан иборат “Ўлим ҳақидаги бюллетенлар асосида олиб борилган ва мундарижада илова этилган табиий ва сиёсий кузатишлар натижалари кўрсатилган шаҳарнинг бошқаруви, дини, савдоси, ҳавоси, аҳоли ўсиши ва бошқа ўзгаришлар хусусида Лондон фуқароси Джон Граунтнинг асари” китобини ёзди. Муаллиф статистик кузатиш асосида аҳолининг ўлим ҳолати ва ўлимнинг ёш гуруҳлари бўйича алоҳида

ўрганган ҳамда ўлим жадвалини ишлаб чиққан. Туғилишнинг қишлоқ ва шаҳардаги фарқлари, аҳоли миграциясини ҳам таҳлил этган [1; 13-б.].

Аҳолининг такрор барпо бўлиши жамият давомийлигини таъминловчи асосий жараён бўлиб, туғилиш ва ўлим жараёнлари натижасида, инсон авлодининг мунтазам янгиланиб туришидир ёки бир авлод вакилларининг ўрнига иккинчи бир авлод вакилларининг келиши, авлодлар алмашилишидир.

Авлодлар алмашилиши давомида (аҳолининг такрор барпо бўлиши) унинг сони, ёш ва жинсий таркиби ўзгаради. Авлодлар алмашинуви аҳоли табиий ўсиши ҳажмини аниқлаш, ҳар бир авлод ўртача умр кўриши, туғилиш ва ўлим жараёнлари йиғиндиси аҳолининг табиий ҳаракати ёки такрор барпо бўлиши дейилади. Аҳолининг такрор барпо этилиши бевосита ва билвосита аҳолининг туғилиши, ўлими ва табиий ўсишига боғлиқ. Жамиятда авлодлар алмашинади, аҳоли такрор барпо бўлади, натижада, аҳоли сони ўсади [10; 117-б.]. Аҳоли такрор барпо бўлишига кўплаб омиллар таъсир кўрсатади (1-расмга қаранг).



1.1-расм. Аҳоли такрор барпо бўлишига таъсир этувчи омиллар

Аҳоли такрор барпо бўлишида **табиий-биологик омил** муҳим ўрин тутadi. Ер юзи аҳолиси турли табиий шароитда яшайди, туғилади ва вафот этади. Инсоннинг туғилиши ва ўлиши каби биологик ҳодиса экан, у табиий шароит билан узвий боғланган бўлади.

Жамият давомийлигини таъминловчи инсон ижтимоий-иқтисодий, ижтимоий, маданий ва психологик омиллар таъсирида шаклланади ва ривожланади. Аҳоли табиий ўсишида унинг ёш-жинсий таркиби, никоҳ ва ажралош жараёнлари ҳам муҳим ўрин тутadi. Буларнинг барчаси **демографик омиллар** сирасига киради. Маълумки, туғилиш қанчалик кўп бўлса, аҳоли сони ҳам шунчалик тез ўсиб боради, аҳоли таркибида болалар ва ёшлар миқдори ортади. Аксинча, туғилиш камайса, аҳолининг ёш ва жинсий таркибидаги ўзгаришлар рўй беради ва қариялар миқдори ортиб боради.

Юқоридаги омиллар аҳоли такрор барпо бўлишига турлича таъсир кўрсатади. Улар орасида **ижтимоий-иқтисодий омил** аҳоли табиий ҳаракатида муҳим рол ўйнайди. Аҳолининг яшаш шароити, тиббиётнинг ривожланиш ҳолати, аёлларнинг жамиятда тутган ўрни, аҳолининг маълумотлилиқ даражаси ва бошқа омиллар аҳоли табиий ҳаракати даражасини белгилаб беради. Ўз навбатида ушбу омилнинг туғилиш ва

ўлимга акс таъсири ҳам бўлиши мумкин. Аҳолининг яшаш шароити, турмуш тарзи яхшиланиши, тиббий хизмат каби соҳаларнинг ривожланиши ўлим кўрсаткичини пасайтиради, аҳоли ўртача умр кўриш даражасини ортишига олиб келади. Натижада, аҳоли таркибида қариялар салмоғи ортади ва ўз-ўзидан ўлим кўрсаткичи кўпая бошлайди.

Инсонлар ўз ҳаётлари давомида бошқа инсонларни дунёга келишига омил бўлади. Аҳолининг такрор барпо бўлиши *ижтимоий муҳит* учун ҳам муҳим омил саналади. Айни вақтда, инсонлар ўз ҳаётлари учун зарур нарсаларни (озик-овқат, турар-жой ва кийим-кечак ва бошқ.) яратиб, ишлаб чиқаришни ривожлантиради. Бу жараёнда инсоннинг билим даражаси, малакаси, ҳаётга, узоқ умр кўришга бўлган интилиши, ҳаракати кучайиб боради. Бинобарин, дунёга келган инсон жамиятда яшаши билан унинг сифатий хусусиятлари ҳам ривожланади.

Моддий жиҳатдан яхши таъминланган оилаларда фарзандлар сони кам бўлади, – деб Б.С.Урланис, - демографик омилга иқтисодий омилнинг кўрсатаётган таъсирини ифодалаб берди [9; 121-б.]. Шунингдек, у моддий омил билан маънавий омилнинг авлодлар алмашинувиға ҳамиша бир хил таъсир этмаслигини ҳам айтиб ўтади.

Аҳоли такрор барпо бўлиши, ушбу омиллар таъсирида бир-биридан фарқ қилувчи қуйидаги типларини вужудга келтиради [10; 122-б.]:

Биринчи тип - бу гуруҳда аҳоли ўртасида туғилиш ва ўлимнинг юқори даражаси ва унга мос равишда, аҳолининг оз миқдорда кўпайиши хос бўлиб, ҳозирда ушбу типга кирадиган давлатлар Ер шарида жуда кам миқдорда учрайди;

Иккинчи тип - туғилиш миқдори юқори, ўлим кўрсаткичи тиббиёт ривожланиши натижасида кескин камайиб боради. Аҳоли ёш таркиби прогрессив, кекса ва қариялар салмоғи кам, болалар, ёшлар кўпчиликини ташкил этган ҳолда, аҳоли такрор барпо бўлиши ижобий баҳоланади. Бундай ҳудудларда демографик портлаш кузатилади. Осиё, Африка бир қатор мамлакатлари унга ёрқин мисол бўла олади;

Учинчи тип - бу типда аҳоли ўлимининг кам миқдори ушланиб турган ҳолда, туғилиш даражаси қисқариб боради. Аҳоли сони кескин кўпайиб ёки камайиб кетмайди. Аҳолининг маълум бир миқдорда ўсиши кузатилади. Ушбу типдаги давлатлар аҳоли такрор барпо бўлишининг оддий типига кирувчи давлатлар, деб аталади;

Тўртинчи тип - аҳоли ўз-ўзини қайта тикламайди. Вафот этаётганлар мутлақ сони туғилганлар сонидан ортиб кетади. Мазкур гуруҳ давлатларида - депопуляция рўй беради, қисқарган аҳоли такрор барпо бўлишига олиб келади.

Жамият тараққиёти давомида аҳоли такрор баро бўлиш турлари мунтазам ўзгариб келган. Ҳозирги даврга (XXI аср боши) келиб, мутахассислар томонидан аҳоли такрор барпо бўлишини асосан икки тури мавжудлиги таъкидланади [2; 39-б.]. Булар қуйидагилар:

Биринчи тур - аҳоли такрор барпо бўлишининг қисқарган тури. Бу турдаги авлодлар алмашинуви жараёнида аҳоли сони кўпаймайди, чунки, туғилганларга нисбатан ўлганлар сони юқори бўлади;

Иккинчи тур - аҳоли такрор барпо бўлишининг кенгайган тури, бунда аксинча, туғилганлар сони ўлганлар сонидан ортиқ бўлади, ва натижада, кейинги авлод вакиллариининг сони олдинги авлод вакиллари сонидан кўп бўлади. Бундай ҳолда аҳоли доимий кўпайиб боради.

Аҳолининг такрор барпо бўлиши турли шарт-шароитлар ва омиллар таъсирида рўй беради. Ўз навбатида, жамиятнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланиши аҳоли такрор барпо бўлиши билан биргаликда кечади. Аҳолининг такрор барпо бўлиши табиий, ижтимоий-иқтисодий ва сиёсий ходисалар ўртасидаги боғлиқликни ўрганишда демографиянинг турли фанлар билан ҳамкорлик қилишига, яъни фанлараро интеграцияга олиб келади. Масалан, демография ва тарих ўртасида тарихий демография, социология ва демография оралиғида социологик демография, математика ва демография ўртасида математик демография ва бошқ. Шунингдек, география ва демография фанлари ўртасида геодемография, аҳоли географияси билан демография ўртасида демогеография йўналишлари шаклланган.

Ўзбекистонда геодемография ва демогеография тушунчалари ва уларнинг ўхшашлик ҳамда фарқли томонлари кўплаб олимлар томонидан ўрганилган. Жумладан, г.ф.д., проф. А.С.Солиев ва г.ф.д., проф. З.Н.Тожиевалар ўзларининг илмий тадқиқотларида геодемография ва демогеография тушунчалари, унинг ўхшашлик ва фарқли жиҳатларини атрофлича ёритиб берганлар. А.Солиев, “демогеография деганда, бирламчи “демо” яъни туб демографик жараёнлар назарда тутилади. Мазкур тушунчанинг иккинчи қисми ана шу жараёнларнинг ҳудудий тафовутларини, фарқланишини англатади. Геодемографияда эса бунинг акси бўлиб, улар ўз ўринларини алмаштиришади. Яъни, ҳудуд-тизим ва демографик жараёнлар таркиб вазифасини олади. Шунингдек, геодемографик ёндашув маълум босқичда демогеографияга ва аксинча, демогеографик тадқиқотлар геодемографик таҳлилга ўтиб туради”, деб таъкидлаб ўтади [7; 49-б.]. З.Н.Тожиева эса “... геодемографиянинг ўрганиш предметида бирон бир ҳудуд, жой, табиий, иқтисодий ва ижтимоий шарт-шароити, ўзига хос хусусиятларини таҳлил этиш асосида демографик жараёнларига баҳо берилади. Демогеографияда эса, аксинча, демографик жараёнлар алоҳида-алоҳида кўриб чиқилади, сўнгра уларнинг ҳудудий бирликлар микёсидаги ривожланиш хусусиятлари, сабаб ва омиллари аниқланади, деб ҳисоблайди [8; 49-б.].

Шунингдек, З.Н.Тожиева демогеография ва геодемографиянинг фарқли жиҳатларини ҳам ёритиб берган. Унга кўра,...демогеографиянинг геодемографиядан фарқи ҳудудийлик қонуниятининг ўрин алмашишидир, чунки демогеографияда аввало демографик жараёнлар таҳлил қилинади,

таққосланади, асосий қонуниятлар таҳлил этилиб, сўнгра унинг ҳудудий жиҳатлари ўрганилади. Масалан, шаҳардаги туғилиш жараёнининг паст, аҳоли ўлимининг юқори кўрсаткичини ташкил этишини урбанизация жараёни, турмуш тарзи билан боғлаётганда демогеографик нуқтаи назардан қаралган бўлади. Аксинча, шаҳар ва қишлоқ жойлар уларнинг табиий, ижтимоий-иқтисодий шарт-шароити, ривожланиш хусусиятларини таҳлил этишда демографик жараёнларнинг тутган ўрни, таъсири доирасида олиб борилган тадқиқотлар геодемографик ҳисобланади [8; 49-б.].

Бирор ҳудуддаги аҳолининг туғилиши, ўлим кўрсаткичлари, динамикаси, миграцион ҳаракати, ёш ва жинсий таркибининг маълум вақтдаги ҳолати демографик жараён ҳисобланиб, демографик жараёнлар тарихи ҳам инсоният тарихи билан чамбарчас боғлиқдир.

Демографик жараёнлар ҳаётнинг барча иқтисодий ва ижтимоий соҳаларига бевосита таъсир этувчи жараён ҳисобланади. Аҳолишунослик фанининг ривожланишидаги умумий қонуниятлар алоҳида иқтисодий ва табиий шароитларга эга ҳудудларда кўпгина жиҳатларига кўра мураккаб муаммоларни келтириб чиқаради ва фан олдида янги муаммоларни қўяди.

Аҳоли сонининг кўпайиши, туғилиш, ўлим ва табиий ўсиш ҳамда унинг ҳудудий тафовутлари ишлаб чиқариш кучларининг ривожланиши ва ҳудудий ташкил этилиши билан бир-бирига мос келиши ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланишга замин яратади. Акс ҳолда, ушбу жараёнлар ўртасидаги номутаносибликлар қатор ижтимоий-иқтисодий муаммоларни вужудга келтиради. Шу боис ҳам аҳоли сони, динамикаси ва унинг ҳудудий таркибидаги ўзгаришларга таъсир этувчи омилларни тадқиқ қилиш муҳим аҳамият касб этади. Ҳозирги вақтда, ушбу жараёнларни ўрганишда аҳоли географияси, ижтимоий-иқтисодий соҳалар ва бошқа қатор тармоқлар муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Демографик жараёнларни тадқиқ қилиш албатта, демографик жараёнлар назариясига боғлиқ ҳолда содир бўлади. Россиялик олим А.Кваша фикрича “... демографик жараёнларнинг моҳияти – аҳолининг такрор барпо қилинишининг оптимал турини шакллантириш ва барқарорлаштиришдан (кенг маънода аҳолини ривожлантиришдан) иборатдир” [6; 126-б.].

В.И.Борисов эса “Демография - аҳолининг, унинг социал-тарихий таркиб топишини ҳисобга олган ҳолда фақат табиий (биологик) такрор барпо қилинишини ўрганади”, деб таъкидлаб ўтади [3; 20-б.]. Шунингдек, “... биз аҳолини табиий такрор барпо қилиниши ҳақида гапирсак ҳам, у демографик жараёнларни ҳеч қандай биологиялаштириш маъносини англатмайди. Кишилар иштирок этаётган жараёнлар иккиланувчи биосоциал табиатига эга, лекин улардан биологик омилларнинг таъсири социал омилларга нисбатан кам. Шунинг учун ҳам демография табиий эмас, балки социал фанлар тизимига киради” деб ёзган [3; 21-б.].

Юқоридаги келтирилган таърифларда фақат аҳоли табиий ҳаракати қамраб олинган. Ваҳоланки, демографик жараёнларга бевосита ва билвосита таъсир қилувчи социал ва миграцион ҳаракатлар эътиборга олинмаган. Бундай фикрлар Г.Киселева, А.Антонов, В.Козлов, В.Болдырев, Т.Бондарская каби олимларнинг ишларида ҳам таъкидлаб ўтилган.

Жорж Барклэй - демографик жараёнлар натижасида аҳоли сонининг ўзгариши, яъни унинг кўпайиши ҳам, камайиши ҳам “аҳолининг ўсиши” деб аталади. У аҳоли сонининг ижобий ёки салбий ўсиши фақат учта манбага, яъни туғилиш, ўлим ва миграция жараёнларига боғлиқ, деб таъкидлайди [5; 11-б.] Шунингдек, Ральф Томлинсон ҳам қуйидагича фикрни илгари суради: “Аҳоли сони туғилиш, ўлим ва миграция омиллари таъсирида ўзгариб, бу жараёнга, биринчидан, баъзилар мазкур ҳудудда туғилади, иккинчидан, маҳаллий аҳоли ушбу ҳудудда вафот этади, учинчидан, айрим аҳоли кўчиб келади ва, тўртинчидан, маҳаллий аҳоли ўзларининг ҳудудидан кўчиб кетади” [5; 11-б.]. Демак, аҳоли сони ўсиши ва жойланишининг таҳлили туғилиш, ўлим, эмиграция ва иммиграция жараёнларини тадқиқ қилишдан бошланади.

Ўзбекистонда демографик жараёнлар И.Муллажонов, М.Қорахонов, Р.Убайдуллаева, О.Б.Ата-Мирзаев, А.А.Қаюмов, А.С.Солиев, Ҳ.Салимов, М.Бўриева, З.Н.Тожиева, Р.Б.Қодиров ва бошқа олимлар илмий ишларида тадқиқ қилинган. Мазкур тадқиқот ишида ҳам уларнинг ҳам илмий ҳолялари эътиборга олинган.

Ҳудудларда демографик жараёнлар ривожланишига бир қанча омиллар таъсир этади. Демографик жараёнлар ривожланишида **ижтимоий-иқтисодий** омилларнинг ўрни катта. Масалан, бутун дунё мамлакатларида ўтган аср 50-йилларидан бошлаб иқтисодий-ижтимоий шароитнинг яхшиланиб бориши туғилишнинг ўсишига олиб келган. Лекин, ҳозирги кунда ушбу жараён аксинча тус олди, яъни у аҳоли турмуш шароитининг яхшиланиши туғилиш суръатининг ўсишига эмас, балки камайишига олиб келмоқда.

Тарихий маълумотларга кўра, қадимги даврларда туғилишнинг кўп бўлиши гўдаклар ўлимининг юқори бўлиши ва уларнинг бир қисми яшаб қолиб, наслини давом эттириш мақсадида оилалар кўп фарзанд кўришга ҳаракат қилишган. Шу сабабдан ўша даврда ўлим суръатининг катта бўлишига қарамасдан, аҳоли сони туғилиш ҳисобига доимо ўсиб келган. Ўтган асрда жаҳонда тиббий санитария хизматининг ривожланиши ўлим даражаси, айниқса гўдаклар ўлимининг камайиши “демографик портлаш”нинг вужудга келишига сабаб бўлди. Шу боис, ўтган асрнинг иккинчи ярмида оилаларда фарзандлар сони кўп бўлди.

Ҳудудларнинг **экологик** вазияти демографик жараёнларда муҳим омил ҳисобланган аҳоли ўсиши ва миграция жараёнларига ўз таъсирини кўрсатади. Маълумки, ишлаб чиқаришнинг ривожланиши, аҳоли сонининг

ўсиши ва турмуш шароитининг тобора яхшиланиб бориши уларнинг табиатга бўлган таъсирининг кучайишига олиб келади. Натижада табиий мувозанат бузилиб, бир қатор ҳудудларда экологик муаммолар пайдо бўлишига олиб келган. Шунингдек, урбанизация даражасининг ўсиши ва саноатнинг ривожланиши билан атмосферага чиқарилаётган саноат ва маиший чиқиндилар миқдори ортмоқда. Бу эса, ўз навбатида ижтимоий-иқтисодий, демографик ва экологик муаммоларни келтириб чиқармоқда. Шу боис, географик муаммоларни ҳал этишда географик ва экологик (геоэкологик) ёндашув жуда муҳим ўрин тутади.

Демографик жараёнларга, хусусан аҳоли туғилишига **урбанизация** жараёни ҳам катта таъсир қилади. Чунончи, шаҳарларда, айниқса йирик шаҳарларда аҳоли туғилиш даражаси қишлоқ жойларига нисбатан паст бўлади. Бунда шаҳарларда аҳолининг маълумотлилиқ даражаси, аёлларнинг ижтимоий ишлаб чиқаришга кенг жалб этилганлиги ва шаҳар турмуш тарзи асосий омиллар ҳисобланади. Бироқ ўтган асрда шаҳар аҳолиси салмоғи қишлоқ жойларига нисбатан тез ўсган. Мазкур ҳолат қишлоқ-шаҳар ўртасидаги ўзаро миграция жараёнларида шаҳарларнинг иммиграция марказига айланиши билан ифодаланади. Ишлаб чиқаришнинг асосий қисми шаҳарларда жамланган бўлиб, уларни меҳнат ресурслари билан таъминлашда қишлоқ аҳолиси асосий манба ҳисобланади. Бу эса қишлоқ жойларидан шаҳарларга доимий ёки мавтаник миграциясида ўз аксини топган.

Демографик жараёнлар, аҳолининг табиий кўпайиши нафақат объектив омилларга, балки **никоҳ-оила** муносабатлари, ўзларининг хоҳиш-истакларига ҳам боғлиқдир. Бугунги кунда ёшларнинг ўз оилаларини онгли равишда режалаштираётганлигини келтириш мумкин. Бундан ташқари, туғилиш даражасига никоҳ ва ажралишлар миқдорининг ўзгариши ҳам катта таъсир қилади. Ёш оилаларда уй-жой муаммоси, яшаш жойини ўзгартириши, шунингдек, аёлларнинг ижтимоий ишлаб чиқаришга кенг жалб қилинганлиги туғилиш даражасининг камайишига олиб келувчи асосий омиллардан биридир. Бундай муаммо ва жараёнлар кўп ҳолларда шаҳарларга хосдир.

Аҳолининг **миллий ва этник таркиби** ҳамда урф-одатларининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари туғилиш ва аҳолининг такрор барпо бўлишида муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Масалан, кўплаб халқларда таркиб топган урф-одатларига кўра кўп фарзанд кўриш ҳуनुзгача сақланиб келмоқда. Ушбу ҳолат яқин йилларгача мамлакатимизда маҳаллий, айниқса қишлоқ жойлари аҳолиси учун хос бўлиб келган. Лекин, юқорида келтириб ўтилган омиллар натижасида аҳолининг ўсиш суръати анча камайиб кетди.

Аҳоли такрор барпо бўлишида **миграция**, айниқса ташқи миграциянинг аҳамияти катта. Аҳоли миграцияси нафақат аҳоли сонининг ўсиши ёки табиий кўпайишига, балки унинг ҳудудий тақсимланиши, жойланишига, аҳолининг ёш-жинс, миллий ва ижтимоий таркибининг

ўзгаришига ҳам олиб келади. Ўз навбатида, ушбу жараённинг содир бўлишига у ёки бу ҳудудда ижтимоий-иқтисодий, сиёсий ва экологик омиллар сабаб бўлади.

- бугунги кунда демографик жараёнлар, унга таъсир кўрсатувчи омиллар, уларнинг турли мамлакат ва минтақалардаги хусусият ва фарқланишлари аҳоли географияси томонидан ўрганилиб, уни тадқиқ этиш келажақда юзага келиши мумкин бўлган демографик вазиятни башорат қилиш ва тегишли чора-тадбирларни ишлаб чиқишга хизмат қилади;

- демографик жараёнлар ва унинг ҳудудий жиҳатларини ўрганиш ва статистик таҳлил қилиш ниҳоятда мураккаб бўлиб, турли мутахассис олимлар томонидан мақсадли ўрганилиши ҳудудларни демографик ривожланиши билан боғлиқ муаммоларни аниқлаш, минтақавий ёки маҳаллий аҳамиятга эга дастурларни ишлаб чиқишда муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

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ТУПРОҚҚА ИШЛОВ БЕРИШ УСУЛЛАРИ ҲАМДА ГЕРБИЦИДЛАРНИ ҚЎЛЛАШНИ ҒЎЗА МАЙДОНЛАРИДАГИ БЕГОНА ЎТЛАРГА ТАЪСИРИ

Аннотация: Тупроққа оддий плуг билан 28-30 см чуқурликда шудгор қилинганда нисбатан икки ярусли плугда 28-30 см чуқурликда шудгорланганда бегона ўт қолдиқлари ва уруғларини чуқур қатламларга кўмилиши ҳамда шугорлаш олдидан кўп йиллик бегона ўтларга қарши Дафосат гербицидини 6,0 л/га меъёردа қўллаш натижасида уларнинг уруғларини ҳамда илдиз пояларини унувчанлиги паст бўлади, бунинг натижасида экин майдонларида бегона ўтларнинг зарари кескин камаяди.

Калит сўзлар: Тупроқ, бегона ўт, маданий ўсимликлар, илдиз, поя, вегетация, намлик, озуқа, уруғ, унувчанлик, касаллик, зараркунанда, меъёр, муддат, майдон, плуг.

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SOIL TREATMENT METHODS AND EFFECTS OF HERBICIDE APPLICATIONS ON COTTON FIELDS

Annotation: When plowing the soil to a depth of 28-30 cm with a simple plow, plowing at a depth of 28-30 cm with a relatively two-tiered plow, burying weed residues and seeds in deep layers and applying Dafosat herbicide 6.0 l /

ha before perennial weeding. the germination of their seeds as well as rootstocks is low, resulting in a sharp reduction in weed damage in crop fields.

Keywords: Soil, weed, cultivated plants, root, stem, vegetation, moisture, nutrients, seeds, fertility, disease, pest, norm, term, area, plug.

Кириш. Дунёнинг 80 дан ортиқ мамлакатларининг 33 млн. гектарга яқин майдонларида пахта ва 100 дан ортиқ мамлакатларда 200 млн гектардан зиёд майдонда кузги буғдой етиштирилиб, бегона ўтлар билан зарарланиш натижасида етиштирилган ҳосилнинг 10-15% йўқотилмоқда. Дунёнинг Хитой, Германия, АҚШ, Бразилия, Аргентина, Ҳиндистон, Покистон, Австралия, Жанубий Корея, Россия, Украина, Қозоғистон каби бошқа бир қатор давлатларида 3000 дан ортиқ турдаги бегона ўтлар тарқалган бўлиб, шулардан 200 дан ортиқ тури асосий қишлоқ хўжалик экин майдонларини зарарламоқда. Бегона ўтларга қарши уйғунлашган ҳолда агротехникавий ва кимёвий кураш тадбирларини биргаликда олиб борилиши натижасида ушбу муаммолар бартараф этилмоқда. Дунёда пахта ва кузги буғдой етиштирувчи ривожланган давлатларда бегона ўтларга қарши курашишда, тупроққа ҳар-хил усулларда ишлов бериш билан бирга гербицидларни шудгор олдидан, чигит экиш билан бирга ҳамда ўсимликларни вегетация даври давомида қўлланилиши натижасида юқори самара бериши аниқланган.

Тажриба тизими ва ўтказиш услубиятлари. Ёўзада олиб борилган тадқиқотлар 6 та вариант, 4 та такрорлашда ва 1 ярусда жойлаштирилиб олиб борилди.

Тадқиқот натижалари. Ҳозирги ривожланган давр қишлоқ хўжалигини инновацион технологиялар билан жадаллаштириш, бегона ўтларга қарши курашни кучайтириш ҳамда курашиш усулларини такомиллаштиришни тақазо этади.

Ушбу ҳолатларни инобатга олган ҳолда ёўза-ғалла навбатлаб экиш тизимида бегона ўтларга қарши уйғунлашган кураш чора-тадбирларини амалга оширишда тупроққа асосий ишлов бериш усуллари билан бирга гербицидларни қўллашни ёўза ва кузги буғдой далаларидаги бегона ўтларга таъсири ва кейинги таъсир самарадорлигини аниқлаш мақсадида ёўза майдонида олиб борилган тажрибамизда тупроққа асосий ишлов бериш ва юза ишлов беришдан олдин бегона ўтлар сони ҳисобга олиб борилди.

Олинган маълумотлар шуни кўрсатадики, тупроққа оддий плугда 28-30 см чуқурликда ишлов беришдан олдин даладаги бегона ўтлар сони ҳисобга олинганида, бир йилликлар сони 28 дона/м² ни ташкил этган бўлса, бу кўрсаткич, кўп йилликларда 23 дона/м² ни ташкил этганлиги аниқланди. Баҳорда ушбу фонда тупроққа юза ишлов беришдан олдин бегона ўтлар сони ҳисобга олинганида, бир йилликлари сони 21 дона/м² донага, кўп йилликлар сони 13 дона/м² га тенг бўлганлиги қайд этилди.

Икки ярусли плугда 28-30 см чуқурликда шудгорлашдан олдин даладаги бегона ўтлар сони ҳисобга олинганида, бир йилликлар сони 29 дона/м² ни ташкил этган бўлса, бу кўрсаткич, кўп йилликларда 22 дона/м² ни ташкил этганлиги аниқланди. Баҳорда ушбу фонда тупроққа юза ишлов беришдан олдин бегона ўтлар сони ҳисобга олинганида, бир йилликлари сони 14 дона/м² донага, кўп йилликлар сони 8 дона/м² га тенг бўлганлиги кузатилди.

Юқоридаги маълумотларга асосланиб шундай хулоса қилиш мумкинки, тупроққа оддий плуг билан 28-30 см чуқурликда шудгор қилинганда нисбатан икки ярусли плугда 28-30 см чуқурликда шудгорланганда бегона ўт қолдиқлари ва уруғларини чуқур қатламларга кўмилиши ҳамда шугорлаш олдидан кўп йиллик бегона ўтларга қарши Дафосат гербицидини 6,0 л/га меъёрида қўллаш натижасида уларнинг уруғларини ҳамда илдиз пояларини унувчанлиги паст бўлганлиги билан изохлаш мумкин.

Тадқиқотимизда бегона ўтларга қарши тупроққа асосий ишлов беришдан олдин Дафосат ва чигит экиш билан бирга Стомп гербицидларини уйғунлашган ҳолда қўллашни бегона ўтларни тури ҳамда таркибига таъсири самарадорлигини ўрганиш мақсадида тажриба майдонидаги барча вариантларда бегона ўтлар сони 20, 40 ва 60 кундан сўнг ҳисобга олиб борилди. Кузатувлардан олинган маълумотларга кўра, тупроққа оддий плуг билан 28-30 см чуқурликда шудгор қилиниб, бегона ўтларга қарши гербицид қўлланилмаган назорат вариантыда биринчи кузатувимизда бир йиллик бегона ўтлар сони 21,45 дона/м² ни, кўп йиллик бегона ўтлар сони эса 14,40 дона/м² ни, кузги шудгор олдидан Дафосат гербициди 6,0 л/га меъёрида қўлланилган вариантда бир йиллик бегона ўтлар сони 20,45 дона/м² ни, кўп йилликлар эса 13,85 дона/м² ни, чигит экиш билан бирга Стомп гербициди 2,0 л/га меъёрида қўлланилган вариантда бир йиллик бегона ўтлар сони 21,15 дона/м² ни, кўп йилликлар эса 14,55 дона/м² ни ташкил этганлиги аниқланди.

Икки ярусли плугда 28-30 см чуқурликда шудгорланиб, бегона ўтларга қарши гербицид қўлланилмаган назорат вариантыда биринчи кузатувимизда бир йиллик бегона ўтлар сони 16,93 дона/м² ни, кўп йиллик бегона ўтлар сони эса 11,95 дона/м² ни, кузги шудгор олдидан Дафосат гербициди 6,0 л/га меъёрида қўлланилган вариантда бир йиллик бегона ўтлар сони 16,40 дона/м² ни, кўп йилликлар эса 11,70 дона/м² ни, чигит экиш билан бирга Стомп гербициди 2,0 л/га меъёрида қўлланилган вариантда бир йиллик бегона ўтлар сони 16,85 дона/м² ни, кўп йилликлар эса 12,20 дона/м² ни ташкил этганлиги қайд этилди.

Икки ярусли плуг билан 28-30 см чуқурликда шудгорланиб, бегона ўтларга қарши гербицид қўлланилмаган назорат вариантыда бир йиллик бегона ўтлар сони 20,80 дона/м² (23,8%) га, кўп йиллик бегона ўтлар сони эса 13,67 дона/м² (16,3%) га ортган бўлсада, кузги шудгор олдидан

Дафосат гербициди 6,0 л/га меъёрида қўлланилган вариантда бир йиллик бегона ўтлар сони 4,70 дона/м² (73,9%) га, кўп йилликлар эса 2,30 дона/м² (82,0%) га, чигит экиш билан бирга Стомп гербициди 2,0 л/га меъёрида қўлланилган вариантда бир йиллик бегона ўтлар сони 2,60 дона/м² (84,1%) га камайган бўлсада, кўп йиллик бегона ўтлар 12,63 дона/м² (3,6%) га кўпайганлиги кузатилди.

Келтирилган маълумотлардан кўриниб турибдики, бегона ўтларга қарши тупрокка оддий плугда 28-30 см чуқурликда асосий ишлов беришга ва икки ярусли плугда 28-30 см чуқурликда асосий ишлов берилиб, шудгор олдида Дафосат 6,0 л/га, чигит экиш билан бирга Стомп 2,0 л/га гербицидлари уйғунлашган ҳолда қўлланилганида, 20 кундан сўнг бир йиллик бегона ўтларга таъсири 77,7 %дан 84,1% гача, кўп йиллик бегона ўтларга таъсири 73,2% дан 82,0 фоизгача, 40 кундан сўнг бир йиллик бегона ўтларга таъсири 79,5% дан 85,4% гача, кўп йиллик бегона ўтларга таъсири 73,9% дан 82,7% гача, 60 кундан сўнг бир йиллик бегона ўтларга таъсири 78,7% дан 85,0% гача, кўп йиллик бегона ўтларга таъсири 59,5% дан 64,7% гача бўлганлиги аниқланди.

Тажрибада назорат вариантларида бегона ўтларни тупрокка асосий ишлов бериш усулларига нисбатан кўпайиш миқдорлари ҳисобга олинганида, тупрокка оддий плуг билан 28-30 см чуқурликда шудгор қилинган вариантга нисбатан икки ярусли плуг билан 28-30 см чуқурликда ишлов берилганида 20 кундан сўнг ҳисобга олинганида бир йиллик бегона ўтлар миқдори 8,7% га, кўп йиллик бегона ўтлар миқдори 2,3% гача, 40 кундан сўнг ҳисобга олинганида 8,9% дан 3,3% гача, 60 кундан сўнг ҳисобга олинганида 8,0% дан 2,9% гача кам униб чиққанлиги кузатилди.

Тупрокка асосий ишлов бериш усулларига нисбатан эса 20 кундан сўнг бир йиллик бегона ўтларга таъсири 6,4% гача, кўп йиллик бегона ўтларга таъсири 8,8% гача, 40 кундан сўнг бир йиллик бегона ўтларга таъсири 5,9% гача, кўп йиллик бегона ўтларга таъсири 8,8% гача, 60 кундан сўнг эса бир йиллик бегона ўтларга таъсири 6,3% гача, кўп йиллик бегона ўтларга таъсири 5,2% гача юқори натижа берганлиги қайд этилди.

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НОВОЕ ПОКОЛЕНИЕ БАЗАЛЬТОВЫХ СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена методу изготовления базальтовых изделий в Республики Узбекистан, при исследовании данной проблемы используются методы и инструменты строительной технологии. В статье анализируются характерные особенности строительной технологии с учетом влияния разных местных ресурсов. По результатам исследования подготовлены соответствующие рекомендации и предложения для лица, принимающего решения (ЛПР).

Ключевые слова: базальт, стальная арматура, бетон, расплава, базальтовое волокно, базальт пластик.

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NEW GENERATION OF BASALT BUILDING MATERIALS

Annotation: The article is devoted to the method of manufacturing basalt products in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the study of this problem, methods and tools of building technology are used. The article analyzes the characteristic features of building technology, taking into account the influence of various local resources. As a result of the study, relevant recommendations and proposals were prepared for the decision maker (DM).

Key words: basalt, steel reinforcement, concrete, melt, basalt fiber, basalt plastic.

Базальт — основная эффузивная горная нормального ряда, самая распространённая из всех кайнотипных пород.

Палеотипными аналогами базальта являются диабаз и базальтовый порфирит. Интрузивными аналогами базальта являются габбро, габбро-нориты, нориты, троктолиты.

Базальты образуются при застывании излившегося на поверхность Земли, подразумевая под этим и дно океана, силикатного магматического расплава основного (базальтового) состава. Происхождение базальтовой магмы по одной из гипотез состоит в частичном плавлении типичных мантийных горных пород, гарцбургитов, верлитов и др. Состав выплавки определяется химическим и минеральным составом протолита (исходной

породы), физико-химическими условиями плавления, степенью плавления и механизмом ухода расплава.

Базальт используют как сырье для щебня, производства базальтового волокна (для производства теплозвукоизоляционных материалов), каменного литья и кислотоупорного порошка, а также в качестве наполнителя для бетона.

Базальт весьма устойчив к атмосферному воздействию и потому часто используется для наружной отделки зданий и для изготовления скульптур, устанавливаемых на открытом воздухе.

В Узбекистане с Российскими специалистами создана Совместной предприятие ООО «Mega invest industrial» в Фаришском районе. Настоящий время в совместном предприятии ООО «Megainvestindustrial» налажен полный цикл переработки базальта на основе местного сырья. Сначала здесь запустили выпуск базальтового утеплителя, в августе 2017 года на предприятии ООО «Megainvestindustrial» начали производить непрерывное базальтовое волокно и производство базальт пластиковой арматуры.

Производительность нового предприятия около 10 тонн в год. Все линии уникальны. Они оборудованы по последнему слову техники и полностью работают в автономном режиме.

Данный вид производства стал возможен благодаря реализации в Республике Узбекистан инновационного проекта **«Инновация — новые технологии»**, направленного на внедрение индустриальных технологий и создание комплекса высокотехнологических производств по выпуску непрерывного волокна и базальт пластиковых строительных материалов на его основе. Арматура — стала одним из первых продуктов проекта.

В 2017 году из ООО «Megainvestindustrial» выпущены первые сотни метров базальт пластиковой арматуры диаметром 12 мм по одной производственной линии и 8 мм - по другой. Это наиболее востребованный и нужный вид базальт пластиковых композитов, который применяется в строительстве и промышленности. Она нужна для изготовления трубопроводов, опор, свай, дорожного полотна.

В отличие от других зарубежных компаний, которые продают свой продукт по всему миру, производство совместной с Россией предприятия ООО «Megainvestindustrial» нацелено прежде всего на внутренний рынок и, в первую очередь, для применения на всех строительных объектах Узбекистана.

Базальт пластик - современный композитный материал на основе базальтовых волокон и органического связующего. Обладает прочностью, превосходящей прочность стали. Отличается высокой щелочестойкостью в среде строительного раствора и бетона. Имеет низкий коэффициент теплопроводности.

Продукция ООО «Megainvestindustrial» композитная базальтовая арматура создается на основе использования нано технологий. Материал производят из базальтового волокна. Поэтому данную арматуру строительную также принято называть полимерной, композитной, базальтовой, пластиковой. Но в любом случае, как бы такую композитную арматуру не называли, на сегодняшний день она отвечает самым прогрессивным стандартам качества.

Неметаллическая арматура представляет собой стержень, имеющий непрерывную спиральную рельефность. Его наружный диаметр может достигать 14 мм, а его строительная длина может производиться без ограничений.

Базальтовая арматура используется при строительстве на основе легких и тяжелых бетонах. Ее применяют как гибкие связи трехслойных стен гражданских, промышленных и сельскохозяйственных зданий. Чаще всего данный материал можно встретить при осуществлении малоэтажного строительства и при создании фундаментов.

При этом композитная базальтовая арматура прекрасно зарекомендовала себя и при строительстве высотных (выше 5 этажей) зданий. Активно такую арматуру применяют и при выполнении реконструкции зданий и сооружений. Также данный материал принято использовать и при создании инженерных и наружных коммуникаций. Кроме того, базальтовую арматуру применяют для организации водоснабжения, подачи теплоносителей и для перекачки газа. В последнее время композитная базальтовая арматура широко используется в промышленной сфере. Ее применяют в реализации технологий водоподготовки, при транспортировке химически активных веществ и тому подобное.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ФАКТОРЫ, ОБУСЛАВЛИВАЮЩИЕ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ КЛИМАТ

Аннотация. Инвестиционный климат отображает степень благоприятности ситуации, складывающейся в той или иной стране (регионе, территории) по отношению к возможным инвестициям, которые могут быть там осуществлены, и создается под влиянием комплекса факторов, характеризующих условия инвестиционной деятельности и степень риска инвестиций в страну или отрасль. Экономические факторы играют первостепенную роль в формировании инвестиционного климата и определяют текущую привлекательность и будущий потенциал страны. В статье описаны подгруппы экономических факторов, обуславливающих инвестиционный климат.

Ключевые слова: инвестиционный климат, инвестиционный потенциал, инвестиционные риски, экономические факторы инвестиционного климата, привлечение прямых иностранных инвестиций.

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ECONOMIC FACTORS THAT DETERMINE THE INVESTMENT CLIMATE

Annotation. Investment climate reflects the degree of favorability of the situation prevailing in a particular country (region, territory) in relation to possible investments that can be made there, and is created under the influence of a set of factors characterizing the conditions of investment activity and the degree of risk of investing in a country or industry. Economic factors play a primary role in shaping the investment climate and determine the current attractiveness and future potential of the country. The article describes the subgroups of economic factors that determine the investment climate.

Keywords: investment climate, investment potential, investment risks, economic factors of the investment climate, attracting foreign direct investment.

Инвестиционный климат отображает степень благоприятности ситуации, складывающейся в той или иной стране (регионе, территории) по отношению к возможным инвестициям, которые могут быть там осуществлены, и создается под влиянием комплекса факторов, характеризующих условия инвестиционной деятельности и степень риска инвестиций в страну или отрасль.

У экономистов нет единого подхода к группированию факторов, влияющих на инвестиционный климат. Некоторые российские специалисты выделяют две группы: экономические и политико-правовые факторы. Другие выделяют четыре: экономические, политические, социальные и социокультурные.¹⁰⁴ В данном исследовании будет проанализирована группа экономических факторов.

Изучая экономические факторы, инвестору нужно проанализировать текущую привлекательность и будущий потенциал страны. Для этого экономические факторы могут быть подразделены на следующие группы:

- ресурсные и трудовые;
- финансовые;
- инфраструктурные;
- институциональные.

Ресурсные факторы в первую очередь определяют то, в каком направлении развивается экономика страны. Они различаются при анализе развитых стран и стран с развивающейся экономикой.

Если в странах с развивающейся экономикой основной фокус направлен на сырьевые и энергетические ресурсы, то в развитых – на человеческие ресурсы. Это обусловлено в основном тем, что страны с развивающейся экономикой находятся на доиндустриальном/аграрном или индустриальном этапе, когда происходит перераспределение рабочей силы: занятость населения в сфере сельского хозяйства падает с 70–80 % до 10–15 %, за счёт чего возрастает доля занятости населения в промышленности, торговле и других несельскохозяйственных сферах занятости, что ведёт к росту доли городского населения (80–85 %).

Страны с развитой экономикой часто находятся на этапе постиндустриального общества, когда преобладает инновационный сектор с высокопроизводительной промышленностью, индустрией знаний, с высокой долей в ВВП высокотехнологичных и инновационных услуг, а также более высокой долей населения, занятого в сфере услуг, нежели в промышленном производстве.

¹⁰⁴ Середа, М.В. Политические факторы формирования инвестиционного климата в современном российском обществе: дис. ... канд. социол. Наук: 23.00.02/ М.В. Середа. – СПб., 2005. – 160 с.

Рисунок 1. Карта, которая отражает позиции стран в Индексе легкости ведения бизнеса на 2020 год. Чем более светлый оттенок зелёного цвета, тем выше рейтинг страны, чем темнее, тем ниже.

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Таким образом, и наличие сырья, и наличие кадров можно отнести к ресурсным факторам. Кадровые ресурсы в свою очередь можно объединить с другим немаловажным фактором – научным потенциалом. В совокупности они являются одной из основ инвестиционной привлекательности и инвестиционного потенциала. Это особенно актуально для инвестиций в наукоемкие отрасли. В таких отраслях важно не только построить уже готовый процесс, но и разработать совершенно новый. Это почти невозможно, если отсутствует кадровый резерв и научный потенциал.

Следующая группа факторов – это финансовые. К ней относятся такие факторы, как возможность привлечения капитала, его хранения и движения, и другие. Стратегия инвестирования отличается от инвестора к инвестору. Если инвесторы планируют инвестировать зарубежные денежные средства в валюту, то им необходимо оценить возможность использования или конвертации денежных средств в зарубежных валютах в определенной стране. Немаловажным является и возможность вывести капитал и активы из страны, где планируется проводить инвестиции.

Но самым важным фактором скорее является стоимость привлечения средств на рынке страны, в которую планируется инвестиция. Инвесторы часто рассматривают привлечение средств в той стране, где будет находиться инвестиция. Этот фактор можно отнести также и к политическим, так как само государство может помочь с увеличением конкурентоспособности кредитов и займов для инвестиционных целей.

В этой же связи важным является и качество банковской системы и других финансовых институтов. В 2022 году некоторые российские банки были отключены от международной системы платежей «SWIFT». Причем некоторые из них оказались и в санкционных списках. Это привело к тому, что инвесторы, использовавшие эти банки для своей деятельности столкнулись с ограничениями при работе.

Кроме этого, важным является вопрос налогообложения. Причем важны не только абсолютные значения стоимости таких расходов, но и подходы к ее расчетам и сложность такого учета. Большую роль имеют и прецеденты по ответственности инвестора за неуплату налогов. Эти риски можно отнести к юридическим или политическим.

Другой группой экономических факторов, влияющих на инвестиционный климат, являются инфраструктурные факторы. Наличие или отсутствие инфраструктуры позволяет оценить не только текущую

инвестиционную привлекательность, но и будущий потенциал. Примером инфраструктурного фактора может быть сложность подключения к энергосетям.

При этом создание инфраструктуры для инвестиционного проекта может стать отдельным инвестиционным проектом. С начала 2010-х годов в России государственно-частное партнерство (ГЧП) в сфере инфраструктуры рассматривалось как привлекательный инвестиционный проект. Одним из недавних примеров ГЧП можно назвать планы по строительству железных дорог совместными усилиями ОАО «РЖД» и основных грузоперевозчиков – экспортеров углей.

Можно отметить, что в отличие от других факторов, оценить наличие или отсутствие инфраструктуры часто намного проще, чем оценить другие факторы. Данные об инфраструктуре и ее возможностях обычно доступны в открытых источниках и являются объективными, а не субъективными.

К группе инфраструктурных факторов можно также отнести и географическое расположение страны. При этом оценка такого критерия будет скорее объективной, чем субъективной. Наличие или отсутствие наземных и морских путей сообщения может быть ключевым вопросом для совершения инвестиции.

При первом приближении может показаться, что категория инфраструктурных инвестиций больше относится к инвестициям в производственные активы, нежели в сферу услуг, и, в частности, ИТ-услуг. Однако, инфраструктура важна не только для инвестиций в производство товаров.

При инвестиционных проектах в отрасль информационных технологий и в смежные отрасли инфраструктура также имеет серьезное значение. Наличие дата-центров, логистических цепочек и т. д. может играть важную роль в инвестиционном проекте.

Четвертой группой экономических факторов являются институциональные. Это факторы, связанные с управлением и регулированием отдельных сфер общественных отношений, в том числе экономических. Так, к числу институциональных можно отнести научно-технические и социальные факторы, меры по улучшению управления, преобразования институтов управления этими сферами: правил и норм.¹⁰⁵

К этой группе факторов можно отнести обычаи и культуру ведения бизнеса в той или иной стране. Эта группа включает в себя такие факторы как, например, внесудебное обеспечение исполнения условий договоров или общую культуру ведения бизнеса.

В заключение, следует отметить, что в вопросе сохранения и возврата прибыли и вложенных активов решающую роль является

¹⁰⁵ Райзберг Б.А., Лозовский Л. Ш., Стародубцева Е. Б. Современный экономический словарь. — 2-е изд., испр. М.: ИНФРА-М, 1999. 479 с.

рассмотрение всех категорий факторов, обуславливающих инвестиционный климат, а именно экономических, политических, юридических, социальных, социокультурных. Экономические факторы играют первостепенную роль и позволяют изучить возможности увеличения вложенных активов, получения прибыли в определенном периоде времени. Однако для минимизации рисков при принятии решения об инвестировании не следует рассматривать исключительно экономические факторы, а к остальным факторам относиться как к второстепенным и не требующим детального рассмотрения и изучения.

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НЕПОЛАДКИ В РАБОТЕ ВОЛОКНООТДЕЛИТЕЛЯ И СПОСОБЫ ИХ УСТРАНЕНИЯ

Аннотация. Перспективы развития двигателей тесно связаны с экономией топлива и снижением выбросов. Для этого используется метод отключения части цилиндров в малонагрузочном и одномодовом режимах.

Ключевые слова: хлопок-сырец, гребёнка, колосник, рабочая камера, воздушная камера, конденсер, семенная гребенка, сетка, джин, колки, сырцовый валик, зазор, летучка, фаска, пуансон, матрица, кожура семян, оголение семян, ядро семени, гнилостные микробы, козырек.

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MALFUNCTIONS IN THE WORK OF THE FIBER SEPARATOR AND HOW TO ELIMINATE THEM

Annotation. Prospects for the development of engines are closely linked to fuel economy and the reduction of emissions. For this purpose, the method of deactivation of part of the cylinders is used in low load and single mode modes.

Keywords: raw cotton, comb, grate, working chamber, air chamber, condenser, seed comb, grid, jean, pegs, raw roller, gap, flyer, chamfer, punch, matrix, seed peel, seed denudation, seed kernel, putrefactive microbes, visor.

Неполадки в работе волокноотделителя могут привести:

- к снижению его производительности и уменьшению выработки Волокна;
- ухудшению качества волокна;

- ухудшению качества семян;
- потерям волокна с семенами (уменьшению выхода волокна);
- могут возникать пожары, из-за недостатков в работе волокноотделителя.

Поэтому причины, вызывающие ненормальную работу волокноотделителя, необходимо устранять немедленно.

Одной из основных причин снижения производительности волокноотделителей, а следовательно, и валовой выработки волокна, являются перерывы в работе машины из-за остановки сырцового валика. Остановка сырцового валика может при сравнительно низкой его плотности. Разберем основные причины остановок сырцового валика.

Ослабление всего сырцового валика. Как правило, ослабление сырцового валика происходит из-за недостаточной подачи хлопка-сырца в камеру волокноотделителя. Одной из причин недостаточной подачи хлопка-сырца являются плохая работа внутрицехового транспорта или дворовой пневматики.

Часто перебои в подаче хлопка-сырца вызываются наличием выступов на внутренней поверхности шахты, затрудняющих опускание хлопка-сырца к питающим валикам.

При значительных перебоях питания, в особенности, если они происходят не по всей длине валика, процесс останавливается, и волокноотделение прекращается.

Переуплотнение сырцового валика. Переуплотнение всего сырцового валика происходит главным образом из-за чрезмерной подачи хлопка-сырца в камеру. Однако часто переуплотнение сырцового валика вызывается неисправностями рабочих органов волокноотделителя и неправильным положением семенной гребенки. При затуплении пил происходит увеличение остаточной волокнистости семян. Поэтому приходится поджимать семенную гребенку, что в свою очередь также несколько повышает плотность валика.

Пилы, установленные на волокноотделителях, должны иметь хорошо отшлифованные зубья. Нарушение этого условия приводит к значительному уплотнению сырцового валика, большому перерасходу энергии и плохому съему волокна с пил. При плохом съеме волокна с пил нижняя часть колосников забивается волокном, при этом прекращается выход семян из рабочей камеры по всей длине сырцового валика или в некоторой его части, что ведет к переуплотнению валика и его установке.

Плохой съем волокна с пил наблюдается также при снижении давления воздуха в воздушной камере и неправильной установке и работе (неисправности сопла) съемного аппарата. Если сопло повреждено или засорено, то струя воздуха снимает волокно не со всех пил. Если сопло установлено с неравномерным зазором и на расстоянии от пил больше 1,2 мм, то работа съемного аппарата протекает ненормально.

Забой в нижней части колосников также происходит в случае, когда волокно, снятое с пил, несвоевременно отводится из волокноотделителя, что может происходить по следующим причинам. Общий конденир остановился или его сетка забита волокном, и воздух, транспортирующий волокно от волокноотделителей, не может свободно проходить. Другой причиной плохого передвижения волокна могут служить забои в общем волокно отводе или горловине отводящего канала (под воздушной камерой джина). Это случается, когда внутри горловины или волокно отвода имеются заусенцы, за которые цепляется волокно, или когда в местах стыка козырька и канала есть щели, в которые забиваются прядки волокна и препятствуют общему движению волокна. В этих случаях волокно, снятое с пил, выдувается воздухом под пильный цилиндр, где его захватывают быстро вращающиеся пилы, что влечет за собой почти мгновенный забой нижней части колосников. Такой мгновенный забой колосников может вызывать поломку или отрыв колосников от колосникового бруса. Нормальное волокноотделение протекать только при нормальном выходе семян из камеры волокноотделителя. Для регулирования выхода семян из камеры служит семенная гребенка, которая в волокно отделениях ЦХДД имеет колки длиной 80 мм, расположенные в одной плоскости.

Чтобы получить семена с нормальной остаточной волокнистостью при уменьшении длины колков семенной гребенки, приходится последнюю сильнее поджимать. А это в свою очередь тормозит движение сырцового валика и ведет к его переуплотнению.

Кроме перечисленных случаев, являющихся следствием неисправности отдельных органов джина, переуплотнение сырцового валика, может происходить также из-за повышенной влажности и чрезмерной засоренности перерабатываемого хлопка-сырца.

Иногда хлопок-сырец бывает поражен болезнью, покрытое клейким веществом, приклеивается к зубьям пил, что затрудняет съем волокна с них.

Остановка сырцового валика при нормальной его плотности. Иногда сырцовый валик во время работы волокноотделителя останавливается по всей своей длине или только в некоторой части несмотря на то, что плотность его не выше нормальной. Одной из причин таких остановок является попадание в сырцовый валик посторонних предметов. При переработке хлопка-сырца низких сортов в нем попадают стебли и ветки кустов хлопчатника. Чтобы предупредить такие остановки, необходимо периодически производить чистку рабочей камеры и смену сырцового валика. Забои верхней части колосников происходит из-за неправильной установки зазоров между колосниками, наличия заусениц на них, а также, большой засоренности и повышенной влажности хлопка-сырца.

Остановка сырцового валика может происходить также в случае, когда ширина крайних колосников у колосниковой решетки больше половины ширины средних колосников. Увеличение ширины крайних колосников приводит к торможению движения валика по краям, так как в широком зазоре между пилой и боковиной камеры застревают семена и летучки, которые не захватываются пилой. Отсутствие колков семенной гребенки против крайних колосников приводит к выпадению в этой части летучек и сильно опущенных семян, которые часто застревают в зазоре между пилой и боковиной, тормозит выход семян и вызывают также забои сырцового валика у его концов.

Загорания в волокноотделителях. Загорение волокна в волокноотделителях представляет большую опасность, так как загоревшееся волокно воздухом переносится по волокноотводу к общему конденсеру и может вызвать там пожар. Наиболее частой причиной загорания является забой колосников валиком, при котором зазор между колосниками полностью забывается волокном, вследствие чего возникает сильное трение; пила и волокна, застрявшие в щели, нагреваются, волокна обугливаются, а затем и воспламеняются.

Пожары в волокноотделителях также могут возникнуть, когда между пилой и колосником попадает какой-либо посторонний предмет (небольшой кусок проволоки, гвоздь и др.): заклиниваясь между вращающейся пилой и колосником, этот предмет быстро нагревается и волокно загорается.

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РЕШЕНИЕ ПОЗИЦИОННЫХ И МЕТРИЧЕСКИХ ЗАДАЧ НАЧЕРТАТЕЛЬНОЙ ГЕОМЕТРИИ

Аннотация. Изображения, построенные в работе относятся элементарной части курса начертательной геометрии, которые дают информации об основных элементах объекта: как точка, прямая, плоскость и их взаимное расположение на эюре, с помощью которых можно легко представить и найти оптимальные способы решения задачи на определение расстояния между точкой и прямой, исследовать геометрические свойства–принадлежности точки к линии, плоскости или же наконец, их о взаимном пересечении двух данных геометрических тел.

Ключевые слова: простой, частного алгоритма, окружность, поверхностей вращения, линейчатых поверхностей, плоскость, позиционных.

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SOLUTION OF POSITIONAL AND METRIC PROBLEMS OF DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY

Abstract. The images constructed in the work relate to the elementary part of the course of descriptive geometry, which provide information about the main elements of the object: like a point, a line, a plane and their relative position on the diagram, with which you can easily imagine and find the best ways to solve the problem - to determine the distance between a point and a straight line, to explore the geometric properties - belonging of a point to a line, plane, or, finally, their mutual intersection of two given geometric bodies.

Keywords: simple, particular algorithm, circle, surfaces of revolution, ruled surfaces, plane, positional.

Деление задач на позиционные и метрические является условным. Из всего многообразия задач позиционную группу можно выделить, то чисто метрические задачи встречаются очень редко. Эти задачи можно отнести всего лишь к одному из двух групп: 1-я группа – задачи позиционные; 2-я группа – задачи метрические.

Несмотря на это, распределение задач по отмеченным группам в методическом отношении имеет большой смысл, так как позволяет

установить единые (обобщенные) алгоритмы, пригодные для решения широкого круга задач, входящих в одну группу, и как следствие, обеспечить простой и надежный поиск частного алгоритма для решения поставленной задачи.

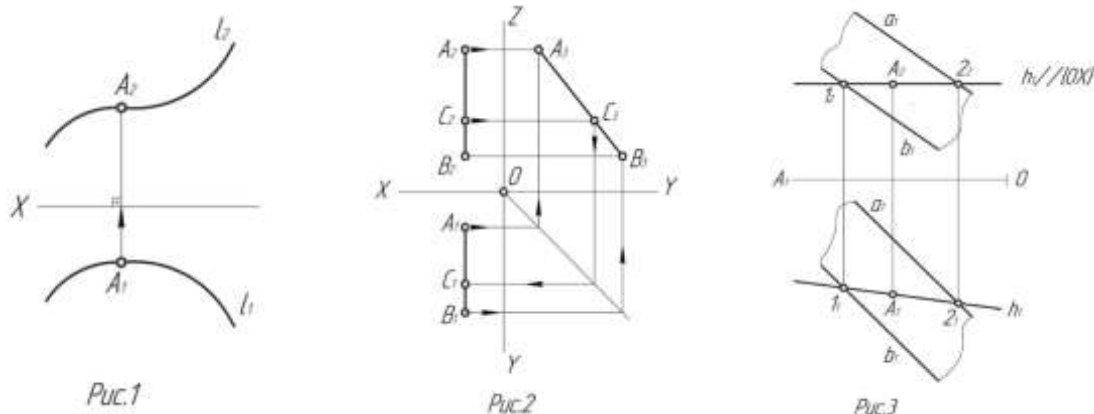
Под позиционными подразумеваются задачи, решение которых позволяет получить ответ о принадлежности элемента (точки) или (линии) или же множеству (поверхности). К позиционным относятся также задачи на определение общих элементов, принадлежащих различным геометрическим фигурам.

Пример 1. В плоскости $\Sigma(m||n)$ указать произвольную точку А (рис.1)

В качестве линии, как правило, выбирается образующая поверхности. Если поверхность может быть получена образующей различной формы, то предпочтение следует отдавать наиболее простым и удобным для построения линиям: окружностям для поверхностей вращения, прямым для линейчатых поверхностей (в частности, для плоскости целесообразно использовать линии уровня).

Решение. В плоскости Σ проводим произвольную горизонталь h . При построении ее проекций следует иметь в виду, что прямая принадлежит плоскости в том случае, если она содержит две различные точки, принадлежащие плоскости. В качестве таких точек принимаем точки 1 и 2, принадлежащие соответственно прямым m и n , определяющим плоскость Σ .

На рисунке рис.3. построение проекций горизонтали h выполнено в следующей последовательности:



на прямой m взяли произвольную точку 1, через фронтальную проекцию этой точки провели фронтальную проекцию горизонтали h_2 ; отметим точку $2_2 = h_2 \cap b_2$; определили горизонтальные проекции 1_1 и 2_1 точек 1 и 2;

через точки 1_1 и 2_1 провели горизонтальную проекцию горизонтали h_1 .

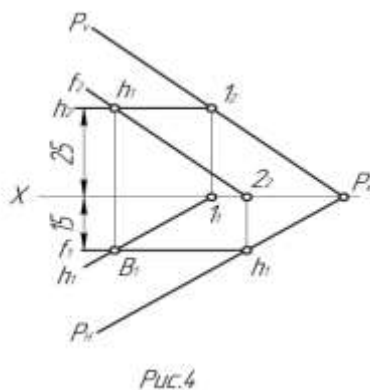


Рис.4

Метрическими называются задачи, решение которых связано с нахождением характеристик геометрических фигур, определяемых линейными и угловыми величинами.

Все многообразие метрических задач в конечном счете сводится к двум видам:

А-задачам на определение расстояния между двумя точками;

Б-задачам на нахождение величины угла между двумя пересекающимися прямыми.

К метрическим относятся такие задачи, на пример – построение отрезка и угла с наперед заданным значением соответственно линейной и градусной (радианной) величины.

Несмотря на то, что чисто метрические задачи встречаются редко, целесообразно выделить их в самостоятельную группу, включив в нее и те задачи, в которых на промежуточных этапах решения приходится выяснять позиционные отношения между геометрическими фигурами.

Рассмотрим возможные пути решения на определение метрических характеристик геометрических фигур.

Определение расстояния между двумя точками. Графическое определение длины отрезка $[AB]$, является мерой расстояния между точками А и В, путем построения прямоугольного треугольника.

Пример 1. Определить расстояние между точками А и В (рис.2). Решение задачи сводится к нахождению длины отрезка, концами которого являются точки А и В. Переводим отрезок $[AB]$ из общего положения в частное – параллельное плоскости Π_3 , используя для этого замену плоскости Π_2 плоскости Π_3 .

Новую плоскость Π_3 выбираем так, чтобы отрезок $[AB]$ оказался параллелен этой плоскости. Для этого новую ось X_1 проводим параллельно $[A_1B_1]$. Длина отрезка $[A_1^0B_1^0]$ –новой проекции отрезка $[AB]$ –укажет искомое расстояние.

Пример 2. На рис.3 приведено решение этой же задачи путем перемещения отрезка АВ параллельно плоскости Π_1 в положение A_1B_1 ,

параллельное горизонтальной плоскости проекции. В этом случае отрезок будет проецироваться на P_1 без искажения.

Пример 3. На рис. 4 для определения длины отрезка АВ его перевели в положение, параллельное плоскости P_1 , путем вращения вокруг оси $i \perp P_2$

ВЫВОДЫ:

Распределение задач по отмеченным группам в методическом отношении позволили установить обобщенные алгоритмы, пригодные для решения широкого круга задач, входящих в одну группу и обеспечено простой и надежный поиск частного алгоритма для решения задачи.

При определении расстояния между двумя точками использован правильно метод перевода отрезка из общего положения в частное, применив при этом один из способов преобразования ортогональных проекций, или замену плоскости проекции или плоскопараллельное перемещение.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ СЕРВИСНЫХ СИСТЕМ

Аннотация: В статье описаны методы предоставления теоретических, методологических и практических знаний в области, раскрывается география службы, обоснование ее конструктивных возможностей, сущность основных фундаментальных понятий.

Ключевые слова: социальная сфера, социальная политика, социальная инфраструктура, сервисная деятельность, сервисология, общетеоретический анализ.

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MAIN DIRECTIONS OF REGIONAL SERVICE SYSTEMS

Abstract: The article describes the methods of providing theoretical, methodological and practical knowledge in the field, reveals the geography of the service, the rationale for its design capabilities, the essence of the main fundamental concepts.

Key words: social sphere, social policy, social infrastructure, service activity, serviceology, general theoretical analysis.

Методологической основой большинства современных наук является системный подход к исследованию объекта науки. В соответствии с общепризнанным определением под системой понимается совокупность взаимосвязанных элементов с присущими им свойствами, выполняющая определенную функцию. Объектом географии являются пространственные (территориальные, географические) системы различного иерархического уровня. Термин «территориальные системы» (геосистемы) используется для обозначения природных объектов и социально-экономических пространственных образований, а также для характеристики сложных

пространственных природно-социальных (социально-природных) систем, включающих природные и общественные компоненты [5].

Таким образом, территориальная система (геосистема) – это целостное пространственное образование, которое формируется на основе тесной взаимосвязи и взаимодействия природы, населения и хозяйства, единство которого определяется прямыми, обратными и преобразованными связями, развивающимися между подсистемами системы и в результате их взаимоотношений с внешней средой. Важнейший компонент пространственной организации общества – территориальные социально-экономические (общественные) системы, которые признаны большинством российских географов объектом социально-экономической географии [3, 10, 11]. По мнению Ю.Г.Саушкина, объектом изучения социальной и экономической географии являются «территориальные системы, которые формируются в процессе жизни общества, территориальные проявления производственной и некоторых других видов общественной деятельности людей» [9, с. 4].

Применительно к третичному сектору (сфере услуг) важно исследование территориальных систем обслуживания населения различного иерархического уровня – национальных, региональных и локальных. Под территориальной системой обслуживания населения понимается взаимосвязанная совокупность всех социально-экономических объектов определенной территории, главная функция которых заключается в удовлетворении потребностей населения (биологических, личностных, социальных, интеллектуальных и др.) путем оказания необходимых услуг. Пространственные социально-экономические системы, в том числе территориальные системы обслуживания населения, обладают огромным множеством свойств, а составляющие их подсистемы – большим числом 29 отношений. Это определяет многочисленные связи и отношения как внутри системы, так и между системой и факторами внешней среды.

Связь сервисной деятельности с геоландшафтными, почвенно-климатическими условиями жизнедеятельности опосредуется теми потребностями, которые эти условия порождают в обществе. Человек в историческом развитии освоил различные ландшафтно-климатические зоны – северные территории (тундру, прибрежные территории Северного Ледовитого океана), средние широты (полосу леса и лесостепей), а также пустыни, полупустыни, экваториальную область и др. Повсюду человек приспособлял процессы удовлетворения своих потребностей к окружающим его условиям жизни, климату, ландшафту.

Эта зависимость от географического фактора всегда отражалась на хозяйственных занятиях людей, порождая в обществе систему разделения труда. Исторический анализ позволил нам увидеть, что уже в древние времена появились земледельческие народы, жившие оседло, и народы-кочевники, мигрирующие со своими стадами по определенной территории.

У тех и других заметно разнились не только характер труда, но и уклад, образ жизни в целом.

Народы, живущие на берегах морей, осваивают рыболовство, морское дело, морскую торговлю. Их жизнь связана с морской стихией, с продолжительными, опасными путешествиями и долгой разлукой с близкими. Отсюда определенный уклад их жизни и бытовые традиции, связанные с частым и долгим отсутствием на берегу мужской части населения. Торговое дело, лежащее в основе жизненного благополучия многих жителей приморских городов, способствовало тому, что здесь формировались профессиональные корпорации и кодекс чести работников, чей труд так или иначе был связан с морской торговлей. В этом случае обособляется также семейный уклад и частная жизнь, в то время как общественная жизнь начинает развиваться на институционально-правовой основе. В обществе данного типа рано выделяются и занятия, связанные с разного рода услугами.

Во многом иная картина повседневных привычек и возможностей для удовлетворения потребностей наблюдается у народов, живущих в пустынной или полупустынной местности, где в дефиците вода и растительность. Например, арабские кочевые племена, издавна жившие на Аравийском полуострове, разводили здесь верблюдов, занимались караванной торговлей. Они вели исключительно тяжелую борьбу за существование. Залогом безопасности человека являлась прочная связь не столько с близкими родственниками, сколько с племенем в целом. Все это вело к тому, что образ жизни подчинялся, с одной стороны, необходимости преодоления суровых условий жизни в пустыне, с другой, важности выполнения племенных обычаев, требований племенного патриотизма и чести. В культурах, связанных с жизнью в пустыне, более развиты обычаи взаимопомощи и самообслуживания, в то время как принципы оказания услуг на рыночной основе распространялись медленнее.

В настоящее время связь экономики, включая и сервисную деятельность, с природно-ландшафтными и климатическими условиями не всегда носит столь однозначный характер. Технический прогресс, глобализация и государственная политика во многом смягчают издержки неблагоприятных природных условий жизни, но не устраняют их совсем. И в настоящее время мировое разделение труда, мировое хозяйство развиваются с учетом географического расселения людей. Продолжает сохраняться связь между природной средой и повседневными потребностями людей, что заставляет современный сервис приспособляться к ландшафту и климату.

Зависимость развития сферы услуг от географического фактора была рассмотрена выше. В этом отношении отечественная практика сервиса не составляет исключения. Во всех странах с продолжительной, холодной зимой и с коротким, прохладным летом предъявляются особые требования

к жилищу: зимой помещения должны сохранять тепло, но летом в них следует предусмотреть возможность беспрепятственного проникновения солнечных лучей. Сходные требования, направленные на сохранение тепла и доступность солнечного света в разные сезоны, предъявляются производственным и общественным зданиям, пассажирскому транспорту. Эти сезонно-климатические особенности жизни людей учитываются также в процессе проектирования и производства одежды, обуви, в пищевой индустрии, в медицинском обслуживании и т.п.

В регионах мира с влажным, жарким климатом вырабатываются иные требования к сервису. Если говорить о потребительских требованиях к жилищу, то здесь предпочитают дома из легких строительных материалов, которые позволяли бы часто проветривать помещения или даже оставлять их открытыми большую часть года. Здесь широко распространены кондиционеры для жилых домов и офисов. В таких странах многие формы повседневного обслуживания - уличная торговля вразнос, несложный ремонт обуви и костюма, парикмахерские услуги - осуществляются почти круглогодично либо под легким тентом, либо на открытом воздухе.

Наряду с этим во многих регионах мира в настоящее время процветают виды сервисной деятельности, использующие благоприятные природно-климатические условия как необходимое условие удовлетворения потребностей клиентов и неотъемлемую часть бизнеса. Речь идет о медицинском, оздоровительном, туристском сервисе.

Одним из главных критериев уровня развития сферы обслуживания и оптимальности ее территориальной организации является доступность услуг. Она может быть территориальной (временной) и финансовой (доходной). Каждая территориальная система обслуживания включает организации и учреждения обслуживания вместе со своей зоной влияния. Доступность выражается в доле людей, пользующихся услугой, от всего количества населения в зоне влияния, которое нуждается в данной услуге. Территориальные системы обслуживания включают три уровня: 1) город; 2) жилой район; 3) микрорайон.

Для каждого уровня формируется свой набор учреждений сферы обслуживания. В пределах микрорайона, как правило, предоставляются все повседневные услуги. Главное – близость к потребителю (в пределах пешеходной доступности, 5–10 мин) при минимальном уровне качества. В пределах района предоставляется большинство периодических услуг. Организации наиболее часто концентрируются в транспортных узлах (пересечение магистралей, станции метро и т.п.). Территориальная доступность – 5–10 мин на общественном транспорте. На уровне города предоставляются практически все услуги, в том числе эпизодические. Для них главное – это качество при доступности для максимального

количества потребителей. Поэтому соответствующие организации концентрируются обычно в центре города.

В сельской местности относительно полный набор учреждений повседневного обслуживания присутствует только в населенных пунктах с более чем 1 тыс. жителей. В более мелких поселениях имеются только отдельные учреждения (магазины, школы, больницы и др.), а в большинстве сельских населенных пунктов вообще нет никаких учреждений обслуживания. Эпизодические и большинство периодических услуг сельским жителям предоставляются в городах, что является одним из проявлений центральных функций городов. Важной научной проблемой является обоснование классификации и типологии территориальных систем обслуживания населения. При типологическом районировании в качестве частных классификационных признаков могут выступать также генетические (однотипная история формирования социальной инфраструктуры и сходство современных процессов развития), структурные (соотношение различных компонентов территориальных систем обслуживания населения), функциональные (сходство выполняемых функций), а также результирующие (эффективность оказываемых услуг в стоимостном выражении). Следует выделить следующие перспективные направления развития теории и методологии экономико-географического исследования территориальных систем обслуживания населения: – выработка четкого понятийно-терминологического аппарата исследования территориальных систем обслуживания (ТСОН); – изучение взаимообусловленности функций ТСОН, их структуры и процессов организации или самоорганизации; – проблема взаимоотношений отдельных компонентов ТСОН и отдельных социальных групп потребителей услуг; – изучение стремительно возрастающего сектора информационных услуг и его трансформации в экономически развитых странах в четвертичный сектор экономики, т.е. формирование территориальных информационно-коммуникационных систем; – выявление механизма диффузии инноваций в ТСОН, формирование их новых элементов; – анализ особенностей формирования ТСОН в государствах различного социально-экономического типа и др. Таким образом, системы обслуживания населения представляют собой территориальные образования, включающие комплекс взаимосвязанных отраслей третичного сектора экономики. В настоящее время отрасли этого сектора формируют экономическую базу регионов и городов и создают условия для конкурентоспособности других отраслей.

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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ НАЛОГОВ В РАЗНЫХ СТРАНАХ МИРА

Аннотация: В статье затрагивается тема различных налогов и сборов в разных странах мира, а также проблема недостаточности налогов в России. Приводится решение проблемы с помощью заимствования налогов и сборов из налоговых систем зарубежных государств. Данный проект направлен на увеличение доходной части государственного бюджета Российской Федерации на различных уровнях.

Ключевые слова: налог, налоговая система, иностранное государство, Россия, сбор, ставка, доход.

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STATE REGULATION OF TAXES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

Abstract: The article touches upon the subject of different taxes and fees in different countries of the world, as well as the problem of insufficient taxes in Russia. The problem is solved by borrowing taxes and fees from the tax systems of foreign countries. This project is aimed at increasing the revenue part of the state budget of the Russian Federation at various levels.

Keywords: tax, tax system, foreign country, Russia, collection, rate, income.

В современных условиях жизни государству необходимо грамотно использовать различные механизмы для получения доходов в бюджет. Одним из таких эффективных инструментов является взимание налогов и сборов с физических и юридических лиц. Налог – обязательный, индивидуально безвозмездный платёж, принудительно взимаемый органами государственной власти различных уровней с организаций и физических лиц в целях финансового обеспечения деятельности государства и (или) муниципальных образований. Исходя из этого, можно определить долю поступлений от налогов в доходную часть бюджета Российской Федерации.

Структура доходной части федерального бюджета Российской Федерации по состоянию на 24.12.2019г. представлена на рисунке 1.



Рисунок 1 – Структура доходной части Федерального бюджета РФ

Таким образом, исходя из данных рисунка 1, самым эффективным инструментом для увеличения доходной части федерального бюджета в 2019г. являлись налоговые доходы. Данный вид дохода увеличил бюджет на 13941,1 тыс. руб., что равно 74,6% от всех налоговых и неналоговых поступлений.

Для того, чтобы получать еще больше доходов в бюджет государства от налогов и сборов, необходимо исследовать зарубежный опыт введения различных налогов.

Например, в Соединенных Штатах Америки существуют различные налоги в каждом штате, в зависимости от климата и условий жизни. Налоговые поступления в этой стране составляют порядка 80% от всех доходов бюджета. Россия является страной с различными субъектами: области, края, автономные округа и т.д. На опыте США необходимо разработать для каждой области индивидуальные налоги, денежные средства от сбора которых, могли бы пополнить как бюджет страны, так и бюджеты регионов. Например, в Сибири ввести налог на собирательство и охоту, в Приморском и Краснодарском краях – на ловлю рыбы и морепродуктов.

В Китае существует налог на бракоразводный процесс, который помогает задуматься людям, как о расторжении брака, так и о его заключении. Если в России ввести такой налог, то можно избежать легкомысленных браков и разводов, а также увеличить количество «полных» семей.

В Чили существует налог на наследование, который заключается в том, что исчисляется от чистой стоимости переводимых после смерти активов, при этом ставки зависят от близости родства покойного и получателя наследства[3]. В России нет подобного налога, и если его ввести, то можно увеличить доходную часть бюджета еще на несколько процентов.

Таким образом, налоговые доходы составляют почти 75% от всех доходов в федеральный бюджет России и являются самым эффективным инструментом увеличения бюджета. Для того, чтобы увеличить налоговые поступления, необходимо ввести ряд налогов, исходя из опыта зарубежных стран:

- США – индивидуальные налоги по субъектам;
- Китай – налог на бракоразводный процесс;
- Чили – налог на наследование.

Преимуществом введения данных налогов является увеличение доходной части бюджета РФ, а вследствие этого: улучшение жизни граждан, развитие страны, финансирования различных жизненно важных сфер жизни.

Недостатком данного проекта является увеличение налоговой нагрузки, возможное недовольство граждан.

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БУХОРО ВИЛОЯТИ СУВ РЕСУРСЛАРИДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ ИМКОНИАТЛАРИ (ШИМОЛИЙ КОЛЛЕКТОР МИСОЛИДА)

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада Бухоро вилоятидаги ҳозирги кунда суғориладиган ерларнинг мелиоратив ҳолатини назорат қилиш ва вилоятдаги шимолий коллектор зовур тармоғи ўрганилган ва таҳлил этилган. Шунингдек шимолий зовур суви қўйиладиган Қорақир ташилама кўли бўйича ҳам фикр мулоҳазалар юритилган.

Калит сўзлар: Суғориладиган ерлар, зовур, сув ресурслари, зовур, ерларнинг мелиоратив ҳолати табиий дренаж, сувнинг минераллашганлиги.

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THE POSSIBILITIES OF USING THE WATER RESOURCES OF THE BUKHARA REGION (EXAMPLE OF THE NORTHERN COLLECTOR)

Abstract: This article examines and analyzes the reclamation condition of the currently irrigated lands of the Bukhara region and the northern sewerage network of the region. Opinions were also expressed about the draining lake Karakir, where the northern artery flows into.

Keywords: Irrigated lands, irrigation ditches, water resources, irrigation ditches, land reclamation, natural drainage, water mineralization.

Жаҳонда бугунги кунда ерларнинг мелиоратив ҳолатини яхшилаш, шўрланиш ва ботқоқланишни олдини олиш, сув объектлари гидрологик режимининг инсон хўжалик фаолияти таъсирида кескин ўзгаришларини, арид минтақаларда суғориладиган ер майдонлари сув миқдорини

белгилаш, сув танқислиги шароитида экинларни суғоришда илмий асосланган суғориш талабларини қўллаш, қўшимча сув манбаси сифатида минерализацияси кам бўлган коллектор-зовур сувларидан фойдаланиш, ерларни суғоришда замонавий технологияларни жорий этишнинг илмий асосларини ишлаб чиқишда илмий-амалий тадқиқотлар олиб бориш муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Республикамиз мустақилликка эришгач барча соҳаларда жумладан, сув танқислиги шароитида мавжуд сув ресурсларидан самарали фойдаланиш, суғориладиган ерларнинг мелоратив ҳолатини яхшилаш, тупроқ унумдорлигини ошириш, қўшимча сув манбаларини шакллантириш бўйича кенг қамровли тадбирлар амалга оширилмоқда ва сезиларли ижобий натижаларга эришилмоқда.

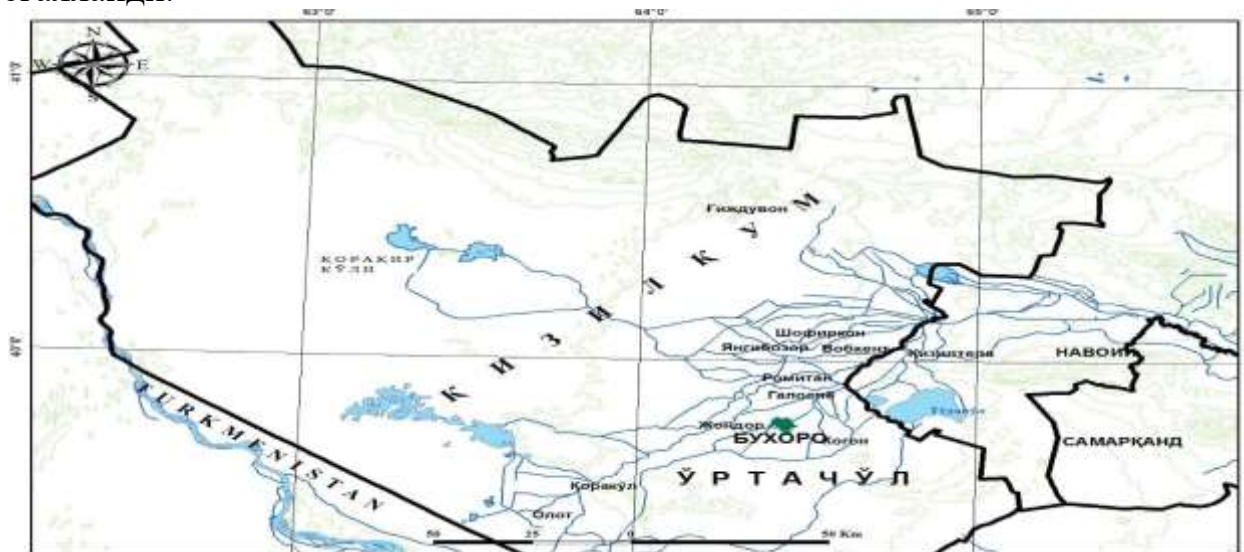
Бу борада Бухоро вилоятида ҳам самарали ишлар амалга оширилмоқда. Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2021 йил 23 февралдаги “Бухоро вилоятида қишлоқ хўжалиги ерларидан фойдаланишнинг самарадорлигини ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги 92-сонли қарори ҳамда мазкур фаолиятга тегишли бошқа меъёрий-ҳукукий ҳужжатларда белгиланган вазифаларни амалга оширишга ушбу мақола ҳам муайян даражада хизмат қилади



1-расм. Шимолий коллектор сувларидан фойдаланиш

Қора-қир кўли. 1960-1970 йилларда Шимолий коллектор сувининг Бухоро вилоятининг шимолий ғарбидаги чўл зонасига чиқариб юборилиши натижасида Қора-қир ташлама кўли пайдо бўлган. Қора-қир ташлама кўли координаталари $40^{\circ} 24'$ шимолий кенглик ва $63^{\circ} 14'$ ғарбий узунликда, денгиз сатҳидан баландлиги 181 м ни ташкил қилади. Қора-қир кўли ҳудуди қисман қўриқланадиган Давлат буюртмахонаси ҳисобланади. Қора-қир кўли Бухоро вилояти Пешкў туманида жойлашган. Қора-қир табиий кўли (кўллар системаси) Бухоро шаҳридан 140 км узоқликда

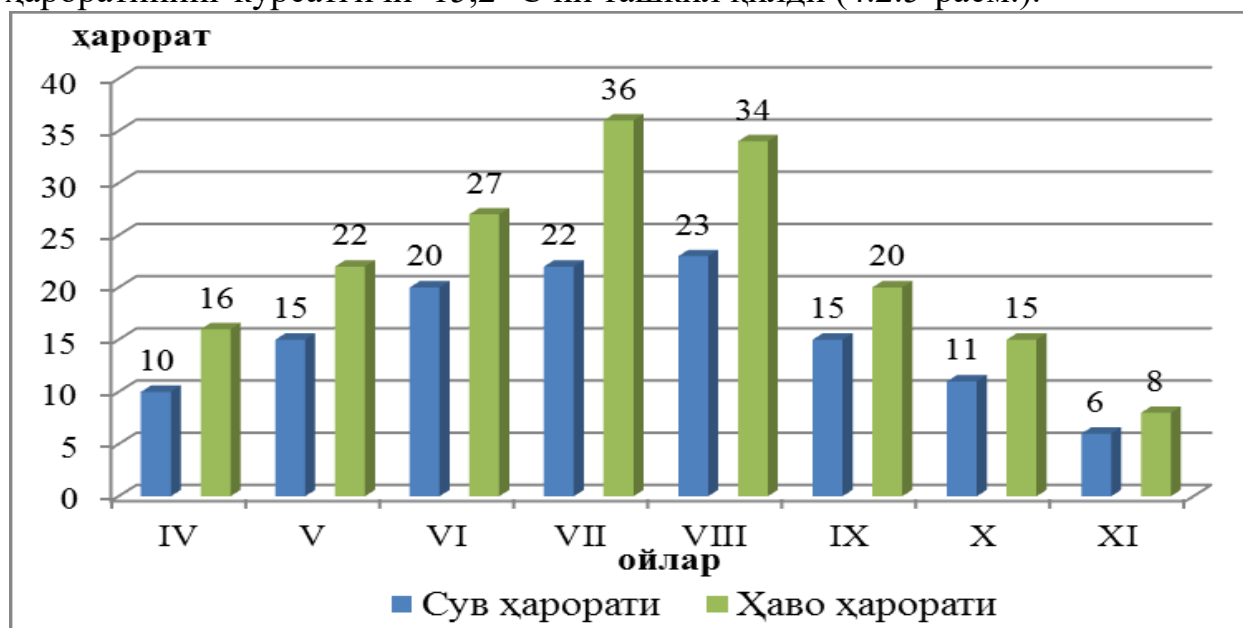
жойлашган. Қора-қир кўли табиий сувлиги саёз сувликлардан иборат. Асосан Шимолий туманлараро коллектор-зовур сувларидан тўйинади. Маълумки, Шимолий туманлараро коллектор-зовури Бухоро вилоятининг Ғиждувон, Шофиркон, Ромитан, Пешку туманларидаги экин майдонларида ҳосил буладиган қайтарма сувларни тўплаб, шу туманлар сарҳадларидан оқиб ўтади. Унинг умумий майдони 22.5 минг гектарни ташкил қилади. Шимолий туманлараро коллектор вилоятнинг Ғиждувон, Шофиркон, Ромитан, Пешку туманларидаги экин майдонларда ҳосил бўладиган қайтарма сувларни тўплаб, Қора-қир кўлини тўйинтиради. Вилоятдаги ташлама кўллар орасида эгаллаган майдонининг катталиги ва гидробионтлар сонининг кўрлиги билан Қора-қир кўли алоҳида ўрин эгаллайди.



2-расм. Қора-қир кўлининг географик жойлашуви

Кўлдан сув олинмайди. Сувнинг асосий қисми буғланиш ва филтрация ҳисобига камаяди. Кўлга сув шимолий коллектор орқали 30-40 м³ /сек киради, лекин чиқиб кетадиган жойи йўқ қиш ва баҳор ойларида коллектор сувининг кўпайиши натижасида кўлнинг майдони, майда кўлмакларнинг ҳосил бўлиш ҳисобига 26,5–27,2 минг гектарга етади. Ёз ойларининг юқори ҳароратли кунларида буғланиш ва филтрация юқори даражага чиқади, ундан ташқари кўлга кирадиган сув 5-10 м³ /сек гача камайиши ҳисобига майдон анча қисқаради. 10-12 минг гектарга камаяди. Кўл саёз максимал чуқурлиги (Катта Қора-қир) 5-7 метр, ўртача чуқурлиги 2.0-2.5 метр, минимал 0.7-1.8 метр. Қора-қир ташлама кўлида илмий тадқиқот ишлари олиб борилди. Кўлнинг сув таҳлиллари Экология ва атроф-муҳитни муҳофаза қилиш давлат қўмитасига қарашли илмий лабораториясида Ю.Ю.Лурье ва Н.С.Строганов услублари бўйича таҳлил қилинди. Сувнинг физик хусусиятларини ўрганишда сувнинг тиниқлиги, ранги, ҳароратига эътибор қаратилди. Сув тиниқ, тиниқлик мавсумий характерга эга. Энг юқори кўрсаткич 2,8 – 3,0 метр январь февраль ойида

кузатилди. Йил давомида ҳаво ҳароратининг ўртача кўрсаткичи 22°C , сув ҳароратининг кўрсаткичи $15,2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ни ташкил қилди (4.2.5-расм.).



3-расм. Қора-қир кўлида сув ва ҳаво ҳароратини ўртача кўрсаткичи

Кейинги йилларда Қора-қир кўлининг суви қиш ойларида музлаши кузатилмоқда. 2015 йил декабр ойининг 17 кунидан бошлаб қирғоқлари музлай бошлади. Аммо, пелагиал зона чуқурлиги 5-7 метр бўлган жойларда тўлқин катталиги сабабли музлаш кузатилмайди. Қора-қир кўли сувининг кимёвий таркибини аниқлашда мавсимий намуналар йиғилди. Қорақир ва Шимолий зовур сувларининг гидрокимёвий таркибини ўрганиш натижалари, сув таркибидаги минерал моддаларнинг ҳамда сувда эриган кислороднинг миқдори йил фаслларига боғлиқ эканлигини кўрсатмоқда. Қора-қир кўли суви таркибидаги муаллақ моддалар, Шимолий зовурга нисбатан кўплиги аниқланди. Кўлда сувнинг оқими бўлмаганлиги сабабли, баҳорда, ёзда ва кузда фитопланктонларнинг ҳамда зоопланктонларнинг фаоллик билан ривожланганлиги сабабли муаллақ моддаларнинг кўрсаткичлари юқори. Кўлдаги қуруқ қолдиқларнинг миқдори ёз ва куз фаслларида кўплиги, Бухоро вилоятида ёз ҳамда куз фаслларида ҳаво ҳарорати юқори бўлганлиги сабабли сувнинг парланиши натижасида қуруқ қолдиқларнинг кўпайиши аниқланди. Қорақир кўли суви таркибидаги кислороднинг сарфланиш даражаси анча юқори. Бунинг сабаби кўлнинг эвтрофланишидир. Кўлнинг чуқурлиги 4-5 метр бўлган жойларда сувда эриган кислород кўсаткичи анча паст 2,5-3,0 мг/л га тенг. Бунинг сабаби сув тубида органик қолдиқларнинг кўплиги ва циркуляциянинг озлиги ёки амалга ошмаслигидир. Сувнинг кислородга тўйиниши инвазия орқали амалга оширилади. Сув ҳароратининг ва органик моддаларнинг юқори бўлиши сувдаги эриган кислород миқдорини камайишига олиб келади.

Шимолий магистрал зовурнинг ўрта оқими худудида ўсадиган юксак ва айрим тубан сув ўтларнинг турлари аниқланди. Қора-қир кўли тарқоқ ва саёз кўллардан иборат. Бухоро шаҳридан эса 120 км шимолий ғарбда жойлашган, шарқдан ғарбгача Қизилқум чўллари билан туташ. Асосий сувни баҳорда олади. Сув олиш манбаси Шимолий зовур. Ёзда катта сув буғлатиш ҳисобидан 40-50% сув камаяди. Кўлнинг чуқурлиги 5,0 метргача бўлиб, ўртача 2,3-3,0 м. Кўлнинг атрофи қамиш билан ўралган.

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О ВАЖНЫХ ПРИНЦИПАХ ПОДГОТОВКИ К СЕМЕЙНОЙ ЖИЗНИ

Аннотация: В этой статье представлена основная информация о том, как подготовить учащихся к семейной жизни и нашим традициям в целом. Принципы обучения молодежи быть верными наследию наших предков и традициям улан и тем самым подготовить их к семейной жизни.

Ключевые слова: хадисы, аяты, семья, жизнь, муж, жена, школа, ребенок, знания, дом, обычаи, привычки, молодость, родители.

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ON THE IMPORTANT PRINCIPLES OF PREPARING FOR FAMILY LIFE

Annotation: This article provides basic information on how to prepare students for family life and our traditions in general. The principles of teaching young people to be true to the heritage of our ancestors and the traditions of the Lancers and thereby prepare them for family life.

Keywords: hadith, verses, family, life, husband, wife, school, child, knowledge, home, customs, habits, youth parents.

«Образование — это то,
что делает человека человеком».
Демокрит.

В странах Средней Азии, особенно в нашем регионе, в святости семьи, а также взаимоотношениям мужа и жены, их обязанностям и воспитанию детей уделяется большое внимание.

Наши предки придерживались правил воспитания и нравственности крепкой и гармоничной семьи. Мы можем увидеть это в поучениях, обычаях и традициях дошедших до нас.

Вопрос семьи занимает особое место в исламе, аяты и хадисы дают указания относительно обязанностей семьи, мужа и жены.

Все мы знаем святость семьи. Но что из себя представляет семья сегодня, в каких условиях она формируется, ее стабильность, мир,

причины разводов в молодых семьях сегодня остается актуальным вопросом.

С течением времени меняются мировоззрения, мнения, потребности и желания людей. Например, в прошлом женщины не работали и сидели дома, выполняя работу по дому и воспитывая детей. В школу ходили только мальчики. Не было современных детских садов, университетов. На сегодняшний день развитие науки и техники, смена условий к совершенству привели к изменениям в человеческом сознании, мышлении и понимании. Это, в свою очередь, изменило образ жизни и взгляды людей на жизнь. В результате изменилась ситуация в семье, изменились отношения между родителями и детьми. Если раньше будущее и семейную жизнь молодых людей определяли их родители, то сейчас учитываются мнения и пожелания молодых.

Однако мы должны прививать нашей молодежи, стремящейся к свободе и независимости, не только мировоззрение, основанное на современных знаниях, но и собственные национальные традиции, образование и воспитание, телевидение, кино и театр, редакторы газет и журналов должны активно участвовать и изменять стремления молодежи к современности без потери своей национальности.

«Ребенок с рождения живет в семейной среде. Семейные традиции, ценности, обычаи формируют семью ребенка» - И.А. Каримов.

Как все начинается с семьи, так и воспитание начинается с семьи. Мы должны быть воспитаны в соответствии с нашими традициями и обучены современным знаниям. То есть дети понимают и чувствуют потребности общества через школу семейной жизни.

Радость родителей, когда рождается ребенок, безмерна. Но ребенок мил, а манеры у него, как говорится, еще милее, добродетельный ребенок доставляет родителям бесконечную радость не только в юности, но и в зрелом возрасте своими манерами и уважением. Для этого нам необходимо с раннего возраста прививать нашим детям нравственные ценности.

Мы учим уважению к взрослым, уважению к маленьким, как вести себя со взрослыми в любой ситуации, как избегать плохого, неподобающего поведения, издевательств и особому уважению к родителям, членам семьи и учителям.

Когда взрослых девушек учат их матери о домашнем хозяйстве, скромности, бережливости, вежливости; мальчиков учат их отцы быть цепким, отважным, благоразумным, чтобы быть спокойным и решительным в любой ситуации, чтобы сохранить целостность, защитить честь семьи.

Каждый ребенок воспитывается и готовится к новой семейной жизни в семье, наблюдая поведения, дисциплины речи своих родителей, в то время как остальная часть обучения зависит от общества, учителей

различных учебных заведений и это способствует изучению знаний, навыков, чтобы в будущем отправить их собственного жизнеобеспечения.

Однако, дети страдают из-за неосторожных шагов молодых людей нашего времени ведущих к распаду семьи, серьезного заболевания или преступления.

Многим семьям в их благосостоянии, мире, плохо влияет опасная болезнь века СПИД, результате чего, угрожающего не только счастьем семьи, но и наносят ущерб здоровью наших детей и будущее мира.

В связи с этим в нашей стране проводятся различные мероприятия, организованные государством, для поддержания силы семей и предоставления советов и рекомендаций молодым людям на грани брака. Духовная и образовательная работа в обществе, школах и университетах демонстрирует свою позитивную сторону у молодых людей.

Для молодых мужчин и женщин на пороге новой семейной жизни важно объяснить, что здоровое тело и здоровый ум необходимы для семейного счастья.

С этой целью в опросе были заданы следующие вопросы «для здоровой и счастливой семьи» среди первокурсников иностранных языков, узбекских языков и литературы, математики первого курса и факультетов компьютерных наук:

1. Когда будут готовы молодые люди чтобы построить семью?
2. Как вы думаете, когда семья может быть сильной и счастливой?
3. Каковы некоторые факторы, которые могут помешать семье быть полностью счастливыми?
4. Какова роль мужа и жены в семье?
5. Что вы имеете в виду под здоровой семейной средой?

По первому вопросу, 80% наших девушек ответили, что молодые люди должны иметь профессию чтобы содержать семью, прежде чем они женятся.

20% девушек, что будет хорошо, если парень имеет свой дом и автомобиль.

Второй вопрос, подчеркивает, что молодые люди будут сильными и счастливыми, на основе согласия родителей.

Третий вопрос ответ звучит материальная и духовная нищета, что девушки посчитали факторами разрушения и предотвращения семейное счастье.

На четвертый вопрос ответили, что уважение и внимания мужа и жены, а также советы взрослых имеют большое значение в определении роли молодых людей в их семье.

Ответ девушек на пятый вопрос был таким: здоровую среду в семье создает взаимопонимание друг друга, не дискриминирование и уважение друг друга.

На наш взгляд, вопросы наших юношей о семье разбросаны, и упор всегда делается на мужественность мужчины в семье, что сказанное всегда должно быть сделано. В некоторых случаях они нерешительны и равнодушны. Исходя из вышеизложенных соображений, можно отметить, что если у девушек взгляды на семью более широкие и современные, то у парней выявлено равнодушие и безответственность к представлениям о семейной жизни.

Известно, что во многих наших семьях мужчинам дается больше свободы, а это значит, что сейчас родители, соседи и общественные активисты ослабили контроль над воспитанием молодых парней, некоторые наши юноши теряются в обществе и оказываются в сложной ситуации.

Наши любящие бабушки, мамы и открытые для них учебные центры оказывают большое влияние на воспитание девушек, готовя их быть зрелыми во всех отношениях и не страдать в будущем и в семейной жизни.

Исходя из вышеизложенных соображений, следует отметить, что каждый родитель должен с раннего возраста заботиться о своем сыне, его здоровье, оставить в будущем здоровое потомство, иметь любую профессию, быть руководителем семье, быть его защитником, вести развернутую разъяснительную беседу об уважении девушек и женщин на жизненных примерах.

Необходимо постепенно расширять эту воспитательную беседу с учетом поведения парней, развития нервной системы и семейных обстоятельств.

Для того, чтобы увеличить количество зрелых людей в будущем, для формирования здоровой молодежи, здорового отца, здоровой матери и здорового общества большое внимание следует уделять воспитанию личности, во-первых, в семье, во-вторых, в детском саду и, в-третьих, в школе.

Кроме того, было бы полезно выделить больше образовательных страниц и часов для наших детей из широкого круга информационных сетей, таких как газеты, журналы, кинотеатры, радио и телевидение.

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БАРКАМОЛ АВЛОДНИ ТАРБИЯЛАШДА ОИЛАВИЙ ТАРБИЯ МЕЗОНЛАРИ

Аннотация: Оилавий ҳаёт фарзандларнинг инсоний муносабатларда ўз шахсини камол топтириш имкониятини беришини инобатга олсак, ота-оналарнинг маънавий бой, эътиқодли ва юқори маданиятга эга бўлиши зарур. Оила ва оилавий тарбия муаммолари ичида ота-оналарнинг тарбиячилик маданиятини ошириш ва уларга умумий тарбияга оид билим бериш давримизнинг долзарб масалаларидан биридир.

Калит сўзлар: оила, ота-она, тарбия, ёшлар, комил инсон, оилавий муносабатлар, объектив, субъектив.

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FAMILY EDUCATION CRITERIA IN EDUCATION OF A PERFECT GENERATION

Abstract: Considering that family life gives children the opportunity to develop their personality in human relationships, it is necessary for parents to have spiritual wealth, faith and high culture. Among the problems of family and family education, raising the educational culture of parents and giving them knowledge about general education is one of the urgent issues of our time.

Key words: family, parents, education, youth, perfect person, family relations, objective, subjective.

Хуқуқий демократик ва адолатли фуқаролик жамияти куриш йўлидан бораётган мамлакатимизда тарбиянинг вазифаси ҳар томонлама етук, эркин ва мустақил фикрга эга бўлган комил инсонни ва етук кадрларни тарбиялашдир.

Оилавий тарбияда муҳим аҳамият касб этувчи объектив ва субъектив омилларни билмоқ лозим. Объектив омилларга оиланинг моддий фаровонлиги, даромадларнинг турлари, ўзига хослиги ва савияси, уй-жой билан таъминланиш даражаси, мактабгача муассасалардан фойдаланиш, шунингдек, оила аъзоларининг сони, таркиби ва бошқаларни киритиш мумкин. Субъектив омилларга эса оиладаги ўзаро муносабатларнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари, маълумот, оила аъзоларининг маданий-маънавий савиялари, ота-оналарнинг муомала маданиятлари ва бошқалар киради. Ота-онанинг фарзандга меҳр-муҳаббати ҳамма нарсадан ҳам қимматроқдир.

“Ота-она болани дунёга келтирганликлари учун эмас, уни одобли, ахлоқли қилиб вояга етказганликлари учунгина олқишга сазовор бўладилар”. *Ҳадисдан.*

Оилада соғлом муҳитни шакллантириш, фарзандларнинг камолга етишлари учун имконият, шароит яратиб бериш ота-онанинг бурчи эканлигини алоҳида таъкидлаш лозим. Бунда ота-оналар олдида ғоят катта масъулият ва меҳнат турганлигини англашлари лозимдир.

Ота-оналарнинг ҳаётий тажрибаси, бир-бирига ҳурмати, меҳр-муҳаббати, садоқати, ҳамфикрлиги, иймон-инсофлиги, меҳнатсеварлиги, оилапарварлиги фарзандлар учун камолот мактаби бўлган. Бу мактабда барча бир умр унутилмайдиган, эътиқодига чуқур сингадиган сабоқ олган. Ўғил-қизлар учун аҳил, садоқатли, ҳалол, меҳнатсевар, иймонли-инсофли, ота-она оғушида тарбияланишдан юксак бахт бўлмайди. Фарзанд олдин ота-она ибрати моҳиятини руҳан, виждонан, ақл-идрок билан англайди, кейин шу эътиқоддан келиб чиққан ҳолда ҳайрли ишларга қўл уради. Ҳаётда оғир-енгилликларни кўп кўрган ҳалол меҳнат қилиб кун кўришга ўрганган ота-она ўз фарзандларига яхши тарбия бериш имкониятига кўпроқ эга бўлади.

Оилавий тарбиянинг мураккаблиги яна шундаки, ҳар бир оила ўзига хос бир олам, жамиятнинг ўзига хос кичик уюшмаси бўлиб, тарбия ишида ўзига хос хусусиятларни намоён қилади. Ана шунинг учун ҳам оилавий тарбиянинг шакл ва услубларини умумлаштириш ва унга бирон-бир тавсиялар бериш ноқулай ва қийиндир. Ота-оналар қанчалик маънавий бой, эътиқодли ва юқори маълумотга эга бўлсалар, шу даражада такомиллашган услуб орқали ўз фарзандларини тарбиялайдилар. Улар фақат маслаҳат бериш, маъқуллаш, мукофотлаш, жазолаш, суҳбат ва ҳикоя, фикр алмашиш билангина эмас, балки шахсий намуналари, болалари билан биргаликда ишлаш, уларни меҳнат фаолиятига тортиш орқали ҳам тарбиялайдилар. Болалар фаолиятида иштирок этиш уларга тарбиявий таъсир кўрсатишнинг энг самарали усулидир. Агар болалар ота-оналарининг машғулотларига ўта қизиқиш билан муносабатда бўлишса, улар ўртасида дўстона муносабатлар қарор топади. Болалар ота-оналаридан, ака ва опаларидан ўзаро муносабат мезонларини ўрганиб,

нима яхши-ю нима ёмон, нима фойдали-ю ва нима зарарли эканлигини билиб оладилар, улар ҳақида аниқ тасаввурларга эга бўладилар. Бундан ташқари, оила тажрибали ва касби жихатидан турлича ёшдаги кишиларни бирлаштириб туради. Оила аъзоларининг турмуш ва ҳаётӣ тажрибалари, маданий савиялари қанчалик бой бўлса, улар болалар билан шу даражада яхши мулоқотда бўла олишади, болаларнинг қизиқишларини ўстира олишади.

Тарбия масаласига ёндашадиган бўлсак, кам болали оилаларга нисбатан кўп болали оилаларда болалар тарбияси анча енгил кўчади. Чунки кўп болали оилалардаги болалар ота-оналарининг хатти-ҳаракатларини, ака ва опаларининг улар ўртасидаги ғамхўрликларини, айниқса, бир-бирларига бўлган дўстона муносабатларини, уйдаги ҳар хил вазифаларни сидқидилдан бажаришларини, кичикларнинг катталарга одоб билан муносабатда бўлишларини табиӣ ҳолда кўрадилар, кузатадилар. Ўзларида ҳам ана шундай ахлоқӣ сифатларни шакллантириш истаги вужудга келади.

Агар оилада катта ва кичик болалар бўлса, улар ўртасида турли кўринишлардаги меҳр-муҳаббат ва дўстлик қарор топади. Оилавий ҳаёт болаларни инсонӣ муносабатларда ўз шахсини камол топтириш имкониятини беради. Кам болали оилаларга нисбатан кўп болали оилаларда шундай ҳаётӣ вазифалар мавжуд бўладикӣ, масалан, катта акагача ва кичик укагача бўлган меҳр-муҳаббат, яъни бир-биридан фарқланувчи ҳиссиётни, ака-ука ва опа-сингиллар ўртасида бир-бирлари билан нарсаларнинг тенг айирбошлаш ва бошқалар пайдо бўлади.

Бола тарбиясига кўп вақт сарф қилинади. Лекин оилада туғилган якка фарзанд катталарнинг жонли ўйинчоғи, севиклиси, катталарнинг диққат маркази, қувончи ва эркатойи сифатида вояга етади. Унинг бирон нарсадан норозилиги ва йиғиси ота-она дунёсини қоронғилаштиради. Ўзлари емай- ичмай, якка фарзандларини оқ тараб, кийинтириб, ҳатто турли-туман совғалар уюштирадилар. Бу билан боласининг келгуси тараққиётини бузаётганликларини ўйлашни ҳам ёқтирмайдилар. Фарзанднинг одоб-ахлоқи, муомаласи, кийиниши, қизиқишларига доимо жиддий эътибор бериб бориш ҳозирда ота-оналар олдидаги масъулиятли вазифадир.

Бундай ҳолатлар юзага келмаслиги учун фарзандни ёшлигидан бошлаб кучи етадиган ишларга жалб этиш, яъни уй юмушларини бажариш, уй ҳайвонларини парваришlashда яқиндан ёрдам беришга ўргатиш лозим.

Уни мактабда, коллежда, маҳаллада уюштириладиган тадбирлар, ҳашарларга жалб этиш, меҳнатсеварликка, дўстликка, инсонпарварликка, ватанпарварликка ўргатиш лозим.

Тарбиянинг самарадорлиги оиладаги болалар меҳнати, уларнинг уй хўжалигидаги фаол иштироки, шунингдек, оилавий турмуш шароитлари билан белгиланади. Болаларни катталарга ҳурмат, дўстлик, инсонӣлик,

ҳалоллик каби одоб қоидаларига ўргатиб борилади. Шу асосда оилада кундалик иш давомида болаларда хулқ-атвор мезонларини қарор топтириб боради. Оиладаги ахлоқий тарбия фақат хулқни тарбиялаш билан чекланмасдан, балки баркамол инсон ахлоқини тўғри тасаввур қилдиради, унинг таркиби, кўникма ва малакаларини шакллантиради. Мана шу асосда оила аъзоларида инсон характери, ҳаёт босқичлари қарор топади. Оилавий ҳаётнинг ўзига хослиги ҳам мана шунда.

Ота-оналар фарзандларининг одобли-ахлоқли, билимли, маънавиятли, комил инсон бўлишини истайдилар ва бунинг учун ҳаракат қиладилар. Шундай экан, ҳар бир фарзанд ҳам ота-онасининг орзу-истакларини руёбга чиқариши лозимлигини ўз олдига мақсад қилиб қўйиши кераклигини англаши лозим. Ота-оналар фарзандлари учун яшайдилар, уларни камолга етишишлари учун тинмай меҳнат қиладилар. Фарзандлар ҳам буни англаган ҳолда ҳаётларини йўлга қўйишлари, фарзандлик бурчлари бажаришлари, келажакда ота-онага раҳмат олиб келадиган солиҳ ва солиҳа фарзандлар бўлишга интилишлари лозим.

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ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ХИМИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ И ГЕОГРАФИИ

Аннотация. В статье подчеркивается, что сегодня преподавание химической технологии неразрывно связано с наукой географии, которая в свою очередь очень широка и разнообразна в развитии современной химической промышленности, роль географии в понимании науки чрезвычайно велика. Это, в свою очередь, порождает множество вопросов в области науки и ставит задачи поиска их решения. Подробно описана сущность принципа регионального отбора материала для изучения науки.

Ключевые слова: химическая технология, экономическая география, интеграция наук, формирование интеллектуальных способностей, правила краеведения, педагогическая интеграция.

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INTEGRATION OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING AND GEOGRAPHY

Annotation. The article emphasizes that today the teaching of chemical technology is inextricably linked with the science of geography, which in turn is very broad and diverse in the development of the modern chemical industry, the role of geography in understanding science is extremely important. based on. This, in turn, raises many questions in the field of science and sets the task of finding solutions to them. The essence of the principle of regional selection of material for the study of science is described in detail.

Keywords: chemical technology, economic geography, integration of sciences, formation of intellectual abilities, rules of regional study, pedagogical integration.

Взаимопроникновение идей и методов различных наук является отличительной чертой нашего времени. Интеграция, комплексный подход необходим для решения экологических, экономических и социальных проблем общества. В наше время взаимосвязь природы и человека особенно актуальна. При анализе происходящего пересекаются предметные области географии, физики, химии, математики, биологии, истории, экологии, литературы. Обращение к знаниям в этих областях помогает раскрыть не только вопросы отдельных наук, но и увидеть неразрывную связь между учебными предметами [5,7].

Химия в системе школьного образования играет особую роль, так как представляет единственную дисциплину, в которой изучается крупномасштабное промышленное производство обуславливающее обмен веществ между человеком и окружающей средой, то есть условия его существования[6].

Изучение курса «Химической технологии» как единственной в педвузе технической дисциплины, интегрирующей содержание химии, экономики, экономической географии, гидрохимии, гидроэкологии, эргономики, социологии, охраны труда, имеет большое значение в подготовке будущего учителя химии к осуществлению политехнического образования [2,8].

Формирование личности учителя химии школы, учителя химии в особенности, предполагает широту взглядов, обширные знания в различных областях человеческой деятельности, умение на материалах химии воспитывать учеников, способных в своей последующей деятельности грамотно оценивать роль и последствия развития химической индустрии для общества, принимать обоснованные эколого-технологические решения и иметь нравственную позицию при реализации этих решений на практике[9,11].

Таким образом, возникает задача разработки принципов отбора оптимального содержания курса и его структурирования. Это учитывается при составлении учебной программы, самого учебника, лабораторного практикума и отбор объектов учебно-ознакомительной практики по химической технологии. Это должен быть целостный комплекс обеспечивающий методически учитываются преподавание курса «Химическая технология», при методической разработке, в частности О.С. Аранской этом [3], Б.Е. Абалонина [1], К.В. Алтухова, В.С. Бескова, Р.С. Соколова, Д.А. Эпштейна [4].

По нашему мнению, педвузовский курс химической технологии должен содержать описание и анализ перспектив развития достаточно широкого спектра современных химических производств, включая металлургию и биотехнологию, которые в значительной мере основаны на химических превращениях. Это позволит обеспечить более широкую, с расчётом на перспективу, подготовку специалиста[10]. С другой стороны,

все более углубляется противоречие между постоянно растущим объемом учебного материала и ограниченным временем, выделяемым на его усвоение. При комплектации мы четко придерживаемся основных принципов отбора материала вариативного курса: принципы экологизации, историзма и методологизации, практической значимости, экономической целесообразности, региональной и социализации. В качестве второй детерминанты отбора содержания инвариантного компонента «Химической технологии» выступают принципы научности, доступности, систематичности, политехнизма. Учитывая эти основные принципы, мы остановимся на принципе региональной, который мы используем в нашей практике преподавания курса «Химической технологии». Условия нашего региона предоставят возможность ознакомиться с производством сульфатной кислоты на примере предприятия «Химпром» г. Чирчика [12].

На примере этого производства предоставляется возможность изучить все технологические схемы:

- 1) производства серной кислоты из колчедана двойным контактированием;
- 2) принципиальная схема производства серной кислоты из серы;
- 3) производство серной кислоты из железного купороса [13].

Все эти производства оснащены современным оборудованием, с использованием новейших катализаторов, предоставляется возможность ознакомления с решением экологических проблем этой отрасли.

В плане дальнейшего использования сульфатной кислоты на примере

этого предприятия мы знакомимся с производством: обезфторенных фосфатов, экстракционной фосфатной кислоты, дигидро- и гидрофосфатов кальция, аммофосов и других фосфорных удобрений (жидких комплексных удобрений, нитроаммофоски).

На примерах производственного объединения АО «Максам-Чирчик» представляется возможность ознакомиться с производством аммиака, нитратной кислоты, карбамида, аммиачной селитры. АО «Максам-Чирчик» осуществляет совершенствование промышленного производства аммиака по следующим основным направлениям:

- кооперация производства аммиака с производствами основного органического синтеза на базе использования природного газа и газов нефтепереработки;
- создание мощности;
- агрегатов большой (до 3000 т/сутки) единичной;
- применение колонн синтеза с кипящим слоем катализатора [14].

В этом случае мы не только используем классические способы переработки руды, но одновременно знакомим с новыми непрерывными сталеплавильными процессами, методом прямого получения железа и его

сплавов (с добавками марганца, титана и других легирующих металлов), уделяем внимание и экономической стороне сталелитейного производства. Это в свою очередь затрагивает производство окатышей, которые вырабатывает Алмалыкский горно-обогащительный комбинат.

Узбекистан богат на углеводородистое сырье (природный газ, нефть, конденсат) и поэтому в нас создан мощный Ферганский нефтеперерабатывающий завод, который перерабатывает нефть по двум схемам: первичная и вторичная нефтепереработка, которая дает возможность создания органического синтеза, направленного на получение некоторых мономеров для получения в дальнейшем полимерных материалов.

В г. Ташкенте развита силикатная промышленность, которая производит некоторые огнеупоры, строительные материалы, а также стекло для медицины и электротехнической промышленности.

Использование регионального материала на лекциях, дополняя его потом производственной практикой в виде экскурсий, даст полное представление студенту о развитии химической промышленности своего края.

Во время практики студенты детально изучают сырьевую базу, проводят некоторые анализы, отбирают материал для проведения лабораторных занятий. Такой комплексный подход к изучению курса «Химическая технология» дает положительные результаты.

В свою очередь, знание закономерностей протекания химико-технологических процессов и оптимальных условий их проведения позволяет спрогнозировать аппаратуру для промышленного способа получения веществ. Всё это студенты предлагают при выполнении научных проектов, как одной из составной части индивидуального задания.

Таким образом, при отборе материала необходимо руководствоваться принципами научности, доступности, систематичности, политехнизма, региональной, соответствия содержанию образования требованиям развития общества, науки, культуры и личности.

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ҚАЙТА ИШЛАШ САНОАТИ КОРХОНАЛАРИДА КЛАСТЕРЛАРНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ СТРАТЕГИК ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада мамлакатимиздаги қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарида кластерларни ривожлантиришнинг янги стратегик йўналишлари, мамлакатимиздаги иқтисодий кўрсаткичларнинг самарадорлиги ҳамда кластерларни такомиллаштиришнинг янги йўналишларига қаратилган масалалар муҳокама қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: кластер, қайта ишлаш, иқтисодий самардорлик, стратегик ёндошув, инновация, технология, такомиллаштириш.

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STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS OF CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT IN PROCESSING INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES

Abstract: This article discusses new strategic directions for the development of clusters in the processing industry of the country, the effectiveness of economic indicators in the country and new directions for improving clusters.

Key words: cluster, processing, economic efficiency, strategic approach, innovation, technology, improvement.

Кириш

Мамлакатмизда қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарини кластер тизими асосида ривожлантириш, уларни қайта ишлаш имкониятларини янада кенгайтириш ҳамда кластер тизимини такомиллаштириш борасида кўплаб ислохотлар амалга оширилиб келинмоқда. Шунга қарамасдан, қайта ишлаш саноати корхонларида кластер тизимидан самарали фойдаланишнинг стратегик йўналишлари аниқ эмаслиги бугунги кунда ҳал қилиниши лозим бўлган муаммолардан бири сифатида долзарб аҳамият касб этмоқда.

Кўплаб иқтисодчи олимлар томонидан ҳам олиб борилаётган тадқиқотлар доирасида ушбу муаммони ечишга қаратилган илмий тадқиқотлар тўлиқ олиб борилмаган. Чунки, қайта ишлаш саноати

корхонларида кластер тизимини самарали ишлаши учун инновацион ечимларга эга бўлган замонавий стратегик ёндошувлар ишлаб чиқилмаган бўлиб, қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарида замонавий стратегик ёндошувларни ишлаб чиқиш энг муҳим омиллардан бири ҳисобланади. Бу борада Мухтарам, Президентимиз томонидан янги ислохотлар амалга ошириб келинмоқда. Жумладан, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 23 октябрдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикаси қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантиришнинг 2020-2030 йилларга мўлжалланган стратегиясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”ги ПФ-5853-сон Фармони қабул қилинди.

Фармонга кўра, қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини кластер тизими асосида қайта ишлаш ҳамда кластерларни ривожлантиришнинг замонавий стратегияларини амалиётга татбиқ этишга қаратилган бир қатор устувор вазифалар белгилаб берилган:

қишлоқ хўжалиги ва озиқ-овқат тармоғини модернизациялаш, диверсификация қилиш ва барқарор ўсишини қўллаб-қувватлаш учун хусусий инвестиция капитали оқимини кўпайтиришни назарда тутувчи соҳада давлат иштирокини камайтириш ва инвестициявий жозибадорликни ошириш механизмларини жорий қилиш [1] каби муҳим бўлган вазифалар келтириб ўтилган.

Қолаверса, бугунги кунда мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётининг жадал тараққиётини таъминлаш учун таркибий ислохотларни амалга ошириш, етакчи тармоқларни модернизация ва диверсификация қилиш муҳим аҳамият касб этмоқда. Акс ҳолда нафақат иқтисодиётимиз ривожини, балки миллий тараққиётнинг юксак суръатларини ҳам таъминлаб бўлмайди.[2]

Юқоридаги фикрлардан келиб чиқиб айтиш мумкинки, қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарида кластерларни ривожлантиришнинг янги стратегик йўналишларини такомиллаштириш масаласи бугунги кунда мамлакатимиз иқтисодиётини барқарор даражада ривожланишини таъминлашга хизмат қилади.

Мавзуга оид адабиётларнинг таҳлили

Худудларни ривожлантиришда инновацион кластерлашнинг янги стратегик йўналишлари ҳамда агросаноат кластерларини ривожлантиришда стратегияларни бошқаришга қаратилган бир қатор муаммо ва долзарб масалаларни Д.В.Завьялов, О.В.Сагинова, Н.Б.Завьялова [3] ва Ildar Ablayev [4] сингари хорижлик олимлар ўрганишган.

Ўзбекистонда озиқ-овқат маҳсулотларини кластер тизими асосида қайта ишлаш бўйича иқтисодий ислохотларни амалга ошириш ва изчил давом эттириш механизмлари, кластер тизими асосида иқтисодиёт тармоқларини ривожлантириш, кластерларни ривожлантиришда янги стратегияларни жорий этиш, хусусан қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарини

модернизация

ва диверсификация қилиш, ишлаб чиқариш ҳажмини барқарор ошириб боришнинг ташкилий-ҳуқуқий ва назарий-услубий асослари мамлакатимиз Президенти Ш.Мирзиёевнинг асарлари ва маърузаларида кенг баён этилган.

Агросаноат кластерларини ривожлантиришнинг янги стратегик йўналишлари, қишлоқ хўжалиги тараққиётида агросаноат кластерларининг тутган ўрни ҳамда кластер тизимида янги инновацион йўналишларни такомиллаштириш юзасидан илмий-тадқиқот ишлари мунтазам олиб борилган, бунда И.С.Очилов ва Б.К.Абдумуминов[5], Т.Т.Жўраев ва М.Э.Ҳамидов[6] сингари олимларнинг илмий фаолиятини алоҳида эътироф этиш мумкин.

Тадқиқот методологияси

Тадқиқот методологияси асосини мамлакатимизда қайта ишлаш саноати корхонарини кластер тизими асосида ривожлантиришга оид қонунлар, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2019 йил 23 октябрдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикаси қишлоқ хўжалигини ривожлантиришнинг 2020-2030 йилларга мўлжалланган стратегиясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”ги ПФ-5853-сонли Фармони,

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Янги Ўзбекистон стратегияси” номли китобида таъкидланган иқтисодиёт тармоқларини модернизация қилиш, қишлоқ хўжалигини жадал ривожлантириш, кластер тизимидан самарали фойдаланиш ҳамда янги стратегик йўналишларини такомиллаштиришга қаратилган масалалар ташкил этади.

Тадқиқотни амалга оширишда тадқиқот жараёнида мантиқий фикрлаш, статистик таҳлил, кузатув ва қиёсий таҳлил, абстракт фикрлаш ҳамда илмий умумлаштириш каби усуллардан кенг фойдаланилган. Шунингдек, мантиқий, тизимли ва таркибий ёндашувлардан ҳам фойдаланилган.

Таҳлил ва натижалар

Бугунги кунда мамлакатимизда қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарида кластерларни ривожлантиришнинг янги стратегик йўналишларини жорий этиш ҳамда кластер тизимида инновацион ўзгаришларни янада жадаллаштириш замон талабига айланиб бормоқда. Иқтисодий жиҳатдан ривожланган мамлакатлар тажрибаси шуни кўрсатмоқдаки, кластер тизимини ривожлантиришнинг янги инновацион стратегияларини амалга ошириш мамлакатимиздаги қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарини иқтисодий самарадорлигини юқори даражада ошишини таъминлайди.

Бунинг учун, олиб борилаётган тадқиқот ишимиз доирасида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат статистика қўмитаси томонидан ишлаб чиқилган

бир қатор муҳим аҳамиятга эга бўлган иқтисодий кўрсаткичларни статистик таҳлилларини ўрганиб чиқдик.

Қуйидаги расмда, Давлат статистика қўмитасининг маълумотларига кўра, 2021 йилнинг январь-март ойларида натура шаклида қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқариш ҳажми қуйидагича бўлган:

	Маҳсулот номи	Маҳсулот ҳажми	Ўсиш суръати, % да	
	Сабзавотлар	65,7 минг т.	105,0	
	Гўшт (тирик вазнда)	493,2 минг т.	103,5	
	Сут	1 823,3 минг т.	102,6	
	Тухум	1 374,4 млн. дона	100,2	

1-расм. Қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини 2021 йилнинг январь-март ойларида ишлаб чиқариш ҳажми¹⁰⁶

Расмдан кўриниб турибдики, 2021 йилнинг январь-март ойларида натура шаклида қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқариш ҳажми қуйидагича бўлиб, сабзавотлар ишлаб чиқариш 65,7 минг тонна ўсиш суръати эса 105,0 фоизни ташкил этган, гўшт маҳсулотларини (тирик вазнда) ишлаб чиқариш 493,2 минг тонна ўсиш суръати эса 103,5 фоизни ташкил этган, сут маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқариш 1823,3 минг тонна ўсиш суръати эса 102,6 фоизга тенг ҳамда тухум маҳсулотларини ишлаб чиқариш 1374,4 млн/дона ўсиш суръати эса 100,2 фоизни ташкил этганлиги кўрсатиб ўтилган.

Қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарида кластер тизимини ривожлантириш бугунги кунда кўплаб иқтисодий омилларга боғлиқ бўлиб,

¹⁰⁶ <https://stat.uz>

юқорида кўрсатиб ўтилган иқтисодий кўрсаткичларни таҳлили шуни кўрсатадики, қайта ишлаш саноати ва қишлоқ хўжалиги соҳасида такомиллаштирилиши лозим бўлган бир қатор масалаларни мавжудлигини кўрсатиб бермоқда.

Шунинг, учун ҳам қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарида кластерларни ривожлантиришнинг замонавий стратегик йўналишларини татбиқ этишга бўлган эҳтиёж кундан-кунга ортиб бормоқда. Мамлакатимизда бу борада янги инновацион ташаббусларни жорий этиш ҳамда уларни амалиётга кенг татбиқ этиш, қайта ишлаш саноати соҳасидаги энг муҳим ривожланиш кўрсаткичларидан бири ҳисобланади.

Бунинг учун қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарида қуйидаги диаграммада кўрсатиб ўтилган кластер тизимини ривожлантиришнинг замонавий стратегик йўналишларини татбиқ этиш лозимдир. Диаграммада кўрсатиб ўтилган стратегик йўналишлар бугунги кунда қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарида жорий этилиши муҳим бўлган замонавий йўналишлар ҳисобланади.

1-диаграмма.

Қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарида кластер тизимини ривожлантиришнинг замонавий стратегик йўналишлари¹⁰⁷



Диаграммадан кўринадики, ушбу стратегик йўналишлар қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналаридаги кластер тизимини ривожлантиришда янги инновацион йўналишлар бўлиб, улардан тўғри самарали тарзда фойдаланиш қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарида кластер тизимини такомиллаштиришга ҳамда корхоналардаги стратегик имкониятларни янада кенгайтиришга таъминлайди.

Хулоса ва таклифлар

Хулоса ўрнида шуни айтиш жоизки, бугунги кунда мамлакатимиздаги қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарида кластер тизимини ривожлантиришнинг замонавий стратегик йўналишларини ишлаб чиқиш борасида бир қатор муаммолар мавжуд бўлиб, уларни бартараф этиш долзарб масалалардан бири ҳисобланади.

¹⁰⁷ Муаллиф томонидан олиб борилган татқиқотлар асосида ишлаб чиқилган.

Бунинг учун қайта ишлаш саноати корхоналарида кластер тизимини ривожлантиришнинг янги инновацион стратегик йўналишларини аниқ ишлаб чиқиш, уларни такомиллаштириш ҳамда амалиётга татбиқ этиш мақсадга мувофиқдир. Замонавий стратегик йўналишларни ишлаб чиқиш қуйидаги

бир қатор омилларга боғлиқ бўлиб:

- кластерлар фаолиятини тартибга солувчи ҳуқуқий-меъёрий ҳужжатлар базасини аниқ жорий этиш;

- кластер тизимини ривожлантириш учун янги бўлимларни ташкил этиш;

- кластерлар фаолиятини такомиллаштириш бўйича узоқ муддатга мўлжалланган стратегик дастурларни ишлаб чиқиш;

- кластерлар фаолиятини бошқаришда инновацион-консалтинг марказини ташкил этиш;

- кластерлар фаолиятини яхлит тизим сифатида ягона бренд остида бирлаштирадиган “Миллий кластер” корпорациясини ташкил этиш бўйича асосланган таклифларни қонун ҳужжатларига киритишдан иборатдир.

Юқорида келтирилган тавсияларни амалиётга жорий этилиши натижасида, қайта ишлаш корхоналарида кластерларни ривожлантиришнинг янги стратегик йўналишлари жорий этилиши ҳамда корхоналарни юқори даражада иқтисодий ўсишига эришилади.

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ВЗГЛЯДЫ НАШИХ ВЕЛИКИХ МЫСЛИТЕЛЕЙ НА ВОСПИТАНИЕ НАШИХ ДЕТЕЙ

Аннотация: В данной статье взгляды наших великих мыслителей на воспитание наших детей сегодня проиллюстрированы примерами того, на что мы должны обращать больше внимания в свете сегодняшнего запроса.

Ключевые слова: образование, воспитание, духовность, просвещение, национальные ценности, традиции.

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THE VIEWS OF OUR GREAT THINKERS ON EDUCATION OF OUR CHILDREN

Abstract: In this article, the views of our great thinkers on the upbringing of our children today are illustrated with examples of what we should pay more attention to in light of today's demand.

Keywords: education, upbringing, spirituality, enlightenment, national values, traditions.

Семья – колыбель ценностей, обеспечивающих вечность жизни и преемственность поколений, уникальное место воспитания будущих поколений. Поэтому все добрые дела и благородные дела в нашей стране, прежде всего, реализуют цель укрепления семьи, воспитания гармонично развитого поколения и обеспечения его светлого будущего. Ведь здоровая семейная обстановка – прочный фундамент благополучной, мирной жизни. Каждый находит счастье в этом мире только и только в своей семье, то, как каждый входит в жизнь как личность, зависит, прежде всего, от продукта его воспитания и социализации. Ведь построение семьи на основе гармонии наших национальных ценностей и современных взглядов – это результат вчерашнего дня, выбор нашего народа, живущего с уверенностью в настоящем и будущем, счастье жизни на основе сильных духовных корней.

Мы знаем, что нашим великим мыслителям, ученым, святым на нашей Родине Узбекистане в духе возрождения и развития традиций и обычаев нашего народа, благоустройства святынь и памятников, уважения к нашей богатой истории, патриотизма и гуманизма уделяется внимание оплаченный.

Как признал глава нашего государства: «Глубокое уважение к нашей национальной истории и культуре, интеллектуальному и духовному потенциалу, являющемуся величайшим богатством мира, его сохранение и обогащение, на этой основе воспитание подрастающего поколения в духе национального и общечеловеческих ценностей, и, несомненно, сыграет решающую роль в его духовном развитии». [2].

Когда речь идет о таких вопросах, как совершенство ребенка, его воспитание, здоровье, любовь к национальным ценностям и Родине, слова мыслителя Абдуллы Авлони «Воспитание для нас является вопросом жизни или смерти, спасения или гибели, счастья или катастрофа." Мы понимаем, что это правда. Семья, являющаяся очагом воспитания, является священным местом, сохраняющим преемственность каждого народа, нации, обеспечивающим развитие национальных ценностей, рождающим духовно и физически гармонично развитое поколение, воспитывающим защитников патриотической страны. Свое первое воспитание человек получает из семьи, из фонда любви, из молока матери и от своего бога. Его влияние прочно укоренено в человеческой природе, в сердце. Совершенство, психика, доброта и манеры ребенка формируются на основе внутренних, специфических правил, установленных в каждой семье. Как сказал Президент, «Все мы знаем, что каждый человек в нашей стране воплотится в самые лучшие мечты и цели каждой семьи, прежде всего, в образе своих детей» [3]. Немаловажную роль в этом играет и вопрос духовного воспитания детей. Объясняя слово духовность, ученый Сафа Ахил сказал: «Духовность» означает красоту человеческого поведения, великодушие, благородство, верность обещаниям, воображение, знание, мудрость, терпимость, порядочность, чистоту и непорочность, искренность и искренность сердца. понимаются» [4].

Абдукахор Ибрагимов в своей книге «Бизким, Узбеклар» говорит: Потому что они не в языке — просветление — в уме, одухотворенность — в сердце» [5]. По мнению ученого, сегодня женщин следует помнить за их активное участие в развитии общества, просвещение в уме, одухотворенность в сердце, любящих матерей в семье, любящих спутниц для своих супругов, а также творческих и милых дам, может создать в семье теплый, умеренный климат и условия. «Вид воспитания и способ его привития детям разные, они нужны друг другу. Однако воспитание сострадания, честности и правдивости является наиболее актуальным вопросом наших дней [6].

Мыслитель Мавлана Садик Кашкари (15 век) в своей книге «Одобия» описал более 400 правил учителя [7, 11]. Мы выделим наиболее важные из них.

1. Во-первых, горло наставника кандидата должно быть чистым. Учитель должен честно есть и честно пить. В противном случае его слова будут ложью.

2. Учитель должен быть целомудренным. Учитель должен быть смиренным и гордым, чтобы к нему могли обращаться обычные люди и нечистые не могли его подчинить.

3. Пусть учитель будет живым, живой человек - психолог, он хорошо понимает человека, оптимистично смотрит на жизнь, любит свою профессию. Здесь речь идет о хорошем понимании психологии личности, которое основано на том, что слепой человек не может быть воспитателем.

4. Учитель должен быть внимательным, то есть учитель должен осознавать теплоту, поведение и мысли ученика.

Учитель воспитывает ученика по-разному. Кто-то может получить образование 20 лет, кто-то 7 лет. В частности, знаменитый Бахауддин Накшбанд воспитывался педагогами всего 7 лет. Следует отметить, что в древности, если учитель чувствовал себя неспособным взрастить талант ученика, он немедленно отправлял его к более сильному учителю, чтобы не препятствовать ученику на пути [8]. Очевидно, что в воспитании детей, прежде всего, наши педагоги должны быть полностью самодостаточными, счастливыми, иметь свою семью и статус, духовно зрелыми, добрыми, воспитанными, способными соответствовать современным требованиям сегодняшнего дня, находить их путь в сердца детей, пока это имеет значение.

Когда речь идет о воспитании, будущем и интересах детей, слова «На могиле одного из фараонов, живших три с половиной тысячи лет назад» подтверждают, что воспитание было одной из важнейших проблем всех периодов развития человечества, развития, как сегодня [9].

Амир Темура (1336-1405) был великим человеком, поднявшим узбекскую государственность на высочайший уровень. На протяжении всей своей жизни он всегда придерживался своего девиза «Сила — это справедливость». Особое внимание Амир Темура уделял воспитанию детей, внуков и родственников. Жена Амира Темура Сароймулханум сыграла важную роль в воспитании внуков. Моя хозяйка воспитала принцев и принцесс честными, трудолюбивыми, умными, мудрыми, вежливыми, верующими и верующими. Воспитанный Амиром Темура и Сараймулханум, Мирзо Улугбек стал всемирно известным ученым-энциклопедистом и поражал ученых своим умом. Амир Темура был вынужден вести военные походы из-за большого количества врагов вокруг государства, которые не видели централизованного государства, трудового народа. Он пишет, что решил девять десятых своей работы на основе

компромисса. Только одна десятая была вынуждена применить силу, когда не могла этого сделать. Самое главное, Амир Темура уделял большое внимание законности. Ярким примером тому являются «Правила Темура», составленные Амиром Темуром. Во времена Сахибкирана законы были равны для всех. Даже некоторых его сыновей и внуков жестоко наказывали, когда они делали что-то недостойное закона. Амир Темура был строгим и в то же время справедливым государственным деятелем. Книга Амира Темура «Уставы Темура» показывает его справедливость и ответственный подход ко всему. Всем нам целесообразно использовать эти правила как духовное достояние, национальную ценность в быту, в воспитании детей, в установлении внутренних правил в семье и в воспитании.

Кроме того, такие мыслители, как Имам Бухари, Имам Мотуруди, Хаким ат-Термизи, Ахмад Яссави, Бахауддин Накшбанд, входившие в число наших великих предков, внесли большой вклад в развитие человеческой культуры своей несравненной просвещенностью. Среди них Беруни, Ибн Сино, Алишер Навои. [10,12].

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ВАЛЮТНАЯ СИСТЕМА И ЕЕ РОЛЬ В МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ

Abstract: When it comes to the international monetary system, we mean the mechanisms that regulate the interaction between countries - participants in international economic relations - the interaction of monetary instruments used by them in the markets of currency, capital and goods. At the same time, these mechanisms are managed through the national policies of individual countries and their interaction. Unlike the system, the currency order is a legislative, contractual, regulatory and other norms that form the system and determine the participants' understanding of the conditions for its functioning. Monetary order for the monetary system is like a constitution for the political system.

Key words: international monetary system, inflation rate.

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THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM AND ITS ROLE IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

Аннотация: Когда речь идет о международной валютной системе, имеются в виду механизмы, регулирующие взаимодействие между странами - участницами международных экономических отношений – взаимодействие денежно-кредитных инструментов, используемых ими на рынках валюты, капиталов и товаров. При этом управление этими механизмами осуществляется через национальную политику отдельных стран и их взаимодействие. В отличие от системы валютный порядок представляет собой законодательные, договорные, регулирующие и другие нормы, образующие систему и определяющие понимание участниками условий ее функционирования. Валютный порядок для валютной системы как конституция для политической системы.

Ключевые слова: международная валютная система, показателя инфляции.

Элементы международной валютной системы можно распределить на три группы: 1. Валютные элементы: национальные валюты и международные счетные единицы; условия взаимной конвертируемости

и обращения национальных валют; валютный паритет; валютный курс; национальные и международные механизмы регулирования валютного курса. 2. Финансовые элементы: международные валютно-финансовые рынки; инструменты международных валютно-финансовых рынков и механизмы торговли этими инструментами.

Международные расчеты регулируются на основе международных правил и обычаев (по инкассо, по аккредитивам, по чекам и т.д.), разрабатываемых международными организациями. На основе этих международных документов принимаются национальные законодательные акты и инструкции, которые могут иметь определенные отклонения от международных рекомендаций. Эти отклонения не должны затрагивать интересы стран-партнеров.

Режим валютного рынка также является объектом международного и национального регулирования, причем формы и методы этого регулирования могут влиять на формирование валютного курса.

Международные организации, осуществляющие межгосударственное валютное регулирование, можно разделить на две группы: мировые (МВФ, группа Мирового банка); региональные (Европейский центральный банк и Европейская система центральных банков, Азиатский банк развития, Межамериканский банк развития. Африканский банк развития и т.п.). Международная валютная система имеет определенное сходство с национальной денежной системой, которая предусматривает выполнение денежной единицей основных функций: меры стоимости, средства обращения, средства платежа, средства сбережения. Международная валютная система выполняет те же функции. Валютный курс может выступать целевым ориентиром проводимой экономической политики. Государство в состоянии активно управлять валютным курсом, как и другими компонентами денежно-кредитной политики, для достижения желаемого показателя инфляции, развития реального сектора или платежного баланса. Прямое, откровенное манипулирование валютным курсом в рыночной экономике невозможно. В этом заключается основное отличие валютного курса от таких показателей, как денежные агрегаты, ликвидность банковской системы или процентные ставки. В краткосрочном аспекте валютный курс влияет на реальную экономику и платежный баланс. В долгосрочном аспекте его влияние в определенной степени может быть нейтрализовано изменением внутренних цен.

Обмен валюты по установленному курсу осуществляется на валютных рынках. Валютный рынок – это совокупность отношений, возникающих между субъектами валютных сделок. Он представлен коммерческими банками и другими финансовыми учреждениями, имеющими право осуществлять операции с валютой. Формирование устойчивых отношений по поводу купли-продажи валюты и их

юридическое закрепление привели к формированию сначала национальных, а затем региональных и международных валютных систем. Важной характеристикой валютной системы является степень конвертируемости валют. По этому критерию различают свободно конвертируемую валюту, частично конвертируемую и неконвертируемую валюту. Конвертируемость - это связь внутреннего и мирового рынков через валютный курс национальной денежной единицы. В рамках золотого стандарта обеспечивалась абсолютная конвертируемость по золотому паритету валют. При всех других условиях конвертируемость - относительная, т.е. валюта одной страны обменивается только на валюту другой страны. Относительная конвертируемость может быть полной или частичной, т.е. степень конвертируемости определяется наличием валютных ограничений. Эти ограничения могут быть экономическими, юридическими и организационными. Полностью конвертируемыми валютами в настоящее время являются валюты промышленно развитых стран. В большинстве других стран существуют те или иные ограничения. Для России конвертируемость рубля достигнута по текущим операциям, полная конвертируемость может быть достигнута при глубокой структурной перестройке и восстановлении экономического потенциала по всем определяющим направлениям развития народного хозяйства.

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СУТЬ ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО ДОЛГОВОГО КРИЗИСА И ЕГО ВЛИЯНИЕ НА КИТАЙ

Abstract: The essence of the European debt crisis is the rise of some emerging developing countries, such as China, Brazil and India. This has resulted in a decline in the competitiveness of some of the original developed countries in Europe, especially in the traditional manufacturing sector. Long-term trade deficits, regressive economic growth, and because these European countries are high-welfare countries, government spending is huge. The more you can't make ends meet, the more debt you accumulate. This has also had a series of effects on the world economy.

Key words: european debt crisis, tax exemption.

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THE ESSENCE OF EUROPEAN DEBT CRISIS AND ITS INFLUENCE ON CHINA

Аннотация: Суть европейского долгового кризиса заключается в подъеме некоторых развивающихся стран, таких как Китай, Бразилия и Индия. Это привело к снижению конкурентоспособности некоторых изначально развитых стран Европы, особенно в традиционном производственном секторе. Долгосрочный торговый дефицит, регрессивный экономический рост и, поскольку эти европейские страны являются странами с высоким уровнем благосостояния, государственные расходы огромны. Чем больше вы не можете свести концы с концами, тем больше у вас накопится долгов. Это также оказало ряд последствий на мировую экономику.

Ключевые слова: европейский долговой кризис, освобождение от налогов.

Еврооблигации были выпущены в 1960-х годах и представляют собой разновидность международных облигаций, возникших с формированием европейского валютного рынка. После 1960-х годов из-за непрерывного оттока средств из США правительство США было вынуждено принять ряд ограничительных мер. В июле 1963 года правительство США начало взимать «налог на процентный остаток»,

который требовал, чтобы резиденты США покупали иностранные облигации, выпущенные в США, для уплаты налогов на все полученные проценты. В 1965 году правительство США издало постановление, обязывающее банки и другие финансовые учреждения ограничивать размер ссуд иностранным заемщикам. Эти две меры затрудняют иностранным заемщикам выпуск долларовых облигаций или получение долларовых займов в Соединенных Штатах. С другой стороны, в 1960-х годах у многих стран был большой избыток долларов США, и им приходилось вкладывать средства в рынок кредитования, чтобы получить проценты. Поэтому некоторые европейские страны начали выпускать долларовые облигации за пределами США. Это источник европейских облигаций.

Основные характеристики еврооблигаций:

1. Надежные инвестиции и высокая доходность. Основными фандрайзерами на европейском рынке облигаций являются крупные компании, правительства и международные организации. Эти сборщики средств обычно имеют высокую репутацию, и каждый выпуск облигаций требует гарантий со стороны правительства, крупных компаний или банков. Это относительно безопасно и надежно для инвесторов, а европейские облигации имеют более высокую доходность, чем внутренние облигации.

2. Типы облигаций и валюты очень избирательны. На европейском рынке облигаций могут выпускаться облигации различных типов, сроков погашения и разных валют, поэтому сборщики средств могут выбрать выпуск соответствующих европейских облигаций в соответствии с обменными курсами, процентными ставками и потребностями различных валют. Инвесторы также могут выбрать один или несколько типов облигаций в зависимости от дохода и риска различных облигаций.

3. Высокая ликвидность и легкость получения наличных. Вторичный рынок еврооблигаций относительно активен и эффективен, что позволяет держателям облигаций более легко переводить облигации для получения денежных средств.

4. Освобождение от налогов и анонимность. Проценты по еврооблигациям обычно освобождаются от подоходного налога или предварительно не вычитаются из налогов страны-заемщика. Кроме того, еврооблигации выпускаются в анонимной форме и могут храниться за границей, что позволяет инвесторам легко уклоняться от внутреннего подоходного налога.

5. Рынок большой, свободный и гибкий. Европейский рынок облигаций - это свободный рынок без контроля процентных ставок и ограничений на выпуск, а сборы за выпуск и процентные расходы низкие. Он не требует официального утверждения и не имеет особых ограничений, поэтому его привлекательность очень велика. Соответствовать различным

финансовым требованиям правительств, транснациональных компаний и международных организаций.

Китайский рынок в настоящее время не использует этот метод, потому что валютная система китайского рынка относительно строгая, а денежное обращение не такое свободное, как в Европе.

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ТРАДИЦИОННЫЕ МЕДИЦИНСКИЕ МЕТОДЫ, ПРИМЕНЯЕМЫЕ ПРИ ЛЕГКОМ ПРОХОЖДЕНИИ КЛИМАКТЕРИЧЕСКОГО ПЕРИОДА У ЖЕНЩИН

Аннотация. В данной статье описано использование народных средств для облегчения менопаузы, симптомов и менопаузы у женщин в возрасте 48-52 лет.

Ключевые слова: климакс, симптомы, приливы, эндометриоз, традиционные методы.

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TRADITIONAL MEDICAL TECHNIQUES FOR EASY CLIMACTERIC PERIOD IN WOMEN

Annotation: This article describes the use of folk remedies to relieve menopause, symptoms and menopause in women aged 48-52 years.

Key words: menopause, symptoms, hot flashes, endometriosis, traditional methods.

Менопауза, также известная как **климактерический период**, - это время в жизни женщин, когда менструальные периоды прекращаются навсегда, и они больше не могут рожать детей. Менопауза обычно наступает в возрасте от 48 до 52 лет. Медицинские работники часто определяют менопаузу как наступившую, когда у женщины не было менструального кровотечения в течение года. Она также может определяться снижением выработки гормонов яичниками. У тех, кто перенес операцию по удалению матки, но все же есть яичники, менопауза может считаться наступившей во время операции или когда их уровень гормонов упал. После удаления матки симптомы обычно проявляются раньше, в среднем в возрасте 45 лет.

В годы, предшествующие менопаузе, менструации женщины обычно становятся нерегулярными, что означает, что периоды могут быть длиннее или короче по продолжительности или быть легче или тяжелее по количеству потока. В течение этого времени женщины часто испытывают

приливы жара; они обычно длятся от 30 секунд до десяти минут и могут быть связаны с дрожью, потливостью и покраснением кожи. Приливы могут длиться от четырех до пяти лет. Другие симптомы могут включать сухость влагалища, проблемы со сном и изменения настроения. Тяжесть симптомов варьируется у разных женщин. Хотя часто считается, что менопауза связана с увеличением сердечных заболеваний, это в первую очередь происходит из-за увеличения возраста и не имеет прямой связи с менопаузой. У некоторых женщин проблемы, которые присутствовали, такие как эндометриоз или болезненные периоды, улучшаются после менопаузы.

Поскольку у некоторых женщин последний период в сорок лет, это означает, что вы можете начать испытывать симптомы менопаузы с конца тридцатых годов.

Симптомы также могут продолжаться в среднем четыре года после вашего последнего периода, хотя они могут длиться намного дольше, чем у некоторых женщин.

По мере того, как вы становитесь старше, а количество яйцеклеток уменьшается, ваши яичники постепенно вырабатывают меньше эстрогена. Именно это изменение уровня гормонов вызывает симптомы менопаузы.

Симптомы менопаузы могут включать:

- горячие приливы – 75% женщин сообщают об этом
- ночные поты
- Бессонница
- сухость влагалища, которая может сделать секс болезненным
- зуд кожи
- болезненные суставы
- беспокойство и плохое настроение

Вы не обязательно получите все эти симптомы – на самом деле, некоторые женщины проходят через менопаузу без намека на горячий прилив, но для многих их симптомы могут мешать жизни.

В наши дни менопауза может быть особенно трудной, поскольку женщины в возрасте сорока и пятидесяти лет, вероятно, будут наиболее заняты. Возможно, вы находитесь на пике своей трудовой жизни, а дети – возможно, маленькие дети – все еще дома.

Есть несколько природных средств, которые могут помочь облегчить симптомы, такие как приливы, ночные поты и сухость влагалища.

Традиционные методы лечения.

1. **Шалфей.** Обычно вы найдете шалфей в рецепте начинки, но препараты шалфея традиционно использовались в качестве природных средств от менопаузы в течение сотен лет. Считается, что шалфей помогает облегчить ряд симптомов, включая приливы и ночные поты. Теперь есть некоторые научные доказательства, подтверждающие эти утверждения.

В 2011 году швейцарские исследователи обнаружили, что женщины, принимающие ежедневную таблетку свежих листьев шалфея, испытали снижение приливов на 50% за четыре недели. После продолжения приема шалфея приливы среди участников были уменьшены на 64% в течение восьми недель.

Согласно тому же исследованию шалфея, полезная трава может уменьшить психологические симптомы менопаузы, такие как перепады настроения, на 47%.

В швейцарском исследовании женщины принимали таблетки, приготовленные из свежих листьев шалфея, которые можно приобрести в магазинах здорового питания. В качестве альтернативы вы можете приготовить чай из шалфея, используя готовые чайные пакетики из шалфея, или с сыпучими сушеными листьями шалфея в ситечке с кипящей водой, налитой сверху и оставленной для охлаждения.

2. Витамин Е. Витамин Е известен своей способностью поддерживать здоровую кожу и глаза, но исследования теперь показывают, что он также может быть естественным средством от менопаузы. Исследование 2007 года, опубликованное в журнале *Gynaecologic & Obstetric Investigation*, сообщило, что женщины в менопаузе, принимающие 400 мкг витамина Е каждый день в течение четырех недель, испытывали меньше приливов жара и что приливы, которые они испытывали, были менее серьезными.

Не только это, витамин Е может также помочь облегчить общие проблемы с кожей, такие как зуд кожи в менопаузе, как при приеме внутрь, так и при местном применении. Витамин Е действует как антиоксидант, защищая кожу от воздействия окружающей среды, укрепляя барьер кожи против свободных радикалов и сохраняя увлажняющие свойства. Многие женщины говорят, что они испытывают падение в своей сексуальной жизни во время менопаузы. Это совершенно нормально и не является причиной для беспокойства с медицинской точки зрения. Тем не менее, близость важна на каждом этапе взрослой жизни, и такие симптомы, как сухость влагалища и атрофия влагалища (когда ткани влагалища начинают истончаться), не являются отличными спутниками для романтики. Кремы без рецепта могут быть хорошим вариантом, но если вы предпочитаете более естественный подход, попробуйте следующее:

3. Облепиха. Этот выносливый кустарник может быть эффективным естественным средством от сухости менопаузы, особенно у женщин, которые не могут использовать эстрогенные кремы или свечи. Облепиховое масло богато жирными кислотами, которые могут помочь поддерживать здоровые клеточные барьеры и повышать эластичность.¹⁰ В контролируемом исследовании, проведенном Университетом Турку, Финляндия, женщины, принимающие облепиховое масло каждый день в

течение трех месяцев, заявили, что испытывают меньшую сухость влагалища, зуд и жжение, в то время как дополнительные тесты показали, что масло может помочь улучшить атрофию.

4. Кокосовое масло. Чтобы получить немедленное облегчение, вы можете задаться вопросом о лучшей смазке для сухости менопаузы. Многие женщины клянутся кокосовым маслом. Это густое натуральное масло безопасно для использования на большинстве кожных покровов и обладает смягчающими свойствами.

Когда дело доходит до сухости менопаузы, природные средства привлекают, потому что вы не хотите рисковать вызвать раздражение в деликатных областях. Однако помните, что травы могут быть мощными и способны вызывать раздражение кожи или даже аллергические реакции.

Конечно, если у вас аллергия на кокос, вы не должны класть его рядом с кожей! В противном случае выполните тест на патч на участке чувствительной кожи и подождите 24 часа. Если все кажется хорошо, попробуйте его в качестве личной смазки.

Кокосовое масло также может помочь облегчить зуд кожи в период менопаузы. Попробуйте согреть около половины чайной ложки кокосового масла в руках, прежде чем втирать его в кожу. На мгновение он может показаться жирным, но вскоре он погружается.

Повышение низкого либидо с помощью трав

Ни для кого не секрет, что ваше сексуальное влечение может нанести удар во время менопаузы. К счастью, есть естественные способы придать ему импульс.

5. Гинкго билоба. Эта странно названная трава происходит из листьев древнего дерева maidenhair. Иранское исследование 2014 года показало, что женщины, принимающие гинкго билоба в качестве растительного средства от менопаузы каждый день в течение 30 дней, чувствовали больше сексуального желания по сравнению с теми, кто принимал плацебо.

Было также показано, что гинкго билоба помогает облегчить некоторые психологические симптомы менопаузы, включая проблемы с памятью и легкое беспокойство.

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ПРОФИЛАКТИКА САХАРНОГО ДИАБЕТА

Аннотация: В этой статье описаны причины диабета и меры его профилактики, история возникновения и некоторые лекарства, используемые для его лечения.

Ключевые слова: сахарный диабет, полиурия, сахарный диабет, инсулин, гипергликемия.

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PREVENTION OF DIABETES MELLITUS

Abstract: This article describes the causes of diabetes and measures to prevent it, the history of occurrence and some of the drugs used to treat it.

Key words: diabetes mellitus, polyuria, diabetes mellitus, insulin, hyperglycemia.

Сахарный диабет (лат.diabetes mellitus) — группа эндокринных заболеваний, связанных с нарушением усвоения глюкозы и развивающихся вследствие абсолютной или относительной (нарушение взаимодействия с клетками-мишенями) недостаточности гормона инсулина, в результате чего развивается гипергликемия — стойкое увеличение содержания глюкозы в крови. Заболевание характеризуется хроническим течением, а также нарушением всех видов обмена веществ: углеводного, жирового, белкового, минерального и водно-солевого. Кроме человека данному заболеванию подвержены также некоторые животные, например кошки и собаки.

Первые описания этого патологического состояния выделяли прежде всего наиболее яркие его симптомы — потеря жидкости (полиурия) и неутолимая жажда (полидипсия). Термин «диабет» (лат.diabetes mellitus) впервые был использован греческим врачом Аретеем из Каппадокии (II век до н. э.), происходит от др.-греч. διαβαίνω, что означает «проходить насквозь».

Таково в то время было представление о диабете — состоянии, при котором человек непрерывно теряет жидкость и её восполняет, «как

сифон», что относится к одному из основных симптомов диабета — полиурии (избыточное выделение мочи). В те времена сахарный диабет рассматривался как патологическое состояние, при котором организм утрачивает способность удерживать жидкость.

С появлением технической возможности определять концентрацию глюкозы не только в моче, но и в сыворотке крови выяснилось, что у большинства пациентов повышение уровня сахара в крови поначалу не гарантирует его обнаружения в моче. Дальнейшее повышение концентрации глюкозы в крови превышает пороговое для почек значение (около 10 ммоль/л) — развивается гликозурия — сахар определяется и в моче. Объяснение причин сахарного диабета снова пришлось изменить, поскольку оказалось, что механизм удержания сахара почками не нарушен, а значит, нет «недержания сахара» как такового. Вместе с тем прежнее объяснение «подошло» новому патологическому состоянию, так называемому «почечному диабету» — снижению почечного порога для глюкозы крови (выявление сахара в моче при нормальных показателях сахара крови). Таким образом, как и в случае несахарного диабета, старая парадигма оказалась пригодной не для сахарного диабета, а для совсем другого патологического состояния.

Итак, от парадигмы «недержание сахара» отказались в пользу парадигмы «повышенный сахар крови». Эта парадигма и является на сегодня главным и единственным инструментом диагностики и оценки эффективности проводимой терапии. При этом современная парадигма о диабете не исчерпывается лишь фактом повышенного сахара в крови. Более того, можно с уверенностью утверждать, что парадигмой «повышенный сахар крови» заканчивается история научных парадигм сахарного диабета, сводящихся к представлениям о концентрации сахара в жидкостях.

К появлению новой парадигмы причин диабета как инсулиновой недостаточности привели несколько открытий. В 1889 году Джозеф фон Меринг и Оскар Минковски показали, что после удаления поджелудочной железы у собаки развиваются симптомы сахарного диабета. А в 1910 году сэр Эдвард Альберт Шарпей-Шефер предположил, что диабет вызван недостаточностью химического вещества, выделяемого островками Лангерганса в поджелудочной железе. Он назвал это вещество инсулином, от латинского *insula*, что означает «островок». Эндокринная функция поджелудочной железы и роль инсулина в развитии диабета были подтверждены в 1921 году Фредериком Бантингом и Чарльзом Гербертом Бестом. Они повторили эксперименты фон Меринга и Минковского, показав, что симптомы диабета у собак с удалённой поджелудочной железой можно устранить путём введения им экстракта островков Лангерганса здоровых собак; Бантинг, Бест и их сотрудники (в особенности химик Коллип) очистили инсулин, выделенный из

поджелудочной железы крупного рогатого скота, и применили его для лечения первых больных в 1922 году. Эксперименты проводились в университете Торонто, лабораторные животные и оборудование для экспериментов были предоставлены Джоном Маклеодом. За это открытие учёные получили Нобелевскую премию по медицине в 1923 году. Производство инсулина и применение его в лечении сахарного диабета стали бурно развиваться.

После завершения работы над получением инсулина Джон Маклеод вернулся к начатым в 1908 году исследованиям регуляции глюконеогенеза и в 1932 году сделал вывод о значимой роли парасимпатической нервной системы в процессах глюконеогенеза в печени.

Однако, как только был разработан метод исследования инсулина в крови, выяснилось, что у ряда больных диабетом концентрация инсулина в крови не только не снижена, но и значительно повышена. В 1936 году сэр Гарольд Персиваль Химсворт опубликовал работу, в которой диабет 1-го и 2-го типа впервые отмечались как отдельные заболевания. Это вновь изменило парадигму диабета, разделяя его на два типа — с абсолютной инсулиновой недостаточностью (1-й тип) и с относительной инсулиновой недостаточностью (2-й тип). В результате сахарный диабет превратился в синдром, который может встречаться как минимум при двух заболеваниях: сахарном диабете 1-го или 2-го типов.

Несмотря на значительные достижения диабетологии последних десятилетий, диагностика заболевания до сих пор основывается на исследовании параметров углеводного обмена.

С 14 ноября 2006 года под эгидой ООН отмечается Всемирный день борьбы с диабетом, 14 ноября выбрано для этого события из-за признания заслуг Фредерика Гранта Бантинга в деле изучения сахарного диабета.

В настоящее время лечение сахарного диабета в подавляющем большинстве случаев является симптоматическим и направлено на устранение имеющихся симптомов без устранения причины заболевания, так как эффективного лечения диабета ещё не разработано.

Компенсация углеводного обмена достигается двумя путями: путём обеспечения клеток инсулином, различными способами в зависимости от типа диабета, и путём обеспечения равномерного одинакового поступления углеводов, что достигается соблюдением диеты.

Очень важную роль в компенсации сахарного диабета играет обучение пациента. Больной должен представлять, что такое сахарный диабет, чем он опасен, что ему следует предпринять в случае эпизодов гипо- и гипергликемии, как их избегать, уметь самостоятельно контролировать уровень глюкозы в крови и иметь чёткое представление о характере допустимого для него питания.

При лечении сахарного диабета используются различные препараты. Например, пероральные сахароснижающие препараты: первой генерации

— Толбутамид, Карбутамид, Хлорпропамид; второй и третьей генерации
— Глибенкламид, Глипизид, Гликлазид, Гликвидон, Глимепирид и др.

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АНАЛИЗ СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ РИСКАМИ LENOVO

Аннотация: На основе аудиторского отчета Lenovo и связанных с ним материалов в этом документе используется метод SWOT-анализа для прогнозирования и анализа финансовых рисков Lenovo Group как с макро-, так и с микроаспектов, а также используется модель пяти сил Портера для анализа всех сторон внутри и вне Lenovo с точки зрения развития. Для того, чтобы решить проблему постоянного снижения продаж Lenovo в последние годы и как выделиться среди конкурентов в той же отрасли.

Наконец, делается вывод о том, что если Lenovo Group хочет стать лидером в отрасли и еще больше расширить свою долю рынка в текущих условиях, ей необходимо представить высокотехнологичные технические таланты и повысить свои основные инновационные способности, с одной стороны, и сделать с другой стороны, полное использование внутренней политической среды и преимуществ крупных предприятий. Считается, что Lenovo сможет воспользоваться возможностями и превратить риски в прибыль в диверсифицированной среде, где возможности и кризисы сосуществуют, и стать лидером в Индустрия ПК в будущем.

Ключевые слова: lenovo, электронная информационная индустрия, стоимость под риском, моделирование методом Монте-Карло, предотвращение рисков, метод SWOT-анализа, макро- и микроэкономика, инновации, управление рисками.

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LENOVO RISK MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

Abstract: Based on Lenovo's audit report and related materials, this paper uses the SWOT analysis method to forecast and analyze Lenovo Group's financial risks from both macro and micro aspects, and uses Porter's Five Forces Model to analyze all parties inside and outside Lenovo in terms of development. In order to solve the problem of Lenovo's continuous decline in sales in recent years, and how to stand out from competitors in the same industry.

Finally, it is concluded that if Lenovo Group wants to become a leader in the industry and further expand its market share in the current environment, it needs to introduce high-tech technical talents and enhance its core innovation capabilities on the one hand, and do on the other hand, full use of the domestic political environment and advantages of large enterprises. It is believed that Lenovo will be able to seize the opportunities and turn risks into profits in a diversified environment where opportunities and crises coexist, and become a leader in the PC industry in the future.

Key words: lenovo, electronic information industry, value at risk, Monte Carlo simulation, risk avoidance, SWOT analysis method, macro- and microeconomics, innovations, risk management.

В последние годы электронная информационная промышленность стала одной из важных опорных отраслей в Китае благодаря своим удивительным темпам роста и огромной взаимосвязи с другими отраслями, и она играет важную роль в развитии национальной экономики. Однако в условиях жесткой конкуренции в мировой индустрии электронной информации китайская электронная информационная индустрия по-прежнему сталкивается с некоторыми проблемами и сталкивается с определенными рисками. Как китайская индустрия электронной информации, Lenovo Group сталкивалась с различными рисками и проблемами на разных этапах. Даже сейчас Lenovo по-прежнему сталкивается с новыми рисками.

Управление рисками относится к процессу управления тем, как минимизировать риск в проекте или на предприятии в среде, которая

определенно сопряжена с риском. Управление рисками относится к методу управления, который выбирает наиболее эффективный способ борьбы с рисками проактивно, целенаправленно и планирует посредством распознавания, измерения и анализа рисков, а также стремится получить максимальную гарантию безопасности при минимальных затратах. Когда предприятие сталкивается с открытием рынка, отменой правил и инновациями в продуктах, степень изменений и волатильность увеличатся, что повысит риск операции. Хорошее управление рисками может помочь снизить вероятность ошибок при принятии решений, избежать возможности потерь и относительно увеличить добавленную стоимость самого предприятия.

Хотя прогресс науки и техники принес человечеству огромную пользу, он также принес обществу беспрецедентные риски. Авария со взрывом АЭС «Три-Майл-Айленд» в США в марте 1979 г., авария с утечкой ядовитых газов компании United Carbide Company на заводе по производству пестицидов в Индии 3 декабря 1984 г., авария на Чернобыльской АЭС в бывшем Советском Союзе, на Украине в 1986 г. и т. д. Ряд событий в значительной степени способствовал развитию управления рисками во всем мире. В то же время в бизнес-школах США впервые появилась новая управленческая дисциплина, касающаяся защиты персонала, собственности, ответственности и финансовых ресурсов предприятия. Это управление рисками. В настоящее время управление рисками превратилось в область управления с относительно самостоятельными функциями в управлении предприятием. С точки зрения бизнес-операций и целей развития предприятий управление рисками так же важно, как управление бизнесом и стратегическое управление.

Управление рисками представляет собой целенаправленную управленческую деятельность, и только при наличии четких целей оно может играть эффективную роль. В противном случае управление рисками будет чистой формальностью, бессмысленной и неспособной оценить свою эффективность.

Lenovo Group — компания из списка Fortune 500 с годовым доходом в 50 миллиардов долларов США, штатом 63 000 сотрудников, более чем 30 производственными базами по всему миру, работающая на 180 рынках и обладающая крупнейшей в мире долей рынка поставок ПК. Компания предоставляет клиентам ПК, мобильные телефоны, AR/VR и другие интеллектуальные аппаратные устройства, а также предоставляет инфраструктуру и решения для интеллектуальной трансформации предприятий. По состоянию на 30 сентября 2020 года крупнейшим акционером компании является Legend Holdings с долей участия 29,10%. Крупнейшим акционером Legend Holdings является China Academy of Sciences Holdings Limited.

1 апреля 2003 г. английское название Lenovo Group было изменено с «Legend» на нынешнее «Lenovo». В том же году Lenovo приобрела подразделение IBM PC по цене 1,75 миллиарда долларов США (1,25 миллиарда долларов США и долг IBM в размере 500 миллионов долларов США) и получила право использовать бренд IBM в течение 5 лет, став вторым по величине производителем ПК в мире.. Lenovo Group была создана в 1984 году с инвестициями в размере 200 000 юаней Институтом вычислительной техники Китайской академии наук и была основана сотрудниками отдела 11. В настоящее время она превратилась в крупномасштабную группу предприятий с диверсифицированным развитием в информационная индустрия.

Основные проблемы, с которыми столкнулась Lenovo Group до сих пор, следующие: Во-первых, структура продукции неясна. Во время быстрого роста рынка ПК в 2007 г. темпы роста продаж ноутбуков Lenovo были самыми низкими среди четырех основных производителей ПК в мире, а в 2008 году темпы роста продаж ноутбуков Lenovo были самыми низкими, а когда в 2009 году случился кризис, спад Lenovo был ошеломляющим. Отсутствие инноваций в разработке потребительских машин значительно снизило конкурентоспособность Lenovo по сравнению с аналогичными продуктами. Первоначальные преимущества обслуживания Lenovo заключаются в безупречных политиках и процедурах обслуживания, а также в широкой сервисной сети. В отличие от преимуществ обслуживания Lenovo, преимущества обслуживания ThinkPad заключаются в высококачественных услугах, гарантированных превосходными технологиями, и персонализированных услугах, которые близки к потребностям бизнес-клиентов. После объединения этих двух разных продуктов интеграция не была завершена должным образом во всех аспектах, поэтому исходные разные группы клиентов с обеих сторон имеют довольно много критических замечаний в отношении услуг Lenovo. В частности, основные клиенты очень недовольны разницей между услугами ThinkPad в Китае и ранее, в то время как покупатели потребительских машин неуравновешены из-за своей неспособности пользоваться другими льготными услугами, и обе стороны недовольны.

В конце 2004 года Lenovo официально приобрела ПК-бизнес корпорации IBM. После сотрудничества по слиянию и поглощению Lenovo не добилась ожидаемых результатов, Наоборот, возникли такие проблемы, как противоречия внутреннего сотрудничества, трудности с созданием бренда и совместимость производительности, которые доставили Lenovo много трудностей. Риск качества и качества продукции является высоким риском, поскольку производство продуктов не соответствует стандартам, что приводит к ухудшению качества услуг, общественного мнения, личного здоровья и других неблагоприятных последствий для предприятий

Lenovo, а также к скрытым опасностям в управлении и производстве. в долгосрочном развитии в будущем.

В октябре 2021 года у Lenovo возникла еще одна проблема с качеством продукции. На этот раз заметной проблемой было то, что экран производимого ею компьютера продолжал мерцать, широко известный как «дверь с флэш-экраном». До этого также были аналогичные проблемы с качеством, такие как «батарейный затвор». Вопрос о сотрудничестве M&A связан с развитием Lenovo в период производства. Если ряд проблем, вызванных слияниями и поглощениями, невозможно решить в режиме реального времени, Lenovo, вероятно, создаст финансовые, операционные и управленческие риски для предприятия после слияния и даже может привести к огромным убыткам и даже к банкротству предприятия.

Состояние управления рисками

С точки зрения макета продукта, инновации являются основой, и бренд прочно укоренился. Для развития международного рынка Lenovo выпустила серию Y, серию U, серию S, серию ThinkPad SL, серию Edge, серию R., серия X, серия G Lenovo В ожидании новых брендов, эта серия мер подтолкнет его к интернационализации. Однако с точки зрения потребителей слишком сложная классификация товаров также снижает узнаваемость бренда. В глазах потребителей крупный бренд "Lenovo" кажется несколько невзрачным. Что касается компьютерного рынка, то "подписи" разных компаний все-таки разные. Качественное качество, Sony характеризуется "модным ", а как же Леново? Размышляя только об этом вопросе, в глазах большинства людей Lenovo, вероятно, всего лишь китайская компания, выходящая на мировой рынок, но трудно сказать одну или две вещи о характеристиках этого продукта. Потребителям трудно понять основную ценность бренда через каждую серию продуктов и потерять память и познание самого бренда. В условиях выхода компаний на международный рынок и глобализации основная задача Lenovo сегодня — как можно скорее определить будущий путь развития и разобраться в отношениях между крупными брендами и серийными продуктами. Только таким образом Lenovo может действительно создать собственный международный имидж бренда с глобальным влиянием.

Lenovo отзовет ноутбуки с проблемами качества в режиме реального времени после выпуска качества продукции и принесет искренние извинения пользователям. И в соответствии с потребностями целесообразно произвести компенсацию для пользователя, чтобы компенсировать потерю пользователя с точки зрения обслуживания, времени и здоровья.

Что касается слияний и поглощений, Lenovo активно занималась этим, сосредоточив внимание на построении бренда после слияний и поглощений. На самом деле, она постоянно улучшала локализацию

сотрудников, корректировала свое внутреннее управление и продолжала интегрировать и улучшать внутреннее управление. эффективность.

На уровне ценового позиционирования дифференцируйте ценообразование, сокращайте затраты и обращайтесь на расходы. При увеличении затрат на продажу выручка от продаж и валовая прибыль положительно коррелируют, но выгоды, приносимые каждым юанем затрат на продажу, не очень велики, поэтому сосредоточьтесь на эффективности использования расходов. Доля рынка Lenovo неуклонно растет в последние годы, намного больше, чем у других конкурентов, но колебания доли рынка относительно велики по сравнению с другими конкурентами, и необходимо принять соответствующие меры для стабилизации. Соотношение расходов Lenovo на продажи и управление относительно невелико, что указывает на то, что Lenovo много инвестировала в продажи, а расходы на продажу напрямую связаны с основным доходом от бизнеса. Для увеличения прибыли необходимо уделять особое внимание потоку расходов в этих двух аспектах, и стремиться использовать их на практике., отдача намного больше, чем усилия.

На уровне маркетинга, рекламы с золотой медалью, полной интерпретации государственной политики по захвату рынка, прежде всего, мы должны объединить два ядра: китайский бизнес и глобальный корпоративный клиентский бизнес. Для достижения взаимовыгодной ситуации оба бизнеса должны поддерживать хорошие Только в этом случае успех компании Lenovo гарантирован. Заглядывая в будущее, Lenovo еще больше укрепит свои лидирующие позиции на китайском рынке. В каждом направлении бизнеса Lenovo предприняла ряд эффективных мер, чтобы в полной мере использовать ряд возможностей развития, таких как китайский компьютер для сельской местности, рынок кампуса, и запуск 3G, а также дальнейшее укрепление фундамента оплота Китая. Во-вторых, должна быть определенная цель, чтобы иметь возможность набирать очки, необходимо захватить развивающиеся рынки и глобальные транзакционные рынки. Новое направление развития компании и пересмотренная глобальная стратегия продемонстрируют свои сильные стороны в будущем. Реформаторские меры Lenovo будут эффективны в очень короткий период времени. Он хорошо зарекомендовал себя на китайском и мировом рынках, а также постоянно расширяется. на развивающихся рынках и мировых потребительских рынках, продолжение роста.

Традиционные китайские бренды занимают лидирующие позиции на рынке домашних компьютеров, в то время как некоторые иностранные бренды имеют преимущество, которое нельзя недооценивать на рынке коммерческих ПК высокого класса. Поэтому разные производители хотят сохранить или еще больше расширить свою долю рынка, и в

соответствующих сегментах рынка по-прежнему существует жесткая конкуренция. В настоящее время различные производители ПК находятся в сложной ситуации и стремятся найти новые рыночные точки роста. Однако в то же время китайский сельский рынок обладает огромным потенциалом. Необходимо полностью интерпретировать соответствующую государственную политику и не легко отпустить этот рынок; затраты компании на продажи растут, и компания Финансовое положение нестабильно, и прибыльность компании страдает. Компании необходимо принять более усовершенствованное управление, чтобы контролировать расходы компании; как старый бренд, необходимо своевременно внедрять высококлассные таланты и использовать инновации, играя на громкости старого бренда. Основная конкурентоспособность компании, а также непрерывные исследования и разработка новых продуктов, в целом, перспективы развития хорошие, и конкурентное преимущество очевидно

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СРАВНЕНИЕ И РАЗЪЯСНЕНИЕ СТРАТЕГИЙ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ LENOVO И HUAWEI

Аннотация: С быстрым развитием науки и техники и экономической глобализацией высокотехнологичные предприятия стали важной силой для страны, чтобы повысить уровень экономического развития и всесторонней конкурентоспособности. Как два выдающихся представителя высокотехнологичных предприятий в Китае и Китае, Huawei и Lenovo имеют опыт руководства направлением развития китайских высокотехнологичных предприятий. Однако сильные стороны Huawei и Lenovo совершенно разные, что проистекает из полной разницы между двумя сторонами в стратегическом направлении компании. Две местные компании, также основанные в середине 1980-х годов, за последние 30 лет прошли совершенно разные пути развития, поэтому существует огромный разрыв в уровнях производительности двух компаний: Lenovo только выросла; Huawei не только вырос больше, но и сильнее. Разница в производительности двух компаний связана с разными путями развития в прошлом, что, в свою очередь, связано с различиями в стратегиях развития и основной конкурентоспособности. Lenovo сначала приняла стратегию «технологии, промышленность и торговля», а затем изменила ее на стратегию «торговля, промышленность и технологии», в которой упор делался на маркетинг. Компания стала только больше, но не сильнее; Huawei, напротив, изначально приняла «Торговля, промышленность и технологии», а затем изменилась на стратегию развития «Технологии, промышленности и торговли», которая фокусируется на исследованиях и разработках, компания постепенно двигалась к совершенству. Таким образом, исследование различных стратегических решений Lenovo и Huawei, а также основных позиций конкурентоспособности стало ключом к объяснению успеха или неудачи

двух компаний. В этом документе Huawei и Lenovo рассматриваются как классические примеры в сочетании с инструментами стратегического управления и финансового анализа, такими как основная конкурентоспособность, для сравнения и анализа различных путей развития двух компаний, с акцентом на роль и проявление стратегии развития компании и основной конкурентоспособности. в зависимости от пути.

Ключевые слова: маркетинговые стратегии / рынок смартфонов / huawei и lenovo / стратегии международных компаний / глобализация / Россия / США / Китай.

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COMPARISON AND EXPLANATION OF LENOVO AND HUAWEI MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Abstract: With the rapid development of science and technology and economic globalization, high-tech enterprises have become an important force for the country to enhance the level of economic development and all-round competitiveness. As two prominent representatives of high-tech enterprises in China and China, Huawei and Lenovo have experience in leading the development direction of Chinese high-tech enterprises. However, the strengths of Huawei and Lenovo are completely different, which stems from the complete difference between the two parties in the company's strategic direction. The two local companies, also founded in the mid-1980s, have gone through very different paths over the past 30 years, so there is a huge gap in the performance levels of the two companies: Lenovo has only grown; Huawei has not only grown bigger, but also stronger. The difference in performance between the two companies is due to different development paths in the past, which in turn is due to differences in development strategies and core competitiveness. Lenovo first adopted a "technology, industry and trade" strategy and then changed it to a "trade, industry and technology" strategy that emphasized marketing. The

company only got bigger, but not stronger; Huawei, on the contrary, initially adopted "Trade, Industry and Technology" and then changed to "Technology, Industry and Trade" development strategy, which focuses on research and development, the company has gradually moved towards excellence. Thus, the study of the various strategic decisions of Lenovo and Huawei, as well as the main positions of competitiveness, has become the key to explaining the success or failure of the two companies. This paper takes Huawei and Lenovo as classic examples, combined with strategic management and financial analysis tools such as core competitiveness, to compare and analyze the two companies' different development paths, focusing on the role and manifestation of the company's development strategy and core competitiveness. depending on the path..

Keywords: marketing strategies / smartphone market / huawei and lenovo / strategies of international companies / globalization / Russia / USA / China.

Стратегия предприятия в основном решает следующие проблемы: одна – проблема направления развития, другая – проблема масштаба развития, а третья - проблема режима развития. С этих трех точек зрения можно легко понять стратегические вопросы компании. Если направление развития и масштабы развития на многих предприятиях очень схожи, а некоторые и отстают, то влияние модели развития на будущие результаты развития предприятия и организационной модели внутри предприятия составляет наиболее существенную часть, и именно также является самой важной частью отличного предприятия и самой большой разницей между обычными предприятиями.

Когда предпринимательское предприятие сталкивается с периодом бурного роста, оно также сталкивается с выбором своего дальнейшего пути развития. Этот путь развития не означает выбора отраслевого направления, но предпринимательская команда должна принять решение о том, куда пойдет будущее предприятие. Путь к достижению будущих целей развития компании. Наиболее известным случаем является дорожная битва между двумя известными компаниями в индустрии ИКТ Китая: «Технологии-промышленность-торговля» Huawei и «Торговля-индустрия-технологии» Lenovo.

Только что пройдя начальный этап выживания, обе компании четко предложили дальнейший путь развития компании. Lenovo считает, что глобальная индустрия ПК в основном созрела, и Lenovo трудно превзойти гигантов ПК HP, Dell и IBM на рынке в то время в области технологических исследований и разработок. Тем не менее, спрос на рынке Китая огромен. В 1990-е годы спрос на ПК переживал критический период в Китае. Lenovo, которая ведет локальную борьбу, имеет маркетинговое преимущество перед глобальными гигантами. Изменение рынка со временем может позволить Lenovo быстро догнать своих конкурентов по

масштабам. Он также может эффективно взять на себя инициативу в противостоянии с отечественными конкурентами.

Именно при поддержке такого подхода к развитию Lenovo активно развивает «Магазины Lenovo 1+1» в различных регионах страны. Мощная терминальная сила может не только одержать верх в конкурентной борьбе с HP и IBM, но и превзойти магазины Dell 2С. Продвинутая модель вне понимания времени более приземленная, а по бренду и качеству громче отечественных марок типа Inspur. Таким образом, в течение 20 лет Lenovo смогла стоять на вершине китайской индустрии ИТ-оборудования, а в первые десять лет нового века приобрела родственный бизнес IBM, производителя ПК-ветерана.

В отличие от модели развития Huawei. После начального этапа выживания Жэнь Чжэнфэй, генеральный директор Huawei Group, официально предложил внутри Huawei разработать коммутатор, разработанный им самим, тем самым вступив на путь невозврата для независимых исследований и разработок. Столкнувшись с преобладанием западных компаний, производящих оборудование связи в Китае в то время, Huawei вложила значительные средства в исследования и разработки. Компания не только инвестировала огромные средства в внедрение технических талантов, но и предоставила Чжэн Бао, тогдашнему руководителю отдела исследований и разработок, абсолютную автономию. Этот гибкий механизм авторизации в области исследований и разработок позволяет компании Huawei проводить исследования и разработки намного быстрее, чем у конкурентов. Позиция медленно набирает обороты.

Идея «технология-промышленность-торговля» находит свое отражение и в системе маркетинга. По сравнению с кадровой моделью магазина Lenovo «1 + 1», которая в основном основана на торговом персонале, хотя Huawei также имеет большие преимущества в маркетинге, Huawei На ранней стадии контакта с клиентом организационная модель «продажи + инженер» будет быть сформированы, и потребности и мнения клиентов будут выслушаны на передовой линии продаж в любое время, а основные потребности будут вовремя возвращены в технический отдел. Результатом этой модели является то, что даже если технология Huawei не является лучшей в определенный период времени, она должна быть наиболее подходящей для клиентов. Позднее эта модель превратилась в модель проекта «менеджер по продукту».

Из двух случаев Lenovo и Huawei мы ясно видим, что если мы принимаем модель стратегического развития, она должна быть отражена в организации.

Согласно статистике, Huawei будет ежегодно выделять 10-15% своего операционного дохода на исследования и разработки. Это включает в себя не только инвестиции в расходы на персонал для огромного отдела

исследований и разработок, но и инвестиции в аппаратную инфраструктуру исследований и разработок, а также терпимость к неэффективным инвестициям в исходные исследования и разработки. Чему нас научил Huawei, так это тому, что если вы хотите это сделать, вам нужны реальные инвестиции, и идея, которая остается в лозунге, никогда не может быть по-настоящему преобразована в реалистичную цель.

Разбирая стратегии развития Legend Holdings и Huawei, особенно сравнивая и анализируя основные ценности, основные возможности и структуру бизнеса двух компаний, нетрудно обнаружить, что стратегии развития, выбранные двумя компаниями, весьма различны и даже очевидны. зазор.

Поскольку существует причинно-следственная связь между корпоративной стратегией и долгосрочным развитием компании, разница в корпоративной стратегии в конечном итоге будет проявляться разрывом в эффективности, но влияние корпоративной стратегии на корпоративную деятельность подчиняется закону «количественного изменения». к качественному изменению». Стратегия развития Huawei, характеризующаяся «накоплением возможностей», начала проявлять свою силу, в то время как стратегия развития Lenovo, характеризующаяся «интеграцией ресурсов», похоже, постепенно начинает проявлять признаки усталости.

Видение Legend Holdings состоит в том, чтобы «иметь ведущие компании во многих отраслях», что определяет, что Legend Holdings фокусируется на «производственных предприятиях», а не на производстве продуктов, и Lenovo предназначено придерживаться пути развития «торговли, промышленности и технологии» и встать на путь диверсификации бизнеса.

Таким образом, стратегическая цель развития, определенная Legend Holdings, состоит в том, чтобы сформировать стратегическую схему трех основных секторов: управление основными активами, управление активами и инвестиции в инкубатор «Lenovo Star». Основные операции с активами включают ИТ, недвижимость, потребление и современные услуги., новые химические материалы, современные В пяти основных областях сельского хозяйства мы используем богатый опыт «промышленность + инвестиции», накопленный за эти годы, чтобы постоянно создавать выдающиеся предприятия и реализовывать листинг компании. Результатом реализации стратегии является формирование модели параллельного развития Lenovo Computer, Digital China, Legend Capital, Rongke Smart Land, Hony Capital и многих секторов бизнеса, таких как сельское хозяйство, продукты питания, прокат автомобилей, винодельческая промышленность, химическая промышленность. промышленность, медицинское обслуживание и уход за пожилыми людьми.

Стратегия представляет собой программный, общий и целостный план долгосрочного развития предприятия. Стратегические различия между компаниями обычно незаметны в краткосрочной перспективе, но со временем различия в развитии между Lenovo и Huawei становятся все более и более очевидными. У Lenovo и Huawei разные стратегические решения, и трудно комментировать преимущества и недостатки каждого из них. Но в долгосрочной перспективе различия в результатах корпоративного развития в конечном итоге будут отражать различия в корпоративной стратегии. Lenovo и Huawei, безусловно, добились больших успехов за последние три десятилетия

Сравнивая стратегическое развитие Huawei и Lenovo, мы можем сделать следующие выводы: во-первых, мы должны обратить внимание на независимые исследования и разработки предприятий и увеличить капитальные вложения в исследования и разработки; во-вторых, усилить реализацию кадровой стратегии и улучшить степень профессионализма сотрудников; мы также должны настаивать на создании международного бренда имиджа предприятий; укреплять культурное строительство, всегда поддерживать корпоративную осведомленность о кризисе и т. д.

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ПРОЦЕСС ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ СТРАТЕГИЙ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ В НЕДВИЖИМОСТЬ НА ПРИМЕРЕ РОССИЙСКОГО РЫНКА

Аннотация: Недвижимость в качестве актива для инвесторов становится тихой гаванью в условиях нарастающей неопределенности и трансформации глобальных социально-экономических процессов. Ключевой задачей для вкладчика, выбравшего инвестиции в недвижимое имущество, становится грамотное распределение средств по сегментам и типам недвижимости, достижимое путем ретроспективного анализа ценовых показателей. Статья описывает основные этапы при формировании стратегий инвестирования, анализирует динамические ряды цен на недвижимость в 3 сегментах по регионам России и выявляет основные тенденции.

Ключевые слова: Инвестиции в недвижимость, стратегии инвестиций, рынок недвижимости России, анализ цен на жилую и коммерческую недвижимость.

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THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE RUSSIAN MARKET

Annotation: Real estate as an asset for investors is becoming a safe haven in conditions of increasing uncertainty and transformation of global socio-economic processes. A key goal for an investor who has chosen investments in real estate becomes a competent distribution of funds by segments and types of real estate, achievable through a retrospective analysis of price indicators. The article describes the main stages in the formation of investment strategies, analyzes the dynamic series of real estate prices in 3 segments by regions of Russia and identifies the main market trends.

Keywords: Real estate investments, investment strategies, Russian real estate market, analysis of prices for residential and commercial real estate.

Инструменты, обеспечивающие успешное инвестирование в традиционные активы, подобные недвижимости, включают сегментирование рынка по нескольким параметрам, ретроспективный

анализ ценового ряда и определение четких временных рамок и целей стратегии. В рамках формирования базы для будущих инвестиционных стратегий в РФ необходимо провести анализ цен, обратив внимание на наиболее свежие данные, а также выявить категории активов, способных максимизировать отдачу от инвестиций. Сегментируем рынок на 3 основные группы по общей площади:

- а) 30 м² (жилая) / 60 м² (коммерческая - торговая) - низкий
- б) 80 м² (жилая) / 300 м² (коммерческая - складская) - средний
- в) 150 м² (жилая) / 1000 м² (коммерческая - производственная) - высокий

А также по региону присутствия на основе рейтинга социально-экономического положения субъектов РФ, рассчитанного РИА по итогам 2020 года (учтем 2 экстремальные точки и среднее значение)¹⁰⁸, выбрав региональные центры каждого субъекта:

- 1) Москва
- 2) Хабаровск (Хабаровский край)
- 3) Биробиджан (Еврейская автономная область)

На примере графиков по г. Москва проанализируем изменение ряда цен на жилую и коммерческую недвижимость в 3-х сегментах с 2017 по 2021 год, включив два дополнительных показателя – среднюю стоимость квадратного метра по трем сегментам и среднее отклонение. Данные метрики позволяют вычислить, какими темпами меняются ценовые показатели в каждом сегменте и регионе в зависимости от внешней среды, а также определить чувствительность отдельных субъектов РФ к рыночным трендам.

¹⁰⁸ Рейтинг социально-экономического положения регионов – 2021. РИА Рейтинг. Режим доступа: <https://riarating.ru/infografika/20210531/630201353.html?>



Рисунок 1 – на основе данных приложения 1



Рисунок 2 – на основе данных приложения 1

Проанализировав графики (рис. 1, 2), следует отметить следующие ключевые для формирования стратегия инвестирования тенденции:

- 1) Обратная зависимость среднего отклонения по сегментам от средней стоимости квадратного метра жилой недвижимости в Москве, что говорит

об активном и умеренном росте стоимости малых и средних квартир соответственно, а также об отсутствии изменений в высоком сегменте.

2) Противоположная ситуация наблюдается в сегменте коммерческой недвижимости, где относительная разница в цене квадратного метра между торговым, производственным и складским помещениями за 4 года увеличилась на 28% на фоне развития e-commerce (электронная торговля, прим. автора) и стремительного роста популярности онлайн-магазинов, арендуемых склады для ведения операционной деятельности.

3) Несмотря на идентичные темпы роста стоимости жилой и коммерческой недвижимости на горизонте 4 лет, следует отметить большую уязвимость коммерческого сегмента к локальным кризисным процессам в экономике, что может негативно сказаться на инвесторах, использующих краткосрочные стратегии.



Рисунок 3 – на основе данных приложения 1

Общей тенденцией в сегменте жилой недвижимости является планомерный рост стоимости квадратного метра в рассматриваемых регионах (рис. 16), при этом схожую динамику можно заметить и в сегменте коммерческой недвижимости, исключая выходящий за рамки 2020 год, в рамках которого цены на коммерческую недвижимость в наиболее экономически-развитом городе из анализируемых подверглись глубокому снижению на фоне серьезного падения деловой активности из-за пандемии. Тем не менее, уже в 2021 году показатель в относительном выражении превысил значение, достигнутое в год, предшествующий кризису.

Заключительным этапом при выборе оптимальной стратегии инвестирования будет определение основных параметров по итогам анализа ряда цен, а именно:

- Горизонт инвестирования. Определение срока инвестирования является неотъемлемой частью стратегии, поскольку позволяет четко спланировать денежный поток и способствует быстрому оперативному принятию решения о реинвестировании, а также действиях, при наступлении тех или иных рисков.

- Бюджет. Параметр, определяющий объем средств, вкладываемых в той или иной стратегии, позволяет не только ограничить максимальный потенциальный убыток, но и характеризует род недвижимых активов, которые доступны инвестору в зависимости его бюджета.

- Степень риска. Определяется структурой активов и комбинацией используемых методов извлечения дохода, таких как перепродажа, аренда, субаренда и дивиденды от участия в коллективных инвестициях (REIT).

а) Низкая – включает высоко-диверсифицированный портфель наиболее ликвидных активов. Стратегии данного типа подойдут инвесторам, стремящимся защитить свои сбережения от инфляции и рисков банкротств/дефолтов, сопутствующих вложениям в акции, облигации и финансовые деривативы.

б) Средняя – подразумевает использование комбинации низко и высокодоходных активов со умеренным уровнем диверсификации. Нацелена на максимизацию дохода от вложений с приемлемой для инвестора долей риска. Стратегия со средней степенью риска также может применяться в случаях, когда портфель включает другие защитные активы, способные сократить потенциальной убыток при негативном развитии событий.

В заключении, следует отметить, что цели стратегии – заданная доходность на определенном горизонте при приемлемом уровне риска – чаще всего достигаются путем использования продвинутых математических и эконометрических методов, которыми должен овладеть инвестор помимо рыночной экспертизы и понимания макро и микроэкономических процессов.

Приложение 1

Таблица 4 – Динамика цен на жилую и коммерческую недвижимость в Москве, Хабаровске, Биробиджане

Москва	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	итоговый	средний	высокий	итоговый	средний	высокий	итоговый	средний	высокий	итоговый	средний	высокий	итоговый	средний	высокий
Сегмент															
Жилая	367 346 P	192 785 P	356 828 P	373 613 P	192 212 P	321 377 P	390 406 P	199 638 P	297 209 P	215 465 P	217 751 P	307 735 P	364 444 P	280 171 P	355 826 P
Среднее отклонение, руб.	78 561 P	78 561 P	78 561 P	61 895 P	61 895 P	61 895 P	45 396 P	45 396 P	45 396 P	40 501 P	40 501 P	40 501 P	41 208 P	41 208 P	41 208 P
Средняя стоимость кв. метра, руб.	238 986 P	238 986 P	238 986 P	228 354 P	228 354 P	228 354 P	228 114 P	229 114 P	229 114 P	246 984 P	246 984 P	246 984 P	293 214 P	293 214 P	293 214 P
Коммерческая	228 976 P	399 736 P	49 657 P	240 862 P	404 587 P	54 603 P	286 206 P	416 929 P	101 482 P	200 670 P	290 868 P	75 336 P	243 496 P	515 761 P	103 563 P
Среднее отклонение, руб.	117 648 P	117 648 P	117 648 P	119 125 P	119 125 P	119 125 P	111 158 P	111 158 P	111 158 P	75 344 P	75 344 P	75 344 P	152 094 P	152 094 P	152 094 P
Средняя стоимость кв. метра, руб.	226 130 P	226 130 P	226 130 P	233 381 P	233 381 P	233 381 P	268 199 P	268 199 P	268 199 P	188 958 P	188 958 P	188 958 P	287 600 P	287 600 P	287 600 P
Прирост год к году, скорректированный на инфляцию, % (жилая)	-	-	-	0%	-3%	-13%	7%	0%	-12%	10%	8%	9%	18%	13%	10%
Прирост год к году, скорректированный на инфляцию, % (коммерческая)	-	-	-	3%	-1%	8%	15%	-1%	81%	-33%	-33%	-29%	16%	72%	33%
Хабаровск															
	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
Сегмент	итоговый	средний	высокий	итоговый	средний	высокий	итоговый	средний	высокий	итоговый	средний	высокий	итоговый	средний	высокий
Жилая	73 340 P	64 898 P	60 789 P	67 035 P	63 216 P	62 430 P	52 661 P	50 097 P	51 600 P	81 800 P	80 784 P	79 169 P	116 434 P	121 740 P	135 078 P
Среднее отклонение, руб.	4 605 P	4 605 P	4 605 P	1 872 P	1 872 P	1 872 P	904 P	904 P	904 P	944 P	944 P	944 P	7 105 P	7 105 P	7 105 P
Средняя стоимость кв. метра, руб.	66 342 P	66 342 P	66 342 P	64 227 P	64 227 P	64 227 P	51 453 P	51 453 P	51 453 P	80 584 P	80 584 P	80 584 P	124 420 P	124 420 P	124 420 P
Коммерческая	60 431 P	54 812 P	9 320 P	42 001 P	31 905 P	8 125 P	34 901 P	30 476 P	5 323 P	65 490 P	21 489 P	9 993 P	121 319 P	38 322 P	10 435 P
Среднее отклонение, руб.	26 356 P	26 356 P	26 356 P	12 946 P	12 946 P	12 946 P	12 162 P	12 162 P	12 162 P	22 133 P	22 133 P	22 133 P	43 040 P	43 040 P	43 040 P
Средняя стоимость кв. метра, руб.	47 854 P	47 854 P	47 854 P	27 544 P	27 544 P	27 544 P	23 567 P	23 567 P	23 567 P	32 291 P	32 291 P	32 291 P	56 739 P	56 739 P	56 739 P
Прирост год к году, скорректированный на инфляцию, % (жилая)	-	-	-	-11%	-5%	0%	-26%	-25%	-22%	52%	58%	59%	37%	66%	66%
Прирост год к году, скорректированный на инфляцию, % (коммерческая)	-	-	-	-50%	-44%	-5%	-22%	-9%	-39%	85%	-35%	83%	80%	72%	3%
Биробиджан															
	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
Сегмент	итоговый	средний	высокий	итоговый	средний	высокий	итоговый	средний	высокий	итоговый	средний	высокий	итоговый	средний	высокий
Жилая	37 490 P	35 750 P	36 231 P	37 981 P	35 766 P	35 490 P	38 420 P	36 976 P	37 001 P	41 322 P	40 940 P	41 136 P	54 671 P	52 490 P	52 333 P
Среднее отклонение, руб.	666 P	666 P	666 P	1 046 P	1 046 P	1 046 P	636 P	636 P	636 P	128 P	128 P	128 P	1 004 P	1 004 P	1 004 P
Средняя стоимость кв. метра, руб.	36 490 P	36 490 P	36 490 P	36 412 P	36 412 P	36 412 P	37 466 P	37 466 P	37 466 P	41 133 P	41 133 P	41 133 P	53 165 P	53 165 P	53 165 P
Коммерческая (по оценке сопоставимых объектов)	43 790 P	40 900 P	10 745 P	41 450 P	36 139 P	11 731 P	42 722 P	41 376 P	8 714 P	42 375 P	42 144 P	9 069 P	47 521 P	45 781 P	11 280 P
Среднее отклонение, руб.	14 064 P	14 064 P	14 064 P	12 024 P	12 024 P	12 024 P	14 816 P	14 816 P	14 816 P	14 780 P	14 780 P	14 780 P	15 720 P	15 720 P	15 720 P
Средняя стоимость кв. метра, руб.	31 841 P	31 841 P	31 841 P	29 767 P	29 767 P	29 767 P	30 937 P	30 937 P	30 937 P	31 175 P	31 175 P	31 175 P	34 861 P	34 861 P	34 861 P
Прирост год к году, скорректированный на инфляцию, % (жилая)	-	-	-	-1%	-2%	-5%	-3%	-1%	0%	3%	8%	27%	23%	22%	22%
Прирост год к году, скорректированный на инфляцию, % (коммерческая)	-	-	-	-8%	-14%	7%	-1%	10%	-10%	-4%	-1%	0%	7%	4%	20%
Источники	2,52%	2,52%	2,52%	4,27%	4,27%	4,27%	3,95%	3,05%	3,05%	6,01%	4,201%	4,511%	-	-	-
Данные собраны Чарниным Н.А. с использованием следующих источников:															
Информационная база данных RealtyMag, режим доступа: https://www.realtymag.ru															
Агрегатор и база недвижимости Restate, режим доступа: https://www.restate.ru															
База данных о продажах жилой и коммерческой недвижимости ЦИАН, режим доступа: https://www.cian.ru/															

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ ИНТЕРНЕТ-МАРКЕТИНГА

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается сущность электронной коммерции. Определены предпосылки развития электронной коммерции. Выявлены факторы и проблемы её развития.

Ключевые слова: электронная коммерция, предпосылки электронной коммерции, интернет, факторы развития электронной коммерции.

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PREREQUISITES AND FACTORS OF E-COMMERCE DEVELOPMENT

Annotation: The article discusses the possibilities and role of Internet marketing in the modern world. The current trends that allow us to successfully develop Internet marketing are given.

Keywords: Internet, marketing, product, service, manufacturer, consumer, online, advertising.

Из-за сложности современного мира каждый должен ориентироваться в маркетинге. Необходимо знать, как работает рынок, кто на нем работает и какова его природа. Вопросы, связанные с маркетингом, разнообразны. Прежде всего, это постоянное совершенствование организации управления компанией, улучшение дизайна и качества товаров и услуг, эффективная ценовая политика, формирование спроса, продвижение через рекламу, поддержание организации и расширение сферы предоставляемых услуг. Во время послепродажного обслуживания. Этот вопрос сейчас более актуален, чем когда-либо прежде.

Современная маркетинговая концепция – это позиционирование предпринимателей относительно потребителей. Главная цель – сделать так, чтобы производство соответствовало спросу. Усилия по

обслуживанию рынка должны быть направлены на создание различных продуктов, отвечающих потребностям людей. Внешний вид продукта, потребительские характеристики и послепродажное обслуживание очень важны.

В старой экономике особое внимание уделялось стандартизации, единой маркетинговой политике и крупномасштабному производству. В условиях новой экономики, с постоянным увеличением и притоком информации, компании начинают лучше понимать потребителей. Другими словами, переход от стандартизации к более персонализированному подходу.

Поскольку сегодня многие компании на рынке изменили свои методы работы, маркетинговая работа также нуждается в адаптации. Потребители сейчас предпочитают совершать большую часть своих покупок онлайн, поэтому компании хотят направить свою деятельность туда, то есть они рассматривают электронную коммерцию как средство продвижения. Исследования показали, что онлайн-пользователи обычно покупают книги, одежду, продукты питания и другие товары онлайн. Электронная коммерция также открывает двери для взаимоотношений с клиентами через социальные сети и форумы, предоставляя возможности для обмена опытом и обсуждения различных продуктов. Интернет позволяет потребителям проще и быстрее предоставлять компаниям обратную связь о любых товарах и услугах.

Интернет позволил Ozon, Wildberries, Lamoda и другим игрокам напрямую предоставлять своим клиентам различные товары, такие как бытовая техника, книги и одежда. Этот шаг шокировал многих традиционных дистрибьюторов и розничных торговцев, которые впоследствии были вынуждены закрыть свой бизнес. Излишне говорить, что некоторые признанные игроки на рынке добились успеха благодаря силе своих брендов и непониманию бизнес-моделей существующими онлайн-игроками [2].

Когда компания начала работать, их внимание переключилось на разработку удобного, полезного и привлекательного веб-сайта, который помог бы обеспечить надежное и корректное взаимодействие с потребителями. Дизайн, обслуживание и безопасность веб-сайта особенно важны для создания комфортных условий для потребителей.

Основные тенденции, которые делают вас успешными в онлайн-маркетинге, включают:

1. Передача контента в видеоформате. Согласно статистике, 96% пользователей смотрят видео о продукте, чтобы узнать больше о продукте, и в 95% случаев они принимают решение о покупке продукта после просмотра видео.

2. Демонстрация разделения общих ценностей. Все компании участвуют в общественной жизни в силу своего существования. И их

позиция, вернее, доказательство этой позиции, стало чрезвычайно важным. Покупатели хотят знать ценность организационных отчетов.

3. Реализация "чат-ботов". Чат-боты позволяют клиентам получать информацию в любое время суток, сокращают время отклика до нескольких секунд и не вызывают конфликтов между клиентами и сотрудниками из-за отсутствия человеческого фактора.

Интернет-маркетинг предоставляет организациям более эффективный способ выхода на рынок, поскольку он не требует затрат, которых обычно требует традиционный маркетинг. В стоимость обычно входит печать брошюр, почтовые расходы на рекламу и размещение рекламы на рекламных щитах. За счет снижения затрат онлайн-реклама может позволить организациям получать более высокий доход [1].

Однако почему интернет-маркетинг играет важную роль в современном мире?

Прежде всего, это повысило осведомленность Организации. В прошлом большинство компаний были ограничены местом, которое могли видеть только люди, живущие поблизости. Время от времени вы можете услышать об этом месте от жителей города, из уст в уста. Однако сегодня миллионы людей могут видеть организацию через несколько цифровых точек одновременно. Создание надежного онлайн-имиджа с помощью вашего веб-сайта, платной рекламы и платформ социальных сетей позволяет вам расширить свою узнаваемость способами, которые ранее считались

Во-вторых, он обеспечивает двустороннюю связь с клиентом. Организации больше не единственные, кто решает, как воспринимать свои бренды, продукты и услуги, и потребители тоже. Через каналы социальных сетей, рейтинговые и обзорные комитеты и форумы потребители могут выражать свое одобрение или неодобрение продуктов или услуг и влиять на принятие решений. Клиенты также могут напрямую подключаться к организации и наоборот. Поддерживая связь с клиентами с помощью последующих электронных писем, персонализированных предложений и благодарственных писем, организации могут выстраивать отношения и создавать чувство общности вокруг своих брендов.

В-третьих, это позволяет проводить более детальные исследования рынка. Изучение потребительских предпочтений, привычек и демографической статистики играет важную роль в маркетинге. Если необходимая информация не собрана и не записана в первую очередь, трудно сформировать правильную аудиторию. Кроме того, если организации не знают, кто их клиенты, чего они хотят, сколько они готовы за это заплатить и кто их конкуренты, может быть трудно создать и предоставить правильный продукт или услугу. В Интернете существует множество возможностей и инструментов, которые позволяют

маркетологам более точно собирать данные о потребителях и отслеживать их поведение и предпочтения.

Интернет-маркетинг оказал огромное влияние на многие сферы бизнеса, включая музыкальную индустрию, банковское дело и рынок портативных электронных устройств (мобильные телефоны, ipod и т.д.), так называемый "блошинный рынок", а главное, реклама.

Интернет-маркетинг также повлиял на банковскую отрасль. Все больше и больше банков предоставляют услуги онлайн. Онлайн-банкинг более удобен для клиентов, поскольку избавляет от необходимости каждый раз посещать банк или его филиалы. Онлайн-банкинг - одно из самых быстрорастущих направлений интернет-бизнеса. Повышение скорости вашего интернет-соединения играет чрезвычайно важную роль в этом отношении. Примерно 44% интернет-пользователей пользуются услугами онлайн-банкинга.

Популярность онлайн-аукционов возросла, и блошинные рынки борются за выживание. Уникальные предметы, которые когда-то были найдены на блошинных рынках, теперь продаются на онлайн-аукционах, таких как eBay. Кроме того, развитие аукционов сильно повлияло на цены на уникальные и антикварные предметы. Если раньше было сложно найти информацию о цене, то теперь вы можете увидеть цену аналогичных предметов на аукционе. И, по крайней мере, иметь общее представление о стоимости предмета, потому что вы всегда можете узнать продажную цену той или иной вещи. Все больше и больше продавцов такого рода товаров ведут бизнес онлайн.

Влияние на рекламную индустрию всегда было и остается огромным. Всего за несколько лет объем онлайн-рекламы вырос до десятков миллиардов долларов в год. Рекламодатели начинают активно менять свои предпочтения, и сегодня реклама в Интернете заняла большую рыночную нишу (в развитых странах), чем широковещательная реклама [3].

В Интернете люди также могут покупать товары. Модернизация обслуживания клиентов и высококачественных инструментов передачи данных - например, появление онлайн-примерочных - помогли процессу онлайн-покупок быть не хуже, чем офлайн-шопинг, а иногда даже лучше. Это позволяет покупателям выбирать товары онлайн, в конечном итоге возвращать или приобретать товары, а также поддерживать отзывы о бренде, не выходя из дома. После начала эпидемии магазин возобновил полномасштабную деятельность, но люди привыкли пользоваться онлайн-сервисами, что привело к снижению оффлайн-трафика и дало новый импульс для большего развития интернет-маркетинга.

К сожалению, интернет-маркетинг в основном ориентирован на современную аудиторию. Несмотря на наличие мобильных телефонов и даже навыков работы в Интернете, многим пенсионерам трудно получить

интернет-услуги и товары. Метод, к которому они привыкли, больше не применим в принципе, поэтому им следует начать с Интернета.

Сегодня трудно найти крупную промышленную компанию, которая не рекламировала бы себя в Интернете. Постоянное расширение и увеличение числа онлайн-торговых платформ позволяет легко отслеживать тенденции роста. Торговые платформы больше не являются досками объявлений, они выросли из них. Сегодня некоторые из них превратились в крупные компании, предоставляющие широкий спектр маркетинговых услуг. По мере увеличения количества этих веб-сайтов цена участия в этих веб-сайтах (то есть привилегированных пользователей) также увеличивается.

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КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ПОНЯТИЮ СБЫТОВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются подходы к понятию сбытовой деятельности.

Ключевые слова: сбытовая деятельность, функции сбытовой деятельности.

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PREREQUISITES AND FACTORS OF E-COMMERCE DEVELOPMENT

Annotation: The article discusses approaches to the concept of sales activity.

Keywords: sales activity, sales activity functions.

На современном предприятии организация сбытовой деятельности является ключевой частью его работы, обеспечивая средства для бизнес-процессов, и его успех или неудача на рынке напрямую зависит от формулирования и развития внутренней сбытовой деятельности. Ранее.

До сих пор не выработано единой точки зрения на суть понятия. К этой наиболее важной, будь то в теории или практике, категории или даже в интерпретации маркетинга, экономисты не пришли к единому мнению.

В научной литературе продажа товара называется его продажей, и понятие "продажа" ученые объясняют по-разному. Поэтому, по словам Багиева Г.Л., Тарасевич В.М., Энн Х. Другими словами, продажи являются неотъемлемой частью маркетинговой системы, поскольку они завершают процесс обеспечения потребителей необходимыми товарами. Таким образом, продажи обеспечивают формирование и поддержание системы передачи товаров от их производителей потребителям с минимально возможными затратами.

Классическим определением маркетинговой деятельности считается совокупность экономических отношений, складывающихся при продаже товаров, продуктов, проектов или услуг, то есть продажи могут существовать как в рыночной экономике, так и в плановой экономике. Разница в том, что в рыночной экономике продажи осуществляются непосредственно между производителями и покупателями, в то время как в плановой экономике этот процесс осуществляется при посредничестве государства.

Концепция маркетинговой деятельности была впервые определена Гарвардской школой бизнеса в 1958 году. Она основана на существовании такой деятельности с целью удовлетворения потребностей потребителей с помощью прибыли. Его суть заключается в получении положительных выгод за счет продаж и покупок компаний, которые ориентированы на потребности рынка (потребителей) [2].

Основатель французской школы управления А.Файоль определяет деятельность по продажам как способность продавать на основе глубокого понимания рынка и преимуществ конкурентов, дальновидности и практики заключения соглашений. По его мнению, функция продаж - это Друккер П.Ф. разграничивает понятие сбыта, как необходимости реализации целей предприятия по получению прибыли, и маркетинга, учета желаний потребителей.

Однако предложенное определение показывает абсолютную полярность интересов обеих сторон обмена и не отражает важность их согласованности в достижении общих корпоративных целей при реализации бизнес-стратегий.

В работах отечественных теоретиков трактовка маркетинговой деятельности отличается по содержанию, но основное внимание уделяется отдельным организационным вопросам.

Бурцев В.В. Содержание сбытовой деятельности раскрывается через реализацию операционного механизма [3]:

- Найти покупателя и заключить с ним сделку с учетом всех составляющих;

- Подготовить товар к доставке, доставить его покупателю и оплатить доставленный товар.

Часто возникает недопонимание, что все дело в маркетинге. Однако проблема в том, что покупатель обязательно купит товар после убеждения. Если он удовлетворен, он не будет разговаривать с другими. На самом деле этого не произойдет. Компании, которые придерживаются этой концепции, как правило, занимаются своим бизнесом.

Н.А.Чанышева и А.В.Характер маркетинговой деятельности таких исследователей, как Цветных, определяется их функциями, и, учитывая их разнообразие, они делятся на три группы (рисунок).

В D.I.B работах Баркана подробно рассматриваются практически все аспекты торговой деятельности, раскрываются сущность и концепция торговой деятельности, отражается роль каналов продаж и других областей организации российской корпоративной системы продаж [2].

Следует отметить, что в дополнение к П.Ф.За исключением Друкера, общим для всех методов является необходимость увязки интересов компаний с точки зрения прибыльности и снижения затрат с реальными потребностями рынка и пожеланиями покупателей. Однако такая важная часть маркетинговых исследований в плане продаж есть только в V.V.Бурцев и Д.И.Упоминается в определении, данном Барканом.

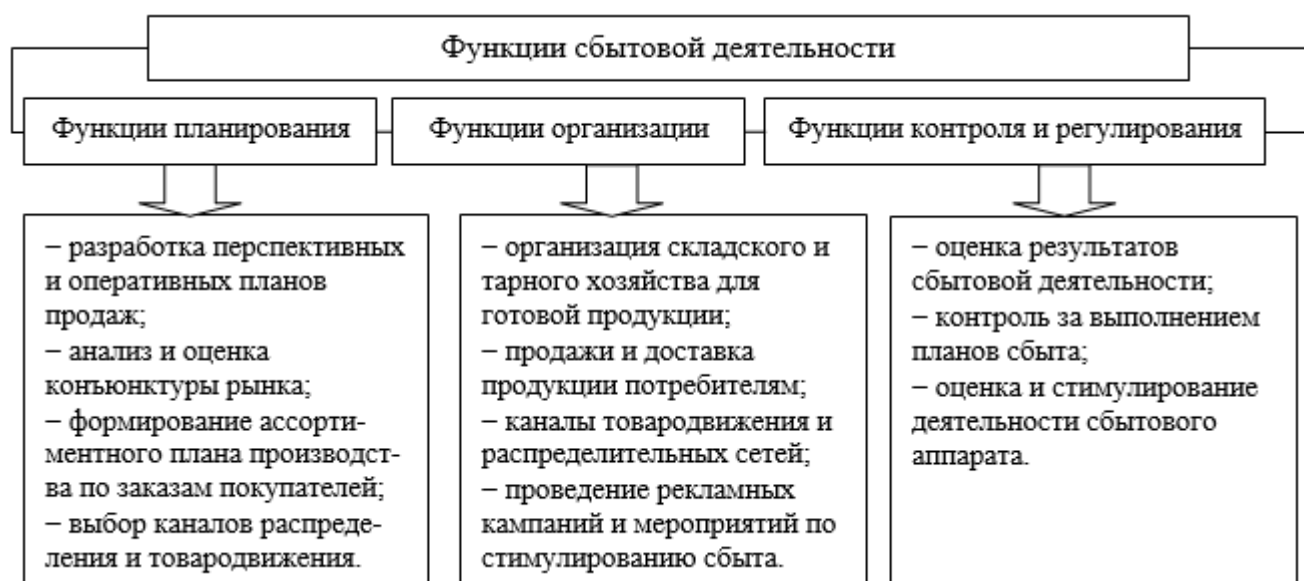


Рисунок. Группы функций сбытовой деятельности

В отличие от всех других авторов, Баркан Д.И фокус на продажах следует рассматривать как систему взаимоотношений с продажами на рынке конкретной компании, а не во всей торговой сфере, то есть следует четко различать специфические характеристики каждой области обмена в зависимости от среды, в которой создается эта область.

Исходя из приведенного выше определения сущности торговой деятельности, делается вывод о том, что данный вид деятельности воплощается в различных формах выражения, поэтому необходимо выделить его основу, позволяющую наиболее полно раскрыть содержание концепции продаж и конкретизировать ее.

Продажи - это та сфера деятельности, в которой в конечном итоге достигаются цели компании. Поэтому организацию продаж следует рассматривать как наиболее важную часть маркетинговой деятельности на выбранном рынке.:

-Продвижение товаров от производителей к потребителям, включая транспортировку грузов, складирование, хранение и поддержание запасов на должном уровне.;

-Продвижение среди оптовых и розничных торговцев;
-Предпродажная подготовка, оформление заказов, документов и страхование;

-Контролируйте поток товаров и продажу товаров.

Из-за своей сложности деятельность по продажам не может рассматриваться как разовое мероприятие, и процесс продаж должен быть частью хорошо продуманной долгосрочной стратегии компании.

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УЧИТЫВАТЬ, СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАТЬ И РАЗВИВАТЬ ЛИЧНОСТНЫЕ КАЧЕСТВА УЧАЩИХСЯ НА УРОКАХ ГЕОГРАФИИ

Аннотация: В современных процессах глобализации в нашей стране возникает необходимость подготовки квалифицированных кадров, углубления демократических преобразований и реализации концепции основ гражданского общества, творческого мышления, овладения инновационными науками и технологиями, международного педагогического опыта на основе инновационных образовательных тенденций. Обеспечение преемственности образования и воспитания является одним из вопросов, который всегда находился в центре внимания.

Ключевые слова: обсуждение, тренинг, деловая игра, интеллект, мышления, самооценка, развитие ребенка.

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TO CONSIDER, IMPROVE AND DEVELOP THE PERSONAL QUALITIES OF STUDENTS AT GEOGRAPHY LESSONS

Abstract: In the modern processes of globalization in our country, there is a need to train qualified personnel, deepen democratic transformations and implement the concept of the foundations of civil society, creative thinking, mastering innovative sciences and technologies, international pedagogical experience based on innovative educational trends. Ensuring the continuity of education and upbringing is one of the issues that has always been in the spotlight.

Keywords: discussion, training, business game, intelligence, thinking, self-esteem, child development.

В целях формирования научно-методической подготовки будущих учителей географии и повышения уровня этой подготовки «Национальная учебная программа непрерывного образования Республики Узбекистан» ставит ежегодные задачи и реализует на практике новый учебный план. методического обеспечения системы контроля и оценки знаний и умений студентов по географии, создания учебников по географии нового поколения и создания и применения самостоятельных рабочих тетрадей для студентов [4]. В соответствии с требованиями Закона Республики

Узбекистан «Об образовании», принятого в новой редакции, реформы в системе высшего образования направлены на подготовку высококвалифицированных и конкурентоспособных специалистов, отвечающих требованиям мировых стандартов, и коренным образом повысить качество образования требует реализации. Подготовка квалифицированных педагогических специалистов зависит от их методической подготовки [6]. Особенно сегодня доведение до сознания учащихся сложных сведений, географических явлений и причин, естественно-географических и социально-экономических понятий и фактов и их формирование представляет собой чрезвычайно сложный процесс и требует от учителя большого мастерства. Принимаемые меры по повышению эффективности системы профессиональной подготовки и переподготовки в области педагогики создают прочную основу для обеспечения государственных органов и отраслевых организаций квалифицированными специалистами.

Развивать творческие способности будущих специалистов в процессе интеграции производства и образования в мир; формирование профессиональной и конструкторско-технологической компетентности на основе инновационных образовательных технологий; широкое использование передовых технологий и программных средств обучения в высшем образовании; интеграция традиционных и современных методов обучения признана одной из актуальных задач [5]. В частности, практические результаты были достигнуты путем проведения исследований по повышению качества образования в престижных научных центрах, таких как Принстонский университет (США), Информационно-методический центр «Навигатор образовательных технологий» (Россия) и Киберуниверситет (Южная Корея). В современных процессах глобализации в нашей стране возникает необходимость подготовки квалифицированных кадров, углубления демократических преобразований и реализации концепции основ гражданского общества, творческого мышления, овладения инновационными науками и технологиями, международного педагогического опыта на основе инновационных образовательных тенденций [3].

Создание новых поколений программных средств обучения, разработанных на базе таких программ, как AutoCAD, Visual Basic и Masromedia Flash, профессиональных, методических и интегративных знаний в преподавании общеобразовательных и профильных наук на основе базы данных виртуальной реальности, виртуальной лаборатории, система интеллектуальных заданий общепрофессионального характера) в процессе подготовки студентов к педагогической деятельности за счет эффективного использования программных средств обучения для полного раскрытия их возможностей. Актуальность исследования определяется широким внедрением в практику совершенствования преподавания

реальных, общих и специальных наук на основе методов использования компьютерных программ NanoCAD, Дискрет 3DS Max, Animation Master.

Инновационная подготовка будущих учителей зависит от их творческой компетентности, и учеными зарубежных стран и в нашей стране проведено множество исследований по использованию программных средств. В частности, рассмотрены научно-теоретические основы совершенствования процесса подготовки будущих учителей географии, изучение содержания и сущности таких понятий, как «творчество», «проектирование» и «изобретательская деятельность», исследование, формирование, развитие и диагностика посещенных Абдурахманов Б.М., один из ученых республики, в своей научной работе усовершенствовал описательно-дидактические аспекты процесса формирования географической культуры учащихся средних школ в классификации средств обучения с учетом образования, среды и преемственности и преемственности между ними; Разработана модель методической системы формирования географической культуры учащихся средней школы на основе взаимообусловленности механизмов использования средств обучения и компонентов модели. Результаты рефлексивно-аналитической деятельности уровней сформированности географической культуры учащихся средних школ определялись показателями гарантированной эффективности картографической грамотности; на основе электронных учебников, интерактивных картографических пособий усовершенствованы дидактические, эргономические методические требования к использованию комплекса средств обучения, обеспечивающих формирование географической культуры учащихся. Техническим отделом разработаны критерии оценки общепрофессиональной компетентности студентов (мотивационной, познавательной и активной) на основе виртуальных образовательных технологий и диагностических педагогических программных средств для организации самостоятельной учебной деятельности студентов в общеобразовательных учреждениях высшего образования. Эти соображения являются ключевым критерием при определении текущих и будущих приоритетов специальностей, преподаваемых в высшей школе. Это связано с тем, что наука о специализации - это наука, ставящая своей целью обобщение и применение всех естественных и социально-экономических знаний в соответствии с их содержанием, сущностью и задачами. С этой точки зрения профессиональные, специальные науки являются основным фактором, обеспечивающим единство теории и практики, позволяющим студентам применять свои знания на практике. Это, в свою очередь, требует развития творческого подхода к обучающимся, уделяя особое внимание повышению эффективности системы

Обеспечение преемственности образования и воспитания

Обеспечение преемственности образования и воспитания является одним из вопросов, который всегда находился в центре внимания. Для этого необходимо создать благоприятные условия для развития речи детей, коммуникативных навыков, эмоционального, умственного, физического и социального развития в образовательном процессе в том числе: чистое пространство, свежий воздух, помещение с нормальной температурой и достаточным освещением, технику безопасности, занятия спортом, отдыха, детские площадки оборудованы соответствующим образом. Вот некоторые эксперименты в этой области: Крекинговая технология и школа В.Эрхарда. Эта технология состоит из тренингов по переподготовке менеджеров, цель которых состоит в том, чтобы решить традиционные задачи способностей и стремлений, которые существуют во внутреннем мире каждого человека (но захлебываются монотонной повседневной жизнью и работой) новая проблема заключается в том, чтобы сразу перейти к повседневным исследованиям[2]. Эти курсы состоят из ряда занятий, призванных сломать личностные стереотипы в мышлении и поведении слушателей, активизировать и изменить их способность видеть новые пути решения устаревших проблем. Преимущество этих курсов в том, что они ориентированы на человеческий фактор и не требуют специального финансирования; достигнутый эффект не угасает, то есть полученный эффект дает в несколько раз больший эффект, так как постоянно усиливается в новых формах и условиях; создавать отдельные крупные инновации, искать нестандартные пути выхода из сложившегося тупика. Курсы и семинары по 48 направлениям проводятся в 94 городах США и 128 городах других стран. Эти курсы посещают 57 000 человек в год. Технология интенсификации обучения на основе моделей учебного материала, состоящих из схем и символов (конспектов основных сигналов) (В.Ф. Шаталов, Донецк). Конспекты основных сигналов состоят из наглядных схем, которые отражают единицы информации, подлежащие усвоению, показывают различные связи между ними, а также примеры, иллюстрирующие абстрактный материал, о значении символов и целях припоминания экспериментов. При работе с рефератами основных сигналов используется ряд конкретных методов и методических решений.

Теория интеллектуального развития ребенка. Эту теорию разработал швейцарский психолог Жан Пиаже (1896-1980). Эта теория имела большое значение для понимания развития детского интеллекта. По его словам, были выявлены многие особенности детского мышления. Это: эгоцентризм — неспособность перейти на чужую точку зрения; синкретизм — тип мышления, склонный связывать между собой разные события без адекватной внутренней основы; является особенностью трансдукционно-логического мышления, при котором происходит переход от частного к частному, избегая общности; артефактизм-восприятие вселенной как

искусственно созданной человеком; анимизм-считать вселенную живой, не чувствовать противоречий. Он разработал теорию четырех стадий развития детской психики. Это следующие шаги:

1. Сенсомоторный этап (от рождения до 2 лет) - физические ощущения: кожные ощущения, голод, боль, шум, свет и др.

2. Додеятельностный этап (2-7 лет) - ребенок смотрит на себя глазами других. При этом важна позитивная обстановка. Положительная самооценка ребенка ведет к хорошему развитию, низкой самооценке и наоборот.

3. Конкретный этап деятельности (7-11 лет) - этап сопоставления фактов, получения объективных умственных выводов, получения признания окружающих и избавления от детского эгоцентризма, усвоения существующих норм и правил.

4. Формально-деятельностный этап (11-15 лет) - переоценка жизненных ценностей с стремлением к самостоятельному мышлению, личным убеждениям, отношениям к ценностям, взаимодействию с новыми людьми, надеждам, выбору ближайшего пути, духовному герою или сосредоточение внимания и интересов на поле деятельности, фаза интенсивного, часто смешанного, иногда выборочного сбора информации.

На каждом из этих этапов выделяют две стадии, состоящие из возникновения постоянной операции одного уровня и развития ее изменчивости. В этом случае, если знакомые переживания повторяются ребенку, он легко принимается и операция остается неизменной. Если это другой или новый опыт, ребенок выходит из равновесия, приспосабливается к новой ситуации и меняет содержание своих знаний. Таким образом, ребенок все больше обогащает содержание адекватных знаний.

Ближайшее направление теории развития. Эту теорию разработал русский психолог Выготский Лев Семенович (1896-1934). Согласно этой теории, образование должно идти вперед и следовать за развитием ребенка. Развитие происходит только тогда, когда ребенок приобретает новые навыки. Но он должен овладеть ею не в отрыве от реальной жизни, а на основе имеющихся у него знаний. Она была названа «ближайшей областью развития» и вошла в науку педагогики. Ближайшие направления развития Л. С.Выготский характеризовал как «функции в процессе созревания, созревающие завтра, возникающие сейчас не как плоды развития, а как почки, цветки, т.е. только возникающие функции». Ближайшая область развития определяется как процесс, посредством которого ребенок с помощью взрослого решает трудные для своего возраста задачи. Например, для малыша, который научился ползать, ползание является навыком, который усваивается, а стояние и ходьба являются навыками, которые сейчас усваиваются им и усваиваются с помощью взрослых, находится в области близкого развития. В общении с

учащимся ожидаемый результат достигается за счет нахождения признаков, наиболее близких к его непосредственной области развития, исходя из его интересов, и постепенного дополнения ее новыми знаниями. Дружба и взаимоуважение к детям – главные условия.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВАЖНОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ КАНАЛОВ ФИНАНСОВОГО РЫНКА В КОНТЕКСТЕ ФИНАНСОВОЙ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация: До создания новой финансовой системы после финансового кризиса 2008 года важность каналов глобального финансового рынка возрастала день ото дня. Финансовый кризис сильно ослабил реальную экономику и ее глобальное распространение, в том числе его распространение на страны с формирующимся рынком со стабильной макроэкономикой, что свидетельствует о важности каналов финансового рынка. В этой статье утверждается, что финансовая сфера становится все более и более важной, а влияние глобальных финансовых факторов на экономическое поведение становится все сильнее и сильнее. Ключом к борьбе с этими изменениями является повышение прозрачности, усиление структуры стимулирования и усиление механизма регулирования и регулирования.

Ключевые слова: финансовая глобализация; каналы финансового рынка; финансовый кризис.

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THE STUDY OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FINANCIAL MARKET CHANNELS IN THE CONTEXT OF FINANCIAL GLOBALIZATION

Summary: Before the creation of a new financial system after the 2008 financial crisis, the importance of global financial market channels was increasing day by day. The financial crisis has greatly weakened the real economy and its global spread, including its spread to emerging market countries with stable macroeconomics, which indicates the importance of financial market channels. This article argues that the financial sphere is becoming more and more important, and the influence of global financial factors on economic behavior is becoming stronger and stronger. The key to

combating these changes is to increase transparency, strengthen the incentive structure, and strengthen the regulatory and regulatory mechanism.

Keywords: financial globalization; financial market channels; financial crisis.

Основные тенденции развития финансовой глобализации.

В последние годы финансовая глобализация быстро набирает обороты, что тесно связано с увеличением глобальных потоков капитала. Однако финансовая глобализация включает в себя множество аспектов, и изменения в ее характере и структуре имеют большее значение. Изменения в глобальных каналах передачи финансовых средств и структуре финансовой системы обусловлены основными тенденциями.

Институционализация сбережений является главной движущей силой финансовой глобализации. В связи с быстрым ростом притока крупных транснациональных институциональных инвесторов, исследования доходов от инвестиций и даже методы диверсификации рисков вынуждают портфельных менеджеров работать в условиях высокой конкуренции и направлять больше средств на периферийные рынки, которые для них менее актуальны. Помимо банков, институциональные инвесторы являются решающей движущей силой финансовой глобализации. Они не только фокусируются на использовании финансовых рынков, но и внедряют новые и более сложные финансовые инструменты. Процент оборота, генерируемого этими институциональными инвесторами, в процентах от общего оборота вырос. Лучшее понимание стратегий инвестиционного портфеля этих инвесторов может обеспечить глубокое понимание динамики рынка, распространения и переполнения, а также глубокое понимание изменений в финансовом секторе и реальной экономике¹⁰⁹.

Глубокое понимание и анализ поведения институциональных инвесторов имеют решающее значение и могут создать важную основу для мониторинга глобальной финансовой стабильности с целью сокращения пробелов в прозрачности. Проще говоря, если вы не можете понять поведение основных участников глобального рынка, невозможно понять процесс финансовой глобализации или невозможно добиться значительного прогресса в анализе причин и последствий финансового кризиса. Это делается не для изучения инвестиционных стратегий отдельных инвесторов, а для изучения основных групп инвесторов и оценки динамики рынка с целью достижения лучшего и более своевременного мониторинга.

¹⁰⁹ Ван Пэн. Исследование механизма передачи международного финансового кризиса. Полнотекстовая база данных китайских магистерских диссертаций. Магистерская диссертация Сычуаньского университета, 2007

Финансовая маркетизация и финансовые инновации тесно связаны с вышеуказанными тенденциями. Кредитование и сберегательная деятельность все чаще осуществляются с использованием все более сложных финансовых инструментов на финансовых рынках. Этот процесс еще более усугубляется секьюритизацией кредитных отношений и необходимостью перераспределения рисков.

Особенности глобализации финансовых рынков:

(1) Ситуация с быстрым глобальным потоком капитала

За последние два десятилетия рост финансового богатства и богатства в сфере недвижимости во многих промышленно развитых странах во много раз превысил ВВП, и финансовое богатство все больше концентрируется в руках относительно небольшого числа трансграничных институциональных инвесторов, поэтому влияние на реальное экономическое развитие больше, чем раньше. Эти изменения отражаются не только в значительном увеличении притока международного капитала в страны с переходной экономикой до финансового кризиса, но и в значительных изменениях в структуре потоков капитала. Эти события особенно отразились на большом притоке средств в EMES в 2007 году. Особенно в период с 2005 по 2007 год объем притока и оттока капитала резко возрос: в Соединенные Штаты поступило 192,1 миллиарда долларов США, что примерно в 2,5 раза больше, чем в 2005 году.

За этот период международные потоки капитала претерпели беспрецедентные структурные изменения. Это нашло отражение в значительном увеличении инвестиций в ценные бумаги, которые за отчетный период увеличились примерно на 120%. EMES стала центром внимания институциональных инвесторов, работающих на международном уровне. Стремление к инвестиционному доходу и диверсифицированным инвестициям привело к увеличению капиталовложений на относительно периферийных рынках, которые не имеют тесной связи с тенденциями цен и доходности на рынках капитала крупных промышленно развитых стран. Инвесторы с международными операциями внесли огромный вклад в расширение и углубление финансовых рынков развивающихся стран. В свою очередь, они также сделали развивающиеся страны более уязвимыми к внезапным изменениям настроений и ожиданий инвесторов.

(2) На финансовый рынок страны влияют глобальные факторы

На развитие финансового рынка страны постоянно влияют глобальные факторы, особенно степень влияния на EMES является неожиданной. В процессе финансовой глобализации глобальные факторы оказывают все большее влияние на развитие показателей национального финансового рынка. Она не только не прекратилась из-за финансового кризиса, но и усилилась. EMES по-прежнему уязвима к внезапным изменениям глобальных финансовых условий, особенно к нежеланию

рисковать, но соответствующая макроэкономическая политика и фундаментальные улучшения способствовали сокращению неравенства в доходах.

По сравнению с прошлым, изменения в структуре рынка и стратегии инвестиционного портфеля, а также более высокая ликвидность рынка означают, что развитие финансовых рынков в меньшей степени зависит от внутренних структур или базовых факторов. Напротив, они все больше зависят от глобальной корректировки портфеля, все меньше и меньше полагаясь на фундаментальные показатели, а глобальные финансовые факторы все чаще заменяют физические факторы, характерные для конкретной страны. Это может быть основной причиной того, что страны со стабильными макроэкономическими условиями также вовлечены в финансовые кризисы.

(3) Взаимозависимость между реальной экономикой и финансовым сектором более тесная

Центральное значение финансовой глобализации заключается в усилении влияния изменений процентных ставок в долларах США на мировую экономику. Этому есть по крайней мере четыре объяснения: контракты в основном номинированы в долларах США, и даже обе стороны в сделках, не связанных с долларами США, номинированы в долларах США; валюты многих стран привязаны к доллару США; иностранные инвесторы играют все большую роль в развитии финансовых рынков США; в реальном секторе экономики доходность казначейских облигаций США и процентные ставки играют все большую роль в качестве факторов, определяющих ожидания инвесторов.

Поэтому необходимо укрепить способность финансовых рынков к более быстрому восстановлению равновесия. Это требует не только большей прозрачности, но и усиления структур стимулирования, таких как правила ответственности, которые также применяются к реальному сектору экономики. Кроме того, необходима более сильная нормативно-правовая и надзорная база. Хотя приход иностранных банков может сопровождаться улучшением местных возможностей регулирования, значительное увеличение размеров и сложности глобальной банковской индустрии создает большие проблемы для местных властей. Регулирующие органы принимающей страны должны тщательно оценить свои обязанности. Они не могут просто полагаться на заявление о том, что риски, гарантируемые иностранными банками, должным образом управляются. Иностранные банки и их дочерние компании должны иметь более строгие требования к капиталу и ликвидности, что означает, что надзор принимающей страны несет больше ответственности.

Мониторинг глобальных каналов передачи динамических изменений является важной задачей в будущем. Чувствительность к изменениям в этом канале проводимости должна быть улучшена. В этом контексте очень

важен надзор за стратегическим поведением международных институциональных инвесторов и глобально активных банков.

Таким образом, финансовая сфера становится все более важной, и глобальные финансовые факторы все больше влияют на развитие финансового рынка страны. Трансграничные финансовые отношения стали более тесными и сложными. Через каналы финансового рынка влияние глобальных финансовых факторов на экономическую деятельность становится все сильнее и сильнее. В последние годы эффект от перебалансировки инвестиционного портфеля и увеличения глобальной кредитной активности редко основывался на базовом развитии соответствующих стран, но они оказывают постоянное влияние на страну, и их роль становится все более и более важной. В результате финансовый кризис 2008 года затронул большее число стран, в том числе страны со стабильной макроэкономикой.

Использованные источники:

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СОСТОЯНИЕ РАЗВИТИЯ ВАЛЮТНОГО РЫНКА КИТАЯ

Аннотация: В последние годы валютный рынок Китая стремительно развивался. Разнообразие операций на валютном рынке постепенно увеличивалось, масштабы операций продолжали расти, а членство на рынке продолжало расширяться. Исходя из развития валютного рынка, эффективность метода косвенного регулирования денежно-кредитной политики центрального банка постоянно повышается. Однако валютный рынок нашей страны все еще находится на ранних стадиях развития, и инструментов валютного рынка, доступных для торговли, относительно немного. На рынке существует определенная степень сегментации, а масштаб сделок невелик. Поскольку процентные ставки по депозитам и кредитам по-прежнему регулируются, изменения процентных ставок на денежном рынке оказывают относительно ограниченное влияние на другие финансовые рынки, такие как кредитный рынок.

Ключевые слова: реформа; политика; эффективность.

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THE STATE OF DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

Summary: In recent years, China's foreign exchange market has developed rapidly. The variety of operations in the foreign exchange market gradually increased, the scale of operations continued to grow, and membership in the market continued to expand. Based on the development of the foreign exchange market, the effectiveness of the method of indirect regulation of the monetary policy of the central bank is constantly increasing. However, the foreign exchange market of our country is still in the early stages of development, and there are relatively few foreign exchange market instruments available for trading. There is a certain degree of segmentation in the market, and the scale of transactions is small. Since interest rates on deposits and loans

are still regulated, changes in interest rates in the money market have a relatively limited impact on other financial markets, such as the credit market.

Keywords: reform; policy; efficiency.

Валютный рынок является важной частью финансового рынка, и его уровень развития имеет большое значение для реформирования финансовой системы, преобразования методов ведения бизнеса коммерческих банков и операций центрального банка в области денежно-кредитной политики. Международный опыт показывает, что без более развитого валютного рынка денежно-кредитная политика, опирающаяся на рыночные механизмы, не может эффективно играть свою должную роль. Таким образом, создание надежного и эффективного валютного рынка является важной частью дальнейших финансовых реформ Китая. Валютный рынок Китая состоит из множества субрынков, включая рынок кредитования, рынок обратного выкупа, рынок облигаций и рынок векселей¹¹⁰.

1. Рынок кредитования

Рынок межбанковского кредитования является ключевым компонентом валютного рынка. Кредитование относится к операциям краткосрочного финансирования, осуществляемым финансовыми учреждениями, такими как коммерческие банки, по необеспеченному кредиту. В рамках современной банковской системы депозитарные учреждения должны выплачивать установленные законом резервы; из-за временных крупномасштабных платежей резервов будет недостаточно, что приведет к формированию краткосрочного спроса на финансовые учреждения для предоставления средств. Поскольку такого рода сделки не требуют обеспечения, обе стороны сделки обычно переводят средства через резервный счет центрального банка. Поэтому при методе краткосрочного финансирования кредитование обладает наиболее эффективными характеристиками.

Согласно данным, рынок кредитования в Китае зародился в 1980-х годах. Однако на ранних стадиях развития рынка, из-за отсутствия других инструментов валютного рынка и рынка капитала, кредитование в основном не является инструментом управления резервами, но часто используется в качестве средства для корректировки средне- и долгосрочного дефицита капитала среди финансовых учреждений. С тех пор кредитование стало основной формой прорыва через масштабное управление кредитами в то время, позволяя небанковским финансовым

¹¹⁰ Академический саммит Китайского общества международных финансов и Форум "Международные финансовые исследования" 2012 года (осень) — Реформы и развитие: Финансовая стратегия Китая в контексте экономической и финансовой глобализации. Международные финансовые исследования, 2012 (8)

учреждениям получать большие суммы средств, что составляло одну из важных причин инфляции в то время. Поэтому в то время он, естественно, стал центром финансового оздоровления.

В последние годы рынок кредитования в Китае претерпел большие изменения, но в качестве метода кредитного финансирования по-прежнему невозможно избежать рисков финансовых учреждений. С повышением осведомленности о предотвращении рисков коммерческие банки стали более осторожно относиться к предоставлению кредитов контрагентам, что является еще одной важной причиной медленного роста кредитных операций в последние годы. Чтобы решить эту проблему, мое правительство упразднило финансовый центр, а центральный банк энергично способствовал развитию рынка обратного выкупа облигаций.

2. Рынок обратного выкупа облигаций

Выкуп облигаций относится к сделке, в которой одна сторона сделки продает облигации, которыми она владеет, и выкупает их обратно по согласованной цене в согласованную дату в будущем. В сделках обратного выкупа обе стороны сделки заключаются не с целью покупки и продажи облигаций, а с целью краткосрочного финансирования. По сравнению с кредитованием операции обратного выкупа облигаций более безопасны. В настоящее время выкуп облигаций стал очень важным торговым инструментом на валютных рынках различных стран. Информация показывает, что в начале 1997 года, чтобы предотвратить приток банковских средств на фондовый рынок, Народный банк Китая принял решение о том, что коммерческие банки будут отказываться от операций обратного выкупа на фондовой бирже и осуществлять операции обратного выкупа на межбанковском рынке облигаций. Благодаря развитию бизнеса межбанковского обратного выкупа финансовые учреждения могут осуществлять более безопасное краткосрочное финансирование, а не просто полагаться на кредитование; в то же время финансовые учреждения могут использовать облигации для управления ликвидностью, что значительно способствовало процессу маркетизации выпуска облигаций. Благодаря развитию обратного выкупа центральный банк также имеет рыночную основу для проведения деловых операций на открытом рынке. Поэтому межбанковские операции обратного выкупа имеют большое значение во многих отношениях.

3. Рынок облигаций

Процесс развития валютного рынка Китая в последние годы показал, что развитие рынка облигаций играет важную роль в содействии общему развитию валютного рынка. В настоящее время на межбанковском рынке облигаций процентная ставка по выпуску и цена покупки и продажи облигаций определяются рынком. Реформа первичного рынка облигаций создала условия для развития вторичного рынка облигаций. На межбанковском рынке была сформирована группа андеррайтинга

национальных облигаций и политических финансовых облигаций с основными дилерами на открытом рынке в качестве основных членов.Андеррайтеры облигаций начали брать на себя функцию двусторонних котировок для покупки и продажи облигаций на межбанковском рынке, чтобы способствовать повышению ликвидности облигаций.На межбанковском рынке облигаций были реализованы единое хранение и безбумажный выпуск облигаций, а также подписаны генеральные соглашения о выкупе между участниками рынка.Благодаря вышеупомянутым реформам межбанковский рынок облигаций изначально сформировал структуру современного рынка облигаций.

4. Рынок векселей

Коммерческая бумага – это кредитный вексель, выпущенный предприятием. На финансовом рынке стоимость выпуска векселей некоторых крупных компаний с хорошим кредитом ниже, чем у банковских кредитов. Поэтому у компаний возникает необходимость использовать коммерческие бумаги в качестве средства финансирования.В моей стране, поскольку процентные ставки по кредитам все еще регулируются, а процентные ставки по коммерческим бумагам определяются рынком, коммерческие бумаги имеют преимущество в виде более высоких затрат на финансирование.Согласно действующим правилам, текущие коммерческие бумаги нашей страны должны содержать фактические транзакции в качестве фона, а не общие финансовые инструменты. Поэтому вексельный рынок нашей страны играет весьма очевидную роль в решении проблемы взаимной задолженности по денежным средствам между предприятиями, тесно связанными с отраслью.В последние годы, движимый политикой центрального банка, рынок векселей быстро развивался.Коммерческие бумаги, дисконтирование и повторное дисконтирование - все это значительно возросло.

В последние годы валютный рынок Китая быстро развивался. Разнообразие операций на валютном рынке постепенно увеличивалось, масштабы операций продолжали расти, а членство на рынке продолжало расширяться. Исходя из развития валютного рынка, эффективность косвенного регулирования денежно-кредитной политики центральным банком постоянно повышается.Однако валютный рынок Китая все еще находится на ранних стадиях развития, и для торговли доступно относительно мало инструментов валютного рынка. На рынке существует определенная степень сегментации, а масштаб сделок невелик.Поскольку процентные ставки по депозитам и кредитам по-прежнему регулируются, изменения процентных ставок на денежном рынке оказывают относительно ограниченное влияние на другие финансовые рынки, такие как кредитный рынок.Поэтому также необходимо активно создавать условия для содействия развитию валютного рынка для удовлетворения

потребностей развития финансовых рынков и на этой основе повышать эффективность операций денежно-кредитной политики.

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ИНТЕРАКТИВНОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ ФИНАНСОВОГО ПОСРЕДНИЧЕСТВА И ФИНАНСОВЫХ РЫНКОВ: УГЛУБЛЕНИЕ ФУНКЦИЙ И ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ

Аннотация: Эффективное функционирование финансовых рынков невозможно отделить от финансовых носителей. Среди различных финансовых носителей финансовые посредники играют жизненно важную роль. Финансовые посредники обеспечивают определенную среду для финансовых рынков в процессе функционирования, чтобы финансовые рынки могли реализовать свой потенциал на более широкой стадии. Поэтому, только в полной мере используя различных финансовых посредников, мы можем обеспечить эффективную платформу для стабильного развития и быстрого прогресса финансовых рынков. В этой статье мы представим соответствующее содержание финансового посредничества и финансовых рынков отдельно, а затем проанализируем внутреннюю взаимосвязь между ними, попытаемся изучить, как они взаимодействуют, и, наконец, проанализируем последствия и будущие тенденции развития, которые будут иметь место при взаимодействии.

Ключевые слова: финансовое посредничество; финансовый рынок; тенденции развития.

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INTERACTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION AND FINANCIAL MARKETS: DEEPENING OF FUNCTIONS AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Summary: The effective functioning of financial markets cannot be separated from financial carriers. Among various financial carriers, financial intermediaries play a vital role. Financial intermediaries provide a certain environment for financial markets in the process of functioning, so that financial markets can realize their potential at a broader stage. Therefore, only by fully using various financial intermediaries, we can provide an effective platform for

the stable development and rapid progress of financial markets. In this article, we will present the relevant content of financial intermediation and financial markets separately, and then analyze the internal relationship between them, try to study how they interact, and finally, let's analyze the consequences and future development trends that will take place during the interaction.

Keywords: financial intermediation; financial market; development trends.

Как финансовые рынки, так и финансовые посредники являются способами реализации финансовых функций. Они способствуют друг другу и дополняют друг друга, способствуя всестороннему и эффективному осуществлению финансовых функций. С непрерывным развитием финансовых рынков тем более важной становится роль финансовых посредников. Сложность финансовых рынков определяет непрерывное развитие и прогресс финансовых посредников. В то же время непрерывное развитие и прогресс финансовых посредников также требуют поддержки финансовых рынков. Это является результатом взаимной зависимости и взаимного продвижения. После ухода одной из сторон ни одна из них не может развиваться разумно и здоровым образом. Во многих финансовых видах деятельности, таких как венчурный капитал, инновации и обновление брендов, финансовые рынки и финансовые посредники должны сотрудничать друг с другом. Поэтому очень важно понимать взаимосвязь между ними. Эта статья начнется с взаимосвязи между ними, а затем обсудит будущие перспективы развития и будущие тенденции финансового посредничества¹¹¹.

1. Взаимосвязь между финансовыми посредниками и финансовыми рынками

Финансовый рынок нашей страны появился поздно по сравнению с Европой и Соединенными Штатами, и тенденция развития финансового посредничества в основном такая же, как и у финансовых рынков. В финансах финансовые рынки – это продукты, которые стоят выше финансовых посредников. Они формируются только тогда, когда уровень жизни людей достигает определенной высоты. Однако ранние финансовые институты были более эффективны в своей работе. На ранних стадиях финансового развития общество имеет большое количество свободных средств. Существует никакой конкуренции между финансовыми посредниками и финансовыми рынками за сберегательные ресурсы, и даже в этот период будет происходить взаимное стимулирование развития. После вступления в зрелый период финансового развития

¹¹¹ Дай Сяопин, Фу Ишу. Финансовые посреднические учреждения: Смазка финансового рынка - Исследование и просвещение компаний, оказывающих финансовые услуги в Китае [J]. Кредитная отчетность за 2013 год

сберегательные ресурсы в обществе были исчерпаны, и у финансовых посредников и финансовых рынков осталось лишь небольшое пространство для использования. Таким образом, неизбежно произойдет переизбыток сберегательных ресурсов.

2. Взаимодополняемость между финансовым посредничеством и финансовыми рынками

Как финансовые посредники, так и финансовые рынки имеют взаимодополняющие и различия в финансовых функциях, и они являются носителями для реализации финансовых функций. Когда люди подробно изучают финансовый рынок, они обнаружат, что финансовые посредники необходимы для сотрудничества с ним в сложной работе финансового рынка. Развитие финансовых рынков требует, чтобы финансовые посредники сотрудничали с ними. Однако развитие финансового посредничества требует управления и оптимизации компании, а также управления ее собственными ограничениями. В то же время взаимодополняемость и взаимное сотрудничество в разделении финансовых рисков и разработке инновационных продуктов совместно способствовали процветанию финансовых рынков.

(1) Взаимодополняемость продуктовых инноваций

В инновациях финансовых продуктов финансовые посредники и финансовые рынки играют важную роль, способствуя и дополняя друг друга. Финансовые посредники способствуют развитию финансовых рынков, создавая новые продукты на рынке и увеличивая объем торговли существующими продуктами. Финансовый рынок призван снизить стоимость продуктов, чтобы финансовые посредники могли выпускать более отличительные новые продукты. Инновации в продуктах могут привлечь внимание инвесторов и получить больше ресурсов для экономии, так что можно проводить дальнейшие исследования и разработки продуктов, формируя таким образом благоприятный цикл¹¹².

(2) Взаимодополняемость финансовых характеристик

Инвесторы являются основной частью участников рынка, и они могут выражать свои различные мнения на финансовом рынке, и они играют важную роль в выражении своих мнений о том, можно ли финансировать новую технологию. Управление финансовым посредничеством осуществляется путем доверительного управления учреждениями, что позволяет снизить стоимость информации, что требует от инвесторов отказа от своих собственных мнений, не требующих одобрения, и компромисса с рекомендациями финансовых учреждений. Самое большое преимущество, которое финансовое

¹¹² Дай Сяопин, Фу Ишу. Финансовые посреднические учреждения: Смазка финансового рынка - Исследование и просвещение компаний, оказывающих финансовые услуги в Китае [J]. Кредитная отчетность за 2013 год

посредничество приносит инвесторам, заключается в том, что, получая выгоды от рынка, оно не несет затрат на получение выгод. Финансовые посредники и финансовые рынки могут удовлетворять различным требованиям различных инвестиций и дополнять друг друга с точки зрения характеристик продукта.

В странах с более развитыми финансовыми рынками инвесторы могут получать рыночную информацию по низким ценам и могут в полной мере высказать свое суждение о будущей доходности. Таким образом, финансовые рынки лишили финансовых посредников преимуществ при инвестировании в развивающиеся отрасли. Однако для инвестиций в зрелые отрасли инвесторы имеют одинаковые прогнозы относительно перспектив развития отрасли. Финансовые посредники могут собирать мнения всех инвесторов и осуществлять крупномасштабные инвестиции благодаря своевременной обработке информации.

Для того чтобы экономика нашей страны была скоординированной и устойчивой, необходимо развивать новые отрасли, принимая во внимание развитие традиционных отраслей. В соответствии с различными характеристиками финансирования определяется, следует ли использовать финансовые рынки или финансовых посредников для осуществления эффективных инвестиций, исходя из фактических потребностей инвесторов.

(3) Взаимодополняемость управления рисками

Управление рисками является важной функцией финансовой системы, и риски финансовой системы можно разделить на два типа: горизонтальные риски и межпериодические риски. На финансовых рынках инвесторы могут диверсифицировать свои инвестиционные портфели в зависимости от их способности идти на риск. Разница между финансовыми посредниками и финансовыми рынками заключается в том, что финансовые посредники могут использовать комбинацию активов разных периодов для предотвращения колебаний цен на активы, а брокеры могут получить более высокую среднюю стоимость, чем рыночная, через банки. Неопределенная доходность основных средств может распределить риск поровну, и использование этого метода распределения может повысить среднюю эффективность при одновременном улучшении Парето рынка. Таким образом, финансовое посредничество полезно для реализации разделения рисков между периодами, а финансовые рынки полезны для распределения горизонтальных рисков. Эффективное управление финансовыми рисками достигается за счет двух аспектов - финансовых рынков и финансового посредничества.

Финансовые рынки и финансовые посредники дополняют друг друга и взаимозависимы, а также играют свою соответствующую роль в развитии финансовой системы. В будущей финансовой индустрии финансовые рынки и финансовые посредники будут продолжать

поддерживать импульс конкуренции и искать возможности для бизнеса в конкурентной борьбе. Финансовое посредничество должно быть завершено с помощью финансовых рынков в процессе развития, демонстрируя “отсутствие посредничества“, и финансовые рынки становятся ”посредническими“, потому что они нужна помощь финансовых посредников в процессе разработки. Я верю, что в процессе развития финансовые посредники и финансовые рынки будут иметь все больше и больше общего и совместно способствовать процветанию и развитию финансовой индустрии.

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ФИНАНСОВАЯ МАРКЕТИЗАЦИЯ И ФИНАНСОВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ

Аннотация: Содействие финансовой маркетизации играет важную роль в процессе финансового развития. С одной стороны, финансовый рынок подобен ускорителю, который эффективно способствует финансовому развитию; но, с другой стороны, как палка о двух концах, финансовый рынок также несет связанные с этим финансовые риски. Проанализировав процесс маркетизации в Китае и сравнив его с историей маркетизации в других странах, мы можем изучить стимулирующие и вредные последствия маркетизации для финансового развития.

Ключевые слова: финансовая маркетизация; финансовое развитие.

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FINANCIAL MARKETIZATION AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Summary: The promotion of financial marketization plays an important role in the process of financial development. On the one hand, the financial market is like an accelerator that effectively contributes to financial development; but, on the other hand, as a double-edged sword, the financial market also carries financial risks associated with it. By analyzing the process of marketization in China and comparing it with the history of marketization in other countries, we can study the stimulating and harmful effects of marketization on financial development.

Keywords: financial marketization; financial development.

1 Значение финансовой маркетизации

Значение финансового рынка менялось с течением истории. В ранних зарубежных исследованиях финансовую маркетизацию часто называют финансовой либерализацией. Например, в работах Май Цзиньлуна (1973) финансовая либерализация в основном включает в себя два аспекта: либерализацию процентных ставок и сокращение количественного административного вмешательства. С тех пор, с развитием маркетизации,

исследования по маркетизации в стране и за рубежом становятся все более и более обильными. С точки зрения непрофессионала, это относится к процессу, посредством которого функционирование финансового сектора страны меняется от преимущественно контролируемого правительством к определяемому рыночными силами. Финансовая маркетизация может быть измерена многими показателями, такими как степень маркетизации процентных ставок, степень свободного движения капитала и степень маркетизации финансовых институтов¹¹³.

2. История финансовой маркетизации Китая

Рассматривая историю финансового развития Китая, можно сказать, что финансовая маркетизация в основном отражается в следующих аспектах :

2.1 Типы финансовых учреждений постепенно обогащаются

После реформ и открытости нашей страны наша экономика быстро развивалась, а система финансовых институтов процветала как никогда before. So далеко, многоуровневая и всесторонняя институциональная система, такая как крупные государственные коммерческие банки, акционерные коммерческие банки, государственные банки, местные малые были созданы банки малого и среднего размера, небанковские финансовые учреждения и сельские финансовые организации. Все более диверсифицированная структура прав собственности

Снижение отраслевых барьеров позволило негосударственному капиталу, особенно частному капиталу, один за другим проникать в финансовую отрасль.

2.2 Степень открытости внешнему миру продолжает углубляться

С одной стороны, транзакции между Китаем и крупными международными капиталами становятся все более частыми. С другой стороны, концепция и методы управления иностранной валютой значительно изменились. 30 ноября 2015 года Международный валютный фонд (МВФ) объявил, что юань будет официально включен в Специальный курс МВФ. Валютная корзина прав заимствования (SDR), что означает, что 1 октября 2016 года юань официально станет пятой по величине международной валютой.

2.3 Реформа рыночных процентных ставок продолжает продвигаться вперед

Процесс маркетизации процентных ставок в нашей стране начался с либерализации ставок межбанковского кредитования в 1966 году, а к 1999 году была осуществлена маркетизация процентных ставок межбанковского рынка и т.д. В июле 2013 года Народный банк

¹¹³ Чжоу Еань, Чжао Цзяньи. Измерение финансовой маркетизации Китая, процесса маркетизации и экономического роста [J]. Финансовые исследования, 2005 (4): 68-78.

Китай принял решение о полной либерализации контроля процентных ставок по кредитам для финансовых учреждений. В августе 2015 года был либерализован верхний предел колебаний процентных ставок по срочным депозитам сроком более одного года. Начиная с 24 октября 2015 года коммерческие банки и финансовые учреждения сельских кооперативов больше не будут устанавливать плавающие ограничения на процентные ставки по депозитам. На данный момент рыночная политика процентных ставок одержала историческую победу.

2.4 Значительный прогресс был достигнут в реформировании обменного курса

Механизм формирования обменного курса юаня в основном претерпел три основные реформы. В 1994 году официальный обменный курс юаня и корректировочная цена иностранной валюты действовали параллельно, и была создана единая и управляемая система плавающего обменного курса, основанная на рыночном спросе и предложении. С июля 2005 года была внедрена управляемая система плавающего обменного курса, основанная на рыночном спросе и предложении, скорректированная с учетом корзины валют. Начиная с 2010 года, мы будем и далее продвигать реформу механизма формирования обменного курса юаня и повышать гибкость обменного курса юаня.

3 Стимулирующее влияние финансового маркетинга на финансовое развитие

На протяжении всей истории нельзя отрицать, что финансовая маркетизация действительно способствовала финансовому развитию и стимулировала экономическое развитие. Процесс финансовой маркетизации Китая все еще короток, но нетрудно убедиться в этом, обратившись к примерам других стран.

Как мировой властелин, финансовое положение Соединенных Штатов не может быть поколеблено. Исследуя ход его финансовой либерализации, мы обнаруживаем, что финансовые инновации играют роль, которую нельзя игнорировать. Не будет преувеличением сказать, что финансовая индустрия США способствовала развитию финансовой либерализации благодаря постоянному потоку финансовых инноваций, что, в свою очередь, способствовало развитию всей финансовой индустрии. В 1927 году Соединенные Штаты приняли Закон Макфаддена, запрещающий банкам открывать филиалы в разных штатах, и отрасль отреагировала на это созданием банковских холдинговых компаний. Что касается контроля процентных ставок, депозиты в евродолларах в 1960-х годах были разработаны, чтобы обойти депозитные резервы и ограничения процентных ставок по статье Q, в то время как “фонды денежного рынка” в 1970-х годах появились в ответ на ограничения на выплату процентов по чековым депозитам. Приобретение Citigroup Travelers Group в 1998 году стало важной вехой в реформе финансовой либерализации в Соединенных

Штатах. В 1999 году Сенат и Палата представителей США приняли "Закон о модернизации финансовых услуг", ознаменовавший окончательное юридическое подтверждение долгосрочных реформ по либерализации финансовых услуг, продвигаемых отраслью.

Будучи крупнейшей экономикой Азиатско-Тихоокеанского региона, Япония начала осуществлять финансовую либерализацию в 1978 году, сосредоточив внимание на маркетизации процентных ставок и дерегулировании финансового регулирования. Что касается маркетизации процентных ставок, то процентные ставки на рынке краткосрочного кредитования Японии и процентные ставки по векселям были либерализованы в 1978 году. Новый закон о банковской деятельности 1982 года уважал полную автономию банков в деловых операциях. В 1985 году Япония начала либерализацию процентных ставок по крупным депозитам. Что касается финансового регулирования, Япония отменила ограничения на сферы деятельности финансовых учреждений, и банки и компании, занимающиеся ценными бумагами, могут проникать и пересекать друг друга в своих деловых операциях¹¹⁴.

В целом, в процессе реформы глобального финансового рынка открытость финансовых учреждений и устранение барьеров для выхода на рынок способствовали усилению здоровой конкуренции в финансовой отрасли; либерализация процентных ставок позволила ценам на капитал определяться рыночным спросом и предложением; ослабление сферы финансовых бизнес позволил финансовым учреждениям реализовать интеграцию бизнеса; финансовые инновации энергично способствовали развитию финансовой индустрии.

4 Вред финансовой маркетизации для финансового развития

Но на самом деле, либерализация финансового рынка - это не просто "глазурь на торте". Во многих случаях это также палка о двух концах. являясь движущей силой финансового развития, она также увеличивает финансовые риски и даже приводит к финансовым кризисам.

В странах с формирующимся рынком, таких как Латинская Америка, Восточная Азия и Центральная и Восточная Европа, в 1990-х годах последовательно разразились валютные и финансовые кризисы, а некоторые страны вновь ввели финансовый контроль после провала реформ. Например, финансовый кризис в Мексике с 1994 по 1995 год привел к резкому падению обменного курса песо и падению цен на акции, что было крайне пагубно. Даже в деталях, не является ли глобальный финансовый кризис 2008 года именно кризисом низкокачественных долгов, который возник из-за чрезмерных финансовых инноваций в Соединенных Штатах, но слабого надзора? Секьюритизация активов, как

¹¹⁴ Чжоу Еань, Чжао Цзяньи. Измерение финансовой маркетизации Китая, процесса маркетизации и экономического роста [J]. Финансовые исследования, 2005 (4): 68-78.

знаковый продукт в истории финансового развития, действительно создавала ликвидность активов для многих финансовых учреждений в начале своего развития, но ею злоупотребляли как инструментом. Как только риск пула активов не будет заблокирован, это в конечном итоге приведет к фатальному кризису.

С этой точки зрения мы не можем игнорировать различные опасности, которые может принести в финансовое развитие глобализация финансового рынка. Финансовая маркетизация привела к увеличению финансовых рисков и усилению макроэкономической нестабильности, что, в свою очередь, облегчает формирование частых финансовых кризисов.

Анализируя процесс финансовой маркетизации между Китаем и зарубежными странами, эта статья фокусируется на стимулирующей роли, которую финансовая маркетизация играет в финансовом развитии, которую нельзя игнорировать. Однако частые вспышки финансовых кризисов заставляют задуматься. В процессе развития финансового рынка мы должны осознавать темпы и интенсивность прогресса, усиливать надзор за финансовыми институтами и финансовыми рынками, обращать внимание на последовательность реформ финансового рынка и уважать неотъемлемые законы экономического развития.

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ПОВЫШЕНИЕ КАЧЕСТВА ОБУЧЕНИЯ ЗА СЧЕТ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ОБУЧЕНИИ ФИЗИКЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье описаны положительные эффекты обучения физике с помощью новых педагогических технологий.

Ключевые слова: веерный метод, диаграмма Венна, обучение физике, педагогическая технология.

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IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LEARNING THROUGH THE USE OF PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING PHYSICS

Abstract: This article describes the positive effects of teaching physics with the help of new pedagogical technologies.

Keywords: Fan method, Venn diagram, Physics teaching, pedagogical technology.

Сегодня совершенствуются содержание, цели и задачи, формы и методы образования. Такие изменения в нашем обществе требуют использования современных педагогических технологий в образовательном процессе. Кроме того, необходимость подготовки молодежи к жизни требует от нас внедрения новых технологий в систему образования и их реализации [1].

Понятие образовательной технологии представляет собой науку (или учение), предоставляющую информацию об организации образовательного процесса на уровне высокой квалификации, искусства, лексически (англ. «ан едукатионал течнологии»), означающего нос.

Одной из первых задач педагогов является мобилизация всех имеющихся ресурсов для правильной организации учебного процесса.

Изменение модели общения учителя и ученика является одним из условий педагогической технологии.

В США в 1961 г. издавался журнал «Педагогическая технология», в 1971 г. была создана Ассоциация связи и технологий. 1971 Начали

издаваться журналы Заявления об аудиовизуальной коммуникации. В 1964 году в Англии издавался журнал «Педагогическая технология и программа образования». В 1967 году был создан Национальный совет педагогической техники. В 1970 году издается журнал «Педагогическая технология».

В Японии в 1965 г. был создан «Совет Всеяпонского центра педагогических технологий». Изданы журналы «Педагогическая технология» и «Исследование педагогической технологии».

В 1973 г. в Венгрии был создан Государственный центр образовательных технологий [2,3,] Развитие общества создается тем, что каждое новое поколение наследует наследие предыдущего поколения, обогащает его и оставляет следующему поколению. Термин «педагогика» возник в Древней Греции (Греция) и основан на слове «педагог». В Древней Греции учителем называли раба, который сопровождал ученика в школу и обслуживал его в классе и вне его. Греческое слово «пейдагог» («пайди» — ребенок, «гогос» — вождь) означает «ребенок- ведущий ».

Таким образом, «педагогика» — это греческое слово, означающее «ведение ребенка». Занятия в школе вели учителя - "дидискала" ("дидаско" - читаю, а позже "дидактика" - появилась теория обучения). Эта область передовых знаний была основана на науке философии.

«Технология» — научная дисциплина, разрабатывающая и совершенствующая способы получения, переработки и переработки материалов или полуфабрикатов. В то же время появление педагогической технологии связано с тем, что преподавательская деятельность является таким же видом деятельности, как и другая производственная деятельность. Термин педагогическая технология еще не стандартизирован, поэтому имеет множество определений. В качестве примера приведем некоторые определения педагогической технологии (ПТ).

ПТ представляет собой алгоритмическую деятельность преподавателей и студентов, основанную на конструировании учебных ситуаций. (Пальчевский, Фридман)

ПТ — это систематическая и последовательная реализация заранее разработанного процесса обучения. (В.П.Беспалько)

ПТ — это искусство обучения с помощью машины или уподобление педагогической деятельности инженерному искусству. (Г.Ильин)

Программное обеспечение представляет собой сложный процесс, который включает в себя анализ и планирование, поставку, оценку и управление деятельностью по решению проблем, людьми и идеями всего оборудования для обучения (ассоциация педагогических коммуникаций и технологий).

Учитывая, что существует множество определений педагогической технологии, учитывая, что термин не стандартизирован, уместно сослаться на определение, данное ему авторитетной организацией ЮНЕСКО.

Педагогическая технология – это создание, применение и выявление всего процесса обучения и обучения, которое ставит перед собой задачу оптимизации форм обучения с учетом технических и человеческих ресурсов и их взаимозависимости, представляет собой системный взгляд.

Веерный метод

Этот метод фокусируется на сложных, междисциплинарных и часто проблемных темах. Суть метода в том, что он объясняет все аспекты темы (например, плюсы и минусы, преимущества и недостатки, преимущества и недостатки, другие качества). На данный момент каждый из них определяется отдельно и соответственно обсуждается.

Этот интерактивный метод позволяет успешно развивать у учащихся критическое, аналитическое, четкое, логическое мышление, а также умение излагать и защищать свои мысли письменно и устно.

Веерный метод направлен на организацию активной работы малых групп, а также каждого участника, а также всей группы, в которой обсуждаются отдельные аспекты общей темы.

Веерный метод можно использовать на разных этапах изучения предмета:

в начале: свободная активация знаний учащихся;

в процессе изучения темы: глубокое понимание и осмысление ее основ;

на заключительном этапе: регламентация полученных знаний.

С помощью этого метода будут изучены следующие основные понятия по теме:

концепции, перспективы, объекты, события, относящиеся к теме;

преимущество - превосходство, привилегия по сравнению с чем-либо;

дефект - несовершенство, несоответствие правилам, критериям;

добродетель - положительные качества;

добродетель - положительные качества;

Помимо воспитательной цели, веерный метод позволяет выполнять следующие воспитательные задачи:

умение работать в команде, в группе;

проблемы, умение обсуждать ситуации с разных точек зрения [5]

Таблица 1

Верный анализ газовых законов

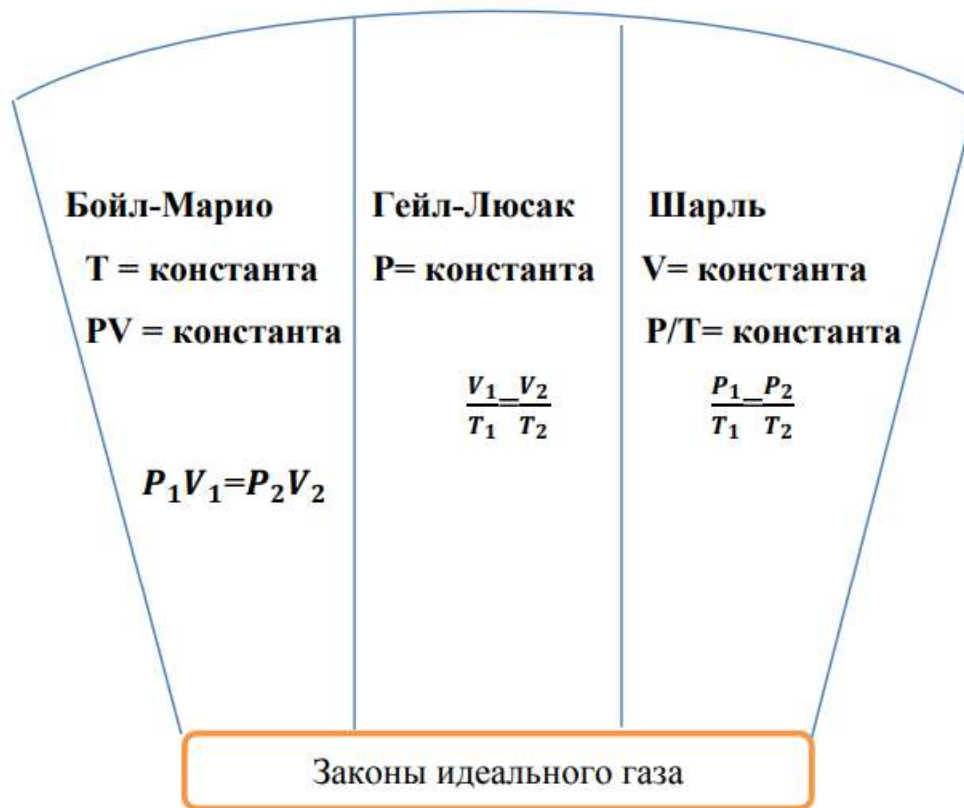
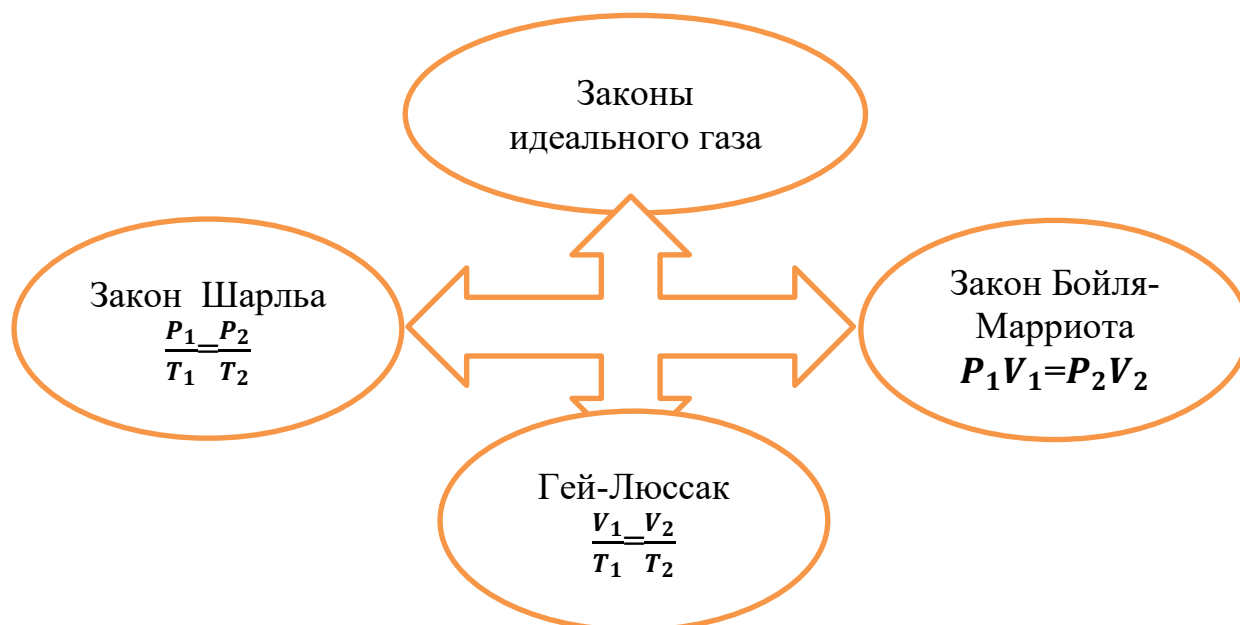


ДИАГРАММА ВЕННА:

Эту технологию можно использовать на этапе рефлексии лекции. Цель технологии «Диаграмма Венна» — дать возможность учащимся мыслить на основе знаний, полученных в ходе курса, сравнивать научную и теоретическую информацию, находить сходства и различия между различными процессами. Учащиеся размышляют о том, что они узнали на уроке и как эту информацию можно использовать на практике.

Учащимся предоставляется возможность анализировать, синтезировать и обобщать, сравнивая общие и различные аспекты двух или более вопросов, имеющих разные и общие характеристики.

- Диаграмма Венна:
- Используется для сравнения, противопоставления, противопоставления и обобщения аспектов 2 и 3.
- Развивает навыки систематического наблюдения, сравнения, сравнительного анализа и синтеза [4].



Учебный процесс направлен на непрерывное развитие активности и любознательности учащихся на протяжении всего урока, педагогическая технология, основанная на создании факторов обучения, позволяет учащимся быстро включиться в процесс обучения. В противном случае недостаточно четкие задания или не имеющие четкого результата приведут к неэффективному завершению урока.[6] На наш взгляд, мы считаем, что эффективных результатов можно добиться, если уроки будут проводиться с использованием описанных выше педагогических технологий и методов.

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИ БЕЗВРЕДНЫХ ПОЛИМЕР - ПОЛИМЕРНЫХ КОМПЛЕКСОВ

Аннотация. Полимер-полимерные комплексы представляют собой новый класс композиционных материалов, обладающие уникальными свойствами: высокой сорбционной способностью, улучшению агрофизических свойств почв, в качестве гидрогелей с помощью которых создается противofильтрационный экран на поверхности и глубине почв, получая экономию оросительной воды.

Ключевые слова. Полимер-полимерный комплекс (ППК), композиционный материал (КМ), почва, гидрогель, оросительная вода, мочевино-формальдегидная смола (МФС).

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APPLICATION OF POLYMER - POLYMER COMPLEXE

Annotation. Polymer-polymer complexes are a new class of composite materials with unique properties: high sorption capacity, improvement of the agrophysical properties of soils, as hydrogels, which create an impervious screen on the surface and depth of the soil, saving irrigation water.

Keywords. Polymer-polymer complex (PPC), composite material (CM), soil, hydrogel, irrigation water, urea-formaldehyde resin (MFS).

Полимер – полимерные комплексы представляют собой новый класс композиционных материалов, обладающие уникальными свойствами: высокой сорбционной способностью, улучшению агрофизических свойств почв, в качестве гидрогелей с помощью которых создается противofильтрационный экран на поверхности и глубине почв, получая экономию оросительной воды[1,2,3].

Целью данной работы явилось создание противofильтрационных экранов с помощью полимер - полимерные ((ИПК+МФС) для повышения

эффективности использования поливной воды и улучшения условий развития хлопчатника[4,5].

Отметим, что известные способы уменьшения фильтрации воды с созданием противofильтрационных экранов с добавками ПАВ, органоминеральных веществ и другие являются экономически нецелесообразными и не нашли широкого применения [6,7].

Предлагаемый нами для широкого применения новый композиционный продукт полимер - полимерные комплекс (ИПК)+МФС, мочевино-формальдегидной смолы (МФС) благодаря своей растворимости в нейтральных и слабощелочных средах, а также длительной устойчивости растворов при хранении, дает возможность приготавливать в одной емкости растворы, содержащий ППК[8,9,10,11]. Кроме того, ППК можно получить и в сухом виде (в виде порошка), который хорошо растворяется в воде и удобен при хранении и транспортировке. Перед нанесением на почву для увеличения водостойкости пленки ППК, pH-раствора снижается до 2,5-3, и тогда на почве образуется водонерастворимый ППК[12,13]. С практической точки зрения применение ППК в сельском и водном хозяйствах имеет огромное значения, так как поликомплексы имеют важнейшее преимущество перед любыми известными полимерами ввиду их высоких закрепляющих способностей[14,15].

В связи с этим, для создания внутрпочвенного экрана нами был разработан агрегат, обеспечивающий получение экрана на глубине 35-40 см, с применением ППК. Агрегат состоит из навесного плужного устройства, который навешивается на пропашной трактор. С нижней стороны каждого отвала плужного устройства приварены трубки диаметра 15 мм, с установленными 2-3 опрыскивателями. Водный раствор ИПК подается через шланги высокого давления подключенный к емкости, установленный на тракторе [16,17].

В 2020-2021 гг. нами проведены деланочные опыты на полях фермерских хозяйств Шаватского и Ханкинского районов Хорезмского области, в условиях легкосуглинистых почв. Площадь опытного участка составляла 1 га, контрольного – 1,5 га. Учет подаваемой на поля воды производился при помощи водосливов Чипполетти и Томсона.

В результате полевых исследований было установлено, что для поддержания предполивной влажности в слое с глубиной 0-0,7 м 0,65-0,65 наименьшей влагоемкости (НВ) проведены три полива по схеме 1-2-0 на опытном и четыре полива по схеме 1-2-1 на контрольном участках. Межполивные периоды по фазам вегетации составили соответственно 33-35 и 23-25 дней. Режимы полива хлопчатника, параметры элементов техники полива и КПД полива представлены в таблице 1.

Из таблицы 1 видно, что при поливах хлопчатника на полях с противofильтрующим экраном, глубинная фильтрация уменьшается на 20-

25 %, по сравнению с контрольной. Резкое увеличение влажности почвы отмечено при поливе большими нормами на контрольном участке.

Во время полива хлопчатника сбросы поливной воды отсутствовали. При поливных нормах брутто на опытном участке 1000-1040 м³/га и на контрольном - 1200÷1250 м³/га, на увлажнение слоя почвы, расположенного ниже расчетного, расходовалась соответственно от 180 до 200 м³/га и от 380 до 420 м³/га.

Таблица 1.

Режимы и параметры техники полива КПД полива хлопчатника на опытном и контрольном участке (длина борозды 200 м)[14]

Но- мер полива	Рас- ход воды, л/с	Время, час			Поливные нормы		КПД, %	Потери, %	
		Добега- ния	До Ув- лаж нения	Всего	Брутто м³/га	Нетто, м³/га	брутто	На испа рения	На фильт рацию
Опытный участок									
1	$\frac{0,9}{0,45}$	2,35	5,72	8,07	1040	880	84,6	0,30	15,1
2	$\frac{0,85}{0,45}$	2,44	5,55	7,99	1015	825	81,2	0,23	18,57
3	$\frac{0,85}{0,40}$	2,38	5,68	8,06	954	760	79,6	0,28	20,12
Контрольный участок									
1	$\frac{0,9}{0,45}$	2,79	6,28	9,25	1222	850	69,6	0,33	30,17
2	$\frac{0,85}{0,45}$	3,12	6,25	9,37	1214	810	66,7	0,25	33,05
3	$\frac{0,85}{0,40}$	3,05	6,19	9,24	1126	780	69,3	0,27	30,43
4	$\frac{0,80}{0,40}$	3,16	6,08	9,24	1102	715	64,9	0,26	34,84

Оросительная норма на опытном участке составляла 3000 м³/га, на контрольном – 4665 м³/га, урожайность хлопка-сырца был равен 35 ц/га и 30 ц/га, соответственно. Соблюдение оптимального режима полива на полях с противofильтрующим экраном позволило получить от реализации хлопка на 540 сум/га больше, чем в контрольном варианте. Уменьшение глубинной фильтрации при поливах хлопчатника позволило сэкономить 581 м³/га воды за три полива и на величину нормы четвертого полива.

Следует отметить, что предлагаемый вариант при сравнении результатами опытов по изучению режимов полива почвы с противofильтрующим экраном на поверхности отличается меньшей трудоемкостью и большей эффективностью.

Проведены фенологические наблюдения в период вегетации. Посев хлопчатника на опытных вариантах и контроле были проведены 15 и 20 апреля соответственно в 2020-2021 гг.

Из наблюдений выяснено, что на всех вариантах опытного участка по всем показателям превосходит данные контрольного поля и урожайность хлопка – сырца была выше на 5,1 ц/га, чем на контроле.

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«ВНУТРЕННЯЯ КАРТИНА БОЛЕЗНИ» ПРИ АРТЕРИАЛЬНОЙ ГИПЕРТЕНЗИИ

Аннотация: В лечебном и реабилитационном процессе артериальной гипертензии современная медицина все больше внедряет идеи и методы медицинской (клинической) психологии о внутренней картине болезни.

Ключевые слова: внутренняя картина болезни, артериальная гипертензия.

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“INTERNAL PICTURE OF THE DISEASE” IN ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

Abstract: In the treatment and rehabilitation process of arterial hypertension, modern medicine is increasingly introducing ideas and methods of medical (clinical) psychology about the internal picture of the disease.

Key words: internal picture of the disease, arterial hypertension.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Внутренняя картина болезни – сложная система отношений пациента к заболеванию и его лечению, к собственной личности, к будущему, к окружающим, к учёбе и работе, в целом к жизни, рассматривающаяся сквозь призму собственной болезни¹¹⁵.

Артериальная гипертензия – заболевание сердечно-сосудистой системы, характеризующееся синдромом стойкого повышения давления в артериях выше показателя – 139 / 89, которое является отклонением от нормального артериального давления – 120/80.

МАТЕРИАЛЫ И МЕТОДЫ

Согласно неврогенной теории, выдвинутой Г.Ф. Лангом в 1948 году и получившей дальнейшее развитие в трудах А.Л. Мясникова, главным фактором возникновения данного заболевания является нервно-психическое перенапряжение, возникающее как после острых, так и после длительных эмоциональных перегрузок. По данным РАЕН у 25-30% людей

¹¹⁵ Яковлева М.В. Внутренняя картина болезни как фактор приверженности лечению после операции коронарного шунтирования / М.В. Яковлева, Е.И. Лу-бинская, Е.А. Демченко // Вестник ЮУрГУ. Серия: Психология. – 2015. – №2[Электронный ресурс].

выявляются психические расстройства при первичном обращении в учреждения здравоохранения. Важную роль в развитии заболевания играют такие психоэмоциональные нарушения как тревога и депрессия, во многом определяющие клиническую картину болезни. Депрессии ухудшают течение соматического заболевания и, вместе с тем, усложняя клиническую картину, ответственны за повышение частоты обращений за медицинской помощью. Без лечения тревожно-депрессивных расстройств невозможно эффективно лечить основное заболевание. Соответственно больным артериальной гипертонией должна оказываться не только медикаментозная, но и психологическая помощь. Кроме того, согласно рекомендациям ВОЗ, в лечении начальных стадий артериальной гипертонии немедикаментозные методы, в том числе психологическое консультирование, могут рекомендоваться в качестве основного и даже единственного метода коррекции. Однако, как правило, психологический аспект не учитывается в процессе терапии данного контингента больных, поэтому лишь незначительное количество научных работ посвящено проблеме субъективного восприятия соматической патологии пациентами с артериальной гипертонией, выражающегося в понятии внутренней картина болезни (ВКБ). Внутренняя картина болезни является предметом психологического консультирования и представляет собой не статическую реакцию на болезнь, а сложный процесс адаптации к ней.

Известно, что личности, которые страдают длительно протекающими, тяжелыми заболеваниями с учетом ценности здоровья испытывают некоторую перестройку личности. Заболевание оказывает серьёзное влияние на личностное развитие индивида. То, какие изменения произойдут с личностью, в результате воздействия на нее болезни и то, как человек видит и относится к болезни, во многом определяет успешность течения, лечения и исход болезни.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ И ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ

Для диагностики внутренней картины болезни использовался Личностный опросник (ЛО). Данная методика диагностирует сложившийся под влиянием болезни паттерн отношения к самому заболеванию, к лечению этой болезни, к своим функциям относительно самочувствия, аппетита и сна, настроения, к будущему и одиночеству, к медперсоналу и к врачам, к окружающим, к близким и родным людям, к работе.

Методика «ЛО» позволяет диагностировать 13 типов отношения к болезни: гармоничный (Г), анозогностический (З), апатический (А), ипохондрический (И), меланхолический (М), неврастенический (Н), обсессивно-фобический (О), паранойяльный (П), сенситивный (С), тревожный (Т), эйфорический (Ф), эгоцентрический (Я), эргопатический (Р).

Анализ полученных данных показал, что для пациентов с артериальной гипертензией характерен смешанный тип отношения к болезни¹¹⁶.

При оценке отношения к болезни у пациентов с артериальной гипертензией преимущественно отмечались следующие типы реагирования основным был: тревожный – 17 человек (26,4%), неврастенический – у 15 человек (22,5%), дополнительный был неврастенический 13 человек (24,6%) и сенситивный у 12 человек (19,4%), также характерными выбранными типами для них были паранойяльный и эйфорический – 10 человек (15%). При проверке с помощью методов описательной статистики результаты достоверно подтвердились. Выяснилось, что эти показания находятся на уровне значимости.

Полученные результаты подтверждают и подкрепляют ранее проведенные исследования по проблеме внутренней картины болезни у пациентов с артериальной гипертензией. Как и в проведенных так и в нашем исследовании ведущими типами отношения к болезни выступают тревожный, неврастенический и сенситивный как наиболее выраженный в дополнительных типах реагирования. В других исследованиях также выявлен обсессивнофобический тип отношения к болезни.

Для тревожного типа характерно мнительность и беспокойство по отношению неблагоприятного течения заболевания, неэффективности лечения, осложнения и т. д. Поиск дополнительной информации о методах лечения болезни и самой болезни, новых способах выздоровления. В отличие от ипохондрической картины болезни в тревожной внутренней картине болезни выражена направленность к достоверным, объективным показателям и данным (заключение специалистов и результаты анализов), нежели к субъективным ощущениям. Настроение тревожное. Частая смена лечащего врача. В результате тревожности проявляется снижение психической активности и угнетенность настроения.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

В заключении стоит отметить, что выявленные типы отношения к болезни необходимо учитывать врачам, медицинским работникам при работе с пациентами с артериальной гипертензией. А медицинским психологам учитывая лечение больного с помощью психотерапии способствовать развитию более «благоприятной» внутренней картины болезни.

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ЗИЁЛИЛАРНИНГ МАЪНАВИЙ-МАЪРИФИЙ РАВНАҚ ЙЎЛИДА ТУТГАН ЎРНИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада ҳозирги кун ёшларимизнинг маънавий оламида бўшлиқ вужудга келмаслиги учун уларнинг қалби ва онгида соғлом ҳаёт тарзи, миллий ва умуммиллий қадриятларга ҳурмат-эҳтиром туйғусини болалик пайтидан бошлаб шакллантиришимиз зарурлиги хусусида фикрлар билдирилган.

Калит сўзлар: таълим, тарбия, технология, маънавият, маърифат, қадрият, гоя, мафкура, инновация, маданият.

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ON THE WAY TO SPIRITUAL AND ENLIGHTENMENT OF INTELLIGENTS POSITION

Annotation: This article expresses the idea that in order to create a gap in the spiritual world of our youth today, we need to instill in their hearts and minds a healthy lifestyle, a sense of respect for national and national values from childhood.

Keywords: education, upbringing, technology, spirituality, enlightenment, value, idea, ideology, innovation, culture.

Бизга маълумки, ҳозирги кунда дунёда шиддат билан глобаллашиб бораётган инсоният учун ҳавф солаётган улкан маънавий таҳдидлар авж олиб бормоқда. Албатта, бу дунёдаги кўплаб мамлакатлар ва халқларнинг иқтисодиётига, сиёсатига ва маънавиятига жуда катта салбий таъсирини кўрсатади. Хусусан, Ўзбекистон Республикасида мустақиллиги йиллари давомида барча соҳаларда улкан ўзгаришлар юз берди.

Олий таълим тизимини модернизациялаш, ёшларнинг китобхонлик маданиятини ошириш, ёшларни адабиёт, маданият ва санъат соҳаларига қизиқтириш, диний маърифатни такомиллаштириш ва бошқа муҳим масалалар тўғрисида қарор ва фармойишлар қабул қилинди. Зеро давр биздан “Бугунги мураккаб мафкуравий глобаллашув замонида халқимиз, ёшларимиз маънавий ҳаёти қандай кечаяпти?” “Қандай қилиб Интернет ва юксак технологиялар асрида миллий маънавиятимизни сақлаб қолиб, юксалтирамиз?”, “Жаҳолатга қарши маърифат билан қандай курашишимиз

керак?” деган саволларга илмий асосли, амалий ишларимиз билан жавоб беришни талаб қилмоқда.

Хурматли Президентимиз Шавкат Мирзиёев ўзининг 2018 йилнинг август ойида сўзлаган нутқларида ижодкор-зиёлилар билан учрашувда маънавият, маърифатни мудофаа вазирлигига тенглаштиргани бежиз эмас. Чунки ҳозирги кунда дунёда ғоявий кураш кетаятгани ва бу кураш тўхтамаслигини айтиб ўтдилар. Шу билан биргаликда, “Ўзбеккино” раҳбарлари билан учрашувда эса “маънавий йўналишларимиз иқтисодий йўналишлардан ўн қадам олдинда юрса, бизнинг катта-катта режаларимиз, дастурларимиз амалга ошишини тушунтирган Президентимиз тузилаётган режалар, дастурларнинг ким учун, нима учун қилинаётганини тушунган халқ кучли, қудратли бўлишини, буни эса маънавият ва маърифат тушунтириши, қуроллантиришини уқтирди [1].

Ўзбекистон Республикасида таълим тизимида олиб борилаётган давлат сиёсатини кўплаб чет элликлар тан олмоқда. Бунинг амалий исботини 2012 йил 17-18 февралда Тошкентда БМТ, Осиё тараққиёти банки (ОТБ), Жаҳон банки, Ислон тараққиёт банки ва Буюк Британия, Германия, Италия, АҚШ, Япония, Россия, Жанубий Корея каби жаҳоннинг 48 мамлакати вакиллари иштирок этган узлуксиз таълим ва ёш авлодни баркамол этиб тарбиялашнинг миллий моделини яратишда Ўзбекистон тажрибасини ўрганишга бағишланган “Юксак билимли ва интеллектуал ривожланган авлодни тарбиялаш – мамлакатни барқарор тараққий эттириш ва модернизация қилишнинг муҳим шarti” мавзусидаги халқаро конференциянинг ўтказилишидир.

И.А.Каримов томонидан айтилган “Фарзандлари соғлом юрт қудратли бўлур, қудратли элнинг фарзандлари соғлом бўлур” деган фикр ҳозирги пайтда ижтимоий соҳада олиб борилаётган давлат сиёсатининг асоси бўлиб қолмоқда. Чунки интеллектуал салоҳиятни оширишда озиқ-овқат, оила, таълим-тарбиянинг ўрни бир хилдирдир.

Инсон комиллигининг мезонларини эслайдиган бўлсак жисмонан соғлом, ақлан етук, интеллектуал салоҳияти юқори бўлган фарзандларимизгина Ўзбекистоннинг келажагини белгилайди.

Бундан ташқари, ҳурматли Президентимиз Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг 2018 йилда Олий Мажлисга қилинган Мурожаатномасида “Ўзимиз ўзимизга хиёнат қилмасак, ўзимиз ўзимизни алдамасак, ҳалол-пок бўлиб меҳнат қилсак, кўзлаган барча марраларимизга албатта етишимиз” таъкидланди [2]. Бунда ҳам халқ, ёшларнинг маънавияти назарда тутилди. Чунки маънавиятли одам садоқатли бўлади. Ўз бурчига хиёнат қилмайди, ўзи ўзини алдамайди. Ҳалол-пок меҳнат қилади.

Дунёнинг энг ривожланган давлатларидан бири Япония, Жанубий Корея тарихига назар қарасак, миллий ғоя халқни сафарбар қилиб, вайронага айланган бу мамлакатларни юксак ривожланган давлатга айлантирди. Чунончи, энди юксалиш навбати Ўзбекистонга келди. Чунки

япон, корейслар ўз бахтини ўз қўллари, ақли, инновациялари билан яратишди. Ҳеч ким четдан келиб уларни бахтли қилгани йўқ. Миллий ғоя уларни инонтирди, ишонтирди, сафарбар қилди. Биз мана шундай хорижий тажрибалар асосида миллий ғоямиз замоннинг янги талаблари асосида халқимизни “Миллий тикланишдан миллий юксалиш сари” олиб бормоқда. Зеро Ватаннинг бахтли келажагини кўрсатиб, завқлантира олмайдиган ғоя миллатни сафарбар қила олмайди. Шунинг учун Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномада “Миллий ғоя нима учун керак?”, деган саволни ўртага ташлаган Президент Шавкат Мирзиёев “Ватанни севиш учун”, деб жавоб берди. Буларнинг барчаси ёшлар, хусусан миллатнинг бўлажак зиёлилари қатлами – ёшларни ғоявий тарбиялашга давлат томонидан ифодаланган ижтимоий буюртма бўлиб ҳисобланади. Бунда “Авваламбор, «оммавий маданият» кўринишида кириб келаётган турли таҳдидлар, гиёҳвандлик, диний экстремизм, миссионерлик каби бало қазолардан ёшларимизни асраш, уларнинг таълим-тарбиясига ҳар биримиз масъул эканимизни ҳеч қачон унутмаслигимиз керак [3]”

Ёшларимизнинг маънавий оламида бўшлиқ вужудга келмаслиги учун уларнинг қалби ва онгида соғлом ҳаёт тарзи, миллий ва умуммиллий қадриятларга ҳурмат-эҳтиром туйғусини болалик пайтидан бошлаб шакллантиришимиз зарур. Бу эса ҳар биримизнинг фарзандларимиз, ёш авлоднинг маънавий-ахлоқий камолоти, ғоявий чиниқишига, ҳар ҳил бузғунчи ғоя ва мафкураларга қарши мурасасиз курашчи руҳида тарбиялашга масъулият билан ёндашишга ундайди. Айнан фарзандларнинг камолоти – эртанги кунда барчамизнинг тинч ҳаётимизни таъминлайди. Бунинг учун уларни миллий ғоя руҳида тарбиялаш, уларга ҳурлик, озодлик, демократик тамойилларга асосланган жамият барпо этиш, эркин фуқаролик жамият асослари ҳақида тушунча бериш барчамизнинг бурчимиздир.

Юқорида зикр этилганлардан келиб чиқиб, хулоса ўрнида шуни алоҳида таъкидлаш мумкинки, бугунги кунда мамлакатимизда фаол тадбиркорлик ва инновацион технологияларни қўллаб-қувватланаётган, илм, маърифат, рақамли иқтисодиёт ривожлантирилаётган жараёнлар билан уйғун бўлиши талаб этилмоқда. Демак, мана шундай янги тарихий вазиятда “Ўзбекистонни инновацион ривожлантириш учун халқимиз, ёшларимизда қайси фазилатларни кучайтириб, қайси иллатларга чек қўйишимиз керак?”, деган саволларга жавоблар керак. Бу саволга маънавият жавоб бериши ва халқимизни бунёдкор ишларга даъват қилиши керак [4].

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АВТОМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПРОЦЕСС РАССТОЙКИ В ПИЩЕВОЙ ОТРАСЛИ

Аннотация: Важность процесса и технические требования к процессу расстойки. Роль расстойки в пищевой промышленности. Химический процесс в тесте, который имеет большое значение в пищевой промышленности, особенно в хлебобулочных изделиях.

Ключевые слова: Расстойка, пищевая промышленность, автоматическое управление расстойной камерой, брожение теста.

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AUTOMATIC PROOFING PROCESS IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY

Abstract: The importance of the process and technical requirements for the proofing process. The role of proofing in the food industry. A chemical process in dough that is of great importance in the food industry, especially in baked goods.

Key words: proofing, food industry, automatic control of the proofing chamber, dough fermentation.

Одним из важнейших этапов процесса выпечки является брожение теста. Он влияет на внешний вид, вкус, консистенцию и аромат выпеченных изделий. Расстойка теста – это этап подготовки теста к выпечке, во время которого происходит брожение. Профессиональные пекари осознают важность процесса расстойки и относятся к нему очень серьезно. Они создают особые условия, позволяющие процессам ферментации проходить максимально эффективно. Чтобы выяснить, какие условия идеальны, вы должны сначала понять, как работает ферментация.

После правильного замеса в тесте остается около 8-14 процентов углекислого газа. Этого количества газа достаточно, чтобы поддерживать процесс брожения без сбоев. Количество углекислого газа в тесте в процессе расстойки быстро растет, достигая 86-92 процентов. Тесто

приобретает привлекательную форму и становится пышным в результате быстрого выделения газа.

Появление газа в тесте связано с деятельностью дрожжевых грибов. Сахар в тесте превращается в спирт и углекислый газ ферментами бактерий. Активность дрожжевых грибов определяет скорость подъема, форму, пористость и консистенцию теста.

Чем быстрее микроорганизмы метаболизируют сахар при более высокой температуре окружающей среды, тем больший объем теста получается. Грибы наиболее активны при температуре от 35 до 45 градусов Цельсия. Процесс брожения остановится, если температура воздуха поднимется слишком высоко. Дрожжевые микробы погибают при температуре выше 45 градусов Цельсия. Активность дрожжевого грибка также снижается под действием холода. Не рекомендуется оставлять тесто при температуре ниже 25 градусов по Цельсию. Процесс брожения в таких условиях замедляется, в результате чего тесто плохо поднимается и плохо пропекается.

Когда активность грибковых микробов достигает своего пика, тестообразная масса приобретает идеальную пористость и консистенцию. Глютеновые пленки образуются, когда вздутые частицы муки подвергаются воздействию большого количества углекислого газа. Растягивание пленок создает губчатый белковый каркас, который обеспечивает пористость и гибкость теста. Благодаря высокой активности дрожжей поверхность продукта получается гладкой и газонепроницаемой. В результате газ задерживается в тесте. Тесто пропитывается ингредиентами, которые придают ему приятный вкус и аромат в процессе бурного брожения. Тесто расстаивается при температуре 33-45°C для сохранения оптимальной активности дрожжей.

Важность влажности воздуха, помимо температуры, невозможно переоценить. Когда воздух сухой, поверхность теста высыхает и теряет свою гибкость. Образуется корочка, которая не дает тесту расширяться. Корка рвется в результате скопления газа внутри тестовой заготовки. Поврежденный внешний вид продукта делает его непривлекательным. Влажность воздуха должна быть от 70 до 80 процентов, чтобы верхний слой теста оставался податливым.

Тесто проходит две стадии расстойки: предварительную (промежуточную) и окончательную. Предварительная расстойка происходит сразу после раскатки теста. Внутреннее напряжение в тесте в это время уменьшается, и формируется клейковинный каркас. В зависимости от типа выпечки предварительная расстойка может занять от 1 до 15 минут. Окончательная расстойка отмечена выделением большого количества углекислого газа. В этот момент хлебобулочные изделия приобретают окончательную форму и блестят.

Крайне важно не только создать, но и поддерживать оптимальные условия для активной работы дрожжей, чтобы производить качественную выпечку. Активности дрожжевых микроорганизмов вредят резкие перепады температуры окружающей среды и сквозняки. Во время окончательной корректировки очень важно поддерживать температуру и влажность на нужном уровне. Даже незначительные изменения факторов окружающей среды могут ухудшить качество выпечки.

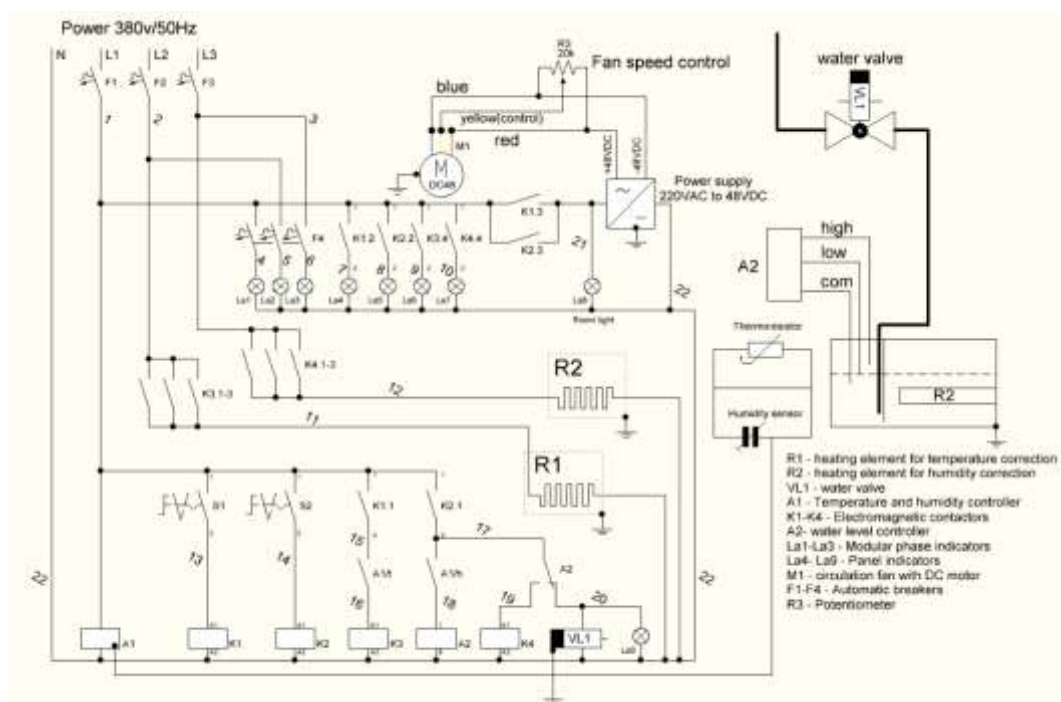
Расстойная камера помогает создать идеальные условия для брожения теста. Термин «расстойная камера» относится к шкафу, в котором поддерживается идеальная температура и влажность воздуха во время процесса брожения теста. Тесто защищено от сквозняков и перепадов температур оборудованием. Он позволяет изменять характеристики воздуха, чтобы ускорить или замедлить процесс брожения.

В расстойной камере установлена система рециркуляции. Он равномерно нагревает и увлажняет воздушную массу. Вся выпечка имеет одинаковую форму и гладкую поверхность благодаря системе рециркуляции. В некоторых версиях также доступна система добавления муки. Это помогает предотвратить прилипание продукта к поверхностям камеры. Шкаф позволяет оставлять тесто в шкафу столько времени, сколько вам нужно, прекращая процесс брожения, как только тесто достигает максимального объема. Расстойная камера может использоваться даже неопытными пекарями для создания качественной выпечки из дрожжевого теста.

Если позволяет место, лучше всего купить два вида хлебопекарного оборудования: одно для предварительной расстойки, а другое для окончательной расстойки. Вы можете поддерживать непрерывную операцию по приготовлению выпечки, используя два шкафа. Если используется только одна расстойная камера, потребуется некоторое время, чтобы параметры воздуха достигли желаемого уровня. Практичнее использовать большую камеру с шестью-десятью уровнями. Небольшое помещение требует использования компактного универсального расстойного шкафа. Лучше всего покупать камеру с противнями того же размера, что и противни духовки. Если противни в расстойном шкафу и в духовке имеют одинаковый размер, вам не придется перемещать тесто перед выпечкой, что может изменить его внешний вид и качество. С некоторыми моделями можно синхронизировать тестоделитель и другое хлебопекарное оборудование. Они помогают ускорить процесс выпечки. Пекарное оборудование стоит выбирать с прозрачными дверцами. Это позволит вам наблюдать за процессом брожения, не открывая дверцы шкафа и не нарушая созданный в нем микроклимат.

При разработке автоматизированной системы расстойной камеры были учтены все факторы, которые могут как положительно, так и отрицательно повлиять на процесс расстойки и работу расстойной камеры.

Система управления разрабатывается по двум направлениям: с использованием существующих электрических устройств, для упрощения обслуживания несмотря на высокую стоимость, и на основе микроконтроллерного управления, где с экономической точки зрения это устройство будет превосходить первое.



Каждый способ будет иметь одинаковый функционал, разница может быть заметна только в настройке устройств и при обслуживании, соответственно сложное устройство потребует подхода более квалифицированного специалиста, которому нужно будет заплатить больше, чем за ремонт более простого устройства на основе блоков электротехнических устройств.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ АНАЛИЗА ЛИКВИДНОСТИ И ПЛАТЁЖЕСПОСОБНОСТИ КОМПАНИЙ ТЕЛЕКОММУНИКАЦИОННОЙ ОТРАСЛИ

Аннотация: В статье раскрываются цель и задачи проведения анализа ликвидности и платёжеспособности. Также раскрываются этапы и методы проведения анализа. Выделены особенности проведения анализа ликвидности и платёжеспособности компаний телекоммуникационной отрасли.

Ключевые слова: ликвидность, платёжеспособности, ликвидность баланса, коэффициент ликвидности, оценка банкротства.

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FEATURES OF ANALYSIS OF LIQUIDITY AND SOLVENCY OF COMPANIES IN THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY

Annotation: The article reveals the purpose and objectives of the analysis of liquidity and solvency. The stages and methods of analysis are also disclosed. The features of the analysis of liquidity and solvency of companies in the telecommunications industry are highlighted.

Key words: liquidity, solvency, balance sheet liquidity, liquidity ratio, bankruptcy assessment.

В настоящее время вопросы обеспечения экономической безопасности организаций приобретают всё большую значимость, так как в текущей сложной внешнеполитической обстановке, в условиях санкций, в условиях пандемии многие организации сталкиваются с усиленным влиянием финансовых рисков, что может привести их к банкротству. Одной из ключевых причин банкротства организации выступает потеря организацией ликвидности и платёжеспособности. То есть организациям важно вовремя предупреждать возникновение неплатёжеспособности и банкротства для того, чтобы обеспечить экономическую безопасность.

Цель анализа ликвидности и платежеспособности организации заключается в установлении финансовой возможности компании по погашению имеющихся обязательств, а также в прогнозировании такой

возможности на перспективу, в том числе для обеспечения экономической безопасности организации.

Анализ позиций различных исследователей позволил выделить следующие основные задачи анализа ликвидности и платежеспособности:

- объективная диагностика финансового состояния организации, выявление существующих проблем и определение их причин;
- поиск резервов улучшения финансового состояния организации;
- рассмотрение мероприятий, направленных на оптимизацию использования ресурсов и повышение финансовых показателей;
- оценка эффекта от данных мероприятий и прогнозирование изменения финансовых результатов.

Анализ ликвидности и платежеспособности компании является комплексным процессом, исследователи выделяют несколько этапов:

- оценка качества источников информации, необходимых для проведения анализа;
- анализ ликвидности баланса организации;
- расчет коэффициентов ликвидности и платежеспособности, сравнение полученных значений с нормативными;
- факторный анализ показателя текущей ликвидности компании;
- анализ вероятности банкротства;
- оценка полученных результатов и разработка практических рекомендаций по итогам анализа.

Анализ литературы показал, что в рамках проведения анализа ликвидности и платежеспособности возможно применение следующих методов:

- горизонтальный – используется для оценки изменения статей отчётности за один или несколько отчётных периодов;
- вертикальный – используется для оценки удельного веса статей к общей величине;
- трендовый – используется для оценки показателей в динамике, за несколько периодов;
- сравнительный – используется для сопоставления показателей компании с показателями схожих компаний внутри отрасли или со среднеотраслевыми показателями;
- коэффициентный – используется для расчета соотношений между отдельными статьями отчётности.

Все методы основаны на расчете абсолютных и относительных показателей.

Для оценки платёжеспособности предприятия рассчитываются абсолютные и относительные показатели ликвидности, а также проводится оценка вероятности банкротства.

Большинство авторов предлагают проводить анализ ликвидности и платёжеспособности с помощью оценки абсолютных показателей ликвидности баланса. Его проводят по данным агрегированного бухгалтерского баланса, в котором активы предприятия сгруппированы по убыванию степени ликвидности, а пассивы - по убыванию сроков исполнения обязательств. Степень ликвидности баланса определяется методом сопоставления группированных статей активов и пассивов.

Более развернутую картину позволяет получить анализ относительных показателей ликвидности. Большинство авторов предлагают проводить коэффициентный анализ, используя четыре коэффициента – текущей ликвидности, быстрой (критической, срочной) ликвидности, абсолютной ликвидности, общей ликвидности баланса. Все они отражают степень покрытия видами оборотных активов текущих обязательств.

Крайней степенью неплатежеспособности компании является ее банкротство. Чтобы заблаговременно отследить негативные тенденции в финансовых показателях компании и предпринять меры по финансовому оздоровлению, разработаны несколько моделей оценки вероятности банкротства.

Так, например, модель Альтмана представляет собой уравнение, определяющее экономический потенциал организации, основанное на статистических данных о факторах, вызвавших в прошлом банкротство организаций, входящих в исследуемую группу. Основные факторы легли в основу данной модели. В различных источниках приводятся разные вариации данной модели в зависимости от количества рассматриваемых факторов – двухфакторная, четырехфакторная, пятифакторная, семифакторная. Данная модель позволяет оценить финансовую устойчивость организации и степень риска возникновения банкротства. Является оптимальной для применения в условиях российской экономики. Рассмотрим вариант модели в формате пяти факторов, т.к. данная модель целесообразна для применения к предприятиям, чьи акции котируются на бирже. Другая модель – Таффлера-Тишоу – была разработана на основе модели Альтмана, за базу были взяты данные отчетности британских компаний, модель была адаптирована под новые экономические реалии. Модель Сайфуллина-Кадыкова – ещё одна модель прогнозирования банкротства, адаптированная под российскую экономику.

Следует отметить, что организации телекоммуникационной отрасли имеют специфические особенности, такие как нематериальность продукции, низкая материалоемкость и высокая фондоемкость, территориальная и временная неравномерность спроса и объемов производства.

Внеоборотные активы зачастую превышают собственный капитал, соответственно, собственные оборотные средства зачастую имеют

отрицательное значение, что в части коэффициентного анализа оценивается неблагоприятно и характеризует финансовое положение как неустойчивое.

Также и отдельные модели оценки вероятности банкротства одним из ключевых факторов выделяют наличие собственного оборотного капитала, не учитывая специфику отрасли.

При этом в реальности негативных предпосылок в деятельности организации и ее платежеспособности может не быть. Поэтому финансовый анализ должен учитывать всю имеющуюся качественную информацию, и прежде всего отраслевые особенности.

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РОБОЭДВАЙЗИНГ КАК НОВАЯ БИЗНЕС-МОДЕЛЬ В ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОМ КОНСУЛЬТИРОВАНИИ

Аннотация: В статье проводится анализ термина «робоэдвайзинг», изучается его связь с «доверительным управлением» и «инвестиционным консультированием», также указываются составные элементы автоматизированного инвестиционного советника как отдельной бизнес-модели на рынке инвестиционного консультирования.

Ключевые слова: робоэдвайзинг, робот-советник, инвестиционное консультирование, доверительное управление.

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ROBO-EDVISING AS A NEW BUSINESS MODEL IN INVESTMENT ADVISORY

Annotation: The article provides analysis of the term "roboadvising" and its connection to trust wealth management and investment advisory. The author outlines integral parts of a roboadvisor which make it an autonomous business model in the investment advisory market.

Key words: roboadvising, roboadvisor, investment advisory, trust wealth management.

Робоэдвайзинг — это бизнес-продукт, находящийся на стыке других бизнес-предложений и технологий на рынке финансовых услуг (см. *Диаграмму 1*): доверительного управления, инвестиционного консультирования и алгоритмизированной торговли на фондовом рынке.

Как одна из граней робоэдвайзинга, **доверительное управление** — это передача капитала в распоряжение портфельного управляющего на определенный срок без передачи права собственности. Оно осуществляется на основе договора о доверительном управлении,

заключенным между собственником имущества и профессиональным управляющим [1].

Инвестор может быть активным или пассивным в зависимости от того, в какой мере он участвует в управлении своими активами. По этому признаку доверительное управление разделяют на 3 вида:

Полное управление: собственник передает в руки управляющего свои активы, предоставляя последнему полную свободу распоряжения средствами, которая ограничена лишь заранее оговоренными параметрами: максимально допустимым уровнем риска, предполагаемым доходом и сроками инвестирования.

Управление по согласованию: управляющий берет на себя роль советника и подсказывает о наличии благоприятных условий для осуществления определенных операций с имеющимися активами.

Управление по приказу: управляющий выполняет в большей степени роль исполнителя и в меньшей степени инвестиционного консультанта.

Альтернативой доверительного управления является самостоятельное управление на базе собственной выработанной стратегии или то же самостоятельное управление, но на базе рекомендаций опытных управляющих. Таким образом, инвестиционное консультирование можно читать промежуточным этапом между полностью самостоятельным управлением средствами и доверительным управлением.

Диаграмма 1. Робоедвайзинг как «микс» технологий и услуг



Источник: составлено авторами

Управляющие активами, как мы уже выяснили, работают над тем, чтобы создать эффективную инвестиционную стратегию. При этом они используют определенный набор уже заготовленных стратегий, в соответствие с риск-аппетитами клиентов, в результате инвестиционные рекомендации по другую сторону от клиента от части можно назвать типовыми. Помимо этого, взаимодействие с клиентом требует ряда одинаковых по своей сути процедур – составление и подписание договора, определение инвестиционного профиля, подбор активов итд. [3]. Все это говорит в пользу автоматизации процесса инвестиционного консультирования, которая является третьей, технологической, компонентой робоэдвайзинга [2].

Тем не менее, автоматизации лишь сбора и анализа данных недостаточно. Чтобы оптимизировать работу, требуется определенная гибкость и дополнительная настройка алгоритмов в соответствии с динамикой и конъюнктурой рынка. В современных реалиях на этом участке управления активами работу «перехватывает» искусственный интеллект.

При появлении искусственного интеллекта в контекстке управления активами, а также автоматизации взаимодействия с клиентом закономерно использование термина «робоэдвайзинг» или «робот-советник».

Семь ключевых элементов бизнес-модели робоэдвайзинга представлены на *Диаграмме 2*.

Основная ценность данного сервиса для клиента заключается в невысокой комиссии и в значительно сниженном системном риске благодаря тому, что большинство робоэдвайзеров инвестируют в биржевые фонды (ETF). Также роботы-советники особенно привлекательны для поколения миллениалов [4] в силу гибкости, простоты и прозрачности данного технологического решения, и, что не менее важно, большей веры представителей поколения в финансовые технологии, нежели в компетенции отдельных портфельных управляющих.

Основными партнерами по развитию бизнеса выступают инвестиционные банки и фонды, которые в силу негибкости внутренней организации и жесткого реуглирования зачастую не способны успешно развивать собственные услуги робоэдвайзинга. Имеено по этой причине, например, в июне 2021 года американский банк JP Morgan приобрел робоэдвайзера, базирующегося в Великобритании с базой из 140 000 клиентов и активами более 3.5 млрд фунтов стерлингов [5]. Другим важным партнером выступают СМИ и информационные агентства, эффективно осуществляющие лидогенерацию для робоэдвайзинговых компаний.

Диаграмма 2. Составные элементы бизнес-модели робоэдвайзера

Виды деятельности	Ключевые партнеры	Ценности для клиентов	Потребительские сегменты	Ключевые ресурсы
Инвестиционное консультирование Услуги по составлению и ребалансировке инвестиционного портфеля Доверительное управление	Инвестиционные банки Инвестиционные фонды СМИ Информационные агентства	Низкая комиссия Просчитанный риск Прозрачная коммуникация One-stop shop по управлению собственным капиталом в рамках единой платформы	Массовый сегмент (от \$5 000) Премиальный сегмент (от \$25 000) Сегмент высоко-состоятельных клиентов (от \$1 млн)	Торговые алгоритмы Интернет-платформа + приложение Персонал: ИТ-специалисты, аналитики, советники для высокостоятельных клиентов
Потоки доходов Разовые взносы Ежемесячные комиссионные платежи (как % от величины активов под управлением) Продажа прав на использование алгоритмов		Структура издержек Расходы на разработку алгоритмов Расходы на ИТ-инфраструктуру Комиссия за использование программного обеспечения Расходы на маркетинг Зарботная плата персонала		

Источник: составлено автором

Доходная часть представлена разовыми взносами за присоединение к сервису и комиссионными платежами (management fees) за управление активами без привязки (или с привязкой) к полученной доходности. Также доход может быть получен за продажу прав на пользование разработанными компанией алгоритмами.

Расходная часть в основном формируется за счет расходов на разработку торговых алгоритмов, поддержания ИТ-инфраструктуры, комиссионных платежей брокера и биржевых фондов, маркетинговых расходов и заработной платы персоналу (ИТ-специалисты, аналитики, финансовые консультанты для высокостоятельных клиентов и пр.).

Подводя итог, робот-советник – это платформенное цифровое решение, основанное на алгоритмах, позволяющих решать пласт математических задач с учетом факторов риска и доходности и способных взаимодействовать с клиентом при минимальном участии людей-консультантов. Робоэдвайзер обладает полноценной бизнес-моделью, которая уже успешно функционирует в США, Европе, Сингапуре. В России индустрия автоматизированных инвестиционных советников находится на раннем этапе развития.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЕЙ

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ПАХТА ВА ИККИЛАМЧИ ТОЛАЛАР АРАЛАШМАСИ ОЛИНГАНИПЛАРНИНГ СИФАТ КЎРСАТКИЧЛАРИНИ КОМПЛЕКС БАҲОЛАШ

Аннотация: ушбу мақолада пахта ва иккиламчи тола аралашмаси турлича бўлган ипларга 2 хил вариантда, яъни 400 ва 500 (бур/м) бурам бериб олинган ипларнинг бирсифат кўрсаткичлари “Тўқимачилик материалишунослиги” кафедрасида аниқланди ва комплекс баҳоланди.

Калит сўзи: чизиқий зичлиги бўйича вариация коэффициенти, буралишлар сони бўйича вариация коэффициенти.

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COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION OF QUALITY INDICATORS OF COTTON AND SECONDARY FIBERS

Abstract: The article describes information about one of the quality indicators of yarns with a mixture of cotton and secondary fibers in different variants, ie 400 and 500 (layer / m) twists were identified and comprehensively evaluated at the Department of Textile Materials Science.

Keywords: coefficient of variation in linear density, coefficient of variation in the number of twists.

Пахта толасидан юқори сифатли газламалар ишлаб чиқариш учун юқори сифатли ип ишлаб чиқариш лозим. Юқори сифатли ип ишлаб чиқариш учун эса йиғириш корхоналарида ҳар томонлама яхши ташкил этилган ва доимо фаолият кўрсатувчи техникавий назорат бўлиши керак [1].

Нотекислик йиғириш корхонасида ишлаб чиқариш маҳсулотларининг салбий хоссалари бўлиб, кўпинча корхонадаги техник-иктисодий кўрсаткичларга, ҳамда ипнинг физик-механик хоссаларига салбий таъсир қилади. Йиғириш ишлаб чиқаришидаги маҳсулотларнинг нотекислигини синаш ва назорат қилиш муҳим аҳамиятга эга бўлиб, нотекисликни келтириб чиқариш сабабларини ва вақтини белгилаб беради. Йиғириш машиналарида ипларни ўраш ва шаклланиш вақтидаги узилиши қанчалик кўп бўлса, ундаипнинг нотекислиги шунчалик юқори бўлади. Ипларнинг узилишининг ошиши натижасида ишчиларнинг иш билан таъминланганлиги ошади, ҳамда машиналарнинг иш унумдорлигининг пасайишига олиб келади [2].

Тикувчилик буюмлари ишлаб чиқариш жараёнида буюмни тайёрлаш пайтида чиқадиган қийқимларни қайта ишлаб, иккиламчи толаларга пахта толасини аралаштириб, 25% иккиламчи тола+75% пахта толасидан олинган ип, 20% иккиламчи тола+80% пахта толасидан олинган ип, 30% иккиламчи тола+70% пахта толасидан олинган ип, 15% иккиламчи тола+85% пахта толасидан иплар ишлаб чиқарилди ва олинган синов натижалари 1-2-жадвалларда келтирилди.

1-жадвал

Пахта ва иккиламчи толалар аралашмасидан олинган ипларнинг физик-механик хоссаларининг ўзгариши (400 br/m)

т/р	Кўрсаткичлар	Ип таркибидаги пахта ва иккиламчи толалар аралашмаси, %			
		25% иккиламчи тола+75% пахта толасидан олинган ип	20% иккиламчи тола +80% пахта толасидан олинган ип	30% иккиламчи тола +70% пахта толасидан олинган ип	15% иккиламчи тола +85% пахта толасидан олинган ип
1.	Ипнинг чизиқий зичлиги, teks	60,8	61,50	60,0	61,10
2.	Ипнинг чизиқий зичлиги бўйича вариация коэффициенти, %	4,12	3,26	4,57	3,10
3.	Ипнинг буралишлар сони, br/m	400	410	405	407

4.	Ипнинг буралишлар сони бўйича вариация коэффициенти, %	6,7	5,9	6,9	5,7
5.	Ипнинг узилиш кучи, cN	323,8	367,5	311,9	398,2
6.	Ипнинг узилиш кучи бўйича вариация коэффициенти, %	6,75	6,12	8,80	5,66
7.	Ипнинг солиштира узилиш кучи, cN/teks	5,32	5,97	5,19	6,5
8.	Ипнинг узилишдаги узайиши, %	10,76	11,22	11,9	10,98
	Ипнинг узилишдаги узайиши бўйича вариация коэффициенти, %	12,44	11,95	13,76	11,87

2-жадвал

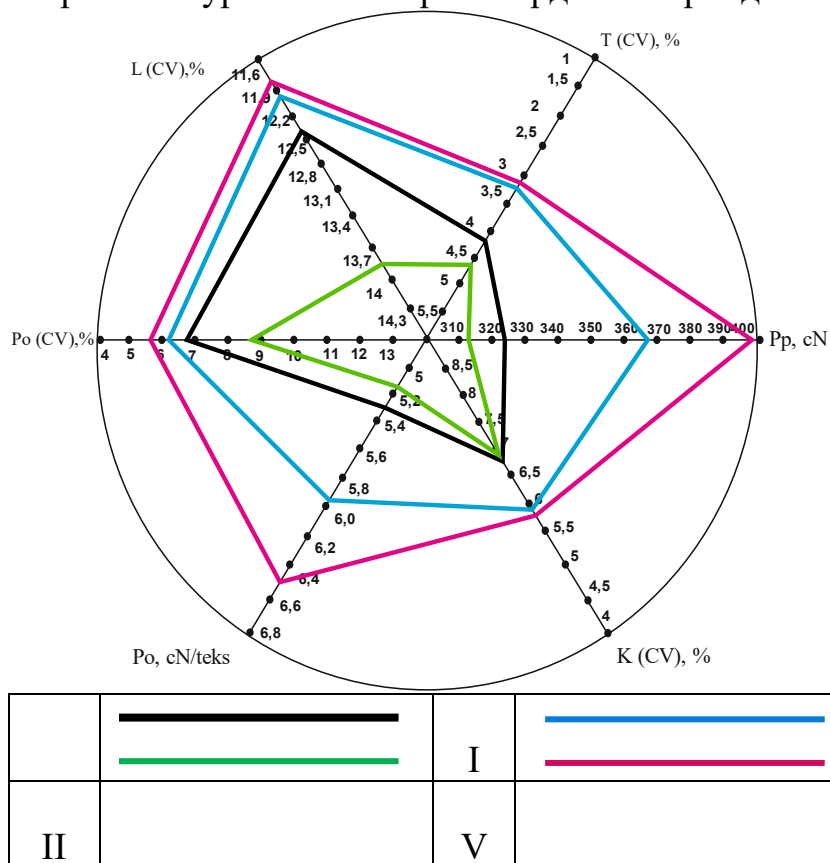
Пахта ва иккиламчи толалар аралашмасидан олинган ипларнинг физик-механик хоссаларининг ўзгариши (500 br/m)

т/р	Кўрсаткичлар	Ип таркибидаги пахта ва иккиламчи толалар аралашмаси, %			
		25% иккиламчи тола+75% пахта толасидан олинган ип	20% иккиламчи тола +80% пахта толасидан олинган ип	30% иккиламчи тола +70% пахта толасидан олинган ип	15% иккиламчи тола +85% пахта толасидан олинган ип
1.	Ипнинг чизиқий зичлиги, teks	60,3	60,50	60,8	60,7
2.	Ипнинг чизиқий зичлиги бўйича вариация коэффициенти, %	3,78	3,12	4,12	2,98
3.	Ипнинг буралишлар сони, br/m	505	520	515	518
4.	Ипнинг буралишлар сони бўйича вариация коэффициенти, %	6,2	5,67	6,5	5,44
5.	Ипнинг узилиш кучи, cN	360,12	410,30	376,11	465,23
6.	Ипнинг узилиш кучи бўйича вариация коэффициенти, %	6,97	6,78	7,45	4,98
7.	Ипнинг солиштира узилиш кучи, cN/teks	6,82	7,39	6,19	7,66
8.	Ипнинг узилишдаги узайиши, %	10,56	10,45	10,78	9,56
	Ипнинг узилишдаги узайиши бўйича вариация коэффициенти, %	11,44	10,45	12,5	9,86

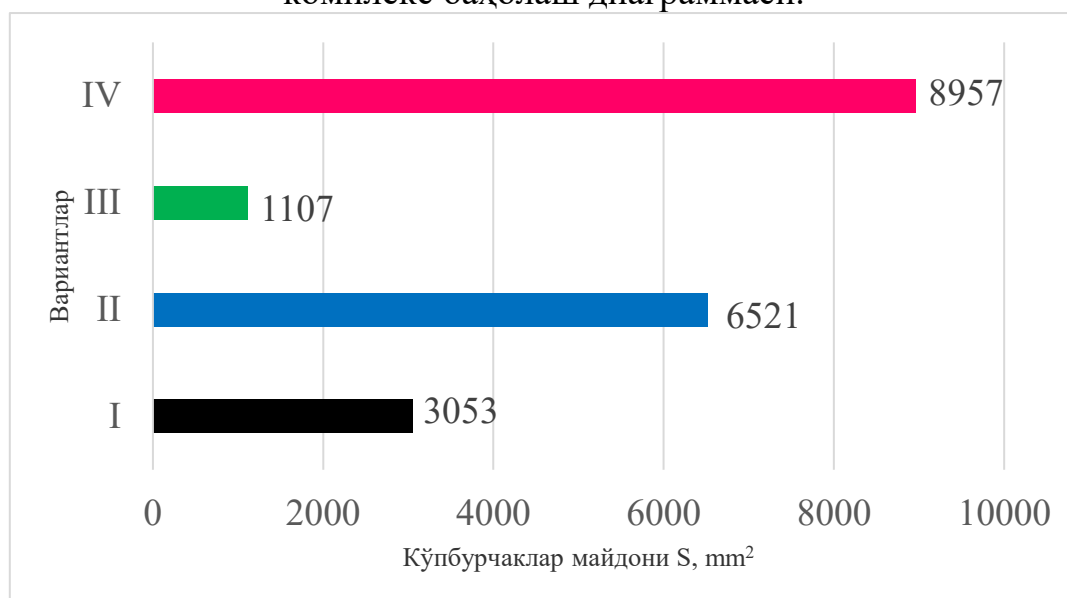
Сифатни комплекс баҳолаш услуби бу сифатнинг алоҳида кўрсаткичлари бўйича материални биргаликда баҳолаш ишлари баъзида материалнинг битта кўрсаткичида бир қанчакомплекс асосий хоссаларини умумий баҳолаш кераклигини келтириб чиқаради. Натижада, бу тўқимачилик материалларининг сифатини умумий баҳолаш дейилади, масалан, зиғир толали хом ашёнинг номери, бир жинсли жуннинг сифати ва бошқалар [3].

Комплекс баҳолашнинг афзаллиги шундаки, унда бир сонли якуний баҳолаш бўйича хулоса қилинади. Бу баҳолаш афзалликлар билан бир қаторда, камчиликлардан ҳам холи эмас, яъни алоҳида хоссалари ҳақида тўлиқ маълумотга эга бўлмаймиз. Хомашёни тўғри танлаш учун, технологик жараёни бошқариш ва ишлатилиш даврида материалдан рационал фойдаланишни билиш лозим. Шунинг эътиборга олиш лозимки, қайсидир бир материалнинг бошланғич хоссалари ишлаб чиқарилаётган маҳсулот сифатига ижобий ва технологик жараён ҳаракатига салбий таъсир этиши мумкин.

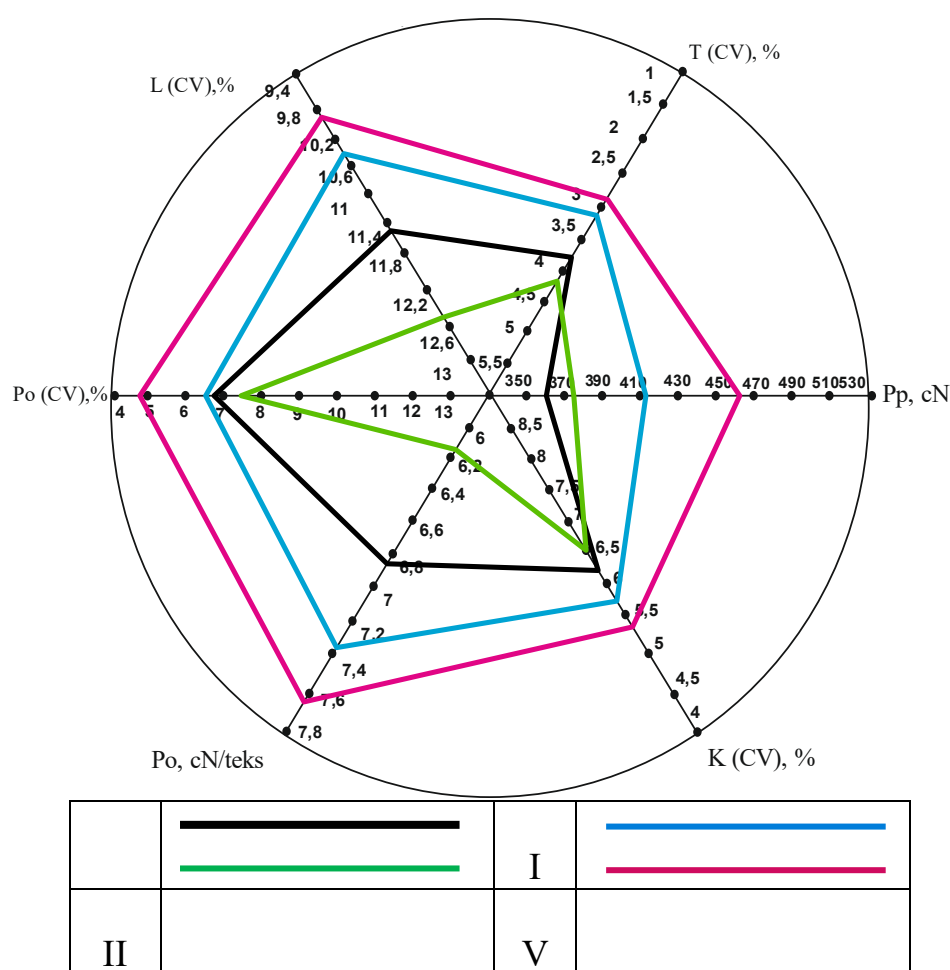
Пахта толаси ва иккиламчи материал ресурслари аралашмасидан олинган ипларнинг сифат кўрсаткичлари асосида комплекс баҳолаш ишлари амалга оширилган. Бу усулда олинган синов натижаларининг позитив ва негатив кўрсаткичларига асосланиб, кўпбурчакларнинг майдони аниқланди ва комплекс баҳолаш диаграммалари ва гистограммаларининг кўриниши 1-2-расмларда келтирилди.



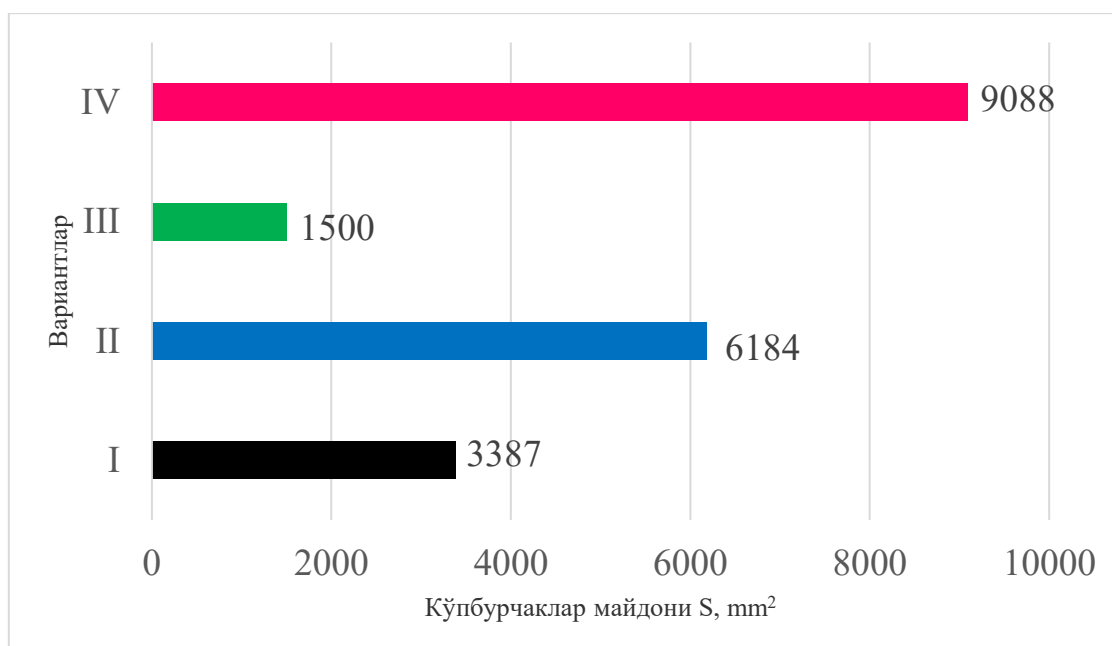
1-расм. 400 br/m бурам берилган ипларнинг сифат кўрсаткичларини комплекс баҳолаш диаграммаси.



2-расм. 400 br/m бурам берилган ипларнинг сифат кўрсаткичларини комплекс баҳолаш қиёсий гистограммаси.



3-расм. 500 br/m бурам берилган ипларнинг сифат кўрсаткичларини комплекс баҳолаш диаграммаси.



4-расм. 500 br/m бурам берилган ипларнинг сифат кўрсаткичларини комплекс баҳолаш қиёсий гистограммаси.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, ипларга 400 ва 500 бурамлар сони берилганда, 15% иккиламчи тола+85% пахта толасидан олинган ипнинг сифат кўрсаткичларини баҳолашдаги кўпбурчаклар майдонининг юзаси бошқа вариантларга нисбатан юқори эканлиги аниқланди; ипларга 400 ва 500 бурамлар сони берилганда 400 бурам берилган ипнинг сифат кўрсаткичлари 500 бурам бериб олинган ипнинг сифат кўрсаткичлари баҳолашдаги кўпбурчаклар майдонининг юзасидан кичкина эканлиги аниқланди;

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АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ АНТИКРИЗИСНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЕМ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ РОССИИ

Аннотация: В современной экономической ситуации, как в России, так и за рубежом, деятельность хозяйствующих субъектов подвержена изменениям. Кризисные ситуации возникают на постоянной основе, и правильное антикризисное управление лежит в приоритете деятельности любой компании, стратегия работы которой является стабильность, устойчивость и платежеспособность

Ключевые слова: антикризисный менеджмент, антикризисное управление, проблемы антикризисного управления, риск-менеджмент.

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RELEVANCE OF ANTI-CRISIS MANAGEMENT OF AN ENTERPRISE IN MODERN RUSSIA

Abstract: In the current economic situation, both in Russia and abroad, the activities of business entities are subject to change. Crisis situations arise on an ongoing basis, and proper anti-crisis management is a priority for any company whose work strategy is stability, sustainability and solvency

Key words: anti-crisis management, anti-crisis management, problems of anti-crisis management, risk management.

На сегодняшний день, в отечественной и мировой практике достаточно часто возникают кризисные ситуации в производственно-хозяйственной деятельности предприятия, связанные с различными проблемами (финансовыми, экономическими и т.д.), которые в большинстве случаев приводят предприятие к стадии банкротства. В связи с этими факторами появилась необходимость развития антикризисного управления¹¹⁷.

¹¹⁷ Кирьянов Е.О. Использование источников финансирования при реализации финансово-инвестиционной стратегии: разработка методики оценки эффективности // Финансы, деньги, инвестиции. 2017. № 1. С. 16-20.

Суть антикризисного управления заключается в предвидении, предотвращении и опережении кризисной ситуации, а также методы принятия эффективных управленческих решений в условиях наступившего кризиса. Если рассматривать антикризисное управление как стратегическую перспективу, то оно должно обеспечить конкурентное преимущество компании в течение длительного периода времени, основанное на выпуске продукции, востребованной рынком, и наличии достаточного количества активов для оплаты обязательств, которые возникают у предприятия в течение всего периода хозяйственной деятельности.

Под антикризисным управлением понимают такое поставленное определенным образом управление, нацеленное на предвидение возможных кризисных ситуаций, проведение анализа причин их возникновения, а также разработке мер, связанных со снижением отрицательных явлений кризисных ситуаций и применении процедур, направленных на последующее развитие компании.

Также антикризисное управление является таким видом управления, который контролирует процессы, связанные с предвидением кризисных явлений, смягчения последствий для организации и использование полученных мер в целях развития предприятия в будущем.

Антикризисное управление – управляемый процесс преодоления или предотвращения кризиса, который соответствует целям предприятия и объективным тенденциям его развития.

Антикризисное управление – комплекс управленческих воздействий, направленный на диагностику, предупреждение, нейтрализацию и преодоление кризисных ситуаций и причин, вызвавших их.

Опираясь на определения антикризисного управления, можно составить общее полное определение.

Антикризисное управление, представляет собой определенную систему управления предприятием. Данная система имеет, комплексный характер и направлена на устранение и предотвращение неблагоприятных явлений для бизнеса. На основании применения существующих инструментов современного менеджмента, разработки и реализации на предприятии специальной программы, которая носит стратегический характер и предотвращает устранить временные затруднения, сохранить и преумножить рыночные позиции при любых обстоятельствах, при опоре в основном на собственные ресурсы

Следовательно, цель антикризисного управления заключается в реализации и разработке необходимых мер по нейтрализации опасных для предприятия тенденций, которые могут привести его к кризисному состоянию.

Разработанный комплекс процедур антикризисного управления должен обеспечить стабильное развитие компании, его устойчивую

финансовую деятельность и прочное положение на рынке при возникновении социальных, политических и экономических изменений в стране.

На основании поставленной цели можно выделить ряд задач антикризисного управления:

- механизм предвидения кризисных ситуаций и, на основании степени угрозы, подготовка к ним;
- противодействие кризисным факторам;
- управление динамичностью развития кризиса (усилить, смягчить, замедлить, ускорить);
- обеспечение жизнедеятельности предприятия в условиях кризисных явлений;
- устранение последствий кризисных явлений;
- применение последствий и факторов кризисных ситуаций в целях дальнейшего развития предприятия¹¹⁸.

Антикризисное управление имеет в своей структуре, как субъекты, так и объекты управления.

Под субъектами антикризисного управления понимают кредиторов, кризис-менеджеров, государственные органы власти, менеджеров организаций и предприятий, а также собственников. Кроме этого, стоит выделить арбитражных управляющих, которые являются полноценными субъектами данной социально-экономической системы в судебных процедурах банкротства.

Объектами антикризисного управления выступают как регионально-экономические структуры (субъекты Федерации, муниципальные образования), так и организации и предприятия. Проведение антикризисных мероприятий прописана в законодательстве РФ, например, в отношении региональных структур данные мероприятия прописаны в бюджетном законодательстве.

Отдельно стоит выделить проблематику антикризисного управления, которая является достаточно разнообразной и широкой. Структуризация проблем антикризисного управления классифицируется по:

1. Применяемому инструментарию:

- управление конфликтами;
- селекция персонала;
- антикризисная инновационная, инвестиционная политика;
- реструктуризация и санация кризисной организации;
- маркетинг.

2. Технологий управления:

- разработка антикризисных управленческих решений;
- оценка и анализ кризисной ситуации;

¹¹⁸ Беляев, А.А. Антикризисное управление: учебник для студентов/ А.А. Беляев, Э.М.Коротков. М.: ЮНИТИ-ДАНА – М, 2013. 316 с.

- разработка моделей и вариантов поведения организации;
- поиск информации и обеспечение ее достоверности.

3. Направлениям применяемых антикризисных мер:

- на устранение конфликтов;
- социально-психологические;
- правовые;
- организационные;
- финансово-экономические;
- методологические.

4. Стадии развития кризисных явлений:

- ликвидация последствий кризисных явлений;
- обеспечение возможности выхода из кризиса;
- обеспечение жизнедеятельности в кризисных явлениях;
- предотвращение кризиса¹¹⁹.

Рассмотрев классификацию проблем антикризисного управления, стоит отметить, что антикризисный менеджмент и его управление очень важный аспект на любом предприятии в настоящее время.

Эффективная антикризисная политика представляет собой совокупность всех управленческих решений.

Система антикризисного управления имеет определенную структуру, состоящую из определенных взаимосвязанных элементов.

Антикризисное управление делится на два обширных блока: управление, ориентированное на предотвращение кризиса, и кризис-менеджмент (управление в условиях кризиса).

В состав управления, ориентированного на предотвращение кризиса, входит реструктуризация, бенчмаркетинг, риск-менеджмент и стратегический менеджмент.

Антикризисное управление включает в себя несколько этапов, которые сопровождаются реализацией нескольких процедур:

1. выявление причин возникновения кризисных ситуаций в деятельности компании и диагностики ее финансово-хозяйственного состояния;

2. разработка комплекса мероприятий по выведению компании из кризиса, которые делятся:

- финансовое оздоровление;
- реструктуризацию¹²⁰.

Таким образом, сутью механизмов антикризисного управления является возможность проведения финансового оздоровления предприятия, которое обеспечивает выход компании из кризисных

¹¹⁹ Зуб, А.Т. Антикризисное управление организацией: учебное пособие / А.Т. Зуб, Е.М. Панина. М.: ИНФРА – М, 2013. 256 с.

¹²⁰ Ларионов, И.К. Антикризисное управление: учебник для магистров / И.К. Ларионов. М.: Дашков и К, 2015. 380 с.

явлений, и применения методов предварительной диагностики угрозы наступления несостоятельности (банкротства).

Существует ряд показателей, которые характеризуют компанию, которая оказалась в кризисной ситуации:

- Неплатежеспособность, которая является причиной наступления несостоятельности компании, так как организация не способна выполнять свои финансовые обязательства из-за отсутствия у нее финансовых ресурсов. Признание компании банкротом на основании принципа неплатежеспособности возникает в том случае, если организация в течение трех месяцев не расплачивается с кредитором.

- Убыточность предприятия, в результате которой истощаются резервные фонды компании.

- Снижение показателей рентабельности и прибыли в связи с ухудшением финансового положения компании¹²¹.

Эффективность антикризисного управления заключается в способности компании к конструктивному реагированию на изменения, связанные с угрозами в процессе ее нормального функционирования. Важно отметить, что независимо от того, возможно ли наступление финансовой несостоятельности или только лишь предположение об этом, необходимо применять комплекс антикризисных мер.

Отличительная особенность антикризисного управления – сочетание тактического и стратегического управления, а также использование и разработка альтернативных вариантов с учетом трансформации социальной, политической, экономической сфер, а также оперативность в принятии решений в условиях изменчивости внешней среды. Применение такого подхода в деятельности предприятия позволяет регулировать и выявлять на всех стадиях развития кризисного состояния организации взаимосвязь между прибылью и риском¹²².

Отличительными характеристиками антикризисного управления являются:

- возникновение новых управленческих проблем с высокой степенью срочности их решения;

- значительные изменения внешней среды, в которых осуществляют свою деятельность хозяйствующие субъекты;

- непредсказуемость;

- экстремальные и нестандартные условия функционирования организации.

¹²¹ Козловский, А.Н. Классификация инвестиционных рисков (на примере электромашиностроительных предприятий) / А.Н. Козловский, Ю.Н. Кулик // Научно-Технические ведомости Санкт-Петербургского Государственного Политехнического Университета. Экономические науки. 2014. № 158. С.163.

¹²² Кормишкин, Е.Д. Развитие инвестиционного процесса в России в условиях смены парадигмы экономического развития / Е.Д. Кормишкин, Н.Н.Семенова // Финансовая аналитика: проблемы и решения. 2015. № 48. С. 24-34.

При этом, ключевой момент в данной ситуации – приближение и наступление неплатежеспособности (банкротства) предприятия, что и является объектом антикризисного управления. Следовательно, реализация антикризисной политики предприятия является одной из основных элементов реализации общей финансово-хозяйственной политики организации в целом на основе разработки методов диагностики финансовой устойчивости и платежеспособности, а также реализации процедуры оздоровления.

В антикризисном управлении существует специфическая система раннего выявления признаков наступления кризисной ситуации и их контроля. В данных условиях необходимо совершенно иная методика мотивации к самоотверженному и упорному труду, связанная с преодолением временных трудностей, сменой стилей руководства и системах поощрения сотрудников¹²³.

Существует ряд принципов, на основе которых осуществляется антикризисное управление предприятием:

- ранняя диагностика кризисных ситуаций, возникающих в финансовой деятельности предприятия;
- моментальное реагирование на возникновение кризисных явлений;
- оценка степени возможности реальной угрозы финансовому равновесию предприятия;
- адекватность реагирования предприятия на проводимые мероприятия;
- мобилизация всех внутренних ресурсов предприятия для выхода из кризиса (расчет на использование исключительно внутренних финансовых возможностей).

Именно на основе данных принципов реализуется система антикризисного управления и для адекватного и эффективного реагирования на кризисные явления необходима разработка ряда мер по их нейтрализации и дальнейшего недопущения их возникновения.

Именно функции являются важным элементом в системе антикризисного управления, которые представляют собой виды деятельности, отражающие результат и предмет управления. Другими словами, функции антикризисного управления описывают тот комплекс мер, которые необходимо применять для успешного управления на всех стадиях кризиса.

Выделяют следующие функции:

- своевременное принятие решений;
- минимизация упущенных возможностей и потерь;
- стабилизация неустойчивых ситуаций;
- управление процессами выхода из кризиса;

¹²³ Гаврилова, А.Н. Финансы организаций (предприятий): учебное пособие для вузов / А.Н. Гаврилова, А.А. Попов. М.: Проспект – М, 2015. 597 с.

- предкризисное управление.

Таким образом, антикризисное управление является диагностикой причин возникновения кризисных явлений в финансовой и экономической среде, выработка процедур и контроль за антикризисным управлением, формирование процедур финансового оздоровления компании, комплексный анализ финансово-хозяйственной деятельности.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ ТРАНСПОРТНО- ЛОГИСТИЧЕСКИХ КЛАСТЕРОВ ТРАНСПОРТНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена актуальной теме обеспечения продовольственной независимости через кластеры. Выявлены отличительные черты транспортно-логистического кластера. Определены детерминанты для возможности создания кластеров. Сформированы подходы к транспортному кластерообразованию. Обозначен организационно-экономический механизм формирования и функционирования кластера. Выявлена внешняя и внутренняя среда кластера. Разработаны направления развития кластеров.

Ключевые слова: Кластеры, детерминанты создания кластеров, подходы к транспортному кластерообразованию, развитие кластеров.

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FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS CLUSTERS OF THE TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Abstract: The article is devoted to the actual topic of ensuring food independence through clusters. The distinctive features of the transport and logistics cluster are revealed. Determined determinants for the possibility of creating clusters. Formed approaches to the transport cluster education. The organizational and economic mechanism for the formation and functioning of the cluster is indicated. The external and internal environment of the cluster is revealed. The directions for the development of clusters have been developed.

Key words: Clusters, determinants of cluster formation, approaches to transport cluster formation, cluster development.

Анализ мировой и отечественной практики интеграции предприятий показывает, что одним из перспективных направлений развития кооперации предприятий является их объединение в кластеры. При этом понимание кластера основано на формировании особой организации экономических процессов между его элементами [1]. На наш взгляд, такое описание технических и технологических кластеров является технократическим и не в полной мере отражает их суть как социально-экономических систем. Рассматривая технологический кластер с системных позиций, понимаем его как множество элементов, взаимодействующих друг с другом и с внешней средой, объединяемых наличием близких свойств. У предприятий, расположенных на одной территории, много общих потребностей и возможностей взаимодействия друг с другом и с другими экономическими субъектами, что способствует кластерообразованию.

Как показали авторские исследования, отличительными чертами транспортно-логистического кластера от других моделей организации и объединения предприятий является наличие многоуровневой сетевой технологической кооперации, внутренней конкурентной среды,

механизмов согласования управленческих решений участников кластера, существенных специфических активов и конкурентных преимуществ предприятий-участников, обусловленных внутрикластерным взаимодействием, тенденции к территориальной локализации выполнения однородных функций (конкретные виды производств, складирование готовой продукции, организация ее доставки и др.), долгосрочности и высокой инерционности кооперационных связей.

Сотрудничество транспортных предприятий кластера направлено на формирование интегрированной структуры управления, обеспечивающей максимальную эффективность деятельности участников, способствует снижению затрат на прикладные исследования и внедрение нововведений за счет оптимизации производства и осуществления внутрикластерной кооперации. Участники кластера получают дополнительные конкурентные преимущества под воздействием совокупного влияния эффектов масштаба и освоения. Развитие промышленных кластеров способствует более свободному движению информации и координации интересов участников кластера – горизонтально и вертикально связанных предприятий [2].

Таким образом, под транспортно-логистическим кластером понимаем взаимосвязанную совокупность сконцентрированных преимущественно по территориальному признаку транспортных предприятий и связанных с ними долгосрочными кооперационными связями других экономических субъектов, характеризующихся общностью экономических интересов, реализация которых позволяет повышать эффективность развития транспортных предприятий за счет внутрисистемного усиления локализованных конкурентных преимуществ и концентрации производства и капитала на определенной территории.

В развитии социально-экономических систем важное место занимают логистические кластеры, так как взаимодействие их участников приводит к улучшению качества производимой продукции, работ, услуг в условиях усиливающейся конкуренции.

Возможность создания логистических кластеров определяется рядом детерминант. Наличием, во-первых, формальной институциональной структуры (как вертикально-, так и горизонтально-интегрированной), координирующей развитие кластера, созданной с участием входящих в него предприятий; во-вторых, секторов транспортного комплекса промышленности, привлекательных с позиции спроса, предложения и прогнозов развития; в-третьих, ресурсов, развитого производственного и научно-технического потенциала, квалифицированной рабочей силы, доступа к внешним источникам информации; в-четвертых, локализованных конкурентных преимуществ.

Способы построения кластеров на транспорте отличаются высокой дифференциацией. В ходе исследования сформировано три подхода к транспортному кластерообразованию. Каждый из них подчеркивает

основную черту функционирования кластера: территориально ограниченные формы экономической активности внутри родственных производственных комплексов, причем признаками родства могут быть как производственная специализация, так и общность используемых ресурсов; вертикальные производственные цепочки, в которых смежные этапы производственного процесса (услуг) образуют ядро кластера; многоотраслевые и многоуровневые транспортные услуги, представленные на определенной территории и имеющие высокий уровень агрегации [3].

Исходя из этих подходов, выделены ряд основных характеристик транспортных кластеров, на комбинации которых базируется выбор способа их построения-географическая: построение пространственных кластеров экономической активности; горизонтальная: несколько видов транспорта могут входить в более крупный кластер; вертикальная: в кластерах могут присутствовать смежные этапы производственного процесса; латеральная: в кластер объединяются разные секторы, которые могут обеспечить экономию за счет эффектов масштаба и освоения; технологическая: совокупность видов транспорта отраслей, пользующихся одной и той же технологией; ресурсная: значение имеет многообразие ресурсов, которыми располагает тот или иной кластер, а также эффективность их использования [4].

Сущность организационно-экономического механизма функционирования транспортного кластера определяется спецификой локализации конкурентных преимуществ. Авторами разработана схема, наглядно отражающая особенности интеграционных процессов и демонстрирующая целесообразность формирования кластера в транспортной отрасли. Использование внутрикластерных конкурентных преимуществ призвано повысить эффективность производства за счет привлекаемых извне ресурсов (кадровых, финансовых, информационных и пр.), что в конечном итоге должно найти свое логическое подтверждение в показателях производительности труда, фактических темпах роста отрасли и пр. Предлагаемая гибкая интегрированная структура кластера пищевой промышленности отражает особенности входящих в состав кластера предприятий (рис. 1).



Рисунок 1. Схема формирования кластера транспортно-логистической системы

Очевидно, что интеграционные связи в данном случае будут нацелены на установление степени взаимодействия предприятий, повышение общего синергетического эффекта от совместной деятельности.

Образование интеграционной структуры на предприятии транспортно-логистической системы данного типа позволит в полной мере использовать накопленный потенциал (включая информационную, производственную, научную, торговую, финансовую составляющую) и тем самым способствовать развитию кластера транспортной-системы [5].

Таким образом, по мнению авторов, формирование транспортно-логистических кластеров должно рассматриваться не только как интеграционный процесс, протекающий внутри промышленного комплекса, но и с учетом взаимодействия участников кластеров как внутри транспортно-логистической системы, так и с другими институтами, за пределами пространственной локализации, с учетом закономерностей, обусловленных влиянием внешней среды [6].

Помимо внутренней сбалансированности важно поддерживать баланс взаимодействия кластера со средой. Среда кластера – это совокупность всех факторов, влияющих на его деятельность и результативность. Следует различать внешнюю и внутреннюю среду кластера. Факторы внешней среды, оказывающие влияние на функционирование и развитие транспортно-логистического кластера, можно поделить на три категории по силе воздействия на кластер: первая

категория – государственная власть (общая экономическая политика государства, налоговая политика, промышленная политика, социально-демографическая политика, политика в области науки и образования, законодательная система и т.д.); вторая категория – регион (включает в себя ресурсообеспеченность и инфраструктуру региона, деятельность органов региональной власти, направления региональной экономической политики, социально-демографическую ситуацию в регионе, региональный рынок труда, научную и образовательную базу региона); третья категория – фирмы, не являющиеся участниками кластера.

Внутреннюю среду кластера составляют: кадры, организация системы управления кластером, производственно-технический потенциал предприятий-участников, маркетинг, система ресурсообеспечения, финансы.

На рис. 2 приведена организационно-экономическая структура взаимодействия хозяйствующих субъектов в транспортно-логистическом кластере, которая способствует координации и налаживанию связей между участниками проектируемого кластера.

Одним из видов обеспечения формирования транспортно-логистического кластера является организационное обеспечение. В целях реализации кластерных инициатив, координации деятельности кластеров и обеспечения их интересов предлагается создание кластерной ассоциации, которая объединяет представителей региональных органов власти, отраслевых предприятий, инжиниринговых центров, научно-исследовательских организаций, вузов и др. В ее обязанности войдет мониторинг и организационное сопровождение всех кластерных формирований, создание благоприятных условий для развития транспортно-логистических кластеров.



Рисунок 2. Организационно-экономическая структура взаимодействия в транспортно-логистическом кластере

Однако, несмотря на преимущества кластеризации в современных условиях, авторами выявлен и систематизирован ряд факторов, препятствующих данному процессу. Исследование проблем и условий формирования транспортно-логистических кластеров позволило выделить основные предпосылки, факторы и условия их развития. Со стороны бизнеса данные предпосылки включают: наличие ключевых транспортно-логистических предприятий, которые заинтересованы в сотрудничестве в рамках кластера; наличие кооперационных связей и механизмов взаимодействия между данными и иными (научными, образовательными, консалтинговыми, логистическими и др.) предприятиями и организациями. Со стороны органов государственной власти: заинтересованность в кластерном варианте развития транспортного сектора страны, региона; наличие успешного опыта взаимодействия с бизнесом у органов управления.

На основании анализа функционирования транспортных и логистических предприятий и объединений, авторами выделены основные условия и факторы формирования промышленных кластеров: наличие конкурентоспособных на узбекском и/или международных рынках транспортных и логистических предприятий в

кластере; наличие у территории конкурентных преимуществ для развития сферы транспорта; географическая концентрация и близость участников кластера для активного взаимодействия; наличие тесно связанных или дополняющих друг друга отраслей для формирования «критической массы», способствующей кластерообразованию, повышающей эффективность и конкурентоспособность транспортных предприятий за счет участия в кластере (эффекты масштаба и освоения); наличие имущественных, торгово-сбытовых, логистических и производственно-технологических связей между участниками кластера.

Проведенный анализ практического опыта и теоретических подходов к формированию транспортных и логистических кластеров позволил выделить группы факторов, определяющих формирование и направления развития кластера (рис. 3).



Рисунок 3. Факторы развития транспортно-логистических кластеров

Как показал проведенный анализ, каждый из регионов Узбекистана обладает особенностями, влияющими на выбор приоритетных видов транспортно-логистических услуг, где наиболее целесообразно

формирование кластеров. Эта региональная специфика также оказывает влияние на механизмы и направления развития кластеров. В частности, выявлены региональные факторы, влияющие на формирование и развитие кластеров в Узбекистане.

Авторами установлено, что формирование и развитие транспортных-логистических кластеров не только служит средством повышения конкурентоспособности транспорта, усиления ее инновационной направленности и пр., но также является мощным инструментом для стимулирования развития стран. Поэтому вопросы кластерообразования в транспортном секторе должны быть в центре внимания не только бизнеса, но и власти, институтов гражданского общества, что и находит отражение в предлагаемой авторами структуре управления кластерами, рассмотренной выше.

Проведенное исследование позволило сформулировать следующие выводы: одним из очевидных путей по повышению конкурентоспособности рассматриваемой отрасли выделены интеграционные связи, внедрение гибкой универсальной интегрированной структуры управления транспортном сектором; построение интеграционных связей, как показало проведенное исследование, является одним из приоритетных направлений развития транспорта и логистики в нынешних условиях. Формирование и развитие транспортно-логистического кластера, объединяющего группу предприятий (с помощью связей) по ряду критериев и параметров (экономических, социальных, и т.д.) – важное условие наращивания потенциала транспортного сектора, доведения показателей выработки и производства до требуемых значений, повышения качества жизни и обеспечения безопасности отрасли в целом.

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ПОЛИТИКИ И ПРАВА

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА

Аннотация: каждая форма хозяйствования имеет свои специфические особенности, связанные с их экономической природой, исторической судьбой возникновения и развития, а также с конкретными условиями существования на нынешнем этапе. При этом на все категории хозяйств прямое влияние оказывают общие условия функционирования аграрного сектора. Поэтому при осуществлении государственной поддержки сельского хозяйства необходимо руководствоваться принципом равнодоступности мер государственной поддержки, то есть направлением бюджетных средств всем сельскохозяйственным товаропроизводителям (а не только прибыльным и перспективным) в целях обеспечения их эффективного развития.

Ключевые слова: правовое регулирование, государственная поддержка, сельскохозяйственные товаропроизводители, сельская инфраструктура, повышение занятости.

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SOME ISSUES OF LEGAL REGULATION AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Annotation: each form of management has its own specific features associated with their economic nature, the historical fate of their origin and development, as well as with the specific conditions of existence at the current

stage. At the same time, all categories of farms are directly influenced by the general conditions of the functioning of the agricultural sector. Therefore, when implementing state support for agriculture, it is necessary to be guided by the principle of equal accessibility of state support measures, that is, the allocation of budget funds to all agricultural producers (and not only profitable and promising ones) in order to ensure their effective development.

Key words: legal regulation, state support, agricultural commodity producers, rural infrastructure, increasing employment.

Каждая форма хозяйствования имеет свои специфические особенности, связанные с их экономической природой, исторической судьбой возникновения и развития, а также с конкретными условиями существования на нынешнем этапе. При этом на все категории хозяйств прямое влияние оказывают общие условия функционирования аграрного сектора. Поэтому при осуществлении государственной поддержки сельского хозяйства необходимо руководствоваться принципом равнодоступности мер государственной поддержки, то есть направлением бюджетных средств всем сельскохозяйственным товаропроизводителям (а не только прибыльным и перспективным) в целях обеспечения их эффективного развития.

Не все, закрепленные в действующем законодательстве, меры государственной поддержки оказались эффективными. Причиной тому стало несовершенство правового регулирования вопросов государственной поддержки сельскохозяйственных товаропроизводителей и невыгодность для большинства из них предлагаемых условий такой поддержки.

Попытка решить основные проблемы и урегулировать актуальные вопросы, связанные с развитием сельского хозяйства, была сделана в результате принятия Федерального Закона «О развитии сельского хозяйства», роль которого заключается в том, что впервые за годы реформ на законодательном уровне были установлены четкие правовые основы реализации государственной аграрной политики как неотъемлемой составной части социально-экономической политики российского государства, а также определены основные цели и принципы этой политики, направления государственной поддержки и обязанность государства осуществлять финансирование сельского хозяйства за счет средств федерального и региональных бюджетов.

Конкретные механизмы регулирования развития сельского хозяйства методологически определены и закреплены в Госпрограмме, для обеспечения реализации которой была сформирована соответствующая нормативно-правовая база. Так, Правительством РФ принят ряд постановлений, в которых определены источники средств для государственной поддержки, направления их использования, получатели субсидий, порядок расчета размера субсидий, а также круг

уполномоченных органов, на которых возложены функции контроля за целевым использованием бюджетных средств.

Принципиальными положениями Госпрограммы являются: значительное расширение круга субъектов-получателей субсидий, в число которых впервые вошли не только сельскохозяйственные товаропроизводители, но и организации, осуществляющие первичную и последующую (промышленную) переработку сельскохозяйственной продукции, но и субъекты малого сельского бизнеса, развивающие несельскохозяйственные виды деятельности (сельский туризм, народные промыслы и ремесла, заготовка и переработка дикорастущих плодов и ягод и др.), а также расширение перечня объектов, на приобретение которых можно взять субсидированный кредит.

Подводя итог мониторинга нормативных правовых актов, регулирующих вопросы государственной поддержки сельского хозяйства, можно сделать вывод о том, что в последние годы был принят ряд важных нормативно-правовых актов, направленных на решение ряда основных проблем, существующих в сфере развития сельского хозяйства, что дало свои положительные результаты, укрепив социально-экономическое положение сельскохозяйственных товаропроизводителей. Однако не все меры и принципы государственной поддержки сельского хозяйства нашли в них отражение.

На основе проведенного анализа, можно предложить собственную классификацию мер государственной поддержки сельского хозяйства, объединяющую в себе четыре основные группы. В первую группу входят меры, предусматривающие выплаты бюджетных средств непосредственно сельскохозяйственным товаропроизводителям в целях поддержки их доходов. К ним относятся субсидии на реализацию растениеводческой и животноводческой продукции, в том числе некоторые компенсационные платежи (на содержание маточного поголовья сельхозживотных, на приобретение элитных семян и племенных сельскохозяйственных животных, минеральных удобрений и средств химизации, на электроэнергию и др.), проведение закупочных интервенций (с установлением предельного уровня минимальных цен на сельскохозяйственную продукцию) и пр.

Во вторую группу входят меры, направленные на поддержку инвестиционных проектов по строительству и приобретению основных фондов (например, строительству животноводческих комплексов и ферм, приобретению племенного скота).

К третьей группе относятся меры, направленные на обеспечение устойчивого развития сельских территорий, повышение занятости и уровня жизни сельского населения.

И, наконец, к четвертой группе относятся меры, направленные на финансирование услуг, оказываемых сельскому хозяйству (оказание

информационно-консультационной помощи, подготовка и переподготовка кадров и др.). Все перечисленные меры способствуют восстановлению социальной справедливости по отношению к сельскохозяйственным товаропроизводителям и повышению их доходности.

Меры государственной поддержки, входящие в первую группу отличаются значительным многообразием и важностью для развития сельского хозяйства, так как позволяют поддерживать определенный уровень доходности сельскохозяйственных товаропроизводителей и стимулируют их сельскохозяйственную деятельность. Однако при всех преимуществах данной группы мер применение их на практике приводит к формированию некой зависимости сельскохозяйственных товаропроизводителей от масштабов финансовой поддержки отрасли со стороны государства (исключение составляют закупочные интервенции). Поэтому важное значение приобретают меры следующих трех групп, которые хотя и не имеют столь ярко выраженный как в случае, например, прямой выплаты денежных средств характер выгод, но необходимы сельскому хозяйству для того, чтобы оно могло быть конкурентоспособным. Их отличительной особенностью является долгосрочный характер. Направленность подобного рода мероприятий не всегда является строго «аграрной» (например, газификация и строительство дорог в сельской местности, проведение научных исследований), но эффект от их реализации соответствует или даже превосходит таковой от мер прямой поддержки цен и доходов.

Меры государственной поддержки всех четырех групп направлены на эффективное функционирование сельского хозяйства, так как прямо или косвенно стимулируют производственную деятельность и доходность сельскохозяйственного труда. Недооценка роли одной из групп мер государственной поддержки может негативно сказаться и на реализации других.

В настоящее время такие договоры по господдержке АПК применяются в следующих основных формах: 1) кредитование за счет средств кредитных организаций с последующим субсидированием части процентной ставки по договорам кредита (займа); 2) страхование с последующим субсидированием части страховой премии по договору страхования рисков в сельском хозяйстве; 3) осуществление лизинговых операций с использованием средств федерального бюджета; 4) проведение закупочных интервенций посредством биржевых торгов.

Вместе с тем предоставление сельскохозяйственным товаропроизводителям отдельных мер государственной поддержки, например, налоговых и таможенных льгот, не требует заключения соответствующих договоров.

Для реализации одних мер государственной поддержки сельскохозяйственных товаропроизводителей требуется заключение

классических гражданско-правовых договоров (например, получение кредита с субсидированием процентной ставки предполагает заключение с банком кредитного договора, который регламентируется Гражданским Кодексом РФ, а с региональным органом управления сельским хозяйством – договора (соглашения) о предоставлении субсидий). Иначе оформляются отношения, связанные с выплатой сельскохозяйственным товаропроизводителям прямых субсидий и некоторых компенсаций, для получения которых не требуется заключение гражданско-правовых договоров.

Однако в любом случае для получения субсидий сельскохозяйственным товаропроизводителям необходимо заключать с региональными органами управления сельским хозяйством соответствующие договоры (соглашения, которые обладают некоторыми особенностями, обусловленными спецификой регулируемых общественных отношений, складывающихся в сфере финансового обеспечения деятельности сельскохозяйственных товаропроизводителей с участием органов управления сельским хозяйством.

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ЮРИДИЧЕСКАЯ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ КАК ВАЖНЕЙШИЙ ИНСТИТУТ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ПРАВОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

Аннотация: В статье автор рассматривает понятие юридической ответственности в современной правовой системе, анализирует и раскрывает сущность и предназначение юридической ответственности, решает вопросы различия от других сходных с ней правовых явлений, раскрывает динамику от момента возникновения и до момента прекращения.

Ключевые слова: юридическая ответственность, институт права, система права, норма права, государственное принуждение, санкция правовой нормы, ответственность.

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LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY AS THE MOST IMPORTANT INSTITUTION OF THE MODERN LEGAL SYSTEM

Annotation: In the article, the author examines the concept of legal responsibility in the modern legal system, analyzes and reveals the essence and purpose of legal responsibility, solves the issues of differences from other similar legal phenomena, reveals the dynamics from the moment of occurrence to the moment of termination.

Keywords: legal responsibility, institute of law, system of law, rule of law, state coercion, sanction of the legal norm, responsibility.

В современных условиях четко проявляется актуальность и востребованность проблемы ответственности в широком смысле общества, государства, его органов, общественных объединений, человека, гражданина.

Возникает постоянный интерес каждого к вопросам ответственности, и не какой-то абстрактной, умозрительной, а юридической

ответственности, то есть к силе, значимости, авторитету права, закона, Конституции Российской Федерации. Понятию «юридическая ответственность» всегда придавалось большое значение, оно относилось к числу спорных, и подвергалось острым дискуссиям.

Понятие «юридическая ответственность» неразрывно связано с любой деятельностью человека. Ведь каждый человек на протяжении жизни ежедневно нуждается в различных материальных и иных благах. Он работает, управляет автомобилем, общается с другими людьми, объединяется с ними в различные организации. Но ведь люди живут не сами по себе, а в государстве. И они имеют не только права, но и обязанности по отношению друг к другу и обществу в целом. Однако иногда происходит так, что люди или организации совершают действия, напрямую затрагивающие интересы другой стороны, и не всегда эти действия носят продуктивный характер¹²⁴.

Государство обеспечивает безопасность людей внутри страны путем определенных ограничений, которые выражаются в наступлении неблагоприятных последствий при совершении какого-либо проступка. Юридическая ответственность - это и есть та самая реакция государства на совершенное правонарушение. И она может возникнуть не только в отношении человека, но и юридического лица.

В общем, юридическая ответственность распространяется на любого нарушителя норм права. Юридическая ответственность способна принести индивиду негативные последствия правового свойства.

Установлено, что юридическая ответственность распространяется на физическое лицо - человека, достигшего определенного возраста и социального статуса, а также отвечающего требованиям законодательства. Также эта ответственность распространяется и на юридические лица.

Ответственность может носить как личностный характер, так и имущественный. Например, при совершении преступления человек может быть лишен свободы - это наказание направлено на личность. А при нарушении правил дорожного движения - нарушитель подвергается штрафу, тем самым наказание направлено на имущество или материальные блага в виде денежных средств.

Юридическая ответственность характеризуется тем, что она:

- опирается на государственное принуждение, то есть конкретную форму реализации санкций, правовых норм;
- наступает за совершение правонарушения и связана с общественным осуждением;
- выражается в определенных отрицательных последствиях для правонарушителя, которые являются для него новой юридической обязанностью, не существующей до совершения противоправного деяния,

¹²⁴ Остапенко А.Г. Понятие и виды юридической ответственности // Молодой ученый. 2016. № 27. С. 591.

и представляют собой лишения личного, организационного либо имущественного характера;

- воплощается в процессуальной форме¹²⁵.

Юридическая ответственность - это правовое явление, рассматриваемое в динамике, имеющее своей сутью взаимосвязь диспозиции и санкции правовой нормы, позитивной ответственности, мер государственного принуждения, обеспечивающих должное поведение физических лиц и ответственность юридических лиц.

Исследование процесса теоретического осмысления юридической ответственности как правового понятия (категории) имеет непосредственное отношение к выработке ее научно обоснованной концепции и реализации в правоприменительной практике.

В истории политико-правовой мысли юридическая ответственность, как в законодательстве, так и в трудах ученых-правоведов, философов, мыслителей в широком смысле слова понималась по-разному. Вплоть до середины XX века она отождествлялась с карой за совершенное правонарушение. В уголовном праве юридическая ответственность всегда приравнивалась к наказанию, в гражданском - к возмещению ущерба или к государственному принуждению к исполнению своих обязанностей, в административном - к уплате штрафа и т.д.

В области теории права такая точка зрения находила свое выражение в отождествлении ответственности с правовыми санкциями. Иногда юридическая ответственность определялась как государственное принуждение к исполнению требований права, как обязанность, возникающая не из факта правонарушения, а в связи с принятием правоприменительного акта и др.

В российском законодательстве нет единого определения юридической ответственности.

В широком (философском) значении понятие ответственности трактуется как отношение лица к обществу и государству, к другим лицам с точки зрения выполнения им определенных требований, осознания и правильного понимания гражданином своих обязанностей (долга) по отношению к обществу, государству и другим лицам.

В узком или специально-юридическом значении юридическая ответственность интерпретируется как реакция государства на совершенное правонарушение. В указанном значении юридическая ответственность есть обязанность лица претерпевать определенные лишения государственно-властного характера, предусмотренные законом, за совершенное правонарушение.

По мнению В.Д. Перевалова, юридическая ответственность — применение к правонарушителю мер государственного принуждения,

¹²⁵ Чернявский А.Г. Юридическая ответственность: учебник для вузов. М., 2012. С. 39.

выражающихся для него в лишениях, предусмотренных санкцией юридических норм¹²⁶.

Р.В. Енгибарян и Ю.К. Краснов дают следующее определение: «Юридическая ответственность – это использование в отношении дееспособных лиц, нарушивших закон, мер государственного принуждения в форме лишений личного, организационного либо имущественного характера¹²⁷.

А.Б. Венгеров считает, что юридическая ответственность – это установленные законом меры воздействия на правонарушителя, содержащие неблагоприятные для него последствия, применяемые государственными органами в порядке, также установленном государством.

Это определение отличается от предыдущих тем, что автор указывает на особый процессуальный порядок применения юридической ответственности.

С.В. Липень понимает юридическую ответственность в двух аспектах¹²⁸:

1) Юридическая ответственность – это предусмотренная правовыми нормами обязанность субъекта претерпевать неблагоприятные для него последствия правонарушения.

2) Юридическая ответственность – это мера государственного принуждения за совершенное правонарушение, связанная с претерпеванием виновным лишений личного (организационного) или имущественного характера.

Т.Н. Радько понимает юридическую ответственность, как особый вид государственного принуждения, состоящий в претерпевании субъектом права невыгодных последствий, предусмотренных санкцией нарушенной нормы, и осуществляемый в форме охранительного правоотношения¹²⁹.

Автор указывает на то, что субъекту определенных правоотношений предписывается вести себя в рамках предписанных ему правовых норм и предписаний и соблюдать их.

С.Н. Братусь рассматривает юридическую ответственность как исполнение обязанности на основе государственного или приравненного к нему общественного принуждения¹³⁰.

Среди представленных подходов наиболее убедительным к определению юридической ответственности является позиция тех авторов, которые считают, что юридическая ответственность есть претерпевание

¹²⁶ Перевалов В.Д. Теория государства и права: учебник для бакалавров. М., 2013. С. 28.

¹²⁷ Краснов Ю.К. Юридическая техника: учебник. М., 2014. С. 42.

¹²⁸ Марченко М.Н. Теория государства и права в вопросах и ответах: учебное пособие. М., 2015. С. 102.

¹²⁹ Радько Т.Н. Теория государства и права. М., 2014. С. 173.

¹³⁰ Жинкин С.А. Теория государства и права. Конспект лекций. М., 2018. С. 134.

негативных последствий, предусмотренных наказаний правовой нормы. О.Ф. Иваненко, к примеру, полагает, что юридическая ответственность должна рассматриваться только в качестве претерпевания преступником негативных последствий, испытания им на себе установленной формы государственного принуждения.

По мнению В.М. Горшенева, юридическую ответственность стоит индивидуализировать в таком нормативном режиме, что это есть вид и мера принудительного претерпевания лишения благ, напрямую принадлежащих виновному лицу.

И.А. Галаган не соглашается с мнением А.А. Пионтковского и В.М. Горшенева, которые интерпретировали ответственность через обязанность. Он отмечал, что для того, чтобы осмыслить социальное предназначение юридической ответственности, нужно обратиться к ее анализу с позиций государства. Юридическая ответственность всегда считалась одной из форм проявления государственной власти, которая всегда была и будет в ее руках и руках ее компетентных органов своеобразным методом государственного, внешнего и принудительного влияния на поведение правонарушителей.

Еще одним приверженцем этой позиции был С.С. Алексеев, который говорил о гранях юридической ответственности как непростого, многогранного феномена. Из его размышлений следует, что наказание как мера государственно-принудительного влияния, является ответом на нарушение закона, и только особенность юридической ответственности (причем не главная), сочетающаяся с другой своеобразной особенностью, отражающаяся в претерпевании преступником мер государственно-принудительного влияния, т.е. обязанность отвечать за правонарушение. Впрочем, позже С.С. Алексеев сменил свою позицию и определял юридическую ответственность как «применение к виновному лицу мер государственного принуждения за совершенное правонарушение»¹³¹.

Таким образом, юридическая ответственность всегда связана с государственным принуждением. Государственное принуждение выступает содержанием юридической ответственности. Этот признак юридической ответственности в различных отраслях права проявляется по-разному. Гражданское, трудовое законодательство предусматривает возможность добровольного исполнения обязанностей (возмещение причиненного вреда, заглаживание его силами или за счет нарушителя).

Так, гражданин или предприятие, нарушившие договорные обязательства, могут в добровольном порядке уплатить установленную законом неустойку (штраф, пеню), возместить убытки. В этом случае, если добровольного исполнения не последует, ответственность реализуется через суд и арбитраж. В уголовном и административном праве

¹³¹ Алексеев С.С. Общая теория права. М., 1982. С. 62.

государственное принуждение выступает более явно и всегда реализуется через деятельность специальных органов государства.

Юридическая ответственность характеризуется определенными лишениями, которые виновный обязан претерпеть. Лишение правонарушителя определенных благ является объективным свойством ответственности. Эти лишения наступают как естественная реакция государства на вред, причиненный правонарушителем обществу или отдельной личности¹³².

Особенность лишений (а значит, и ответственности) состоит в том, что они наступают как дополнительные неблагоприятные последствия за совершенное правонарушение. Лицо не несло их, если бы вело себя правомерно. Лишения – это не обязанность, которую субъект должен был ранее исполнить. Исполнение обязанности – не ответственность. Ответственность – это дополнительные (помимо выполненной обязанности) неблагоприятные последствия.

Негативные последствия могут быть: а) личного характера (например, лишение свободы, права занимать определенную должность, исправительные работы – в уголовном праве; обязанность правонарушителя принести публичные извинения за распространение ложных, позорящих сведений о другом лице – в гражданском праве; выговор – в трудовом праве; предупреждение – в административном); б) имущественного характера (конфискация, штраф – в административном и уголовном праве; взыскание неустойки, пени – в гражданском праве; материальная ответственность по трудовому праву и т.д.)¹³³.

Независимо от отраслевых особенностей применение тех или иных мер юридической ответственности всегда означает претерпевание правонарушителем каких-то лишений, стеснение его свободы, влечет издержки имущественного характера.

Юридическая ответственность представляет для правонарушителя новую юридическую обязанность, которой для него до совершения им правонарушения не существовало.

Такой подход к пониманию юридической ответственности имеет принципиальное значение для законотворческой практики, и в особенности конструирования норм гражданского, семейного законодательства, где преобладают имущественные санкции и где стороны состоят в определенных отношениях (т.е. имеют права и обязанности) до правонарушения.

Данный подход имеет и общее методологическое значение во всех тех случаях, когда конструируемая норма (независимо от отраслевой принадлежности) предполагает санкцию, т.е. определение тех самых

¹³² Малько А.В. Юридическая ответственность как средство предупреждения: актуальные проблемы // Право. Журнал Высшей школы экономики. 2020. № 4. С. 4.

¹³³ Крестьянников А.Е. Понятие юридической ответственности // Молодой ученый. 2018. № 23. С. 99.

неблагоприятных последствий, которые с неизбежностью должны наступать для адресата этой нормы в том случае, если его поведение будет отклоняться от цели нормы, ее диспозиции.

Юридическая ответственность наступает только за совершенное правонарушение. Правонарушение выступает в качестве основания юридической ответственности. Не являются правонарушениями и не могут выступать в качестве оснований юридической ответственности деяния, хотя внешне и сходные с правонарушениями, но не являющиеся таковыми в силу своей общественной значимости.

Проанализировав подходы теоретиков права к юридической ответственности, а также исследовав многообразные позиции ученых-юристов, приведенные в литературе о юридической ответственности, можно сделать вывод, что юридическая ответственность – это претерпевание негативных последствий, предусмотренных санкцией правовой нормы, как результат совершения нарушения закона, а говорить об отношениях юридической ответственности можно только с момента вступления в силу решения уполномоченного субъекта, устанавливающего факт совершения нарушения закона, субъекта и меры ответственности, т.е. с момента, когда лицо признано в совершение преступного деяния и в отношении него в результате исполнена санкция правовой нормы.

Таким образом, при всем разнообразии подходов к определению юридической ответственности, можно отметить главные признаки, отличающие ее от иных видов социальной ответственности. Во-первых, юридической ответственности свойственно специфичное основание наступления – правонарушение.

Во-вторых, она основывается на государственном принуждении, соединена с практическим использованием назначенных законом наказаний к преступнику, в результате которых наступают отрицательные последствия для него в виде ограничений личного или имущественного характера.

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METHODOLOGY OF LIFE SAFETY LESSONS IN CHILDREN OF THE PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

Abstract. Objective: to identify the component features of the culture of life safety of children of senior preschool age. Methods: A set of diagnostic procedures, such as the Diagnostic Toolkit, included a set of tasks developed by A.I. Nasretidinova and focused on the assessment of each of the above structural components of the safety culture of life of children of senior preschool age allowed us to analyze the features of safety culture. Results: based on the analysis of psycho- logical and pedagogical research on this issue, the genesis of the development of the basis of the culture of safe behavior in preschool age as a step-by-step process of adaptation to the dangers of the surrounding world is considered. The results of the study revealed that the cognitive component of a culture of life safety in older preschoolers is characterized by a lack of comprehensiveness of existing ideas about life safety, sources of danger and behaviors in different situations of danger. In the older preschool age, an emotional attitude to hazard situations is not sufficiently formed. Emotional reactions of children to behavior in different situations are not sufficiently differentiated, they are difficult to choose the right behavior in a particular situation. Analysis of the educational resources of the organization of preschool education for the formation of a safety culture showed its deficiency, the lack of developmental incentives in it for the formation of safe behavior. Scientific novelty: in the article based on the use of a complex of psychological and pedagogical methods, the dynamics and conditions for the development of the basis of a culture of life safety of modern preschool children are identified and characterized. Practical significance: the main provisions and conclusions of the article can be used in scientific and pedagogical activity when considering issues of the nature and development trends of the basis of safety culture in modern children of preschool age.

Keywords: culture of life safety, educational environment of the organization of preschool education, efficiency, criteria of safety culture of life activity in preschool childhood, developing subject-spatial environment.

In modern society, characterized by a high level of danger in various spheres of life, the formation of a person's culture of life safety is of paramount importance.

Within the framework of a number of scientific areas, it is indicated that the main mechanism for the formation of a responsible attitude towards oneself is, first of all, education (M.A. Kotik, S.A. Prokurin, etc.). At the same time, it is important to touch on all levels of education, starting from preschool age.

At preschool age, under the influence of the natural and social environment, under the influence of adults, the basis of the worldview is formed.

At this age, natural instincts are still preserved, on the basis of which one can more effectively form responsibility for one's health, the skills of safe interaction with the world. Gradually, as the child develops, in parallel with education and upbringing, there is a deeper awareness of natural and social patterns, the formation of a holistic picture of the world.

Therefore, preschool age is called a sensitive period for the development of a culture of life safety.

The content of education in the field of life safety should provide conditions for the formation of the foundations of life safety, i.e. formation of relevant knowledge, personal qualities, skills that help not to get lost in a dangerous situation.

Senior preschool age is characterized by certain prerequisites for the formation of the foundations of life safety, which are associated with the intensive intellectual development of the child, the expansion and deepening of his ideas about the world around him, the development of self-awareness and reflection.

The need for security is the basic need of every child, and its satisfaction is the most important condition for its development. In an effort to solve the problem of the formation of life safety in children of senior preschool age, researchers pay attention to the possibility of using different means of organizing this process.

This level is characterized by the fact that preschool teachers do not sufficiently understand the essence of the process of forming a culture of life safety in children, they have an unstable desire for self-development, they do not fully create conditions for the safety of children's life and the formation of safe behavior skills in them, partially master the methods and techniques of building a culture of life safety.

An assessment of the state of the developing subject-developing environment showed that the presence of materials, attributes for role-playing games, such as, for example, transport, family, etc., the presence of a variety of didactic games, board-printed games, albums, stands, illustrations, posters, books on relevant topics, reference literature, children's drawings and other creative works, albums with poems, riddles, proverbs, thematic cards, etc. is not sufficient.

The high level of the emotional and motivational component of the life safety culture among older preschoolers was characterized by a formed positive attitude towards safe behavior and rejection of unsafe behavior.

Older preschoolers with an average level showed a neutral attitude to situations of danger to a greater extent and only in relation to some situations were characterized by pronounced positive or negative reactions.

The technology of project activities for the formation of a safety culture was developed, which was implemented in stages: goal-setting and preliminary planning of project activities by teachers, organizational and motivational collective planning, intermediate reflection, expansion of the content of project activities.

Projects were implemented to form a culture of life safety, a developing object-spatial environment (Safety Center) was created, a set of events for teachers and parents was carried out to promote the formation of a culture of life safety. As part of the projects, we paid attention to the formation of all components of a life safety culture, expanded children's understanding of situations of danger, dangerous objects, rules of conduct in situations of danger.

They formed in children an emotionally positive attitude towards compliance with safety rules and formed practical skills and behavior in different situations based on their modeling, the use of creative self-expression, and obtaining research experience.

The organization of work with teachers was also carried out by us taking into account an integrated approach, in accordance with which we formed in teachers the components of readiness for the formation of a culture of life safety in children. The forms of work we conducted with teachers, which included a practical lesson, a seminar, a workshop, a discussion, had a positive impact on the readiness of teachers to form a culture of life safety.

Organizing work with teachers, we proceeded from the analysis of the level of formation of their readiness and the allocation of those problematic "zones" that existed in the organization of work on this issue among teachers. In accordance with this, we selected the content of the material and forms, methods and techniques of working with teachers.

At the control stage, we conducted a re-diagnosis, which also included two directions, as well as at the ascertaining stage of the study. As part of the first direction, we conducted a comparative analysis of the organizational and pedagogical conditions of the educational environment of preschool educational institutions in the field of creating a culture of life safety for children.

Analyzing the results of evaluating the emotional-motivational component, we noted that the older preschoolers of the experimental group became more often emotionally involved in situations associated with safe and unsafe behavior, they began to show a certain emotional attitude to the behavior of certain characters - specific situations and appear more reasonable assessment.

Thanks to the project activities, older preschool children began to navigate more successfully in a variety of life situations, offer the right options for

behavior based on the preservation of life and health, caution and analysis of possible dangers in each specific situation.

The results of repeated diagnostics at the control stage showed that the organization of project activities contributed to an increase in the level of formation of all structural components of a life safety culture in older preschool children from the experimental group, compared with children in the control group.

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ANIQ INTEGRALLARNING BA’ZI TADBIQLARI ORQALI MATEMATIKA FANINI KASBGA YO’NALTIRIB O’QITISH KO’NIKMASINI SHAKLLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada aniq integrallar tadbiqlariga doir ba’zi aylanish jismlarini hajmini hisoblashga oid misollarning ishlanish usullari ko’rib chiqilgan va oliy ta’lim muassasalari talabalariga o’rgatishning qulay metodikasi tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so’zlar: integrallar, aniq integrallar, aylanma jism hajmi, aniq integral tadbiqlari.

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DEVELOPING THE PROFESSION OF TEACHING MATHEMATICS TO PROFESSIONALLY THROUGH SOME APPLICATIONS OF EXACT INTEGRALS

Abstract: This article discusses the development of examples of the calculation of the volume of some rotating bodies on the application of exact integrals and analyzes a convenient method of teaching students of higher education institutions.

Keywords: integrals, exact integrals, rotating body volume, exact integral applications.

KIRISH

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 07.05.2020 yildagi PQ-4708-sonli “Matematika sohasidagi ta’lim sifatini oshirish va ilmiy-tadqiqotlarni rivojlantirish chora tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarorining 1-ilovasidagi 3.1-bo‘limining 14- “Matematika bakalavriat ta’lim yo‘nalishlari bitiruvchilarining muayyan aniq sohalarda amaliy masalalarni yechish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun ta’lim dasturlarini fanlar (yo‘nalishlar)aro integrativ prinsip asosida ixtisoslashtirilgan tartibda ishlab chiqish va joriy etish.” bandiga ko‘ra bugungi kunga kelib, oliy ta’lim muassasalarida matematika fanini kasbga yo‘naltirib o‘qitish va hayotiy bog‘liqlikda isbotlab o‘qitish asosiy vazifalardan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda [4]. Shularni inobatga olib ushbu maqolada asosan oliy ta’lim muassasalarining matematika darslari dasturiga kiritilgan aniq integrallar

va ularning tadbiqlari mavzusini bir nechta misollardagi tadbiqlarini ko'rib o'tamiz. Aniq integrallar va ularning tadbiqlarini misollardagi tahlilini ko'rib chiqishdan oldin aniq integrallarning aylanma jism hajmini topishdagi bir nechta qo'llash mumkin bo'lgan formulalari bilan tanishib olamiz va misollardagi tadbiqlarini ko'rib chiqamiz.

Bizga $[a, b]$ kesmada aniqlangan va uzluksiz bo'lgan $y = f(x)$ funksiya berilgan bo'lib, $\forall x \in [a, b]$ uchun $f(x) \geq 0$ bo'lsin. Yuqoridan $f(x)$ funksiya grafigi, yon tomonlardan $x = a, x = b$ chiziqlar bilan, pastdan esa Ox o'qdagi $[a, b]$ kesma bilan chegaralangan shaklni Ox o'q atrofida aylanishidan hosil bo'lgan T shaklning hajmi quyidagi (1) formula yordamida hisoblanadi [1]:

$$V = \pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \quad (1)$$

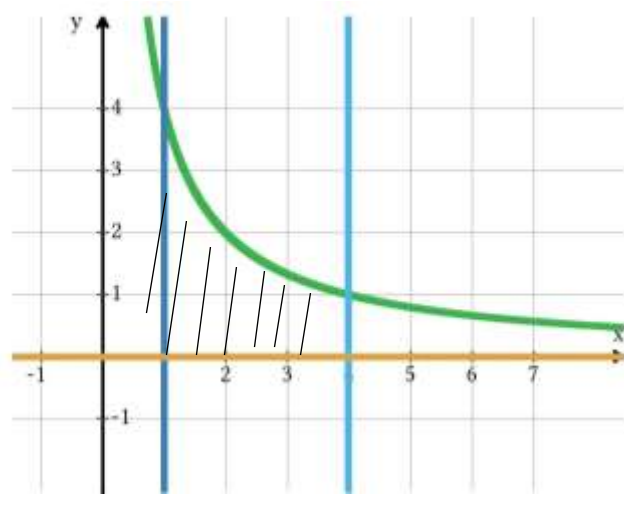
Bizga biror T jism berilgan bo'lib, uning Oy o'qqa parallel bo'lgan kesimlarining yuzasi ma'lum bo'lsin. Bu yuza x o'zgaruvchining funksiyasi bo'ladi, uni $S = S(x)$ orqali belgilaymiz.

Agar $S = S(x)$ funksiya $[a, b]$ kesmada uzluksiz bo'lsa, T shaklning V hajmi quyidagi (2) formula yordamida topiladi [3]:

$$V = \int_a^b S(x) dx \quad (2)$$

1-misol. Quyidagi $xy = 4, x = 1, x = 4, y = 0$ chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan shaklni Ox o'q atrofida aylantirishdan hosil bo'lgan aylanma jismning hajmini toping [2].

Yechilishi. D soha yuqoridan $xy = 4$ funksiya bilan, yon tomonlardan $x = 1, x = 4$ chiziqlar bilan, pastdan esa Ox ($y = 0$) o'q bilan chegaralangan (1-rasm).



1-rasm

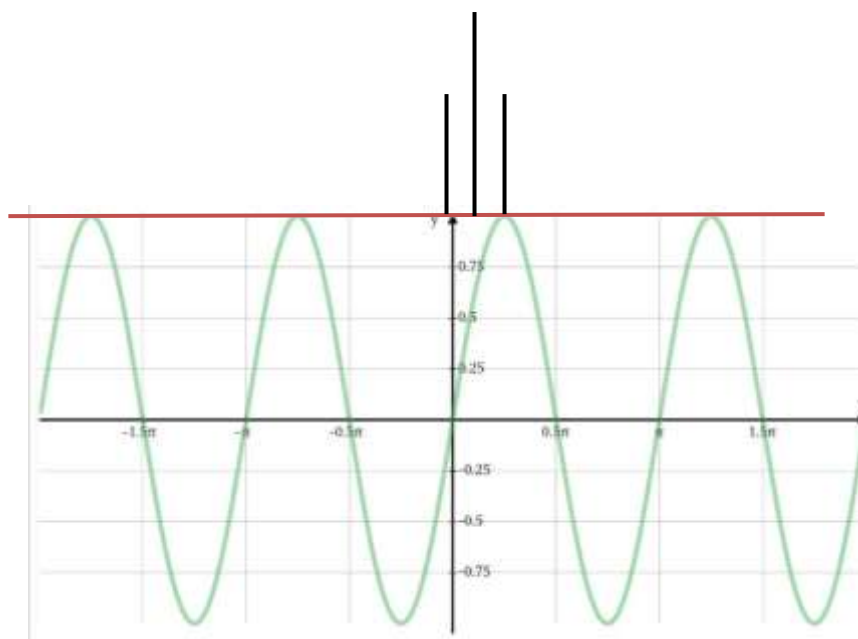
Endi D egri chiziqli sohani Ox ($y = 0$) o'q atrofida aylantirishdan hosil bo'lgan aylanma jismning hajmini formula yordamida hisoblaymiz:

$$V = \pi \int_a^b y^2 dx = \pi \int_1^4 \frac{16}{x^2} dx = -\pi \left(\frac{16}{x} \right) \Big|_1^4 = -\pi(4-16) = 12\pi$$

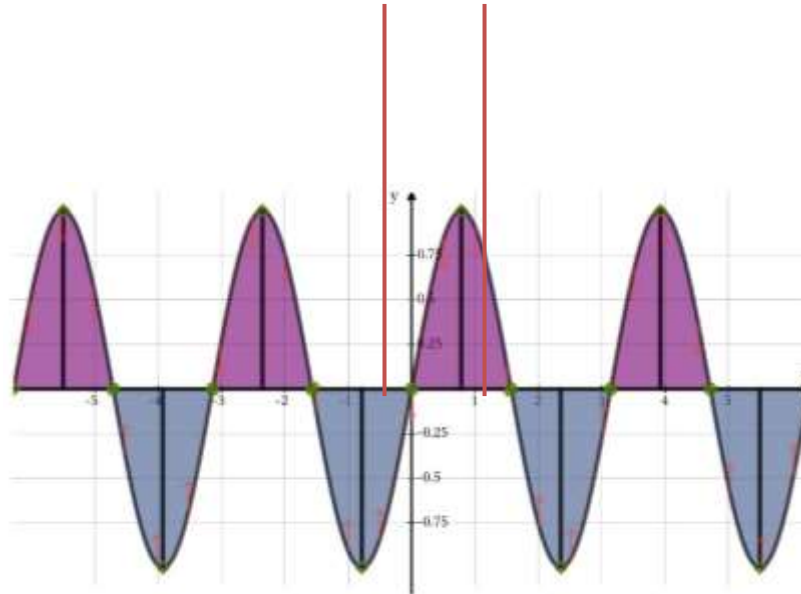
Javob: 12π

2-misol. Quyidagi $y = \sin 2x, 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, y = 0$ chiziqlar bilan chegaralangan shaklni Ox o'q atrofida aylantirishdan hosil bo'lgan aylanma jismning hajmini toping [2,3].

Yechilishi. D soha yuqoridan $y = \sin 2x$ funksiya bilan, pastdan esa Ox ($y = 0$) o'q bilan chegaralangan, $x \in [0; \frac{\pi}{2}]$ (2-rasm).



2-rasm



3-rasm

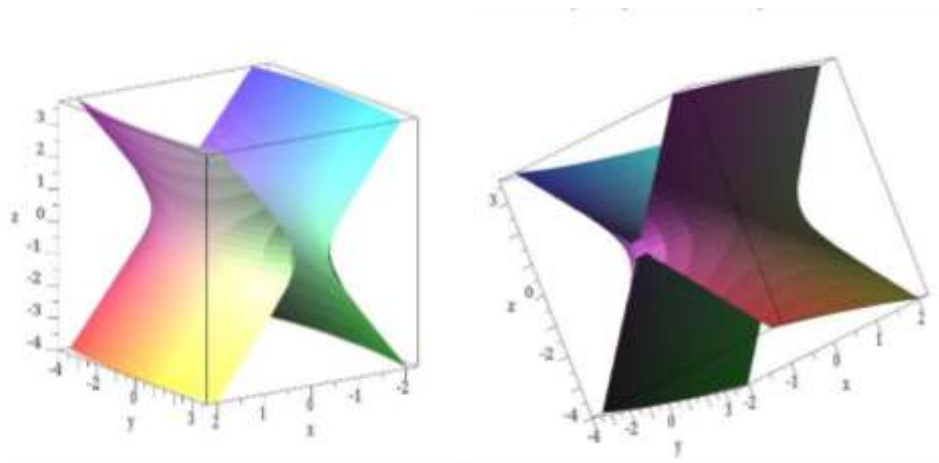
3-rasmda belgilangan D sohani Ox ($y = 0$) o'q atrofida aylantirishdan hosil bo'lgan aylanma jismning hajmini formula yordamida hisoblaymiz:

$$V = \pi \int_a^b y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 2x dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} \right) dx = \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

Javob: $\frac{\pi^2}{4}$

3-misol. Ushbu $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, z = \pm c$ sirt bilan chegaralangan shakl hajmini toping [1,2].

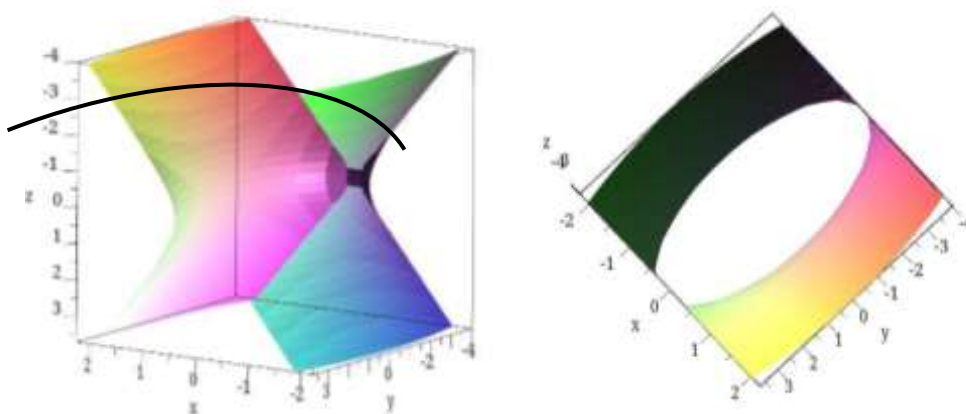
Yechilishi. Dastlab berilgan tenglama bo'yicha bir pallali giperboloidni yasaymiz (4-rasm).



4-rasm

Giperboloidni Oxy tekislikka parallel bo'lgan, $z \in [-c; c]$ kesmada o'zgaruvchi, $z=p$ tekisliklar bilan kesamiz. Kesimda ellips hosil bo'ladi (5-rasm) [5].

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{p^2}{c^2} = 1, \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 + \frac{p^2}{c^2}, \quad \frac{x^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{b_1^2} = 1$$



5-rasm

Bunda ellipsning yarim o'qlari:

$$a_1 = \frac{a}{c} \sqrt{c^2 + p^2} \quad b_1 = \frac{b}{c} \sqrt{c^2 + p^2}$$

Bu kesimning yuzlari p ga bog'liq bo'lgan ellips bilan chegaralangan yuzaga teng bo'ladi [5].

$$S(p) = \pi a_1 b_1 = \frac{\pi ab}{c^2} (c^2 + p^2)$$

Kesim yuzidan foydalanib, berilgan jism hajmini topamiz:

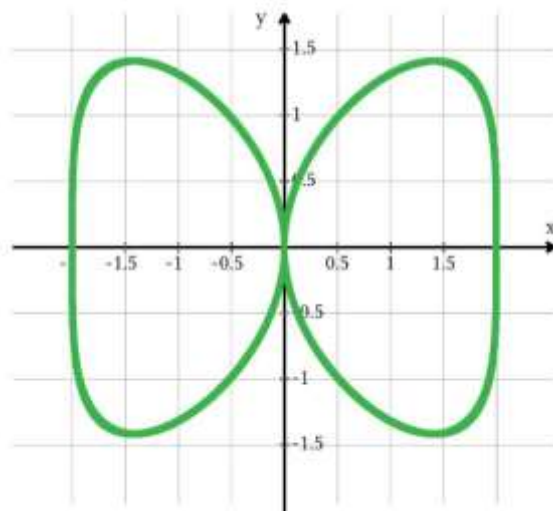
$$V = \int_{-c}^c S(p) dp = \int_{-c}^c \frac{\pi ab}{c^2} (c^2 + p^2) dp = \frac{2\pi ab}{c^2} \left(c^2 p + \frac{p^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^c = \frac{2\pi ab}{c^2} \cdot \frac{4c^3}{3} = \frac{8\pi abc}{3}$$

Javob: $\frac{8\pi abc}{3}$

4-misol. Ushbu $x^4 + y^4 = 4x^2$ egri chiziq bilan chegaralangan figurani Ox o'q atrofida aylantirishdan hosil bo'lgan jism hajmini toping [2].

Yechilishi:

Berilgan egri chiziq tenglamasidan foydalanib, figuraning ko'rinishini hosil qilamiz:



6-rasm

Rasmda (6-rasm) ko'rsatilgan D egri chiziqli sohani Ox o'q atrofida aylantirishdan hosil bo'ladigan jism hajmini hisoblaymiz [5].

Oshkormas ko'rinishda berilgan egri chiziq tenglamasini quyidagi ko'rinishga keltiramiz:

$$y^2 = \sqrt{4x^2 - x^4}$$

Aylanma jism hajmini hisoblash formulasidan foydalanamiz:

$$V = \pi \int_{-2}^2 y^2 dx = 2\pi \int_{-2}^0 \sqrt{4x^2 - x^4} dx = 2\pi \int_{-2}^0 x \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx = \pi \int_{-2}^0 \sqrt{4 - x^2} d(x^2) = \frac{2\pi}{3} (4 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{-2}^0 = \frac{16\pi}{3}$$

Javob: $\frac{16\pi}{3}$

XULOSA

Aniq integrallarni ba'zi tadbirlarini misollar yordamida o'rganish orqali matematika fanini boshqa fanlardagi tutgan o'rnini ham ko'rsatish mumkin. Masalan, ushbu maqolada ko'rib chiqilgan aniq integrallar yordamida aylanma jismlarning hajmini hisoblashga oid misollar nafaqat matematika fanida, balki fizika, kimyo va shu bilan birga texnikaning bir qator muammolarini hal qilishda ham uchrab turadi. Shulardan kelib chiqqan holda ushbu mavzu to'la yoritib berilishi orqali oliy ta'lim muassasalari talabalarining fanga bo'lgan qiziqishi, mantiqiy fikrlashi va muammoni kreativ yondashuv yo'li bilan hal qilish ko'nikmasini shakllantiriladi.

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INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDAGI FRAZEOLOGIK BIRLIKLARNING ANTROPOPRAGMATIK TADQIQI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz hamda o‘zbek tillaridagi frazeologik birliklarning ayrim jihatlari, jumladan atropopragmatik tomonlama tadqiq etiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: frazeologiya, til, qiyoslash, tilshunoslik, tarjima, ibora.

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ANTHROPOPRAGMATIC STUDY OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Annotation: this article examines some aspects of phraseological units in English and Uzbek, including atropopragmatic aspects.

Keywords: phraseology, language, comparison, linguistics, translation, phrase.

KIRISH. Frazeologik birliklarni o‘rganish jarayonida qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirish taqqoslash usulidan foydalanishni olimlar munozarali va hatto imkonsiz deb hisoblashgan. Ammo yigirmanchi asrning 60-yillarining ikkinchi yarmida birinchi marta qiyosiy, tizimli-tipologik va areal frazeologiya masalalari samarqandlik tilshunoslar L.I.Royzenzon va Yu.Yu. Avaliani asarlarida ilk bor ko‘tarilgan hamda frazeologiyaning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi jarayonida turli tizimli tillar va hattoki tipologik jihatdan har xil tillar frazeologiyasini qiyosiy o‘rganishning ahamiyati alohida ta’kidlangan.

ADABIYOTLAR SHARHI. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda qarindosh va qarindosh bo‘lmagan tillarning frazeologiyasini qiyosiy o‘rganish ingliz, rus va o‘zbek tillari frazeologiyasining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini yaxshiroq anglashga, tillararo frazeologik birliklarning mohiyatini aniqlashga imkon beradi. Jumladan, taqqoslangan tillarning tabiatidan kelib chiqqan holda aloqador (ingliz va nemis), uzoq qarindoshlik (rus va nemis); o‘zaro bog‘liq bo‘lmagan (ingliz va o‘zbek); aralash (nemischa-ruscha-o‘zbekcha) farqlanadi. Semantik-struktural tabiati bo‘yicha esa 1) tuzilishi va vazifasi bir xil bo‘lgan frazeologik

birliklar guruhi¹³⁴; 2) frazeologik birliklar guruhi, shu jumladan semantik jihatdan o'xshash komponent; 3) bir xil tipdagi ishoraviy ma'noga ega bo'lgan frazeologik birliklar guruhi; 4) bir xil leksik-grammatik tuzilishga ega va turli tillarda birlashtirilgan semantikaga ega bo'lgan frazeologik birliklar guruhini aniqlash va tadqiq etish imkonini yaratadi.

TADQIQOT METODOLOGIYASI VA EMPIRIK TAHLIL

Pirovard natijada: 1) frazeologik birliklarning grammatik xususiyatlari; 2) frazeologik birliklarning leksik (tarkibiy) tarkibi; 3) frazeologik semantika va frazeologik tizimdagi semantik munosabatlar; 4) frazeologizmdagi uslubiy xususiyatlar va hodisalar; 5) frazeologizmlarning miqdoriy xususiyatlari ilmiy tadqiqatga tortiladi.

O'zbek va ingliz tillarining frazeologik birliklari o'rtasidagi o'xshashlik va farqlar nimada, ular tilda asosan qanday namoyon bo'ladi; ular qanday intralingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillar bilan belgilanadi, somatik frazeologik birliklarning tillararo ekvivalentligi darajasi qanday degan savollarga javob topish mumkin bo'ladi. Frazeologizmning o'ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, u ozmi-ko'pmi, tilning yaruslaridagi asosiy xususiyatlarini aks ettiradi. Frazeologik birliklar uchun leksika yoki so'z birikmasi asos hisoblandi. Frazeologik birliklar so'zlarning o'zaro uyushmasidan shakllanadi. Shu sababli qiyosiy frazeologik tahlilning o'ziga xos xususiyati - birlamchi tizimlarni - leksika va grammatikani, shuningdek ularning frazeologiyada namoyon bo'lish xususiyatlarini hisobga olish zaruriyati kelib chiqib o'rganiladi¹³⁵.

Masalan, o'zbek tilidagi *boshini aylantirmoq* frazeologik birligi ingliz tilida *turn smb's head* rus tilida – *krujit / vskrujit komu-libo golovu tarzda* ifodalansa, o'zbek va ingliz, rus tillarida maqollar bilan ifodalangan ismning aniqlik / noaniqlik grammatik kategoriyasi mavjudligi bilan xarakterlidir: *an eye for an eye – oko za oko – boshga bosh*. kabilar.

Ma'lumki, frazeologik birliklar, leksemalar, sintaktik va morfologik vositalar tarkibiga kirib, ularning doimiy paradigmatic yoki sintagmatic o'zgaruvchanligi sezilarli darajada cheklanadi. Shuningdek, bu cheklovlar turli frazeologik birliklar uchun bir xil emas. Masalan, maqolaning quyidagi inglizcha frazeologik birligidagi *"poor as a church mouse"*, ammo uni alohida frazeologik birliklarda muntazam ravishda almashtirish imkoniyati *"put on a / the face of smth."* mavjud emas. Frazeologik birliklar asosan turg'un tarkibga ega bo'ladi.

Muayyan frazeologik birliklarni taqqoslash tarjima nazariyasida, frazeografiya nazariyasida, qiyosiy tipologik tadqiqotlarda frazeologik birliklarning tillararo bog'liqligining turli jihatlariga asoslangan bo'ladi.

Turli tillardagi frazeologik birliklarning funksional-semantik korrelyatsiyasi taqqoslanadigan frazeologik birliklarning umumiy tarkibidagi semantik tarkibning o'ziga xosligini, funksional-semantik o'ziga xoslik

¹³⁴ Royzenzon L.I. Sintaksis i frazeologiya. // Проблемы синтаксиса -Lvov, -2013, -p. 49-50.

¹³⁵ Kunin A.V. Frazeologiya sovremennogo angliyskogo yazyka.- M.: 2016 g.15-24-betlar.

kombinatsiyasini va to'liq frazeologik ekvivalentlarni ifoda etishini ko'rsatadi. Masalan: *Armed to the teeth* – *voorujenny do zubov* – *tish tirnog'igacha qurollangan*. yoki *the eye of heaven* - *nebesnoe oko*. samoviy ko'z. yoki tarkibiy farqlarning ahamiyati Masalan: *a heart of stone* – *kamennoe serdse* – *tosh yurak* stligi ko'zga tashlanadi¹³⁶.

Taqqoslanayotgan tillardagi frazeologik birliklar faqat mavhum obrazli model bilan birlashtirilgan bo'lsa, unda ularning funksional- semantik korrelyatsiyasi o'z xarakterini yo'qotadi, chunki bunday mavhum modelga muvofiq bir xil ma'noga ega bo'lgan bir qator frazeologik birliklar shakllanishi mumkin. Faqatgina mavhum obrazli model mos keladigan bo'lsa, frazeologik birliklarning funksional-semantikkorrelyatsiyasi odatda to'liq bo'lmaydi.

Ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarining taqqoslangan frazeologik birliklarining aspekt o'ziga xosligi bilan umumiy frazeologik ma'no farqlari ko'p yo'nalishli qayta ko'rib chiqish natijasi bo'lishi mumkin. Yana bir sabab, bir xil umumiy ma'no fonida qo'shimcha semantik soyalarning paydo bo'lishi bo'lishi mumkin. Masalan: ingliz tilining ijobiy rangdagi frazeologik birligi *keep one's chin up* (burningizni ko'taring) rus tiliga burni burish uchun frazeologik birlik sifatida tarjima qilinishi mumkin. (takabburlik bilan). Demak, taqqoslangan frazeologik birliklarni sinchkovlik bilan o'rganish bilan bir qator boshqa semalarni ham ajratish mumkin va birliklarni turli xil xususiyatlarga ko'ra taqqoslashda ekvivalentlik mezonlarini olish mumkin.

1) voqelik nomlari va ingliz bo'lmagan, rus bo'lmagan kelib chiqishi ismlari bo'lgan frazeologik birliklar; Masalan: *Achilles' heel* - *axillesova pyata*; *Buridan's ass* - *buridanov osel* Bunday frazeologik birliklar yevropa madaniyatining umumiyligi bilan bog'liq, chunki ingliz va rus tillarida ham frazeologizmlarning shakllanishiga ko'plab frazeologik birliklarning manbalari bo'lgan qadimgi mifologiya va Injil katta ta'sir ko'rsatdi. O'zbek tilida ingliz va rus tillariga nisbatan bunday frazeologik birliklar ifodalanmaydi.

2) mustaqil ishlatishda eng ko'p uchraydigan leksema-komponentli frazeologik birliklar. Masalan: *hold one's head high* – *высоко дерjat golovu* – *boshini baland kutarib yurmoq*.

3) frazeologik birliklar, shu jumladan milliy nomlar va milliy haqiqat nomlari uchun nolga yaqin; masalan: *Heart of Dixie*; *trishkin kaftan*; *Daqyonusdan qolgan*.

XULOSA VA MUNOZARA

Shunday qilib, frazeologik birliklarning tillararo tomoni va funksional-semantik korrelyatsiyasi nisbatan avtonom hodisalardir. Tillararo frazeologik ekvivalentlarning tipologiyasi ularning o'zaro ta'siriga asoslangan bo'lib, ular orasida tarkibiy va funksional-semantik korrelyatsiyani birlashtirgan strukturaviy-semantik va funksional- semantik korrelyatsiya mavjud bo'ladi.

¹³⁶ Rahmatullaev Sh. O'zbek tili frazeologizmlarining izoli lug'ati Toshkent, 2012 yil

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«FARHOD VA SHIRIN» DOSTONI FITRAT VA HAMID OLIMJON TALQINIDA

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola Alisher Navoiy qalamiga mansub "Farhod va Shirin" dostonining qiyosiy tahliliga bag'ishlanadi. Unda Fitratning "Farhod va Shirin" dostoni haqidagi ilmiy qarashlari bilan Hamid Olimjonning shu doston to'g'risidagi fikr-mulohazalari qiyosiy tahlil etiladi. Shu bilan birga, Xusrav va Shirin haqidagi hikoyaning ilk bor yozma adabiyotga olib kirilishi, Firdavsiy, Nizomiy va Xusrav Dehlaviylarning asarlari haqida ham mulohazalar yuritiladi. Aynan Fitrat va Hamid Olimjon e'tibor qaratgan bir jihat – Farhod obrazining asardan asarga rivojlanishi, o'zgarishi masalalari ham qiyosiy yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: qiyosiy tahlil, obraz, doston, Farhod, Shirin, Xusrav, "Xamsa", Fitratning qarashlari, Hamid Olimjon talqini.

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«FARHOD AND SWEET» EPICS IN THE INTERPRETATION OF FITRAT AND HAMID ALIMJON

Abstract: The article is devoted to the comparative analysis of the epic "Farkhad and Shirin" written by Alisher Navoi. It compares the scientific point of views of Fitrat on the epic "Farkhad and Shirin" with Hamid Alimjan's commentaries about this epic. At the same time, it discusses the introduction of the story of Khusrav and Shirin to the first written literature, as well as the works of Firdavsi, Nizami and Khusrav Dehlavi. One of the points that Fitrat and Hamid Alimjan focus on is the development and transformation of Farkhad's image from story to story.

Key words: comparative analysis, image, epic, Farkhad, Shirin, Khusrav, "Khamsa", Fitrat's views, interpretation of Hamid Alimjan.

Ma'lumki, Alisher Navoiy shaxsiyati va ijodiy merosini adabiyotshunoslik qonuniyatlari asosida tadqiq etishga XX asrning boshlaridan kirishilgan. Xususan, muazzam "Xamsa" asari o'zbek adabiyotshunosligida dastlab Abdurauif Fitrat, Vadud Mahmud, Abdurahmon Sa'diy, Vohid Zohidov, Oybek, H.Olimjon kabi olim va ijodkorlar tomonidan ma'lum bir darajada

o'rganilgan bo'lsa, keyinchalik Izzat Sulton, Aziz Qayumov, Abduqodir Hayitmetov, Natan Mallaev singari adabiyotshunoslar bu tadqiqotlarni davom ettirdilar va to'ldirdilar. Mazkur maqolada biz Fitrat va Hamid Olimjonning "Xamsa"ning ikkinchi dostoni "Farhod va Shirin" haqidagi maqolalariga to'xtalamiz.

Fitrat Farhod va Shirin obrazlarining genezisini, adabiyotga o'rinish sabablarini aniqlashga ham harakat qiladi. Shu sababli, olim shoir, dramaturg va tarjimon Xurshid 1925- yilda yaratgan "Farhod va Shirin" dostoni asosidagi opera librettosiga diqqat qaratadi. Xurshid yozishicha, "Bu asar (ya'ni "Farhod va Shirin" – M.) el og'zida Xitoy, Arman, Eron kishilari orasida o'tganligi so'ylansa ham, ammo Turkistonda Xo'jand shahri yonidagi Mirzacho'l ustida bo'lgan Farhod tog'i, Shirin soyidan olg'an taassurotinga suyalib, voqeani Turkistonda deb aytishga jasorat qilaman".¹³⁷ Shu o'rinda Xurshid Shirinning yurtini ham "Arman otinda qishloq" bo'lib, xalqi ham "bari o'zbek"dir deb ataydi.

Fitratga ko'ra, Xurshidning bu fikrlari haqiqatdan ancha uzoq. O'zbekistonda Farhod tog'i, Shirin soyi deb atalgan joylarning mavjudligini doston genezisiga u qadar aloqasi yo'q, aksincha, tog' va soy nomlari keyin paydo bo'lgan. Shoir Hamid Olimjonning qarashlari ham Fitratning fikrlariga hamohang: Navoiyning "Farhod va Shirin" dostoni ta'sirida Xo'jand va Boysun atroflarida "Farhod tog'i" deb atalgan tog', "Shirin soyi"deb atalgan soy paydo bo'lgan.

Aslida Fitratning mazkur maqolasi yuqoridagi kabi yanglish tushunchalarga aniqlik kiritish, tarix haqiqatini to'g'ri yoritish va "Farhod va Shirin" dostonini tahlil qilish maqsadida yozilgan, deyish mumkin. Doston haqidagi ko'pgina mulohazalar, tahlil va talqinlarda Hamid Olimjon Fitrat domlaga izdoshlik qilgan. Hamid Olimjon ham "Farhod va Shirin" haqidagi maqolasining boshlanishida tarix kitoblaridan ma'lumotlar keltirirgan. Sosoniy hukmdorlaridan bo'lgan No'shiravonning nabirasi Xusrav Parvez haqidagi ma'lumotlar buning yorqin misoli bo'la oladi. Shuningdek, Fitrat ham, Hamid Olimjon ham, avvalo, Firdavsiy "Shohnoma"siga ta'rif berishgan. Chunki Sharq adabiyotida dastlab Xusrav Parvez va Shirin obrazi, aniqrog'i, Xusravning ovda Shirinni ko'rib qolishi va unga uylanishi bilan bog'liq voqea-hodisalar "Shohnoma" muallifi tomonidan bayon etilgan edi.

Biroq Hamid Olimjon Firdavsiy "Shohnoma"sidadagi Xusrav va Shirin haqidagi voqealarga u qadar ko'p o'rin bermaydi. Shoirning yozishicha, dostonda "Xamsa"da tasvirlangan Farhod va Shopur obrazlari uchramaydi.

Fitratning maqolasida Firdavsiy hayotiga oid ma'lumotlar batafsil yoritilgan. Olim "Shohnoma"ga alohida bir fasl – "Dostoni Xusravi Parvez va Shirin"ni kiritilganini qayd qiladi. Firdavsiyning "Shirin va Xusrav" dostoni bo'lganini ham aytib, uning qisqacha syujetini hikoya qiladi. Biroq

¹³⁷ Abdurauf Fitrat .Tanlangan asarlar.- Toshkent: Ma'naviyat,2000.-105-bet

Firdavsiyning “Shirin va Xusrav” dostonida Farhod va Shopur haqida ma’lumot uchraymaydi. Shunisi ham borki, “Shohnoma”ga kiritilgan “Dostoni Xusravi Parvez va Shirin” nomli fasldan oldingi qismda Xusrav tomonidan Sharqiy Rumo imperatoriga yuborilgan elchilar orasida Shopur ismli kishi ham bor edi. Ya’ni, maqola muallifi yozishicha, Firdavsiy Xusrav Parvez va Shirin haqida dostoniga kiritilgan voqealardan ko’ra ko’proq haqiqatlarni bilgan, ularning tarixidan yaxshi xabardor bo’lgan, ammo nima uchundir hammasini “Shohnoma”ga kiritishni lozim ko’rmagan.

Firdavsiydan so’ng 200 yil o’tib xamsachilik an’anasini boshlab bergan mashhur Ozarbayjon shoiri Nizomiy Ganjaviy Xusrav va Shirin haqidagi hikoyani badiiy tafakkur imkoniyatlaridan kelib chiqib jonlantirdi va fors tilida go’zal bir doston yaratdi.

Fitratning maqolasidagi fikr-qarashlar Nizomiy Ganjaviyning “Xusrav va Shirin” dostoni sharhi bilan davom ettirilgan. Olimning yozishicha, Nizomiy o’z dostoniga Xusrav va Shirindan tashqari Farhod obrazini ham kiritadi, lekin bu ikkinchi darajali obraz maqomida edi. Nizomiyning dostonidagi voqealar ham “Shohnoma”dagi singari Xusravning shahzodalik davridan boshlanadi. Muallif uning yoshligidan kayf-safoga berilishi va ko’p noma’qul ishlar qilib, xalqqa ozor bergani haqidagi faslni kiritgan. Xusravning otasi o’g’lining bu ishlarini oqlamaydi. Fitrat “Xusrav va Shirin” syujetiga u qadar aloqasi bo’lmasa-da, Nizomiy tomonidan o’z zamonidagi podshohlarga “axloq darsi”ni berib qo’yish uchun mazkur bobning kiritilishi muhim ahamiyatga egadir, deydi. Fitratning maqolasida ham, Hamid Olimjonda ham Nizomiy dostonida Shopur obrazining usta bir rassom, hiylagar sayyoh va Xusravning nodimi, suhbatdoshi sifatida berilgani aytilgan. Shopurning hiyla-nayrangi bilan Xusrav va Shirin bir-biriga ko’ngil qo’yishadi. Lekin turli sabablarga ko’ra ular birga bo’lolmaydi. Ana shu voqealar jarayonida dostonga Farhod obrazi kirib keladi. Nizomiyning dostonida Farhod chinlik emas, balki Shopur bilan birga Xitoyga borib o’qigan bilimdon usta yigildir. Xusrav Farhodni hiyla bilan o’ldiradi. Har ikkala maqola mualliflari Nizomiy dostoni Farhodning o’limi, Xusrav eng avval Shiringa ko’ngil bergan bo’lsa-da, biroq dastlab Maryamga, so’ngra Shakar ismli qizga va eng oxirida Shiringa uylanishi, Xusravning o’z o’g’li Sheruya tomonidan o’ldirilishi, Sheruyaning Shiringa uylanmoqchi bo’lgani va, nihoyat Shirinning o’z joniga qasd qilishi voqealari bilan yakunlanganiga diqqat qaratishgan. Fitratning maqolasida doston voqea-hodisalariga kengroq o’rin berilgan. Olim dostonning har bir fasli va uning asar syujetidagi o’rniga imkon qadar alohida to’xtaladi. Jumladan, “doston, asosan, shunda bitsa ham Nizomiy bundan islom dinining foydasig’a bir natija chiqarmoqchi bo’ladi: “Xusrav Muhammad payg’ambarning xatini yirtib tashlagani uchun shohlig’i buzildi” deb yana bir-ikki fasl orttiradir”¹³⁸. Hamid Olimjon doston voqea-hodisalarini sanab ko’rsatgan.

¹³⁸ Abdurauf Fitrat .Tanlangan asarlar.- Toshkent: Ma’naviyat,2000.-113-bet

Nizomiydan keyin “Xamsa” yoki uning ayrim dostonlariga ergashib asarlar yaratish adabiy an’anaga aylangani ayon. “Bu dostonga yuzlarcha taqlidchilar maydonga keladilar. O‘z kuchini sinab ko‘rmakchi bo‘lgan har bir shoir “Xusrav va Shirin” yozadi”.¹³⁹ Ulardan biri Amir Xusrav Dehlaviydir. Xusrav Dehlaviy “Xamsa”sining ikkinchi dostoni “Shirin va Xusrav” deb nomlangan. Har ikkala maqola mualliflari ham Nizomiy dostoni tahlilidan so‘ng o‘z mulohazlarini Xusrav Dehlaviyning “Shirin va Xusrav” dostoni sharhi bilan davom ettirishgan

XV asrga kelib xamsachilik an’anasi yanada keng tus oldi. Bu davrda birdaniga ikkita buyuk xamsanavis yetishib chiqdi. Ulardan biri Abdurahmon Jomiy bo‘lsa, ikkinchisi ulug‘ o‘zbek shoiri va mutafakkiri Alisher Navoiydir. Fitrat ham, Hamid Olimjon ham Alisher Navoiyning “Farhod va Shirin” dostoni tahlili davomida Navoiyning Nizomiy va Xusrav Dehlaviy dostonlariga o‘xshamagan alohida, original bir asar yozish istagi bo‘lganligini e’tirof etishgan. Navoiy dostonining nomlanishi, Farhodning birinchi, Xusravning ikkinchi darajali qahramon sifatida berilishi, asar sujetiga kiritilgan jiddiy o‘zgarishlar uning mazmun jihatdan ham chuqurlashganini va natijada dostonning muvaffaqiyat qozonganini qayd etishgan. Shubhasiz, “Farhod va Shirin” Navoiy “Xamsa”sining eng yuksak cho‘qqisidir. Unda jahon adabiyotining mangu va o‘lmas mavzularidan biri bo‘lgan muhabbat, sevgi va sadoqat qalamga olinadi. Fitrat doston tadqiqiga alohida ahamiyat bergan. Uning maqolasida Navoiy nima uchun Farhodni oddiy xalq orasidan emas, balki “o‘z sinfi” darajasida, ya’ni aslzodalar orasidan chiqarganligi, Farhodning nega aynan Chindan ekanligi, Farhod uchun qurilgan qasrlarning to‘rt xil rangga bo‘yalishi va shu kabilarning kelib chiqish sabablari, ildizi va mohiyati atroflicha yoritib berilgan. Hamid Olimjonning maqolasida esa doston qahramonlari va ularning xarakter xususiyatlari kengroq yoritilgan. Maqola muallifi bir o‘rinda Farhodni “odamning billur obrazi” deb ta’riflaydi. Darhaqiqat, bu sifatlar undagi ko‘ngil pokligi, ishonch, chin do‘stlik, sadoqat, odamiylik va mehnatsevarlik fazilatlari orqali namoyon bo‘ladi. Farhod chin ma’noda komil inson timsoli, ilohiy ishq sohibidir. Hamid Olimjonning yozishicha, “Farhod teng va barobar ishq tarafdori. Uning tushunchasicha bunday sevgi xalqqagina xos. Xusrav buni anglashdan butunlay ojiz. U bunday haqiqiy ishqning borligini yolg‘iz xalqdan eshitibgina bilgan”.¹⁴⁰ Muallif Shirinda ham Farhodga xos bo‘lgan barcha xislatlar mavjudligini ta’kidlaydi. Ya’ni Shirin – go‘zallik, sadoqat, mardlik va olijanoblik timsoli.

Farhod va Shirin haqidagi hikoyalar xalq orasiga shunchalik singib ketdiki, buning natijasida Navoiydan keyin ko‘plab shoirlar tomonidan “Farhod va Shirin” deb nomlangan dostonlar yaratildi. Fitratning yozishiga ko‘ra,

¹³⁹ Hamid Olimjon. Mukammal asarlar to‘plami.- Toshkent: Fan,1982.51-bet

¹⁴⁰ Hamid Olimjon. Mukammal asarlar to‘plami.- Toshkent: Fan,1982.67-bet

Navoiydan keyin bu doston juda mashhur bo'ldi, hatto Navoiy tilining eskirgani, kishilar uchun tushunarsiz bo'lishiga qaramasdan yangi yozuvchilar bu dostonni soddaroq til bilan yangidan ishlab chiqdilar. Shulardan biri Umar Boqiy bo'lib, Amiri A'zam Hazrat Avazbekka bag'ishlab "Farhod-u Shirin" dostonini yozgan. Bu asar hijriy 1328-yilda Toshkentda V.I. Ilin matbaasida tosh bosmada bosilgan. Ikkinchi asar esa hijriy 1325-yilda Toshkentda "G'ulomiya" matbaasida bosilgan bo'lib, ham nazmda, ham nasrda yozilgan. Asarning kim tomonidan, qachon, qaerda yozilgani noma'lum. Biroq she'rlarida Mahzun taxallusi qo'llangani uchun muallif uning shu nomdagi shoir ekanini ko'rsatadi. Fitrat Mahzuning "Farhod va Shirin" dostoni haqida alohida to'xtaladi. Mahzun o'z dostonida, asosan, Navoiy, ba'zi o'rinlarda esa Nizomiy va Dehlaviy izidan borganini aytadi. Maqolada bulardan boshqa yana bir "Farhod va Shirin" dostoni borligi, keyingi davrlarda Mir Mahmud Ibni Shoh Yunus tomonidan "Nasri xamsayi benazir" nomi bilan nasrga aylantirilgani va uning Navoiy "Xamsa"sidan farq qilmasligini yozadi.

Farhod va Shirin haqida xalq orasida yurgan hikoyalardan navbatdagisi Boysun tog'lari atrofida paydo bo'lgan. Bu hikoya G'ulom Zafariy tomonidan yozib olingan. Fitratning ko'rsatishicha, hikoyadagi Farhod cho'pon yigit bo'lgan (Firdavsiyda Shirin cho'pon qizi deb beriladi. – M.) U xo'jalardan, ya'ni aslzodalardan birining Shirin ismli qiziga oshiq bo'lgan, qiz ham Farhodni sevgan. Yuqorida ko'rib o'tilgan dostonlardan bu hikoyaning farqli jihati Farhod Xusrav tomonidan emas, balki Shirinning qarindoshlari bo'lmish Boysun xo'jalari tomonidan Boysundagi "Ketmon chopdi" tog'ini qazish jarayonida hiyla bilan o'ldiriladi.

Hamid Olimjonning maqolasida o'zbek xalqining mashhur baxshilaridan Fozil Yo'ldosh Navoiyning "Farhod va Shirin", "Layli va Majnun" asarlari ta'sirida shu nomdagi dostonlar yaratgani, bu dostonlarning Navoiy asarlariga mushtarak va farqli jihatlari ham tahlilga tortilgan. Jumladan, Hamid Olimjon Shirinning Farhodga yozgan xatidagi

Ko'rib xor-u xas o'rnungda, nihoniy

Sochim birla supursam erdi oni.

misralari bilan xalq og'zaki ijodidagi quyidagi satrlarni taqqoslaydi:

Yora yurgan ko'chalarni supuray sochim bilan,

Changi chiqsa suv sepay ko'zdagi yoshim bilan.

Xulosa qilib aytilganda, adabiyotshunoslikda "Farhod va Shirin" dostonining o'rganilishida Fitrat va Hamid Olimjonning alohida xizmatlari bor. Ularning Navoiy ijodi, xususan, "Farhod va Shirin" dostoni haqidagi qarashlarining maqbul va manzur jihatlari bugungi kun nuqtayi nazari bilan qabul qilish, lozim o'rinlarda foydalanish mumkin. Chunki har ikkala maqola ham navoiyshunoslik ilmi uchun muhim bir manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi. "Farhod va Shirin" dostonining tahlil va talqinlarini tadqiq etish orqali nafaqat ulug' shoir Alisher Navoiyning badiiy mahorati, o'ziga xos tafakkur olamiga, balki mazkur

dostonning adabiyotshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan o'rganilish imkoniyatlariga ham baho berish mumkin.

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati:

1. Abdurauf Fitrat. Tanlangan asarlar.- Toshkent: Ma'naviyat, 2000.-105-bet
2. Abdurauf Fitrat. Tanlangan asarlar.- Toshkent: Ma'naviyat, 2000.-113-bet
3. Hamid Olimjon. Mukammal asarlar to'plami.- Toshkent: Fan, 1982. 51-bet
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OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA TALABALAR BILIMINI NAZORAT QILISH VA BAHOLASH TIZIMIDAGI ISLOHOTLAR

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada oliy ta'lim muassasalari talabalar bilimini nazorat qilish, baholash tizimidagi islohotlar va ta'lim sifati va samaradorligini oshirish yo'lida xorijiy ilg'or tajribalarni o'rganish, xalqaro standartlar talablarining joriy etilishi va amaliyotga tadbiq qilish haqida fikr-mulohazalar bayon etish bilan birgalikda baholash tizimi haqida hsm bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim tizimi, oliy ta'lim, baholash, ta'lim-tarbiya, ta'lim sifati, samaradorligi, baholashshkalasi, qiziqish xususiyati.

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REFORMS IN THE SYSTEM OF CONTROL AND EVALUATION OF STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: This article discusses the reform of the assessment system of higher education institutions and the study of foreign best practices in improving the quality and efficiency of education, the introduction and implementation of international standards along with the description, the evaluation system is also described.

Keywords: education system, higher education, assessment, education, quality of education, efficiency, assessment scale, feature of interest.

Bugungi kunda yurtimizda olib borilayotgan islohotlar natijasida ulkan iqtisodiy o'sish ko'rsatkichlariga erishilayotganligi barcha sohalarda malakali mutaxassislar va yetuk kadrlarga bo'lgan talabni yanada oshirmoqda. Bu o'z-o'zidan talabalarimizning darslarga qiziqish xususiyatini oshirish va o'qituvchilarning har tomonlama ta'lim-tarbiyaga e'tiborini kuchaytirishni talab etadi. Yuqoridagi talablarning ta'lim tizimi uchun juda muhim ekanligi, aksariyat xorijiy davlatlardagi kabi ta'lim va fan sohalari rivojlanishini baholash va monitoring qilish orqali ta'lim sifatini oshirishga qaratilgan ilg'or tajribalarni sohaga jalb qilish kerakligini anglatadi. Ta'lim sifati va samaradorligini oshirish yo'lida xorijiy ilg'or tajribalarni o'rganish, xalqaro standartlar talablarining joriy etilishi muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Davlatimiz rahbarining «Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim sifatini oshirish va ularning mamlakatda amalga oshirilayotgan keng qamrovli islohotlarda faol ishtirokini ta'minlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida»gi

qaroriga muvofiq, talabalar bilimini nazorat qilish va baholash tizimi yangi nizom ishlab chiqiladi.

Mazkur hujjatda Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi tasarrufida oliy ta'lim muassasalari mavjud vazirlik va idoralar bilan birgalikda ikki oy muddatda talabalar bilimini nazorat qilish va baholash tizimi to'g'risidagi nizomni ishlab chiqish va belgilangan tartibda tasdiqlashi lozimligi belgilangan.

Bunda asosiy e'tibor baholash tizimi va mezonlarini uzluksiz ta'lim tizimining bosqichlariga muvofiqlashtirish, ta'lim yo'nalishlarining o'ziga xos jihatlarini inobatga olgan holda talabalar bilimini baholashning zamonaviy, shaffof va adolatli (avtomatlashtirilgan, portfolio, test sinovlari, ijodiy ish, antiplagiat va h.k.) usullarini, shu jumladan, muayyan fandan dars bergan pedagogning yakuniy nazorat jarayonlaridagi ishtirokini istisno etadigan tizimni joriy etish hamda semestr yakuni bo'yicha akademik qarzdor talabaning qayta topshirishi mumkin bo'lgan fanlar sonini belgilashga va ularni topshirish muddatini o'zgartirishga qaratiladi.

Talabalar bilimini baholash borasida olib borilayotgan islohotlar natijasida amalga oshirilgan baholash mezoni haqida to'xtalib, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirining 2018-yil 9-avgustdagi 19-2018-son buyrug'idabaholash tizimini haqida tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi. Undabaholik va ballik tizimda baholash tizimlar haqida aniq tavsiyalar berilgan. Jumladan:

Baholashni 5 baholik shkaladan 100 ballik shkalaga o'tkazish					
JADVALI					
5 baholik shkala	100 ballik shkala	5 baholik shkala	100 ballik shkala	5 baholik shkala	100 ballik shkala
5,00 — 4,96	100	4,30 — 4,26	86	3,60 — 3,56	72
4,95 — 4,91	99	4,25 — 4,21	85	3,55 — 3,51	71
4,90 — 4,86	98	4,20 — 4,16	84	3,50 — 3,46	70
4,85 — 4,81	97	4,15 — 4,11	83	3,45 — 3,41	69
4,80 — 4,76	96	4,10 — 4,06	82	3,40 — 3,36	68
4,75 — 4,71	95	4,05 — 4,01	81	3,35 — 3,31	67
4,70 — 4,66	94	4,00 — 3,96	80	3,30 — 3,26	66
4,65 — 4,61	93	3,95 — 3,91	79	3,25 — 3,21	65
4,60 — 4,56	92	3,90 — 3,86	78	3,20 — 3,16	64
4,55 — 4,51	91	3,85 — 3,81	77	3,15 — 3,11	63
4,50 — 4,46	90	3,80 — 3,76	76	3,10 — 3,06	62
4,45 — 4,41	89	3,75 — 3,71	75	3,05 — 3,01	61
4,40 — 4,36	88	3,70 — 3,66	74	3,00	60
4,35 — 4,31	87	3,65 — 3,61	73	3,0 dan kam	60 dan kam

Oliy taʼlimda talabalar oʻzlashtirishini baholash tizimlarini qiyosiy taqqoslash JADVALI							
Taklif etilayotgan Oʻzbekiston tizimi	Rossiya tizimi (MDU)*	Yevropa kredit transfer tizimi (ECTS — European Credit Transfer System)	Amerika tizimi (A- F)	Britaniya tizimi (%)	Yaponiya tizimi (%)	Koreya tizimi (%)	Oʻzbekiston tizimi (%)
“5”	“5”	“A”	“A+”	70 — 100	80 — 100	90 — 100	90 — 100
			“A”				
			“A-”				
“4”	“4”	“B”	“B+”	60 — 64	70 — 79	80 — 89	70 — 89,9
		“C”	“B”	50 — 59			
			“B-”				
“3”	“3”	“D”	“C+”	45 — 49	60 — 69	70 — 79	60 — 69,9
		“E”	“C”	40 — 44			
			“C-”				
			“D+”				
			“D”				
			“D-”				
“2”	“2”	“FX”	“F”	0 — 39	0 — 59	0 — 59	0 — 59,9

Shuningdek, oliy ta'lim muassasalarida talabalar bilimini nazorat qilish va baholash tizimi to'g'risidagi nizomdotalabalar bilimini nazorat qilish oraliq va yakuniy nazorat turlarini o'tkazish orqali amalga oshirish, oraliq nazorat semestr davomida ishchi fan dasturining tegishli bo'limi tugagandan keyin talabaning bilim va amaliy ko'nikmalarini baholash maqsadida o'quv mashg'ulotlari davomida o'tkazish, oraliq nazorat turi har bir fan bo'yicha fanning xususiyatidan kelib chiqqan holda 2-martagacha o'tkazilish, oraliq nazorat turini o'tkazish shakli va muddati fanning xususiyati va fanga ajratilgan soatlardan kelib chiqib tegishli kafedra tomonidan belgilanishu, oraliq nazorat turining topshiriqlari tegishli kafedra professor-o'qituvchilari tomonidan ishlab chiqiladi va mazkur kafedra mudiri tomonidan tasdiqlanishi, semestr davomida haftasiga 2 akademik soatdan (tibbiyot oliy ta'lim muassasalarida 4 akademik soatdan) kam bo'lgan fanlar bo'yicha oraliq nazorat turi o'tkazilmasligi, talabaning amaliy, seminar, laboratoriya mashg'ulotlari va mustaqil ta'lim topshiriqlarini bajarishi, shuningdek uning ushbu mashg'ulotlardagi faolligi fan o'qituvchisi tomonidan baholab borilishi, talabani oraliq nazorat turi bo'yicha baholashda, uning o'quv mashg'ulotlari davomida olgan baholari inobatga olinishi, yakuniy nazorat turi semestr yakunida (tibbiyot oliy ta'lim muassasalarida fan yakunida) tegishli fan bo'yicha talabaning nazariy bilim va amaliy ko'nikmalarini

o'zlashtirish darajasini aniqlash maqsadida o'tkazishm, yakuniy nazorat turini o'tkazish shakli tegishli fan bo'yicha kafedra tomonidan belgilanishi, yakuniy nazorat turi oliy ta'lim muassasasining tegishli fakultet dekani yoki o'quv-uslubiy bo'lim tomonidan ishlab chiqiladigan hamda o'quv ishlari bo'yicha prorektor tomonidan tasdiqlanadigan Yakuniy nazorat turlarini o'tkazish jadvaliga muvofiq o'tkazililishi, tibbiyot oliy ta'lim muassasalarida oraliq va yakuniy nazorat turlari obyektiv tizimlashtirilgan klinik sinov yoki obyektiv tizimlashtirilgan imtihon shakllarida o'tkazilishi haqida ham tegishli ko'rsatmalar berilgan.

Talabalarning bilimini baholashda 5 ba'ho mustaqil xulosa va qaror qabul qila oladigan, ijodiy fikrlay oladigan, mustaqil mushohada yurita oladigan, olgan bilimini amalda qo'llay oladigan, fanning (mavzuning) mohiyatini tushunsa, bilsa, ifodalay olsa, aytib bera hamda fan (mavzu) bo'yicha tasavvurga ega deb topilganda qo'yilishi, shuningdek, talaba mustaqil mushohada yuritadi, olgan bilimini amalda qo'llay oladi, fanning (mavzuning) mohiyatni tushunadi, biladi, ifodalay oladi, aytib beradi hamda fan (mavzu) bo'yicha tasavvurga ega deb topilganda — 4 (yaxshi) baho qo'yilishi, talaba olgan bilimini amalda qo'llay oladi, fanning (mavzuning) mohiyatni tushunadi, biladi, ifodalay oladi, aytib beradi hamda fan (mavzu) bo'yicha tasavvurga ega deb topilganda — 3 (qoniqarli) baho qo'yilishi, talaba fan dasturini o'zlashtirmagan, fanning (mavzuning) mohiyatini tushunmaydi hamda fan (mavzu) bo'yicha tasavvurga ega emas deb topilganda — 2 (qoniqarsiz) baho bilan baholanishi haqida mezonlar ishlab chiqilgan.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, mamlakatimiz ta'lim tizimida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar talabalar bilimini nazorat qilish semestr davomida ishchi fan dasturining tegishli bo'limi tugagandan keyin talabaning bilim va amaliy ko'nikmalarini baholash maqsadida olib borilgan islohotlardan baholash tizimida xolisona yondashish lozimigini ko'rsatadi.

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URBANIZATION PROCESSES OF THE FERGANA VALLEY

Annotation. This article is about the development of urbanization processes, regional differences and agglomerations of the cities of Andijan, Namangan and Fergana regions of the Fergana Valley of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Key words and expressions: Fergana Valley, urbanization, microgeographic location, mesogeographic location, urban agglomeration, “megapolis of the valley”.

Introduction. Urbanization is an important concept of economic and social geography and is of great importance as an object of geourban studies.

Urbanization is one of the indicators reflecting the level of socio-economic development of countries. In view of this, in developed countries, much attention is paid to improving urbanization and raising its level.

Considering the high importance of urbanization in ensuring the welfare of the population and scientific and technological progress, raising its level and developing its real structure in the republic is a requirement of the time [1]. Unfortunately, in recent years, the progress of urbanization here has not been very fast: in 2010-2019, the number of urban settlements increased by only 6 units, from 1065 to 1071 [4; p. 137]. This phenomenon was reflected in the words of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev: “Today, the level of urbanization in our country is 35.5%, and if appropriate measures are not taken today, this figure may decrease in the near future” [3]. Based on this, it is planned to bring the level of urbanization in the republic to 60% by 2030.

Urbanization (French urbanisation, Eng. urbanization < lat. urbanus - related to the city, urbs - city) - the increasing role of cities in society [6], in the world, in countries, in regions; increase in the share of cities and urban population, development of a system of cities and towns, formation and development of urban agglomerations, widespread urban lifestyle [5].

All of the above constituent concepts of “urbanization” are manifested in the increasing role of cities in the life of society, changing the work, image and culture of the population towards an urban lifestyle.

The Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 13, 2009 “On additional measures to improve the administrative-territorial structure of settlements of the Republic of Uzbekistan” had a great

impact on the level of urbanization, and great changes took place in the urban structure of the country. As a result of obtaining the status of settlements by 965 settlements, the level of urbanization rose above 50% [2], in subsequent periods, the process of urbanization slowed down. Based on this, on January 10, 2019, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued Decree No. UP-5623 "On measures to radically improve urbanization processes". It gave a critical assessment of these processes: "...in recent years, there has been a decrease in the level of urbanization..." [1].

In Uzbekistan, 50.6% of the population is urban (01/01/2020). In this regard, it should be especially noted that the regions of the Ferghana Valley are among the territories with a high level of urbanization relative to other regions of the republic. In the regions of the valley, the urban population is 5566.7 thousand people, the rate of urbanization is 57.4%. In the Namangan region, the share of the urban population is 64.6%. According to this indicator, Namangan region occupies a leading position not only in the Ferghana Valley, but throughout the country. The level of urbanization in the Fergana region is 56.4%. In the Andijan region, the share of the urban population is 52.2%, which is relatively lower than in neighboring regions. At the same time, the valley regions are the most urbanized, that is, they constitute a group of regions with a share of the urban population over 50%.

It is known that cities by geographical location, history, landscape, architecture, genesis, performed functions differ from each other. The cities of the Fergana Valley have gone through a complex historical, political, economic, social path of development and today are major industrial, transport, trade, scientific, cultural and recreational centers.

In the Ferghana Valley, the first cities began to form in the 2nd century BC. According to historical sources, there were over 70 cities in the state of Parthia (Davan). These cities at one time were socially and economically developed and constituted a powerful center of this state. The settlements formed during this period were considered large cities of the Ferghana Valley. In particular, there is evidence that such cities as Kokand, Margilan, Andijan, Asaka, Markhamat, Kuva, Kasansay, Chust, Pap were destroyed under the influence of external attacks, they were restored and developed again in their places.

Due to the inconvenient microgeographical position, some cities were destroyed and turned into ruins under the influence of natural and social disasters, such as earthquakes, floods or wars. We can refer such cities as Eilaton, Dalvarzintepa, Akhsikent to such points. The city of Akhsikent, which flourished during the reign of Baburshah's father Umarshaikh Mirzo, was the ruler's summer residence in Fergana. As a result of the erosion of its banks by the Syrdarya River, this city turned into ruins.

Such ancient cities as Ershi, Kubbo, Pap and Chust ceased to develop due to the inconvenient mesogeographical position. Although they are ancient cities, today they are in the ranks of middle-level cities.

As emphasized above, cities in the Fergana Valley were formed from ancient times, but by the middle of the 20th century, a decrease in the level of urbanization was observed.

As a result of socio-economic development in the 1960s, the level of urbanization increased and 28.2% of the population lived in cities. In connection with the granting of the status of cities to some settlements, the level of urbanization in 1959-79. increased and amounted to 31.0%. In 1989, the proportion of the urban population was 33.7%. In Uzbekistan, the number of cities with a population of over 50 thousand people is 41. Of these, 12 are in the regions of the Fergana region (Table 1). Including registered: in Andijan region - 3, in Namangan region - 4 and Fergana region - 5 cities of this type. The increase in the number of such cities is the result of industrial development. Among them are such very large and large cities of the republic as Namangan with a population of over 600 thousand people (626.1 thousand people), Andijan (441.7 thousand people) and Fergana (288.8 thousand people). The inclusion of such settlements as Kuva, Chartak, Kasansay, Asaka in the group of cities with a population of over 50 thousand people indicates the development of urbanization processes, the growing role of cities in the Ferghana Valley.

Table 1

Cities in Ferghana region with population over 50 thousand people

Cities	2000	2006	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2018	2019	2020
Asaka	51,8	55,3	61,0	61,7	62,2	63,4	64,4	67,8	69,3	70,8
Andijon	334,3	356,2	388,4	393,5	398,2	403,9	410,4	427,4	433,9	441,7
Kokand	...	211,5	224,7	227,0	230,4	233,5	236,8	245,5	248,7	252,7
Kosonsoy	40,7	...	...	50,5	50,9	51,4	51,8	53,3	54,5	55,6
Quvasoy	...	72,3	80,5	81,7	83,0	84,5	85,9	90,2	91,7	93,2
Margilan	...	190,9	206,2	209,4	212,2	215,4	218,9	228,3	231,1	235,0
Namangan	386,2	413,3	453,5	461,1	468,0	475,7	484,9	600,2	612,2	626,1
Fergana	...	225,4	250,3	253,7	261,4	264,9	268,1	278,5	283,8	288,8
Chust	60,7	65,1	68,0	68,6	69,2	70,0	70,7	72,7	74,2	75,9
Chartoq	45,9	...	52,8	53,2	53,4	53,9	54,4	55,8	56,9	58,0
Shahrixon	58,2	62,5	69,4	70,5	71,5	72,7	74,2	78,3	79,8	81,5

Table prepared on the basis of the State Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan

In the Andijan region, the urban population is 1603.7 thousand people. The population of the region for the period from 1959 to 2019 increased by 1633.9 thousand people. An important form of modern urbanization is being formed in the region - the Andijan agglomeration. This agglomeration almost completely covers the entire region, and its core is the city of Andijan. It

includes the cities of Asaka, Shakhrikhan, Paitug and dozens of urban-type settlements, such as Kuyganer. The agglomeration begins in the north from the city of Paitug and continues in the south to the city of Asaka. The Andijan agglomeration is a monocentric agglomeration, stretching in the meridional direction for a distance of 30 km. Almost 950 thousand people live in the Andijan agglomeration today.

In Namangan region, the urban population is 1815.1 thousand people. An urban agglomeration is also being formed in the Namangan region. The Namangan agglomeration, in addition to the regional center, includes the cities of Turakurgan, Chartak, in total, over 800 thousand people live in this agglomeration. The Namangan agglomeration, like the Andijan agglomeration, is included in the group of monocentric agglomerations. But the Andijan agglomeration is distinguished by its "extension" in the latitudinal direction.

In the Fergana region, 2082.5 thousand people live in cities. The Fergana region differs from other regions in that it has many large cities. There are only 9 cities in the region, of which the largest ones are Fergana, Kokand and Margilan. These cities occupy a certain place in the republic. In terms of population, they are almost equal to each other: Ferghana (288.8 thousand people), Kokand (252.7 thousand people) and Margilan (235.0 thousand people). The presence in one region of such large cities at the level of the republic is typical only for the Tashkent and Fergana regions, although the urban structure of the region is relatively well developed.

In the Fergana region, a large urban agglomeration "Fer-Mar" (from the first syllables of the cities of Fergana and Margilan) has been formed. Its main difference from the Andijan and Namangan agglomerations lies in the polycentric (more precisely, bicentric) nature of the structure. Today, over 880.0 thousand people live in the agglomeration.

Conclusion. The conducted studies on the geo-urban development of the regions of the Ferghana Valley allow us to draw the following conclusions:

1. The regions of the Ferghana Valley are the most urbanized areas in Uzbekistan. In the republic, in terms of the level of urbanization, Namangan region occupies the first place (64.6%), the second place is Ferghana region (56.4%) and Andijan region is respectively in third place (52.2%). The cities of the regions of the Ferghana Valley account for 1/3 of the urban population of the republic;

2. Cities and villages are intertwined with each other and are located very densely. These are the typical features of the "Megapolis of the Valley". In the classification of the population according to the administrative-territorial division, 18 districts have a population of 200 thousand to 300 thousand people, and 18 districts have a population of 100 thousand to 200 thousand people. Only in 3 districts the population does not reach the figure of 100 thousand people.

3. According to its genesis, the urban structure of the valley consists of urban agglomerations of Fergana-Margilan, Namangan and Andijan that differ

from each other. Fergana-Margilan is included in the group of polycentric (bicentric), Namangan and Andijan - in the group of monocentric agglomerations. According to the territorial form, the Fergana-Margilan and Andijan agglomerations are “stretched” in the meridional direction, the Namangan agglomeration - in the latitudinal direction;

4. In Andijan and Namangan regions, a large population is concentrated in regional centers, in the Fergana region, the cities of Kokand and Margilan are on the same level with the regional center in terms of urbanization;

5. Most of the small towns located in the regions of the Fergana Valley are included in the group of agro-industrial towns. For the purpose of their socio-economic development, given the availability of cheap labor, a rich resource base and convenient transport infrastructure, it is advisable to develop automotive, food, textile and agro-industrial clusters.

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YARIMO'TKAZGICHLI LAZERLAR

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada yarimo'tkazgichli lazerlarning ishlash prinsipi va turlari o'rganilgan. Ilmiy sohada hamda sanoatda qo'llanilishi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan va uni yaxshilash uchun muhim tavsiyalar berilgan.

Tayanch so'zlar: p-n o'tish, yarimo'tkazgichli lazerlar, GaAs, rekombinatsiya, generatsiya, lazer nurlari, temperature.

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SEMICONDUCTOR LASERS

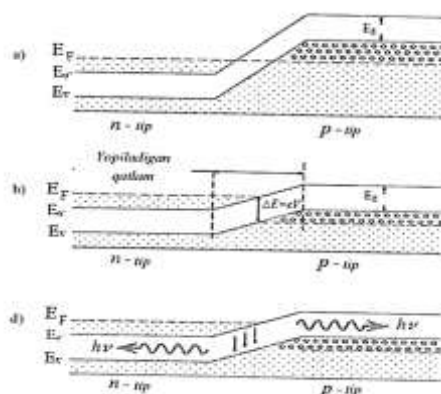
Abstract: This article explores the principles and types of semiconductor lasers. It provides information on its application in science and industry, as well as important recommendations for its improvement.

Keywords: p-n junction, semiconductor lasers, GaAs, recombination, generation, laser beams, temperature.

Yarimo'tkazgichli lazerlar uchun p-n o'tish sohasida elektron va kovaklar bir vaqtda ishtirok etishi katta ahamiyatga ega. Bu shart kuchli legirlangan yarimo'tkazgich donor va akseptorni hosil qiladigan elementlarni yarimo'tkazgichning kristall panjarasiga kiritib konsentratsiyasini bir sm^3 hajmda 10^{17} - 10^{18} ta atomga yetkazishda bajariladi. Kuchli legirlangan yarimo'tkazgichlarda Fermi sathi E_f o'tkazuvchanlik zonasining ichida joylashadi. n-tipdagi yarimo'tkazgichda donor sathi elektronga to'ladi va qisman o'tkazuvchanlik zonasiga ham o'tadi. p-tipli yarimo'tkazgichda esa akseptor sathi to'lmaydi va tirqish valent zonasida paydo bo'ladi [1]. Fermi sathi esa valent zonasida joylashadi. Shu ikki xil kuchli legirlangan yarimo'tkazgichlar tutashtirib qo'shilsa, energetik sathlar siljiydi va Fermi sathi ikkala tip uchun bir xil qiymatga ega bo'ladi. 1-rasmda (a) kuchli legirlangan p-n tipli yarimo'tkazgichning energetik sxemasi keltirilgan. Agar elektr manbaning musbat qutbini p-tipiga va manfiysini n-tipiga ulasak, elektronlar musbat elektrodga, kovaklar esa manfiy elektrodga qarab yo'naladi. Ana shu ikki xil zaryadli zarrachalar ikki tipli yarimo'tkazgichning qo'shilgan chegarasida, ya'ni

p-n o'tish chegarasida uchrashadi. Elektronlar kovaklar bilan uchrashib, rekombinatsiyalashadi va kvant nurlanishini hosil qiladi. Kvant nurlanishining energiyasi $E_g = h\nu$ ga teng [2].

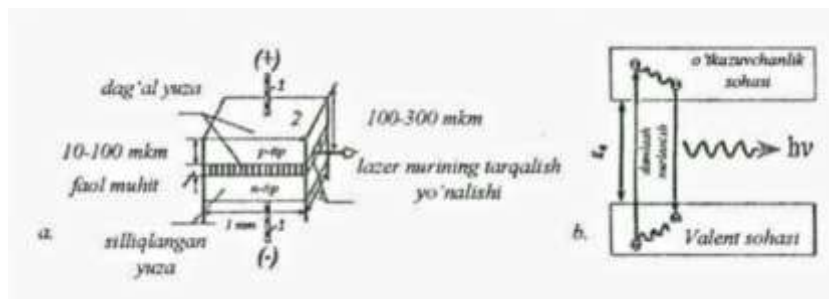
Elektr maydoni ta'sirida energetik sohalarning siljishi kuzatiladi. o'sha siljish 1-rasmda (b) sxematik keltirilgan. Siljish qiymati elektr maydon potentsiali bilan bog'langan: $\Delta E = eV$, bu yerda e - elektron zaryadi, V - elektr maydon potentsiali. Yarimo'tkazgichning ikki tipi tomonga beriladigan tokning elektr maydoni ta'sirida p-n o'tish chegarasida "yopiladigan qatlam" hosil bo'ladi. Bu yopiladigan qatlamda inversion ko'chganlik hosil bo'ladi. Yarimo'tkazgichga elektr manbai ulaganda tashqi elektr maydoni ta'sirida yopiladigan qatlamda elektronlarni n-tipi yarimo'tkazgichning o'tkazish sohasidan va teshiklarni esa p-tipning valent sohasidan tortib chiqarib to'playdi. Shu paytda yopiladigan qatlamda elektron bilan teshik uchrashib rekombinatsiyalashish natijasida yorug'lik nurini chiqaradi (3-rasmga (d) qarang). Shuni aytish lozimki, p-n o'tishli yarimo'tkazgich yaxlit monokristalldan tayyorlanadi va p-n o'tish shu monokristallning ichida hosil qilinadi. Yarimo'tkazgichli lazerlarning faol moddalari: GaAs, InAs, InSb, PbSe.



1-rasm. Kuchli legirlangan p-n o'tishli yarimo'tkazgichlarning energetik sohalari va kvant nurlanish sxemasi:

- a) Elektr maydon ta'siri bo'lmaganda sohalarning siljishi kuzatilmaydi.
- b) Elektr maydon ta'sirida sohalarning p-tip tomonga siljishi.
- d) Rekombinatsiya vaqtida yopiladigan qatlamdan kvant nurlanishi.

Bu faol moddalar rezonatorga joylansa, lazer nurlarini chiqaradi. Yarimo'tkazgich lazerida optik rezonator vazifasini yarimo'tkazgichli kristallning yon tomonlari bajaradi.



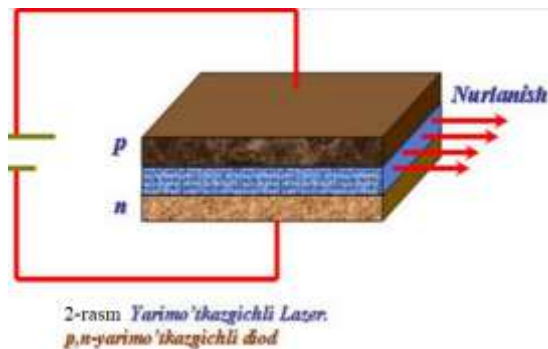
2-rasm. a) yarimo 'tkazgichli lazeming tuzilishi: 1-elektr toki beriladigan simning kontakti, 2-yarimo 'tkazgich kristali; b) damlash.

Damlash tokining GaAs lazeri generatsiyasining quyi chegarasidan ancha yuqori qiymatida nurlanish spektri $3,5 \text{ sm}^{-1}$ kenglikka ega.

Yarimo'tkazgichning temperaturasi o'zgartirish yo'li bilan ham tashqi bosim (ostida mexanik kuch ta'sirida), ham generatsiya chastotasini o'zgartirish imkoniyati mavjuddir [4]. Shunday qilib, yarimo'tkazgichlarning tarkibini, temperaturasi o'zgartirib va bosim ta'sirida generatsiya chastotasini (to'lqin uzunligini) uzluksiz o'zgartirish mumkin. Shu sababli, yarimo'tkazgich lazeri optoelektronikada, lazer printerida va spektroskopiyada keng ko'lamda qo'llanilmoqda.

An'anaviy diodning anodasi ijobiy potentsialga ega bo'lganda, ular diodning oldinga yo'naltirilganligi aytiladi. Bunday holda, n-mintaqasidagi elektronlar p-mintaqasiga AOK qilinadi va p-maydonidagi teshiklar yarim o'tkazgichning p-n o'tishiga n-mintaqasiga kiritiladi. Agar elektron va teshik "yaqin" bo'lsa (tunnel mumkin bo'lganda masofadan), ular ma'lum bir to'lqin uzunligi foton (energiya tejash tufayli) va fonon (momentumni saqlab qolish sababli, foton momentumni olib tashlaydi) shaklida energiyani chiqarish bilan birlashtirilishi mumkin. Ushbu jarayon spontan nurlanish deb ataladi va ledlarda nurlanishning asosiy manbai hisoblanadi [5].

Biroq, muayyan sharoitlarda, rekombinatsiyadan oldin elektron va kovak uzoq vaqt davomida (mikrosekundlarga qadar) bir sohada bo'lishi mumkin. Agar bu nuqtada istalgan (rezonans) chastotaning fotoni bu maydon orqali o'tadigan bo'lsa, u ikkinchi fotonning chiqarilishi bilan majburiy rekombinatsiyaga olib kelishi mumkin, uning yo'nalishi, polarizatsiya vektori va fazasi birinchi fotonning bir xil xususiyatlariga to'g'ri keladi.



Lazer diyotida yarim o'tkazgich Kristal juda nozik to'rtburchak plastinka shaklida ishlab chiqariladi. Bunday plastinka aslida nisbatan kichik bo'shliqda radiatsiya cheklangan optik to'lqindir. Kristalning yuqori qatlami n-maydonni yaratish uchun qotishma va pastki qatlamda p-maydon hosil qiladi. Natijada katta maydonning tekis p-n o'tishidir. Kristalning ikki tomoni (uchlari) Fabriqalam rezonatori deb ataladigan optik rezonatorni tashkil etuvchi silliq parallel samolyotlarni hosil qilish uchun parlatiladi. Ushbu samolyotlarga perpendikulyar bo'lgan spontan nurlanishning tasodifiy fotoni butun optik to'lqin orqali o'tadi va tashqariga chiqmasdan oldin uchidan bir necha marta aks etadi. Rezonator bo'ylab o'tib, u majburiy rekombinatsiyaga olib keladi, bir xil parametrlarga ega yangi va yangi fotonlarni yaratadi va radiatsiya kuchayadi (majburiy nurlanish mexanizmi). Daromad yo'qotishdan oshib ketgach, lazer ishlab chiqarish boshlanadi.

Lazer diodlar bir necha turdagi bo'lishi mumkin. Qatlamlarning asosiy qismida qatlamlar juda nozik bo'lib, bunday struktura faqat bu qatlamlarga parallel yo'nalishda radiatsiya hosil qilishi mumkin. Boshqa tomondan, agar to'lqin uzunligi to'lqin uzunligiga nisbatan ancha keng bo'lsa, u allaqachon bir nechta transvers usulda ishlaydi. Bunday diyot ko'p (inglizcha) deb ataladi. «multi-mode»). Bunday lazerlarni qo'llash qurilmadan yuqori radiatsiya kuchini talab qiladigan va yaxshi nur yaqinlashuvi uchun shart bo'lmagan hollarda (ya'ni, uning sezilarli farqlanishiga yo'l qo'yiladi) mumkin. Dasturning bunday sohalari bosma qurilmalar, kimyo sanoati, boshqa lazerlarni pompalashdir. Boshqa tomondan, agar yaxshi nurga e'tibor berish kerak bo'lsa, to'lqinning kengligi radiatsiya to'lqin uzunligi bilan taqqoslanishi kerak. Bu erda nurning kengligi faqat diffraktsiya bilan qo'llaniladigan chegaralar bilan aniqlanadi. Bunday qurilmalar optik saqlash qurilmalarida, lazer maqsad belgilarida, shuningdek, tolali muhandislikda qo'llaniladi. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, bunday lazerlar bir nechta uzunlamasına modlarni qo'llab-quvvatlamaydi, ya'ni ular bir vaqtning o'zida turli to'lqin uzunliklarida yoyilmaydi.

Lazer diodining radiatsiya to'lqin uzunligi yarim o'tkazgichning p - va n-sohalari energiya darajalari o'rtasida taqiqlangan zonaning kengligiga bog'liq. Radiatsion element etarli darajada nozik bo'lgani uchun, diffraktsiya tufayli diodning chiqarilishidagi nur deyarli darhol ajralib chiqadi. Ushbu ta'sirni

bartaraf etish va nozik nurni olish uchun yig'ish linzalarini ishlatish kerak. Ko'p keng lazerlar uchun silindrsimon linzalar eng ko'p ishlatiladi. Nosimmetrik linzalardan foydalanilganda yagona rejimli lazerlar uchun nurning kesimi elliptik bo'ladi, chunki vertikal tekislikdagi kelishmovchilik gorizontol holatdan oshadi. Eng muhimi, bu lazer pointerining nurlari misolida ko'rinadi.

Yuqorida tavsiflangan eng oddiy qurilmada optik rezonatorning o'ziga xos qiymati bundan mustasno, alohida to'lqin uzunligini ajratish mumkin emas. Shu bilan birga, bir nechta uzunlamasına modlar va juda keng chastota diapazonida radiatsiya kuchaytiradigan materiallarda bir nechta to'lqin uzunliklarida ishlash mumkin. Ko'pgina hollarda, ko'plab ko'rinadigan radiatsiya lazerlari, shu jumladan, ular kuchli beqarorlikka ega bo'lgan va ko'plab omillarga bog'liq bo'lgan yagona to'lqin uzunligida ishlaydi — oqim o'zgarishi, tashqi harorat va boshqalar. So'nggi yillarda yuqorida tavsiflangan eng oddiy lazer diodining dizayni ko'plab yaxshilanishlarga duch keldi, shuning uchun ularga asoslangan qurilmalar zamonaviy talablarga javob berishi mumkin edi.

Yuqorida tavsiflangan lazer diodining dizayni "n-p homostruktsiyasi bilan diod" deb ataladi, uning ma'nosi biroz keyinroq tushuniladi. Bunday diodlar juda samarasiz. Ular faqat zarba rejimida ishlashi mumkin bo'lgan bunday katta kirish kuchini talab qiladi; aks holda ular tezda qizib ketadi. Dizaynning soddaligi va tarixiy ahamiyatga ega bo'lishiga qaramasdan, amalda ular qo'llanilmaydi. Ushbu qurilmalarda tor taqiqlangan maydonga ega bo'lgan materiallar qatlami kengroq taqiqlangan maydonga ega bo'lgan ikkita qatlam o'rtasida joylashgan. Ko'pincha Gallium arsenidi (GaAs) va alyuminiy-Gallium arsenidi (AlGaAs) qo'sh geteroyekturaga asoslangan lazerni amalga oshirish uchun ishlatiladi. Ikki xil yarim o'tkazgichning har bir birikmasiga heteroyekturiya deyiladi va qurilma "qo'sh heteroyekturali diod" (DGS) deb ataladi. Ingliz tilidagi adabiyotlarda "double heterostructure laser" yoki "DH laser" nomlari ishlatiladi. Maqolaning boshida tasvirlangan dizayn "homopersda diod" deb ataladi, bu bugungi kunda juda keng qo'llaniladigan ushbu turdagi farqlarni tasvirlash uchun.

Qo'sh heterostrukturni lazerlarning afzalligi shundaki, elektronlar va teshiklarning birgalikda yashash maydoni ("faol maydon") nozik o'rta qatlamda joylashgan. Bu shuni anglatadiki, ko'plab elektron-teshikli juftliklar kuchaytirilishga hissa qo'shadi-ularning ko'pchiligi past daromadli hududda qolmaydi. Bundan tashqari, yorug'lik heterojenlerin o'zidan aks etadi, ya'ni radiatsiya butunlay eng samarali daromad sohasida bo'ladi.

Agar DGS diodining o'rta qatlami yanada nozikroq bo'lsa, bunday qatlam kvant chuqur kabi ishlay boshlaydi. Bu shuni anglatadiki, vertikal yo'nalishda elektronlar energiyasi kvantlanadi. Kvant chuqurlarining energiya darajalari o'rtasidagi farq potentsial to'siq o'rniga radiatsiya hosil qilish uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Bu yondashuv o'rta qatlam qalinligi bog'liq bo'ladi nurlanish to'lqin uzunligi, nazorat qilish nuqtai nazaridan juda samarali hisoblanadi. Bunday lazerning samaradorligi radiatsiya jarayonida ishtirok etadigan elektronlar va

teshiklarning zichligiga bog'liqligi bir qatlamli lazerga nisbatan ancha yuqori bo'ladi.

Nozik qatlamli heteroyekturali lazerlarning asosiy muammosi-samarali nurni ushlab turishning mumkin emasligi. Uni bartaraf etish uchun kristalning har ikki tomonida yana ikkita qatlam qo'shiladi. Ushbu qatlamlar Markaziy qatlamlarga nisbatan kichikroq sinishi indeksiga ega. Svetoforga o'xshash bunday struktura yorug'likni yanada samarali ushlab turadi. Ushbu qurilmalar alohida-alohida ushlab turilgan heterostructures ("separate confinement heterostructure", SCH)

1990 yildan buyon ishlab chiqarilgan yarimo'tkazgich lazerlarining aksariyati ushbu texnologiya asosida ishlab chiqariladi.

Tarqatilgan teskari aloqa lazerlari (ros) ko'pincha ko'p chastotali tolali optik aloqa tizimlarida qo'llaniladi. To'lqin uzunligini barqarorlashtirish uchun p-n o'tish hududida diffraktsiya panjarasini tashkil etuvchi kesma chiziqli hosil bo'ladi. Ushbu kesma tufayli, faqat bitta to'lqin uzunligi radiatsiya rezonatorga qaytadi va kelgusida kuchaytirishda ishtirok etadi. Ros-lazerlar barqaror radiatsiya to'lqin uzunligiga ega, bu esa ishlab chiqarish bosqichida chiziqli qadamlari bilan belgilanadi, lekin harorat ta'sirida biroz farq qilishi mumkin. Bunday lazerlar zamonaviy optik telekommunikatsiya tizimlarining asosi hisoblanadi.

Lazer diodlarining keng tarqalishi muayyan ilovalar uchun maxsus bo'lgan turli xil korpuslarga olib keldi. Bu masala bo'yicha rasmiy standartlar mavjud emas, lekin ba'zida yirik ishlab chiqaruvchilar korpuslarni birlashtirish bo'yicha bitimlar tuzadilar[3]. Bundan tashqari, mijozlar talablariga muvofiq radiatorlarni kesish bo'yicha xizmatlar mavjud, shuning uchun barcha turdagi binolarni ro'yxatga olish qiyin (miniBUT, miniDIL va boshqalar). Xuddi shunday, tanish tanadagi kontaktlarni PIN qilish ham noyob bo'lishi mumkin, shuning uchun yangi ishlab chiqaruvchidan sotib olishdan oldin pinlarni tayinlash har doim tekshirilishi kerak. Bundan tashqari, tashqi ko'rinishni radiatsiya to'lqin uzunligi bilan bog'lamang, chunki amalda deyarli har qanday (ketma-ket) to'lqin uzunligi bilan radiator har qanday korpusga o'rnatilishi mumkin. Lazer modulining asosiy elementlari:

Lazer diodlar muhim elektron komponentlardir. Ular optik tolali aloqa liniyalarida boshqariladigan yorug'lik manbalari sifatida keng qo'llaniladi. Ular, shuningdek, lazer masofa o'lchagichlari kabi turli xil o'lchov uskunalarida ham qo'llaniladi. Yana bir keng tarqalgan foydalanish — shtrix o'qish. Lazer ko'rsatkichlari, kompyuter sichqonlari, odatda qizil va ba'zan yashil ko'rinadigan radiatsiya lazerlari. Infraqizil va qizil lazerlar-CD va DVD pleyerlarida. Binafsha lazerlar HD DVD va Blu-Ray qurilmalarida. Moviy lazerlar-yangi avlod proektorlarida ko'k nur manbai va yashil (ko'k nur ta'sirida maxsus kompozitsiyaning floresansidan olingan). Spektroskopiya uchun tez va arzon qurilmalarda yarim o'tkazgich lazerlarini qo'llash imkoniyatlari o'rganiladi.

CD-pleyerlar va shtrix-o'quvchilarda ishonchli yarim o'tkazgich lazerlari ishlab chiqilgunga qadar ishlab chiquvchilar kichik geliy-neon lazerlaridan foydalanishga majbur bo'ldilar.

Elektron nuqtai nazardan, lazer diodi odatiy diod bo'lib, ular keng tarqalgan. Asosiy optik xususiyat-chiqish optik quvvatining p-n o'tish orqali oqayotgan oqimga bog'liqligi. Shunday qilib, radiatsion diotning mutlaqo har qanday haydovchisining zarur qismi oqim manbai hisoblanadi. Oqim manbai funktsiyasi (oralig'i, barqarorligi, modulyatsiyasi va boshqalar) optik quvvat funktsiyasini to'g'ridan-to'g'ri belgilaydi. Faol sovutish bilan lazerlarda o'rtacha quvvat darajasini saqlab qolish bilan bir qatorda, haydovchi sovutgichni boshqarishni ta'minlashi kerak. Diod oqimi va sovutishni tizimli ravishda boshqarish bitta qurilma va ikkita alohida qurilma bo'lishi mumkin. Drayvning muhim xususiyati, shuningdek, qo'llab-quvvatlaydigan lazer diodli korpusning turi hisoblanadi.

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ЗАДАЧИ «ЭЛЕКТРОННОГО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА» В ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УПРАВЛЕНИИ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрены модели государственного управления. Представлена форма государственного управления «Электронное правительство» и задачи реализации. А также предложены задачи к применению электронной цифровой подписи.

Ключевые слова: электронное правительство, государственное управление, электронная цифровая подпись, виртуальная система, ИКТ.

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TASKS OF «ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT» IN STATE ADMINISTRATION

Annotation: This article discusses the models of public administration. The form of public administration "Electronic government" and the tasks of implementation are presented. As well as proposed tasks for the use of electronic digital signature.

Keywords: e-government, public administration, electronic digital signature, virtual system, ICT.

Внедрение автоматизации электронных обращений в государственное управление расширил сферу применения ИКТ в государственном управлении и создал новые возможности для государственных органов, граждан и организаций по реализации крупных проектов на основе электронного взаимодействия.

На сегодняшний день большинстве государственных органов действует система электронного документооборота, автоматизированный кадровый учет, учет и управление финансами, поддержка процессов принятия управленческих решений, продолжается формирование электронного

коммерческого обращения в региональной сети.

В процессе формирования «электронного правительства» необходимо решить следующие задачи:

- обеспечить совместимость и развитие государственных информационных систем;
- обеспечение широкого доступа к компьютерной сети государственных органов;
- интеграция государственных информационных систем, регулирование доступа к информации;
- развитие информационной системы и внедрение электронных коммуникаций в процессы государственной службы;
- внедрение системы управления по результатам.

Роль «электронного правительства» как субъекта управления экономикой:

Цель – определить основные направления и приоритеты, цели развития народного хозяйства.

Регуляторный – государство на основе законодательной, нормативно-правовой базы определяет правила деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов, определяет права сферы деятельности.

Координатор – распределение ресурсов в экономике с целью обеспечения социально-экономической стабильности общества и устранения ее негативных последствий, развития процесса оздоровления.

Общественно-государственная координация социально-экономических отношений, распределение прибыли, обеспечение социальной защиты, социальных прав и гарантий.

Определить оптимальную форму и границы государственного управления можно путем сопоставления результатов влияния рыночных и государственных недостатков на принятие экономических решений.

В целом четыре модели государственного управления широко применяются на практике:

1. Американская модель. В системе управления либерализованной национальной экономикой основное внимание уделяется координации рыночных отношений в экономических процессах. Основанный на методе использования правовой базы в государственном управлении, он направлен на создание благоприятных условий для развития общества. В американской модели вмешательство государства в управление обществом и экономикой минимально. Это приносит плоды. Ученые отмечают, что демократическое управление обеспечивает динамичное развитие общества и экономики.

2. Японская модель. Центральная координация социально-экономического развития страны с использованием различных методов хозяйственного и несформированного государственного управления. Отличительной особенностью развития японской экономики является корпоративная структура государства, лежащая в основе механизма формирования рыночных отношений. Основными критериями являются мировоззрение коллектива, сплоченность, индивидуальный интерес, зависимость от сообщества и государственной политики.

3. Немецкая модель. Основой национальной системы экономического и социального управления является создание рыночных отношений (преимущественно конкуренции) и эффективной системы социальной защиты граждан на государственном уровне.

4. Шведская модель. Непосредственное участие правительства в социально-экономическом управлении государством является ключевым фактором. Главным фактором является равенство и солидарность, непосредственное участие государства в процессе создания системы социальной защиты, распределения и перераспределения национального дохода.

«Электронное правительство» – новая форма организации государственного управления, предусматривающая широкий спектр информационных и коммуникационных технологий и обеспечивающая организациям и гражданам удобный и высокоскоростной доступ к информации о государственных услугах и результатах деятельности правительства.

Электронное правительство позволяет:

- Простое и быстрое обслуживание населения и бизнеса;
- Повышение активности (активного участия) граждан в процессе самообслуживания;
- Увеличение явки избирателей в процессе управления;
- Снижение влияния на географическое положение граждан.

Электронное правительство обеспечивает:

- Эффективное и недорогое администрирование (административное управление);
- Радикальное изменение отношений между общественностью и властью;
- Улучшение демократии и повышение ответственности правительства перед народом.

Величайшим достижением электронного правительства является возможность подавать добровольные документы, не выходя из дома или офиса, и даже совершать электронные платежи с помощью персонального компьютера, что оправдывает бюрократические препоны и сокращает документооборот.

Внедрение электронного правительства повысит эффективность государственного управления, повысит прозрачность деятельности правительства, что в свою очередь приведет к резкому снижению уровня коррумпированности в опыте государственных служащих. Граждане смогут подключаться к правительству через виртуальную систему. При подключении граждан к виртуальной системе правительство с применением «Электронной цифровой подписи» (ЭЦП) обеспечивает безопасность идентификации личности для создания запросов к получению регламентированных справочных информационных данных личного характера в государственные и ведомственные электронные базы данных, для подтверждения личности электронной медицинской карты пациента при виртуальном обращении к медицинским службам, при выдаче фармацевтических медикаментов в аптеках (очень важно для контроля отпуска лекарственных медикаментов наркотического и психотропного воздействия), а также использование ЭЦП будет гарантом лицам, осуществляющим продажу - покупку через электронные торги (особенно важно при коммерческих продовольственных оборотах товаров).

В заключении, развитие аспектов применения ИКТ на реализацию задач электронного государственного управления требует изучения возможностей интеллектуального подхода.

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Информационно-аналитические технологии государственного и муниципального управления. Сайт дистанционного образования - MOODLE КНИТУ (КХТИ) – URL: <https://moodle.kstu.ru/course/view.php?id=2681> Дата обращения: 06.06.2022)

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ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ Z-ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЯ НА ДАТЧИКЕ ТЕМПЕРАТУРЫ

Аннотация: Рассмотрен переход из области непрерывных сигналов в z-область. Построена дискретная по времени система управления датчика температуры с использованием приложения MATLAB Simulink. Показана целесообразность применения z-преобразования (преобразования Лорена) при проектировании дискретных систем управления в автоматизации технологических процессов и производств для передачи информационных сигналов.

Ключевые слова: z-преобразование, метод Лорена, преобразование Лапласа, модель, передаточная функция.

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Z-TRANSFORM APPLICATIONS ON THE TEMPERATURE SENSOR

Abstract: The transition from the region of continuous signals to the z-region is considered. A time-discrete control system for a temperature sensor was built using the MATLAB application. The expediency of using the z-transform (Loren's method) in the design of discrete control systems in the automation of technological processes and industries for the transmission of information signals is shown.

Keywords: z-transform, Laurent method, Laplace transform, model, transfer function.

Автоматическое управление предприятий во многих параметрах имеет место в требовании обеспечить желаемого качество передачи информации, то есть передачи дискретных сигналов z-преобразование. Наряду с другими законами автоматического регулирования оставляет существенный след в теории сигналов, так как, в настоящее время множество предприятий основываются всего лишь на нескольких методах в самом преобразовании. Актуальность закона z-преобразования в том, что он существенно помогает выбрать определённую сигнала, рассчитать эту полезность, а также определение квантования по времени задержки и по уровню, вычисление отсчетов.

Целью данной работы является изучение области применения z-преобразования на предприятиях. Масштабность работы в том, что имея в виду, использующиеся огромное количество разных датчиков и измерительных приборов в автоматизацию промышленных предприятий требуют получить из аналоговых данных оцифрованные дискретные сигналы для автоматического регулирования датчиков температуры с применением z-преобразование. Модель датчика температуры с применением z-преобразования рассмотрен с рассчитанными коэффициентами.

При разработке системы автоматического регулирования важно учитывать внешние воздействия, характеризующие стабильность работы системы для характерного понимания, обычно используют дискретную модель сигналов, а для получения нужных значений устойчивости применяют z-преобразование, нужно понимать, что под этим методом понимается соотношение входов и выходов, то есть, если на входе вводится данные аналогового вида, а на выходе получают преобразованные дискретные сигналы.

Метод имеет несколько критериев применения, во-первых, система должна быть в замкнутом контуре, во-вторых, система не должна зависеть от двух переменных. В методе z-преобразование всегда должны присутствовать коэффициенты усиления.

Применение данного метода рассмотрена к задаче $X(t)=t \cdot \exp(-at)$, где присутствует z-изображение функции. Используя теорему об умножении на экспоненту, применительно можно записать функцию следующим образом:

$$(1) \\ Z = \{t \cdot \exp(-at)\} = \frac{T_0 z \cdot e^{at}}{(z \cdot e^{at} - 1)^2} = \frac{T_0 z \cdot e^{at}}{(z \cdot e^{at})^2}$$

Передаточная функция (1) представляет разомкнутую дискретную систему по аналогии с непрерывными системами. Введем в рассмотрение передаточную функцию дискретной системы $W(z)$, как отношение Z-изображений выходного и входного сигналов при нулевых начальных условиях:

$$W(z) = \frac{X_{вых}(z)}{X_{вх}(z)}$$

В разомкнутой дискретной САУ (рис.1) сигналы $X(t)$ и $X_{вых}(t)$ непрерывные функции времени, и формула определяет связь не между ними, а соответствующими решетчатыми функциями $[nT_0]$ и $X_{вых}[nT_0]$.

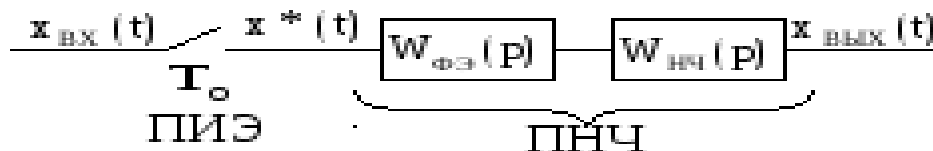


Рис.1. Определение дискретной передаточной функции

Моделирование датчика температуры с z-преобразованием

Данная работа выполнена в MATLAB Simulink. Изначально некоторые данные заданы в Блоке *constant*:

- ❖ сопротивление терморезистора (P),
- ❖ температурный коэффициент сопротивления (Б),
- ❖ начальная температура по шкале Кельвина (T0).

С помощью блока *ramp* задан необходимый диапазон изменения температура. Параметром *Slope* определена крутизна характеристики, которая обеспечивает изменение напряжения в необходимом диапазоне.

Исходные данные объединены блоком *mux*, которые поступают на блок *Fcn*, где задана передаточная функция $F(z) = (0,07 \cdot z) / (z - 0,93)$ изменения напряжения от температуры. В данном блоке получено преобразование сигнала, который после поступает к блоку *gain*, с помощью которого задается диапазон изменения выходного напряжения в пределах 0÷5В. Модель датчика температуры приведена на рисунке 2.

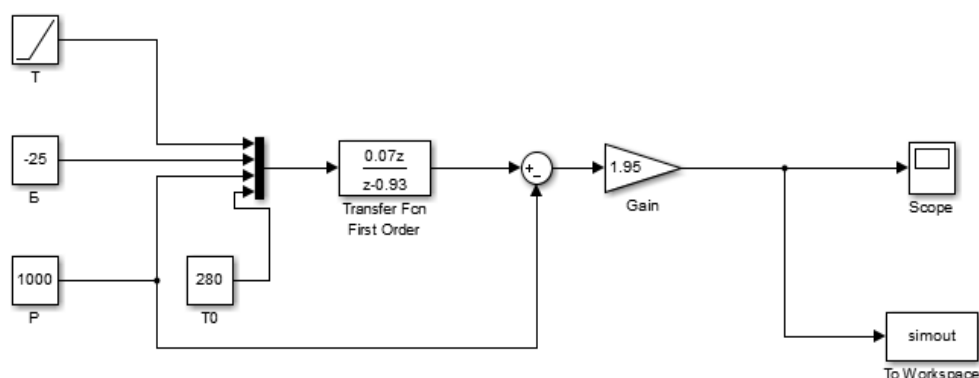
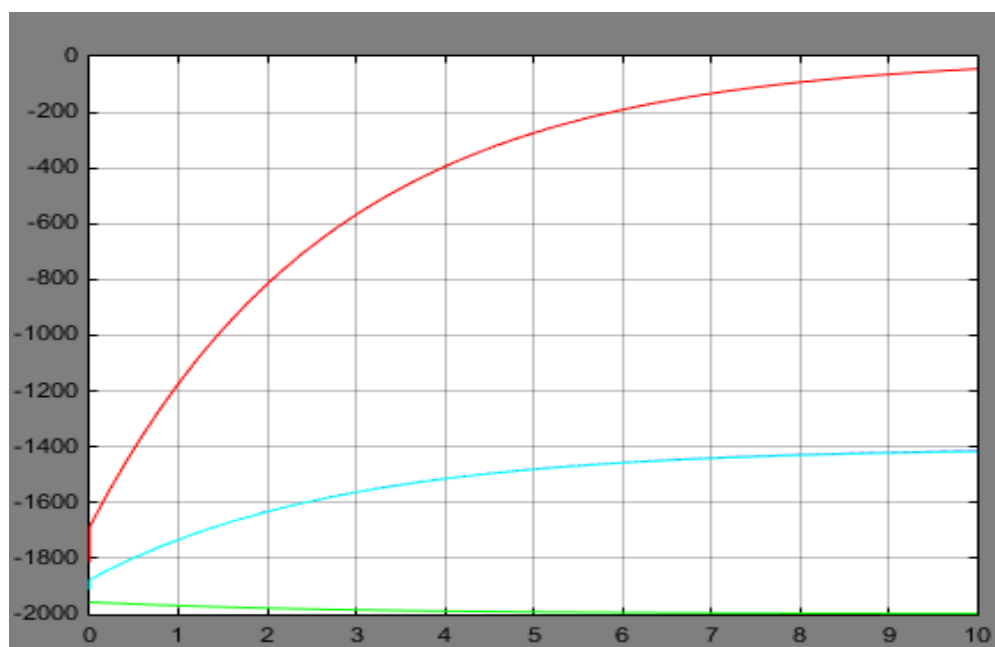


Рис.2. Модель датчика температуры

Переходные характеристики датчика температуры показаны в графике (Рис.3). По выведенным на график характеристикам видно, как данное преобразование оказывает полезность и точность корректировки сигналов на входе датчика.

Рис.3.



Полученные графики после z-преобразования

В заключение можно указать то, что алгоритм работы модели аналогичен алгоритму работы реального программного обеспечения датчика; полученная модель позволяет наиболее полно оценить влияние частоты квантования по времени задержки и по уровню на динамические характеристики системы. И так можно сделать вывод, что внедрение z-преобразования оправдывает все возложенные ожидания.

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КРИТЕРИИ СПОСОБА СОЗДАНИЯ АНАСТОМОЗОВ У НОВОРОЖДЕННЫХ С ТОНКОКИШЕЧНОЙ НЕПРОХОДИМОСТЬЮ

Резюме: Тактика среди детей с первичными анастомозами, у которых в раннем послеоперационном периоде выявлены осложнения, была следующая: Чаще всего наблюдались несостоятельность и стеноз зоны анастомоза на уровне тощей кишки. При анастомозах "конец в конец" на уровне тощей кишки несостоятельность зоны сформированного анастомоза наблюдалась в 2 случаях (2 из 4-х новорожденных), при Т-образных анастомозах несостоятельность соустья отмечена у 1 новорожденного (1 из 11). Тактика при установлении недостаточности тонкокишечного анастомоза была следующая: в 1 случае произведено разобщение анастомоза с выведением двойной илеоасцендо анастомоз (1), в последнем случае - резекция зоны анастомоза с созданием Т-образного разгрузочного анастомоза, так как патология локализовалась на уровне тощей кишки. Летальный исход наступил у 2-х новорожденных.

Ключевые слова: тонко-кишечный анастомоз, кишечная непроходимость, новорожденных.

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CRITERIA OF THE METHOD OF CREATING ANASTOMOSIS IN THE NEWBORNS WITH SUSTAINABLE PERMEABILITY

Resume: The tactics among children with primary anastomoses, in whom complications were detected in the early postoperative period, were the following: The failure and stenosis of the anastomosis zone at the level of the

jejunum was most often observed. In end-to-end anastomoses, at the level of the jejunum, the failure of the anastomosis zone was observed in 2 cases (2 of 4 newborns), with T-shaped anastomoses, fistula failure was noted in 1 newborn (1 of 11). The tactics for establishing small bowel anastomosis insufficiency was the following: in 1 case, the anastomosis was disconnected with the removal of a double junction (1), in the latter case the anastomosis zone was resected to create a T-shaped discharge anastomosis, since the pathology was localized at the level of the jejunum. Fatal outcome occurred in 2 infants.

Key words: small intestinal anastomosis, intestinal obstruction, newborns.

Актуальность. Создание межкишечных анастомозов или выведение стом являются одним из распространенных оперативных вмешательств на органах брюшной полости. Техника хирургической коррекции зависит от типа, уровня непроходимости, также от наличия сочетанных пороков развития. В основном обсуждаются вопросы, связанные с несоответствием диаметров кишечных сегментов. Соотношение диаметров проксимального и дистального отделов атрезированной кишки нередко превышает 4:1 и более [6,7]. При тонкокишечной непроходимости у новорожденных показания к применению объема резекции отрезка кишки, создание первичного анастомоза, вид анастомоза, или выведении энтеростомы, определяются после тщательной ревизии брюшной полости. При выполнении операции предпочтение дается радикальным вмешательствам в виде анастомоза "конец в конец", Т-образный анастомоз, илеоасцендо анастомоз и двойной энтеростомии. Кишечные анастомозы можно подразделить на 2 основные группы: прямые и разгрузочные. При атрезиях тощей и подвздошной кишки большинство из авторов являются сторонниками прямых анастомозов "конец в конец", которые не препятствуют правильному росту кишки и не приводят к деформациям и являются простыми в плане технического выполнения [4,5]. По мнению ряда авторов, при врожденной тонкокишечной непроходимости создание анастомоза "конец в конец" возможно только при наличии сопоставимых по диаметру кишечных петель и множественных атрезиях тощей и подвздошной кишки [1,3]. Предлагает способ прямого соединения сегментов кишки с помощью косых анастомозов и считает, что техническая возможность создания разнообразных межкишечных анастомозов как при наличии атрезии проксимальных отделов тощей кишки, имеющий дефект брыжейки, синдромом яблочной кожуры (II тип), так и в сочетании с множественными атрезиями (II и IV тип) кишки, существует. Техника операции заключается в минимальной резекции проксимального отдела тощей кишки и продольное рассечение дистального сегмента по противобрыжеечному краю с последующим созданием косого анастомоза "конец в бок", по J. Louw [1,4]. Основными аргументами первичного анастомозирования в данном случае являются

восстановление функции кишечника в раннем послеоперационном периоде, минимальная резекция кишки [2,7]. Balanescu (2013) считает, что при атрезии III-IV-го типа тонкой кишки наилучшим вариантом сохранения длины кишки и предотвращения синдрома короткой кишки является резекция атрезированного участка с последующим созданием первичного терминального анастомоза по типу "конец в конец". Обладая опытом лечения 30 детей с атрезией тощей и подвздошной кишки, дает предпочтение созданию первичного косого или прямого анастомоза "конец в конец", так как считает, что данный анастомоз позволит сохранить длину кишки [2,4]. Протообразом таких операций стал метод, предложенный С.Г. Томасом, который заключается в косой резекции противобрыжеечной стенки приводящей кишки до диаметра отводящей кишки и конструкции еюностомии "конец в конец". Однако эта техника не получила широкого распространения из-за частых несостоятельности анастомоза и проблем проходимости зоны анастомоза в результате нарушения подвижности приводящей кишки. В свою очередь, сравнивая результаты лечения 65 детей, предлагает метод пликации с созданием прямого анастомоза "конец в конец" при всех типах атрезии тощей и подвздошной кишки. При этом способе соединения кишечных сегментов не производится резекция проксимального отдела, тем самым сохраняется длина кишечника [1,6]. Технически выполнение анастомоза сложно. Первоначально производится вскрытие слепого сегмента кишки. Затем противобрыжеечный край погружается в просвет кишки. Таким образом, расширенная тощая кишка уменьшается в размерах путем образования складки непрерывным серозно-мышечным швом. После создания складки операция завершается формированием косого анастомоза. Дистальный слепой конец пересекается под углом [2,4,6]. Однако, по результатам лечения Ahmed A. Khalaf (2010) всем новорожденным с атрезией тощей и подвздошной кишки создан пликационный метод анастомозирования, в результате которого в 50% случаев наблюдалась несостоятельность зоны анастомоза с последующим летальным исходом [1,3,5].

Цель. Улучшить результаты оперативного лечения новорожденных, используя дифференцированный подход к определению способа создания анастомоза в зависимости от уровня тонкокишечной непроходимости.

Материалы и методы. Работа основана на анализе течения заболевания новорожденных с непроходимостью, находившихся на лечении в Андижанской многопрофильной детской больницы в период с 2016 по 2018гг. (80 детей). Материал отобран по следующим критериям. Критерии включения - 1. новорожденные с атрезией тонкой кишки 2. новорожденные с локальным заворотом тонкой кишки 3. дети, с мекониевой непроходимостью которым созданы первичные или отсроченные анастомозы (после энтеростомии). Критерии исключения - 1. Новорожденные с сочетанными пороками развития, определяющими

летальный исход заболевания (Синдромальные формы ВПС, Тетрада Фало, Транспозиция магистральных сосудов). 2. Новорожденные с язвенно-некротическим энтероколитом. Пациенты распределены в зависимости от причин непроходимости. 1. Атрезия тонкой кишки 57 (71%) пациентов. В 55 случаях проведена пренатальная диагностика, из них у 51 (96%) был поставлен предварительный диагноз кишечная непроходимость (II-III триместр беременности). Эти дети поступили в стационар на 1-е сутки жизни. 2. Локальный заворот тонкой кишки 13 (16%) детей. В 2-х случаях проведена пренатальная диагностика, патология не выявлена. У этих детей клинические признаки появились на 7-8 сутки. 3. Мекониальная непроходимость 10 (13%). Антенатальная диагностика не проводилась.

Результаты. Первичные межкишечные анастомозы созданы в 48 (60%) случаях, отсроченные анастомозы (после энтеростомы) в 32 (40%) случаях. Энтеростомы создавались по общепринятым показаниям. При анализе хирургической тактики в зависимости от причин непроходимости проявилась следующая закономерность: о у детей с локальным заворотом тонкой кишки (13), применяли только первичный анастомоз "конец в конец" (11). о пациентам с мекониальной непроходимостью (10) в качестве анастомоза использован Т-образный анастомоз (4). о новорожденным с атрезией тонкой кишки в 13 случаях создан анастомоз "конец в конец", в 20 случаях Т-образный анастомоз. Как видно из вышеизложенного, показанием к созданию анастомоза "конец в конец". Показанием к созданию Т-образного анастомоза является мекониальная непроходимость. Таким образом, при локальном завороте тонкой кишки и мекониальной непроходимости выбор способа создания анастомоза зависел только от причины непроходимости. У детей с атрезией тонкой кишки выбор способа создания анастомоза не зависел от причины непроходимости. Для определения показания к созданию того или иного вида анастомоза проведен анализ течения заболевания в зависимости от соотношения диаметра приводящего и отводящего сегментов кишки по общепринятым параметрам. Варианты соотношения подразделили на: 1. Соотношение диаметров сегментов кишки $>4/1$ 2. Соотношение диаметров сегментов кишки $<4/1$ Мы определяли влияние соотношения диаметров приводящего и отводящего сегментов кишки на способ создания анастомоза на нашем материале. Проведен анализ течения заболевания у новорожденных с атрезией тонкой кишки, которым созданы анастомоз "конец в конец" и Т-образный.

Интраоперационно производили измерение диаметра приводящего и отводящего сегментов кишки при создании анастомоза и определяли соотношение диаметра приводящей кишки к диаметру отводящей. В группе пациентов с соотношением диаметра приводящего и отводящего сегментов кишки $>4/1$ анастомоз "конец в конец" создан в 10 случаях, Т-

образный в 19. Осложнения отмечались у 8 больных, при анастомозе "конец в конец" у 5, при Т-образном анастомозе у 3-х. В одном случае по гистологическим данным выявлены циркуляторные некротические изменения резецированного участка кишки (локальный заворот приводящего сегмента кишки). Таким образом, число осложнений достоверно больше после создания анастомоза "конец в конец" по сравнению с Т-образным анастомозом. Анализ этой группы больных показал, что среди 5 пациентов с атрезией подвздошной кишки осложнение было у 1 ребенка, а на уровне тощей кишки у всех. Исходя из вышеизложенного, можно сделать вывод, что большой диаметр приводящего сегмента кишки ($>4/1$), не является причиной осложнения, независимо от способа создания анастомоза. Учитывая выше представленные, данные проведен анализ течения заболевания в зависимости от уровня атрезии, подразделив детей на 2 группы. Группа I - новорожденные с атрезией на уровне тощей кишки (15 детей). Группа II - новорожденные с атрезией на уровне подвздошной кишки (18 детей). В зависимости от сроков гестации, массы тела проведено сравнение между группами. В зависимости от способа создания анастомозов мы провели оценку течения заболевания на основании сравнения числа осложнений, длительности парентерального питания, сроков восстановления моторно-эвакуаторной функции кишки, начала энтерального питания, продолжительности пребывания в стационаре и летальности в каждой группе. При сравнении длительности парентерального питания у детей первой группы, она была достоверно меньше после создания Т-образного анастомоза, (полное - $2,8 \pm 0,6$, частичное - $7,2 \pm 0,7$) по сравнению с закрытыми типами анастомозов (полное - $6,0 \pm 0,8$, частичное - $11,3 \pm 0,9$) ($p < 0,05$). Исходя, из вышеизложенного можно сделать вывод, что у детей I группы моторно-эвакуаторная функция кишки при Т-образном анастомозе восстанавливается на 2 сутки, что подтверждается прекращением застойного отделяемого из желудка в ранние сроки, в то время как при анастомозе "конец в конец" стул появляется на 4 сутки. В I группе после создания Т-образного анастомоза энтеральное питание в отводящую стому начинали на 3-й сутки, через рот на 4-й сутки, полный объем (через рот + в отводящую стому) достигали на 8 сутки. При анастомозе "конец в конец" начало энтерального на 7 сутки, полный объем энтерального кормления восстановлен на 14-15 сутки, что статистически является значимым показателем. Оценивая результаты лечения детей I группы, которым созданы различные виды анастомоза, следует отметить, что лучший результат получен при создании Т-образного анастомоза по сравнению с анастомозом "конец в конец". Это доказывает количество осложнений, длительность парентерального, восстановление полного энтерального питания, а также продолжительность пребывания детей в стационаре и число умерших. При анализе лечения детей II группы выявлено, что из 9

новорожденных с анастомозом "конец в конец", осложнение выявлено у 1 ребенка. При создании Т-образного анастомоза осложнения не отмечались. Длительность парентерального питания детей второй группы при создании Т-образного анастомоза составляла: полное парентеральное питание - $3,0 \pm 0,7$ дня, частичное - $6,0 \pm 0,7$ дней, при анастомозе "конец в конец": полное - $4,3 \pm 0,5$ дня, частичное - $7,4 \pm 1,0$ дня, практически получены одинаковые результаты, достоверных различий при этом не выявлено. Таблица 10 - Сроки восстановления моторно-эвакуаторной функции кишки у детей II- группы. При создании Т-образного анастомоза, на 3-й сутки после операции застойное содержимое в желудке не определялось. Из зонда приводящего отдела кишки до 2- суток отходило кишечное содержимое (1020 мл в сутки). Самостоятельный стул появился на 2 сутки. При создании анастомоза "конец в конец" застой в желудке отмечался до 3 суток. Самостоятельный стул появился на 4-5 сутки. При Т-образном анастомозе полный объем энтерального питания восстановлен на 8-9 сутки (медианное значение равно 8 дней), чем при анастомозе "конец в конец" (медианное значение которого равно 13,5 дней), что является статистически значимым показателем. Длительность госпитализации детей с Т-образным анастомозом была достоверно меньше ($13,4 \pm 1,0$), по сравнению с анастомозом "конец в конец" ($16,4 \pm 1,8$). Летальность среди детей II группы нет. Детям в I группе анастомоз "конец в конец" создан в 3 случаях и в 2 случаях создан Т-образный анастомоз. Из всех детей с отсроченными анастомозами осложнение выявлено у 1 ребенка после создания анастомоза "конец в конец", отмечалась перфорация кишки.

Длительность парентерального питания детей первой группы при создании Т-образного анастомоза составляла (полное - $2,8 \pm 1,6$, частичное - $5,6 \pm 1,2$), при анастомозе "конец в конец" (полное - $4,1 \pm 2,9$, частичное - $6,7 \pm 2,8$), практически получены одинаковые результаты, достоверных различий при этом не выявлено. Энтеральное питание детей с отсроченными анастомозами начинали при восстановлении пассажа по кишечнику. Начало энтерального питания у детей с Т-образным анастомозом на 3-й сутки, полный объем восстановлен на 9 сутки, у детей с анастомозом "конец в конец" на 4-5 сутки, полный объем достигнуто на 11-12 сутки. Достоверных различий при этом не было выявлено. Длительность госпитализации детей с Т-образным и анастомозом "конец в конец" были почти одинаковыми (12-13 сутки). Из 5 детей с отсроченными анастомозами умер 1 ребенок с анастомозом "конец в конец", у детей с Т-образным анастомозом смертельных исходов не было. Таким образом, исходя из вышеизложенного можно сделать вывод, что при анализе детей I группы с отсроченными анастомозами количество осложнений и летальность были при создании анастомоза "конец в конец", в то время как при Т-образном анастомозе осложнения и летальный исход не отмечались. Статистически значимых различий при этом не выявлено. Среди детей II

группы в качестве отсроченного анастомоза создавался только анастомоз "конец в конец", осложнения не отмечались. Энтеральное питание начато на 4-5 сутки, полный объем энтерального питания восстановлен на 10-11 сутки. Продолжительность пребывания больных в стационаре составила 12-13 суток. Осложнений и летальных исходов не наблюдалось. Анализируя материал, можно отметить, что при сравнении первичных и отсроченных анастомозов, тактика одинаковая и зависит от уровня атрезии. При атрезии на уровне тощей кишки во всех случаях показано создание Т-образного анастомоза. При атрезии на уровне подвздошной кишки во всех случаях показан анастомоз "конец в конец". На основании вышеизложенного разработана схема выбора способа создания анастомоза в зависимости от причин и уровня непроходимости.

Выводы: 1. Выбор способа создания анастомоза в зависимости от уровня тонкокишечной непроходимости (тощая, подвздошная) позволил улучшить результаты хирургического лечения и сократить сроки госпитализации новорожденных в 1,5 раза ($p < 0,05$).

2. Соотношение диаметров приводящего и отводящего сегментов кишки не влияет на выбор способа создания анастомоза. 3. Уровень атрезии тонкой кишки определяет способ создания анастомоза, что способствует снижению количества осложнений с 39% до 7%, а летальность с 17% до 0%. 4. При атрезии на уровне тощей кишки во всех случаях показано создание Т-образного анастомоза, что позволило уменьшить несостоятельность зоны анастомоза с 11% до 7%. При атрезии на уровне подвздошной кишки во всех случаях показано создание анастомоза "конец в конец".

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ОСНОВНЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ ОСВОЕНИЯ АРКТИЧЕСКОГО ШЕЛЬФА РОССИЙСКИМИ ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКИМИ КОМПАНИЯМИ

Аннотация: Множество полезных ископаемых нашей планеты относятся к невозобновляемым ресурсам, которые нельзя восстановить ни естественным путем, ни искусственным. Конечно, они регулярно образуются под землей в результате жизнедеятельности организмов, однако, для формирования нефти и газа должны пройти тысячелетия. В связи с этим появилась необходимость исследовать новые территории, таким образом разведка и добыча углеводородов постепенно переходит с материка на шельф. Арктическая зона России на протяжении уже большого периода времени является одним из крупнейших в мире регионов добычи углеводородного сырья, поэтому необходимо понимать актуальность данного региона для России.

Ключевые слова: Арктический шельф, тенденции развития российского шельфа, нефтегазовый комплекс, актуальность Арктики.

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THE MAIN TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARCTIC SHELF BY RUSSIAN ENERGY COMPANIES

Abstract: Many minerals of our planet belong to non-renewable resources that cannot be restored either naturally or artificially. Of course, they are regularly formed underground as a result of the vital activity of organisms, however, millennia must pass for the formation of oil and gas. In this regard, there is a need to explore new territories, so the exploration and production of hydrocarbons is gradually moving from the mainland to the shelf. The Arctic zone of Russia has been one of the world's largest hydrocarbon production regions for a long period of time, so it is necessary to understand the relevance of this region for Russia.

Keywords: The Arctic shelf, trends in the development of the Russian shelf, the oil and gas complex, the relevance of the Arctic.

Согласно Федеральному закону от 30.11.1995 № 187-ФЗ «О континентальном шельфе Российской Федерации» континентальный шельф Российской Федерации включает в себя «морское дно и недра подводных районов, расположенных за пределами территориального моря, охватывающего естественные сухопутные территории России до внешних границ подводной окраины материка» [1].

В общих ресурсах России значительную долю занимает арктический шельф, на долю арктических морей приходится около 90 % углеводородов на шельфе. По оценкам экспертов, к 2030 году Россия будет добывать 55 % всех углеводородов, добываемых в Арктике [2]. Для России арктический шельф является одним из наиболее перспективных направлений развития.

Однако, при всей своей привлекательности Арктический шельф требует к себе бережного отношения, так как в случае аварийных ситуаций предотвратить риск нанесения ущерба окружающей среде будет невозможно.

Освоение новых месторождений требует поиска современных технологических и научных решений. Данный процесс является достаточно наукоемким и высокотехнологичным, требующим большого количества человеческих ресурсов и финансовых вложений.

Одним из последних перспективных технологических направлений в нефтегазовом комплексе является цифровизация, когда предприятия не просто переходят на электронный документооборот, а уже разрабатывают цифровые двойники. Энергетические компании стали все больше использовать технологии «умных скважин» или целых месторождений, благодаря технологиям дополненной и виртуальной реальности человек удаленно контролировать разработку месторождения в режиме онлайн. Современные научные достижения позволяют убрать человека из опасных условий, привлекая вместо него роботизированную технику или беспилотные летательные аппараты.

При этом существует перспектива улучшения социально-экономического положения прибрежных территорий. Так, близость к местам разработки месторождений помогает росту таких городов, как Мурманск, Архангельск и Нарьян-Мар. Одно рабочее место в Арктике способно создать более 14 рабочих мест в смежных отраслях. Помимо предоставления работы населению, нефтегазовый сектор способствует экономическому и социальному эффекту, проводя разные социальные программы в поддержку коренного населения или развития детей, отстраивая инфраструктуру, занимаясь строительством дорог и прочее. Подводя итог, можно отметить, что от положительной динамики развития промышленности зависит благополучие региона.

В прошлые периоды наблюдался рост интереса со стороны зарубежных компаний к реализации перспективных проектов в Арктике совместно с российскими компаниями. Можно назвать такие крупнейшие

международные организации как Schlumberger, Shell, Equinor (ранее Statoil), OMV и другие. Однако, в связи с рядом последних геополитических событий и введенных санкций многие компании уже не могут продолжать сотрудничать с предприятиями Российской Федерации.

Таким образом, одна из последних тенденций в нефтегазовом комплексе — это переориентация с западных рынков на Восток. Если раньше большее внимание уделялось западным партнёрам, то теперь произошла не только смена основных направлений поставки готовой продукции, но также и развитие взаимоотношений с Индией, Китаем и другими странами.

Несомненно, разрыв взаимоотношений, совместных разработанных планах отражается на ведении многих инвестиционных проектов. К примеру, компания Shell, являющаяся одним из мировых лидеров в области СПГ, у которой разработаны лучшие стандарты безопасности и которая способна обеспечить добычу на шельфе с минимальным количеством несчастных случаев, в конце февраля объявила о выходе из всех совместных предприятий с «Газпромом». Можно считать это, действительно, большой потерей для дальнейшей реализации проектов, но главное, что в период сотрудничества российские компании смогли перенять опыт своего партнёра, так и произошло с развитием российских технологий производства СПГ за время тесного сотрудничества с Shell.

То есть потеря партнёрских отношений не настолько критична на данный момент для российской энергетики, потому что предприятия уже имеют свой опыт, а новых бизнес-партнеров можно найти и в других странах. Так в марте 2022 года Forbes посчитал, что китайские компании одни из наиболее вероятных покупателей долей British Petroleum (BP) в проектах «Роснефти»

Кроме того, в нынешних условиях стала набирать обороты тенденция к импортонезависимости. Все большее число предприятий ищут себе контрагентов на внутреннем рынке нашей страны. Этому свидетельствуют успешные примеры участия региональных поставщиков в тендерах, среди них можно выделить Ассоциации подрядчиков «Мурманшельф» и «Созвездие».

На начальных этапах реализации нефтегазовых проектов малые и средние предприятия могут выполнять небольшие узконаправленные бурильные, строительные, монтажные работы, и государство могло бы мотивировать компании привлекать субъекты малого и среднего бизнеса.

Для привлечения большего количества проектов на шельф нашей стране стоит задуматься о льготах для компаний или об облегчении налогового бремени, о допуске на шельф не только компаний с государственным участием, но и других частных отечественных и зарубежных предприятий, которые принесут с собой новые технологии, кадры и финансовые возможности. Также стоит рассмотреть возможность

государственно-частного партнерства (ГЧП), как это было реализовано в Канаде, где государство взяло часть финансирования и рисков на себя.

Следовательно, из всего вышесказанного можно сделать вывод, что Арктика — это перспективная экономическая территория Российской Федерации, имеющая свои особенности и вызовы. Практика российских энергетических компаний — это отличный пример того, что работать в Арктике целесообразно и рентабельно, и можно это делать безопасно для человека и экологии. За последнее десятилетие в нашей стране был реализован целый ряд проектов, направленных на дальнейшее увеличение добычи, введено в эксплуатацию несколько месторождений, предприняты важные шаги по развитию логистической инфраструктуры.

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СИСТЕМА УПРАВЛЕНЧЕСКОГО УЧЕТА КАК ИНФОРМАЦИОННАЯ БАЗА СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОГО МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА

Аннотация: В данной работе освещаются особые моменты использования управленческого учета как исходного источника информационного ресурса, необходимого для принятия решений на уровне стратегического менеджмента.

В текущих обстоятельствах современной экономической системы с каждым днем эффективное управление компанией становится все более тяжелой и комплексной деятельностью. В связи с чем управленческий учет как система обработки важной для бизнеса информации начинает занимать все более существенные позиции в структуре менеджмента организации.

Ключевые слова: управленческий учет, стратегический менеджмент, менеджмент организации, стратегия организации.

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MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AS AN INFORMATION BASE FOR STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

Abstract: This paper highlights the special aspects of using management accounting as an initial source of information resource necessary for decision-making at the level of strategic management.

In the current circumstances of the modern economic system, the effective management of a company is becoming more and more difficult and complex every day. In this connection, management accounting as a system for processing important information for business begins to occupy more and more significant positions in the structure of the organization's management.

Key words: management accounting, strategic management, organization management, organization strategy.

В современном мире до сих пор остается нерешенным вопрос, касающийся наиболее точного и емкого определения для понятия «управленческий учет». На данный момент можно назвать большое количество дефиниций, которые разнятся в диапазоне от понимания управленческого учета как небольшой внутренней части бухгалтерского учета, которая аккумулирует в себе получение, обработку и предоставление необходимой управленческой информации, до понимания управленческого учета как отдельной огромной системы, являющейся основным инструментом менеджмента организации и, более того, включающей в себя все самые важные функции управления, начиная от планирования и организации, заканчивая контрольно-аналитическими функциями.

Нужно подчеркнуть, что компании, обладающие довольно массивной организационной структурой, в наибольшей степени испытывают необходимость в получении своевременной финансово-экономической информации, которая должна использоваться в целях достижения наиболее приемлемых и оптимальных экономических результатов, а также позволять высшему менеджменту формировать хорошо продуманные и просчитанные решения по управлению компанией.

Также отметим, что управленческий учет является целой отраслью экономического знания, балансирующего на границах традиционного бухгалтерского (финансового) учета и классического менеджмента, которое до определенной степени незаменимо для любого управляющего бизнесом.

Важность и незаменимость управленческого учета заключается в том, что он представляет собой точный аналитический инструмент оперативного управления, позволяющий выявлять и корректировать

проблемы организации на разных уровнях. Более того, управленческий учет помогает еще и в финансовом и даже в HR-менеджменте.

Существует такая функция управления, покрывающая собой все действия организации, рассчитанные на долгий срок, которая называется стратегическим менеджментом. Главной его задачей можно обозначить повышение эффективности и конкурентоспособности компании на обширном временном горизонте, преобладание над соперниками в долгосрочной перспективе.

Иначе говоря, стратегический менеджмент представляет особую систему управления, состоящую в непрекращающемся процессе долгосрочного анализа и контроля.

Известным является тот факт, что в целях принятия наиболее эффективных и действенных стратегических управленческих решений менеджмент организации просто обязан постоянно сосредотачивать крупные объемы различной информации. Однако, как нетрудно заметить, с течением хода истории информационные системы становятся все более сложными и обширными. Это связано с тем, что у организации возникает все больше уровней, которых касаются стратегические решения, а также нельзя игнорировать факт того, что принимаемые на далекий горизонт решения несут в себе предпосылки к межфункциональным последствиям. К тому же здесь имеет место быть еще и факт того, что практически все стратегические решения представляют из себя нечто выходящее за пределы стандартов, некое неповторимое «изобретение». Так происходит потому, что стратегия во многом разрабатывается как ответная реакция на динамику внешней среды, характеризующейся нарастающей неопределенностью.

Если переходить к сущности стратегического управления, то тут стоит указать 3 основных фактора, которые должны интересовать каждого управляющего бизнесом [1]:

- 1) текущая позиция компании на рынке;
- 2) перспективная рыночная позиция спустя некий временной промежуток;
- 3) конкретика в отношении метода достижения поставленной цели и обозначенной будущей позиции.

Таким образом для того, чтобы найти ответ на первый вопрос, управленцам высшего звена необходимо обладать релевантной информацией, касающейся оперативной рыночной обстановки. Не обладая такой информацией в полной мере, принятие решений о дальнейшем продвижении компании представляется очень сложным, а в условиях неопределенности - почти невозможным. Для формирования любого такого пласта информационного ресурса нужна специальная информационная база, которая призвана обеспечить деятельность по формированию стратегических решений определенными данными,

необходимыми для анализа различных временных отрезков, в которых организация пребывала, пребывает и будет пребывать.

Переходя ко второму вопросу, следует отметить, что его сущность олицетворяет собой такой важный пункт, касающийся стратегического управления, как нацеленность на будущее время. Для того, чтобы получить грамотный ответ на этот вопрос, прежде всего нужно понять, какие именно долгосрочные цели стоят перед организацией и чего она хочет добиться через определенный, длительный промежуток времени.

Говоря о третьем вопросе, заметим, что он тесно переплетается уже непосредственно с претворением в жизнь намеченной стратегии. На этом этапе нередко происходит коррекция двух пунктов, описанных ранее. Если говорить о факторах, ограничивающих менеджмент на этапе 3, то это ресурсная составляющая, оргструктура компании, а также ее человеческий капитал (который имеет непосредственно прямое отношение к осуществлению представленной стратегии) [4].

Наконец, перейдем к формулированию наиболее критической функции управленческого учёта в стратегическом управлении организации. Она состоит в том, чтобы в определенном образом установленных временных рамках доставлять необходимую управленческую информацию менеджерам различных уровней, которые, основываясь на предоставленных структурированных данных, должны принимать обоснованные и эффективные управленческие решения [5].

У каждой организации имеется свой взгляд на ситуацию, происходящую вокруг их компании, поэтому вполне вероятно, что организации применяют свои стратегические решения, которые на прямую зависят от изначально поставленных задач.

Должность менеджера является неотъемлемой частью любой организации, он ответственен за успешное выполнение всех поставленных целей организации, поэтому эта должность требует назначить высококачественного специалиста. В его полномочия входит использование знаний из области управленческого учета для наиболее выгодного извлечения прибыли из деятельности компании. Также он должен грамотно понимать и использовать свои знания в развитии компании [2].

Система управленческого учета компании составляется в зависимости от её целей. Также немаловажным фактором являются условия внутри компании, выполнение и постановка стратегических целей напрямую зависит от этого условия, поэтому необходимо проводить анализ внутреннего состояния компании и его доли на рынке. Также для составления системы управленческого учета менеджеру необходимо понимать значимость принципов управленческого учета.

При определении основных стратегических целей важно учитывать зрелость отрасли и степень диверсификации организации.

Эффективное применение системы управленческого учета напрямую зависит от понимания значимости факторов и от понимания взаимосвязи стратегии компании и системы управленческого учета. Это поможет определить основные требования и условия к поддержке стабильной работы компании.

Наиболее явным примером взаимосвязи стратегической системы и управленческой является разработка стратегии затрат. Симбиоз этих систем помогает составить эффективный план по реализации затрат.

Если рассматривать управленческую точку зрения, то выделяют 4 этапа при составлении стратегии компании.

Первым этапом является определение основных целей и задач. Для более грамотного определения стоит на основе показателей компании сделать прогноз выполнения составленной стратегии и возможность ее реализации. В этом может помочь анализ бухгалтерской информации. Если произойдет так, что выбранная стратегия не принесет выгоды для компании, это заключение можно сделать благодаря качественному прогнозированию, то дальнейшая разработка попросту не имеет смысла.

Во второй этап входит обработка информации о выбранном стратегическом направлении. В реализации этого этапа поможет бухгалтерская отчетность компании, на ее основе выделяются факторы, которые способствуют реализации всей стратегии.

К третьему этапу стоит отнести разработку тактических направлений, при возникновении разных случаев на рынке, которые могут повлиять на реализацию стратегических целей. То есть необходимо составить план действий, который не займет много времени и который сможет помочь наиболее лучшим образом справиться с возможными трудностями в рамках рынка, в котором и существует компания.

Четвертый этап включает в себя контроль за выполнением задач. Ответственность за реализацию этого этапа должен брать на себя главный менеджер компании и главы подразделений. В оценке успешности выполнения задач поможет смета о расходах и о ежегодных планах прибыли компании. Для наиболее успешного использования стратегии организации нужно правильно вписать возможности компании в контекст планируемой стратегии [3].

Таким образом, проанализировав применение управленческого учёта в компании и взаимосвязь стратегической системы и управленческой можно составить вывод о принципах и о требованиях реализации управленческого учета. Управленческий учет включает в себя разнообразные методы и стратегии, при правильном использовании которых можно достичь успеха в выполнении основных задач компании. Управленческий учет включает в себя полную достоверную информацию о деятельности компании и о ее финансовых показателях. Одним из самых важных требований для управленческого учета является взаимосвязь со

стратегией компании. Для успешной деятельности компании необходимо создать такую систему стратегического управленческого учета, которая позволит рассмотреть более детально документацию об успешности выполнения основных задач компании.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ КРЕМНИЕВЫХ СОЛНЕЧНЫХ ЭЛЕМЕНТОВ С ПОМОЩЬЮ СИСТЕМЫ EDIBON SCADA

Аннотация: В работе рассмотрены возможности и методы использования программного обеспечения для управления устройством Эдибон и анализа полученного результата, а также проанализированы предельные условия измерения параметров солнечных элементов. В качестве примера получена вольт-амперная характеристика и выходная мощность солнечного элемента.

Ключевые слова: солнечный элемент, ВАХ, выходная мощность, альтернативная энергетика, температура.

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INVESTIGATION OF SILICON SOLAR CELLS USING THE EDIBON SCADA SYSTEM

Abstract: The paper considers the possibilities and methods of using software to control the Edibon device and analyze the result obtained, and also analyzes the limiting conditions for measuring the parameters of solar cells. As an example, the current-voltage characteristic and the output power of a solar cell are obtained.

Key words: solar cell, CVC, output power, alternative energy, temperature.

За последние два столетия технологические инновации и рост населения привели к тому, что люди во всем мире привыкли к высокому потреблению энергии. Спрос на энергию в настоящее время быстро растет во всем мире. Сегодня на долю ископаемого топлива приходится ~80% потребления энергии, а невозобновляемые запасы нефти сокращаются. По данным Программы ООН по окружающей среде (ЮНЕП), запасы нефти могут достигать 46 лет, запасы природного газа — 67 лет, а запасы угля — 205 лет.

Ископаемое топливо привело к неуклонному увеличению загрязнения воды, земли и атмосферы оксидами азота, серой и метаном. Углекислый газ является наиболее поглощаемым компонентом выбросов парниковых газов при сжигании ископаемого топлива. Это потепление чревато потенциально катастрофическими последствиями для сельского хозяйства, лесов, дикой природы и общего качества жизни людей. В условиях быстрого роста энергопотребления и ухудшения состояния окружающей среды в результате использования ископаемых видов топлива поиск альтернатив ископаемым видам топлива является одной из наиболее актуальных проблем.

Названная «чистым» источником энергии, ядерная энергия уже давно рассматривается как многообещающий источник энергии на будущее [1]. Однако Чернобыльская авария 1986 года и все ее катастрофические последствия для жизни людей показали, что атомная энергетика не является надежным источником энергии из-за сложности разложения токсичных отходов.

С точки зрения социальных издержек использования энергии возобновляемые источники уже давно превосходят ископаемое топливо и ядерную энергию. При наличии существующих технологий и стоимости возобновляемых источников энергии пришло время начать использовать более устойчивую энергию.

Поэтому важно изучение свойств кремния и солнечных элементов на его основе с помощью прибора Эдибон, включая различные научные исследования, направленные на повышение эффективности солнечных элементов и разработку экспериментальных и модельных методов их изучения [2].

Как известно, фотогальванический эффект — это электрический потенциал, который возникает, когда комбинация двух разнородных материалов облучается фотонным излучением. Фотоэлектрический элемент преобразует свет непосредственно в электричество. Эффект PV был открыт в 1839 году французским физиком Бекерелем. Вскоре он стал использоваться в космических программах США из-за его высокой мощности. С тех пор он стал важным источником энергии для спутников. Фотоэлектрические технологии в настоящее время распространяются на наземные приложения, от электроснабжения удаленных объектов до коммунальных услуг [3].

Физика фотоэлемента очень похожа на физику классического диода с p-n переходом. Когда поток света поглощается веществом, энергия поглощенных фотонов передается электронной системе материала, что приводит к высвобождению носителей заряда на стыке. Носителями заряда могут быть электронно-ионные пары в жидких электролитах или электронно-дырочные пары в твердых полупроводниковых материалах. В переходной области носители заряда образуют градиент потенциала, ускоряются под действием электрического поля, и по внешней цепи протекает ток. Мощность, равная квадрату силы тока, умноженной на сопротивление контактов, преобразуется в электричество. Оставшаяся мощность фотона увеличивает температуру элемента. Происхождение фотоэлектрического потенциала зависит от разницы уровней Ферми веществ. Когда они соединены, соединение приближается к новому термодинамическому равновесию. Этот баланс может быть достигнут только тогда, когда уровень Ферми равен двум материалам. Это связано с переходом электронов из одного материала в другой до тех пор, пока не установится разность потенциалов между двумя материалами, имеющими

такой же потенциал, как разность на начальном уровне Ферми. Это запускает потенциальный фототок.

Описанный выше солнечный элемент является основным строительным блоком фотоэлектрической энергии. Обычно это несколько квадратных дюймов в размере и производит около одного ватта электроэнергии. Для достижения высокой мощности многие из этих элементов соединяются последовательно и параллельно в панели площадью несколько квадратных метров. Солнечная батарея определяется как группа из нескольких модулей, электрически соединенных последовательно в параллельных комбинациях для получения требуемого тока и напряжения.

Двумя наиболее важными параметрами, широко используемыми для описания электрических свойств литейного элемента, являются напряжение холостого хода и ток короткого замыкания.

EESFC/EESFB — передовая лабораторная система для изучения преобразования солнечной энергии в электрическую, позволяющая проводить следующие исследования:

- 1- Определить характеристические параметры солнечной панели.
- 2- Изучить взаимосвязь между производимой энергией и энергией солнечного излучения.
- 3- Изучить эффективность солнечных батарей.
- 4- Изучить влияние температуры на напряжение холостого хода солнечной батареи.
- 5- Изучить работу солнечных панелей, соединенных параллельно и работающих при разных уровнях излучения.
- 6- Изучить работу солнечных панелей, соединенных последовательно и работающих при разных уровнях излучения.
- 7- Изучить эффективность солнечных панелей в зависимости от температуры и подключения.
- 8- Изучить работу системы без аккумуляторов и с подключенным током.
- 9- Проверить работу системы с аккумулятором и подключенным током.
- 10- Изучить влияние угла падения.

В данной работе качестве примера был рассмотрен вольт-амперная характеристика солнечного элемента. На рис. 1 представленный вид программной среды системы Edibon Scada. Из рисунка видно, что с помощью данной системы можно наблюдать и определять многие параметры солнечного элемента.

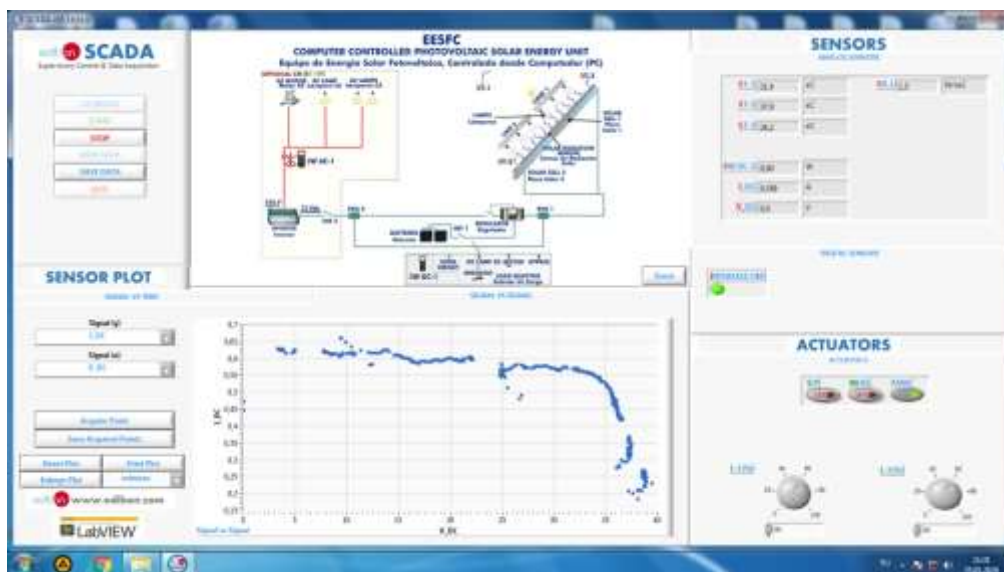


Рис. 1. Общий вид программной среды системы Edibon Scada.

На рис. 2 представлен ВАХ солнечного элемента, полученная с помощью системы Edibon Scada. Здесь, $t_1=21.4$ °C- температура верхнего панеля, $t_2=37.9$ °C - температура нижнего панеля, $t_3=26.2$ °C – температура внешней среды (комнаты), $W=6.11$ Вт- максимальная мощность, $R=180$ Вт/м²- интенсивность падающего света, $S=0.5$ м²- площадь фотоэлемента.



Рис. 2. ВАХ солнечного элемента, полученная с помощью системы Edibon Scada.

Используя эти данные можно определить КПД солнечного элемента:

$$\eta = \frac{W}{RS} = \frac{6.11}{90 \cdot 0.5} = 13.5\%$$

На рис. 3 показана зависимость максимальной мощности, генерируемой солнечным элементом, от напряжения при различных температурах. Как видно из рисунка, максимальная мощность, доступная

при более низкой температуре, выше, чем при более высокой температуре. Таким образом, для солнечной батареи лучше использовать холодную температуру, потому что она производит больше энергии. Однако две максимальной мощности не соответствуют одному и тому же напряжению. Для получения максимальной мощности при всех температурах фотоэлектрическая система должна быть рассчитана на увеличение выходного напряжения модуля.

С помощью системы Edibon Scada было обнаружено, что основные параметры солнечного элемента на основе кремния уменьшаются с ростом температуры. Выяснилось, что мощность солнечной батареи меньше при последовательном соединении элементов, чем при параллельном.

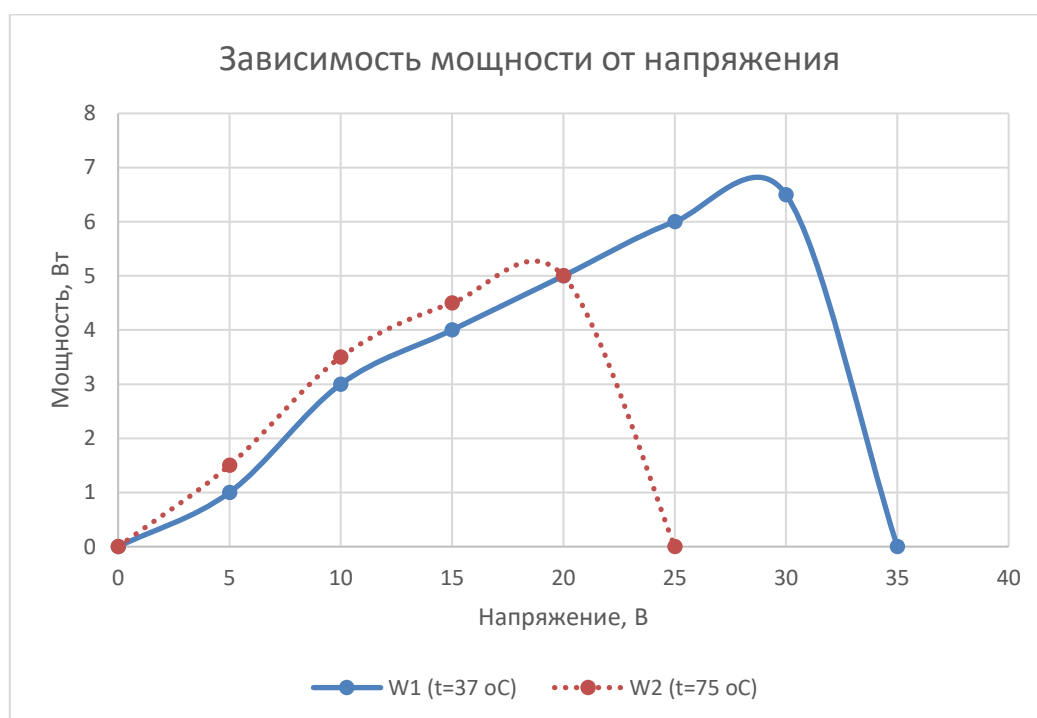


Рис. 3. Зависимость мощности солнечного элемента от напряжения.

Таким образом, были освоены возможности и методы использования программного обеспечения для управления системы Edibon Scada (EESFC/EESFB) и анализа полученного результата, а также проанализированы предельные условия измерения параметров солнечных элементов.

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МЕТОДЫ РЕШЕНИЙ НЕКОТОРЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ЗАДАЧ С МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКИМИ МОДЕЛЯМИ

Аннотация. В данной статье изучаются экономические задачи, методы их решений при помощи линейного программирования. Математические модели применяются в решениях транспортных задач, задачи о рационах питания. Используя наши методы получаем минимальные затраты и получаем необходимые нормировки.

Ключевые слова: Алгебраическая матрица, линейные уравнения, неравенства, функция, функция с n переменными, целевая функция.

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SOLUTION METHODS FOR SOME ECONOMIC PROBLEMS WITH MATHEMATICAL MODELS

Annotation. This article studies economic problems, methods for solving them using linear programming. Mathematical models are used in solving transport problems, problems of food rations. Using our methods, we obtain the minimum costs and obtain the necessary normalizations.

Keywords: Algebraic matrix, linear equations, inequalities, function, function with n variables, objective function.

Математика играет большую роль во многих и разных областях науки. Благодаря математическим моделям эти области развиваются и совершенствуются. Многие экономические проблемы успешно решаются с помощью математических моделей. Необходимость знаний математических методов при решении задач по экономике, бухгалтерии, экономической статистике, налоговых обложениях и т.д. признают ведущие специалисты в этих областях. А также кроме ведущих

Экономистов математическими моделями пользуются работники производств в сфере своей деятельности.

В экономических расчетах основополагающую роль играет матричная алгебра. Матричная алгебра применяется в ряде задач, таких, как составление балансов производства и валовой продукции, определение совокупных затрат труда, определение цен. Матричная алгебра широко используется при решении задач с использованием компьютеров, при составлении алгоритмов и программ к решаемым задачам. Также важны такие разделы математики, как математический анализ, дифференциальное уравнение, линейное программирование, геометрия, оптимизация и моделирование, теория вероятностей и математическая статистика. Каждый из этих разделов математики используется в исследовании и решении экономических задач.

В практике экономического планирования на любом его уровне возникает необходимость выбора оптимального варианта среди множества вариантов плана с учетом принятого критерия оптимальности. Опыт показывает, что здесь недостаточно иметь интуицию. В планировании необходимы точные методы, которые дают возможность сопоставлять и выбирать оптимальный вариант. Один из методов, облегчающих нахождения оптимальных вариантов плана – линейное программирование. Линейное программирование – решение задач в определении оптимальных планов, в математическом выражении этих задач фигурируют только линейные уравнения и линейные неравенства. Сущность линейного программирования можно сформулировать следующим видом. Имеется n переменных $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$. Определить максимум или минимум следующий линейной формы, называемой целевой функцией [см.2]:

$$z = p_1x_1 + p_2x_2 + \dots + p_nx_n$$

с n переменными, удовлетворяющие балансовые условия

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n \leq b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n \leq b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n \leq b_n \end{cases}$$

и граничные условия:

$$x_i \geq 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

С экономической точки зрения задачи линейного программирования – это задачи оптимального использования ресурсов. Ресурсами экономики являются рабочая сила, капитал, сырье, материалы, орудия производства. В каждой экономической задаче они могут быть с разными критериями оптимальности. Критериями производства могут быть, например, максимум выпуска продукции, минимум издержек производства,

максимум прибыли и т.д. С помощью линейного программирования решаются задачи капиталовложений, транспортные задачи, задачи рациона питания, оптимизация плана предприятия, задач государственного плана на сельскохозяйственную продукцию (например: пшеница, ячмень, хлопок, мясо, птицы и т.д.). Приведем пример задачи: Рацион солдата складывается из двух продуктов питания, например, из хлеба и мяса, содержащих два элемента питания: калории и протеины. А весовая единица мяса содержит 5 единиц протеина и 15 единиц калорий, а весовая единица хлеба содержит 1 единицу протеина и 5 единиц калорий. Солдат должен ежедневно получать минимум 20 единиц протеина и 20 единиц калорий. Решаем проблему: при каком рационе его стоимость будет минимальной, если цена хлеба 1600 сум, а цена мяса (55000 сум говядина, 20000 сум птица, 21000 сум рыба) – в среднем получаем 32000 сум. Предположим, что спортсмен ежедневно получает x_1 единиц хлеба и x_2 единиц мяса. Суточная затрата на питания целевая функция с двумя переменными:

$$z = 1600x_1 + 32000x_2$$

причем переменные x_1 и x_2 должны удовлетворять следующим условиям:

$$x_1 \geq 0,$$

$$x_2 \geq 0,$$

$$x_1 + 5x_2 \geq 20,$$

$$5x_1 + 15x_2 \geq 20$$

Нужно найти решение (x_1, x_2) , для которых функция принимает минимальное значение. Решаем систему методом графиков, получаем:

$$x_1 = 6$$

$$x_2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

это означает, что самый минимальный рацион должен состоять из 6 весовых единиц хлеба и 1,5 весовых единиц мяса. А целевая функция принимает значение

$$z = 1600 \times 6 + 32000 \times 1,5 = 57600.$$

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ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ИҚТИСОДИЙ КЎРСАТКИЧЛАРИНИ СТАТИСТИК БАҲОЛАШ

Аннотация: мақолада Ўзбекистон Республикаси иқтисодий ва макроиқтисодий кўрсаткичларини статистик баҳолаш ва таҳлил қилиш тизими ҳақида гап борган.

Калит сўзлар: Статистика, иқтисодиёт, сервис, аудит, макроиқтисодиёт.

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STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: The article deals with the system of statistical assessment and analysis of economic and macroeconomic indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Statistics, economics, service, audit, macroeconomics.

Мамлакат иқтисодий тараққиётини баҳолаш жараёнида учрайдиган —Ялпи ички маҳсулотнинг ўсиши», —уй хўжаликлари ихтиёридаги даромадлар стагнацияси», —асосий капитал жамғарилишининг ялпи камайиши», —давлат муассасалари секторининг соф қарзлари» каби тушунчаларнинг мазмун-моҳиятини бугунги кун талабларидан келиб чиқиб англаш, иқтисодий тафаккурни ривожланишига хизмат қилади. Ушбу иборалар маъносини тушуниш учун айтиб ўтилган тушунчанинг маъносини ва улар ўртасидаги алоқаларни билиш лозим бўлади. Шу мақсадда Миллий ҳисоблар тизими (МХТ) асослари билан танишиш, иқтисодий маълумотларни меъёрлаштирувчи ушбу тизимни тузилишини мантикий тушуниш керак бўлиб, МХТни таҳлил қилаётганда айтиб ўтилган ва бошқа макроиқтисодий кўрсаткичлар қўлланилади.

Миллий ҳисоблар тизими – бозор шароитларида хўжалик юритувчи мамлакатларга хос бўлган макроиқтисодий ҳисоб-китоблар тизимидир. МХТнинг асосий кўрсаткичлари бўлиб Ялпи ички маҳсулот (ЯИМ) ва ялпи мавжуд миллий даромад (ЯММД) ҳисобланади. Миллий ҳисоблар тизимини шаклланишига миллий даромадни (МД) ҳисоблаш туртки бўлган. XX асрнинг бошларида МД Англия, Франция, Россия, АҚШ,

Германия ва Австрия мамлакатларининг статистиклари томонидан аниқланган. Миллий ҳисоблар баланс шакллариининг бир тури сифатида XX аср 30-йилларининг охири ва 40-йилларнинг биринчи ярмида ривожланган Ғарб мамлакатларида 1929-1933 йилларда содир бўлган Буюк депрессия сабабларини кидириш оқибатида вужудга келган. Бу вақтларда иқтисодчи-олимлар бозор иқтисодиётини давлат томонидан тартибга солинишининг мақсадга мувофиқлиги ҳақида жиддий ўйга толганлар.

Замонавий МҲТнинг асосига кирган иқтисодиётни давлат томонидан тартибга солиш зарурияти ҳақидаги назариянинг асосчиси бўлиб инглиз иқтисодчиси Ж.М.Кейнс ҳисобланади. Унинг бозор иқтисодиётини тартибга солиш ҳақидаги қарашлари 1936 йилда нашр қилинган —Бандлик, фоииз ва пулларнинг умумий назарияси|| ҳақидаги асарида ўзининг аксини топган. Ушбу асарда Кейнс ўзаро боғлиқ бўлган макроиқтисодий кўрсаткичлар тизими сифатидаги иқтисодиётни макродаражада таҳлил қилиш учун зарур бўлган маълумотлар тизимини шакллантиришнинг асосий тамойилларини шакллантириб берган, уларнинг қаторига – умумий даромад, истеъмол, инвестициялар, жамғармалар ва бошқаларни киритиш мумкин.

Кўплаб иқтисодчи ва статистиклар миллий ҳисоблар назариясининг ривожланишига ўз ҳиссаларини қўшганлар. Уларнинг қаторига В.Петти ва Г.Кингларнинг асарларини, Ф.Кенэнинг —Иқтисодий жадвалини||, С.Кузнецнинг —1919- 1935 йиллар учун АҚШ миллий даромади ва капитал қўйилмалари|| асарини, А.Маршалнинг —Иқтисодий фан тамойиллари|| асарини, К.Кларкнинг —Миллий даромад ва харажатлар|| асарини, К.Маркснинг оддий ва кенгайтирилган такрор ишлаб чиқариш назарияларини, шунингдек Р.Стоун, М.Гильберт, В.Леонтьев, Р.Фриш ва кўплаб бошқа олимларнинг асарларини киритиш мумкин.

Ҳозирги кунгача миллий ҳисоблар тизимининг ривожланишини еттига босқичга ажратиб кўрсатилиши мақсадга мувофиқдир. Бу фикрнинг илмий асосланиши ва юқорида номлари зикр қилинган олимларнинг ёндашувларидан фарқли томонлари 1- жадвалда акс этган.

Янги миллий ҳисоблар тизимида энг муҳим кўрсаткичлар орасидаги боғланиш қуйидагича ифодаланади:

1) Ялпи ички маҳсулот;

2) Берилган мамлакат резидентларининг хорижий мамлакатлардан олган даромадлари (мулкдан олинган даромад, меҳнат ҳақи, ишлаб чиқаришга солиқлар);

3) Хорижий давлатларга бериладиган бирламчи даромадлар.

МҲТнинг янги андозаси қуйидаги ҳисоблар тизимидан ташкил топади:

1) барча иқтисодий секторлар учун стандарт ҳисоблар;

2) иқтисодий тармоқлар учун ҳисоблар (ишлаб чиқариш ва даромадларнинг ташкил топиш ҳисоби);

3) бутун иқтисодиётни тўлалигича таърифловчи ҳисоблар.

Бугунги кунда Ўзбекистонда миллий ҳисобларнинг жорий ҳолатини ўрганиш ва уни такомиллаштириш муҳим аҳамият касб этади. жумладан, Уй хўжаликларининг якуний истеъмолга харажатлари халқаро —Мақсадлар бўйича шахсий истеъмол таснифлагичи||га тажриба тариқасида уйғунлаштирилиши мақсадга мувофиқ.

Миллий ҳисоблар тизимининг шаклланиш босқичлари ⁹²						
I-жадвал						
Босқичлар	Даврлар	Хисба қўллан оловлар	Асосий мақсад	Анализ шариқлан мишар	Трибуналган жатнаса	Қамоқлиги
I	XVII асрнинг иккинчи ярмидан 1930 йиллар гача	В.Петтэ, Т.Канг, Б.Вобан, Ф.Котэ, А.Синг, Ж.Б.Сэй ва бошқалар.	Мамолатда йилдагидан сизик инқилорин билан ва келажакда унинг тузумини қўйиштириш чораларини кўриш.	Бюджетга тунадиган ошқалар тартиби, мишарин ва мишарини аниқлаштириш. Ҳисобларни бажариш усуллари ва мишарини ўрнатилган боғлиқликлар ўрнатилган.	Барча ошқал тушумларини аниқлаш ва унинг истиқболда йилдагидан мушарин бўлган сизик инқилорини белгиланга эришилган.	Фискалнинг давлат бюджетга билан боғлиқ масалаларга таътибор қилинган.
II	1910-1945 йиллар	Ж.Кейнс, С.Кузнец, К.Кларк ва бошқалар	Хўжалиқ жариди-сарфининг макро-иктисодий мушаро-сўлланганини тасвир қилиш ва тизимланган.	Миллий маддулот ва миллий даромад, истеъмол ва жангирма (капитал қўйишлар) вази кўрсаткичларини ҳисоблаш ва уларни тасвир этган инқилор бўлиш қўйиш.	Миллий даромадин ҳисоблаш ва миллий ҳисоблар тизимидан сўлларини тушун услубига бир қатор аниқликлар қилинган.	МХТ кўрсаткичлари ва уларни ҳисоблаш услубининг ҳақда ҳисоблашлар тартибининг турли кил даимияларда турганга бўлиш.
III	1945-1953 йиллар	Р.Стойк ва бошқалар	Макро-иктисодий кўрсаткичларини ҳисоблаш усуллариин такомил-ланштириш; Жалди нисбаси-диффизни тасвир қилиш.	Барча давлатларда қўлдан мушарин бўлган миллий иқтисодиётини ривожланган ҳолатини кўрсатиб бериш мақсадин бойданиш; инқилор аниқлиқта қилинган.	МХТ-53 биринчи ҳалқари аниқлиқ эришилган.	Иқтисодиётнинг алоқиди састорлари фаолиятини аниқлаш ва ҳисоблашлар тизимини ривожланган.
IV	1953-1968 йиллар	Р.Стойк, В.Лентяев ва бошқалар	Иқтисодиётнинг сода ва тармоқларини фаолиятини аниқлаш ва сўлларини тизимланган шайиб чиқилган.	МХТ-53 да инқилор тутилган тармоқларга баласи, миллий бойлиқ баласи, мушарин ресурслар ҳаракатини аниқлаш ва кўрсаткичлар тизимини шайиб чиқилган.	МХТ-68 ҳалқари аниқлиқ эришилган.	Айрим мамлакатларда МХТни юртинин тартибда фарсларини мушарини.
V	1968-1993 йиллар	Р.Стойк, П.Хелла, Ю.Н.Иванов, А.Ванова, К.Карсон, Дж.Кумар, Э.Харрисон ва бошқалар	Жалди мамолати-сарфининг макро-иктисодий кўрсаткичларини тизимланган.	МХТнинг бир нечта бўлими ва бошқари аниқлаш; Оқоранлар ва уларни ҳисоблаш ошқаллар, яки шайиб чиқилган, капитал истеъмол, капитал шайилар, ботир ва ноботир шайиб чиқилганнинг нисбатлари вази бир қатор кўрсаткичларини ҳисоблаш методологиясини шайиб чиқилган.	МХТ-93 ҳалқари аниқлиқ эришилган.	Айрим қонунлар ва қатгори-ларнинг ўта мушарини, МХТ асосий кўрсаткичлари ва таснифла-гичларининг номушарини.
VI	1993-2008 йиллар	Ю.Н.Иванов, Б.Т.Рубинкин, К.Карсон ва бошқалар.	Айрим қатгори-ларга аниқликлар қилиш; МХТни кўрланган содаланган тизим; МХТни кўрланган тизим.	МХТнинг истеъмолчилар учун макроиктисодий кўрсаткичларини тасвир қилишнинг ишланган ва шайиб чиқилган тизимланган.	Иқтисодиётнинг алоқиди тармоқларини шайиларини аниқлаш ва кўрсаткичлар тизимини шайиланган аниқ ҳақда ишга тушурганга бўлган.	Глобаллашув тизимини-сарфининг мушарини билан боғлиқ ҳалқари ва жариди-сарфини тасвир қилишнинг қилинганлар.
VII	2008 йилдан	В.Н.Сазин, П.Мандлер, Б.Никсон, ва бошқалар.	МХТ бўлимида глобал-лашув жариди-сарфини чуқур тасвир қилишга эришилган.	МХТ-2008 глобаллашув жариди-сарфини ва яки жангирма-иктисодий састорларга нисбатларини ҳақда истеъмолчилар элибнинг алоқиди тасвир қилинган.	МХТ-2008 ҳалқари аниқлиқ эришилган; Глобаллашув тизимини-сарфининг кўрсаткичларини шайиланган ҳақда ишга тушурганга бўлган.	

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 31 июлда қабул қилинган —Давлат статистика қўмитаси тизими фаолиятини янада такомиллаштиришга доир чора-табирлар тўғрисида||ги қарорида мамлакатимизда статистика идоралари фаолиятини халқаро амалиётга янада мослаштириш, замонавий ахборот-коммуникация технологияларини кенг жорий этиш, статистик ахборотларнинг максимал даражада очик-ойдинлиги ва ошқоралигини таъминлаш ишларини такомиллаштириш вазифалари белгиланган. Мазкур вазифалардан келиб чиқиб, маҳаллий даражаларда миллий ҳисобларни ишлаб чиқиш лозим. Чунки, республика марказий бўғинида миллий ҳисоблар тизимини ишлаб чиқишдан олдин қуйи бўғиндаги статистик ишларни халқаро стандартларга мослаштириш, маълумотлар базасини қайта кўриб чиқиш керак. Шунингдек, миллий ҳисоблар тизими концепциясини қайта халқаро стандартлар асосида қайта ишлаб чиқиш мақсадга мувофиқ.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда мамлакатимизда миллий ҳисоблар тизимини такомиллаштириш учун қуйидаги чора-тадбирлар тизими тавсия этилади: иқтисодий тизимни таснифловчи макроиктисодий кўрсаткичларини ҳисоблашнинг назарий асосларини чуқур ўрганган ҳолда уларни ҳисоблаш услубиятини такомиллаштириш; ҳозирги шароитда ижтимоий тизимни

тавсифловчи макроиктисодий кўрсаткичлар назарий асослари ва ҳисоблаш услулларини такомиллаштириш; иктисодиётни модернизациялаш шароитида ижтимоий-иктисодий соҳалардаги ҳодиса ва жараёнларни иктисодий нуқтаи назардан кузатишнинг назарий асослари ва услубиятини шакллантириш; иктисодий маълумотларни тўплаш, қайта ишлаш ва таҳлил қилишда замонавий янги технологиялардан фойдаланиш; иктисодий ахборотларнинг фақат миқдорий кўрсаткичларини ошириш билан чегараланиб қолмасдан, балки сифат жиҳатларига ҳам алоҳида эътибор қаратиш зарур.

МХТ иктисодий сиёсатда юзага келган муаммоларни ҳал қилишда ва мақбул қарорлар қабул қилишда муҳим омил бўлмоқда. Шу билан бирга МХТнинг асосий кўрсаткичлари корхона эгалари томонидан макроиктисодий тизимни баҳолашда, илмий текшириш ишларида, эконометрик моделларни қайта ишлашда муҳим ўрин эгалламоқда. Шунинг ҳам таъкидлаб ўтиш керакки, МХТни қўллаш жараёнида ҳар бир давлат иктисодиётининг ўзига хослиги, маҳаллий шароитлари ҳисобга олинади.

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**СРАВНЕНИЕ ПОДХОДОВ К ФОРМИРОВАНИЮ ОТЧЕТА О
ФИНАНСОВЫХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТАХ И ОТЧЕТА О СОВОКУПНОМ
ДОХОДЕ ПО РОССИЙСКИМ И МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫМ
СТАНДАРТАМ**

Аннотация: Отчетность, составленная по РСБУ и отчетность, составленная по МСФО, имеет значительные отличия. В данной статье проанализированы наиболее актуальные особенности подходов к составлению Отчета о финансовых результатах в российской и международной практике. Также рассмотрены ключевые моменты, касающиеся формирования показателей данной формы отчета, отражающей главную информацию о прибылях, убытках, доходах и расходах компании.

Ключевые слова: отчет о финансовых результатах, отчет о совокупном доходе, отчетность, российские стандарты бухгалтерской отчетности, международные стандарты финансовой отчетности, финансовые результаты.

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**COMPARISON OF APPROACHES TO THE FORMATION OF THE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS AND THE STATEMENT OF
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME UNDER RUSSIAN AND
INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS**

Abstract: Statements prepared according to RAS and statements prepared according to IFRS have significant differences. This article analyzes the most relevant features of approaches to the preparation of the Statement of financial results in Russian and international practice. Also considers the key points concerning the formation of indicators of this form of the report, reflecting the main information about profits, losses, revenues and expenses of the company.

Keywords: statement of financial results, statement of comprehensive income, reporting, Russian accounting standards, international financial reporting standards, financial results.

На данный момент в интересах нашей страны находится построение национальной системы бухгалтерского учета, максимально приближенной к международным стандартам. Предоставление отчетности по МСФО является необходимой процедурой при выходе на международные рынки, в том числе и для поиска потенциальных инвесторов. Использование единых методик учета позволит улучшить и совершенствовать внутреннюю систему управления компанией и обеспечит информацией о финансовом положении заинтересованные лица, а также позволит выйти на новый уровень конкурентоспособности.

В настоящее время российский бухгалтерский учет идет по пути сближения с международными стандартами финансовой отчетности, однако, отличия в формировании всё-таки существуют [4]. Но более точную картину происходящей деятельности экономического субъекта можно получить все же пользуясь международными стандартами отчетности. Именно поэтому инвесторы, финансовые институты (биржи, лизинговые организации, банки, инвестиционные организации) гораздо больше заинтересованы в использовании отчетности, составленной по МСФО, с точки зрения оценки финансового положения российских компаний.

Например, различия между российской и международной системой финансовой отчетности в бухгалтерском учете находят отражение в концепции составлении документации. Данные виды финансовой отчетности имеют разные цели составления. Для МСФО отчетности характерно предоставление информации как бухгалтерской, так и управленческой для инвесторов и кредиторов, а для РСБУ – характерно ведение учета и ведение документации для достоверного отражения деятельности организации.

Одним из самых главных форм отчетности является Отчет о финансовых результатах, включающий в себя информацию о доходной и расходной составляющей, о прибыльности и убыточности компании в течение отчетного периода и относительно основной и прочей деятельности организации. Данный отчет помогает найти и оценить тенденции развития предприятия, его возможности в финансовой и

производственной частях в прошлом, отчетном и будущем периодах. Помимо этого, с помощью данного отчета наглядно становятся видны поступления, понесенные затраты, источники доходной составляющей, а также появляется возможность выявить основные вопросы, касающиеся формирования и вскоре распределения прибыли.

Необходимо отметить следующее. В международной системе учета есть некое разделение Отчета о совокупном доходе. Он может состоять как из одного, так и из нескольких разделов:

1. Отчет о прибылях и убытках;
2. Отчет о прочем совокупном доходе (статьи, оказывающие влияние на нераспределенную прибыль, но которые не отражены в Отчете о прибылях и убытках, к примеру, это объявленные дивиденды, изменение резерва переоценки) [1].

МСФО 1 позволяет представлять информацию двумя вариантами: одной формой – Отчетом о совокупном доходе и двумя документами – Отчетом о прибылях и убытках, а также Отчетом о прочем совокупном доходе компании. Но при этом бухгалтерское подразделение должно четко представлять о том, что относится к прочему совокупному доходу.

Однако в сближении с международными стандартами в части составления Отчета о финансовых результатах существуют сложности в виде различий подходов к его содержанию. Основное отличие в составлении данного отчета, которое стоит отметить, заключается в формировании статей в соответствии с МСФО двумя способами: ресурсным методом (метод характера затрат) и функциональный метод. Первый метод характеризуется группировкой расходов исходя из их экономического содержания – амортизация, расходы на заработную плату, затраты на рекламу, закупка материалов, транспортно-заготовительные расходы). В данном случае нет необходимости перераспределения расходов по их функциям, именно поэтому этот метод является довольно простым и его часто используют небольшие предприятия. Другой метод – функциональный (метод «себестоимости продаж»), заключается в классификации расходов по их функциям, как часть расходов на реализацию, себестоимости продаж или же административную деятельность. Что касается российских стандартов отчетности, то они предполагают использование лишь одного метода – функций.

Оба подхода подразумевают получить на выходе схожий результат, однако, структура формирования отчета раскрывается по-разному [3]. Отсюда следует вывод, что российские предприятия составляют Отчет о финансовых результатах, не учитывая особенности вида экономической деятельности, ведения бизнеса и других факторов. Международные стандарты предполагают самостоятельный выбор подхода к формированию показателей, но несмотря на это, МСФО 1 «Представление бухгалтерской отчетности» требует использовать подход, отражающий

более детально, полно и точно финансовое положения компании с учетом всех факторов и специфики деятельности.

Обращаясь к наименованиям статей Отчета о финансовых результатах по РСБУ и Отчета о совокупном доходе по МСФО, стоит отметить некоторое различие. Но, главное, в данной форме необходима к раскрытию следующая информация:

- выручка;
- затраты;
- налоговая нагрузка;
- детализация прибыли до и после начисленных налогов;
- операционная прибыль (убыток).

Несмотря на схожую структуру Отчета о финансовых результатах в российской и международной практике, подходы отличаются и в самой методологии формирования строк отчетности. Здесь речь идет о разных подходах в моменте признания выручки, что напрямую влияет на показатели отчетности. По МСФО признание выручки осуществляется при наличии большой вероятности поступлений в ходе экономических сделок и при определении точной величины данных поступлений [2]. В международных стандартах нет критерия, характеризующего переход права собственности для признания выручки, что отличается от РСБУ. Условия признания выручки в соответствии с МСФО 15 и ПБУ 9/99 имеют некоторые различия. МСФО 15 предлагает использовать подходы управленческого учета при подготовке финансовой отчетности в части оценки доходности по услугам и продукции. А для этого необходима высокая квалификация специалистов и профессиональность при формировании оценок и суждений.

Для более точного и полного отражения выручки требуется объединить российские правила ее признания с международными и закрепить единый вариант в учетной политике компании. Расширение критериев признания в российском учете за счет добавления недостающих из международной части поможет избежать, таким образом, корректировок.

Таким образом, проанализировав особенности формирования Отчета о финансовых результатах по РСБУ и МСФО, можно сделать вывод, что данная форма в целом схожа, однако существуют различия в части подходов к ее составлению и структурированию. Но, стоит отметить, что международные стандарты отчетности наиболее полно и достоверно отражают финансовое положение компании в современных условиях функционирования. Помимо этого, международная отчетность отражает информацию, в которой заинтересованы инвесторы и другие пользователи финансовой отчетности, что тем самым дает возможность участия в конкурентной борьбе за зарубежные инвестиции. Именно поэтому остро необходимо сближение принципов и правил организации показателей

Отчета о финансовых результатах, их единообразие в российской и международной практике.

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ОЦЕНКА ПЕРСПЕКТИВНЫХ УЧАСТКОВ ИЗБЕРБАШСКОГО НЕФТЕГАЗОВОГО МЕСТОРОЖДЕНИЯ И СОЗДАНИЕ ТРЕХМЕРНОЙ МОДЕЛИ НА ОСНОВЕ ПРОГРАММНОГО КОМПЛЕКСА PETROMOD

Аннотация: Создана трехмерная модель балансовых запасов Избербашских месторождений на основе программного комплекса «PETROMOD» от компании Schlumberger, произведен анализ ФЕС чокракского горизонта, представлены возможные запасы нефтегазовых запасов, предложены рекомендации по выбору места поисковых скважин.

Ключевые слова: извлекаемые запасы, модель, песчаные свиты, подсчет балансовых запасов.

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EVALUATION OF PROMISING AREAS OF THE IZBERBASH OIL AND GAS FIELD AND CREATION OF A THREE-DIMENSIONAL MODEL ON THE BASIS OF THE PETROMOD SOFTWARE COMPLEX

Abstract: Created a three-dimensional model of balance reserves of Izberbashsky deposits on the basis of software complex "PETROMOD" from Schlumberger, the analysis of the FES Chokrak horizon the possible reserves oil and gas reserves, recommendations on the choice of location of exploratory wells.

Keywords: recoverable reserves, model, sand formations, calculation of balance reserves.

Разработана модель Избербашского месторождения на основе программного комплекса PETROMOD, что позволит более детально изучить нефтегазовые запасы, и так же подобрать методы увеличения нефтеотдачи в регионе, выбрать места заложения новых разведочных и эксплуатационных скважин.

Объектом исследования являются песчаные (кварц-палевошпатовые) свиты «Б», «Б2», «В», «В», «Г₋₁», «Г₋₂», «Г₋₃». входящий в состав Чокракского горизонта вдоль западного берега с севера на юг от Избербашского месторождения. Средняя глубина скважин, пробуренная для опробования, составляет от 972 до 2000м, мощность продуктивных горизонтов составляет 485м с учетом свит «Б», «В», «Г», средние приток нефти составлял 150-200 тыс. м³/сут.[1, с. 34] Всего на месторождениях Избербаш, Инчхе-море было пробуренно 235 скважин 43 из которых приходились на Каспийский шельф.

Избербашское месторождение приходится одной из самых крупных на территории Дагестана, где эффективная мощность нефтегазоносного горизонта продуктивного пласта «Б₂» равна 8 м, «В» - 24м, все остальные пласты находятся в отметках от 7 до 12 м. Известно, что большая часть Избербашского месторождения находится в акватории Каспийского моря. Залежь находилась в эксплуатации с 1937г. одна первоначальный приток газа был получен в 2001 году в верхнемеловых отложениях, где дебит скважины составлял 207 тыс. м³/сут и 87 тыс. м³/сут (скв. 248). [2, с. 166]. Неразведанными по настоящее время остаются остаются нижнемеловые отложения Избербашского месторождения, в которых могут быть сосредоточены значительные запасы нефти. [3, с. 387].

В работе использовались материалы месторождений и перспективных объектов, выявленных ОАО "Лукойл" в пределах акватории Северного и Среднего Каспия, а так труды геологических исследований ученых К.А. Сабанаева В.И.Черкашина, результаты испытания скв. №248, скв. №5, скв. №16 скв. №2. [4, с. 73].

На основе данных ГИС в скв. №248, скв. №5, скв. №16 скв. №2. проведенна интерпритация разрезов скважин пласта «Б», «В», данные являлись основополагающими для построения поверхностей по кровле и подошве пласта. (Рис. 1).

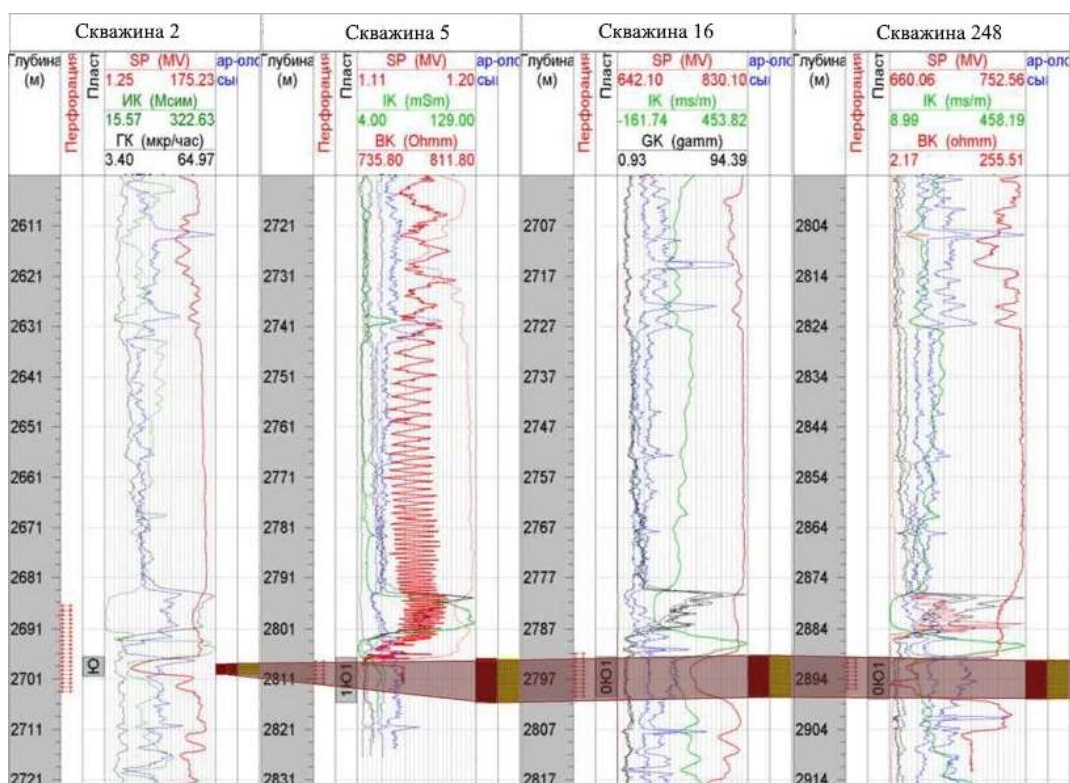


Рис.1.Интерпритация разрезов скв. №248, скв. №5, скв. №16 скв. №2

Критические значения пористости пласта представлены на (Рис. 2), данные исследования 2001 года, где пористость составляет 11-16 %, проницаемость от 12 до 14 мД, карбонатность 1,7-6,5 %, исследования на месторождениях в зонах исследуемого месторождения не проводились, однако балансовые запасы по категории C_1 составляли 7,7 млн. т.

В программном комплексе PETROMOD смоделирован прибрежный складчатый склон Терско-Каспийского прогиба, по подошве и кровле предполагаемых продуктивных горизонтов свит «В», «Г₁», «Г₂», «Г₃». Анализ отложения чокракского горизонта показал, что в морской зоне Каспия вблизи месторождения Инчхе-море, имеется куполовидная отметка, в которых могут находиться нефтегазовые запасы. Как показывает анализ разработка нефтяных месторождений проводилась непосредственно в окраинах месторождения, а непосредственно основной фонд ресурсов сосредоточен в прибрежной зоне Избербашского месторождения.

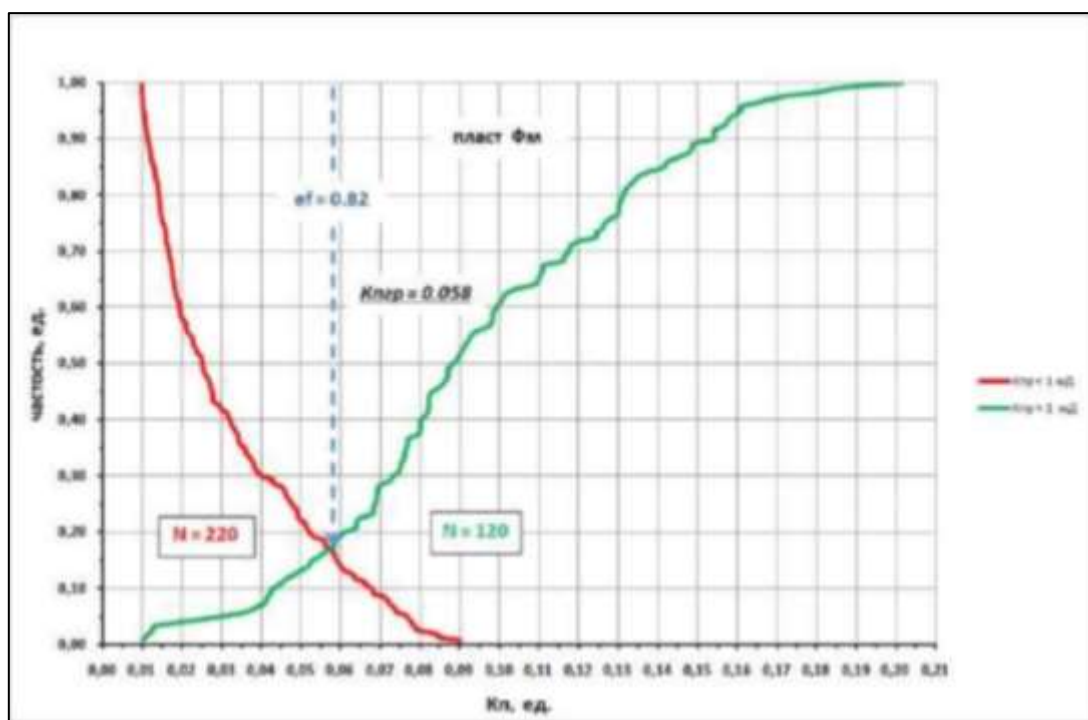


Рис. 2. Выявление критического значения пористости

В восточной части Избербашского месторождения (внутри установленного контура нефтеносности в PETROMOD) предполагается пробурить разведочную скв. N для определения возможных балансовых запасов. Предполагаемые контуры нефтеносности в районах бурения поисковых скважин приняты по последней замкнутой изогипсе (Рис. 3).

Построена карта эффективных нефтенасыщенных толщ, где по продуктивному пласту свиты «Г» структура представляет собой сильно вытянутую (с северо-запада на юго-восток) брахиантиклинальную складку, размерами 12,2x1,9 км, при высоте 350 м по замыкающей изогипсе минус 1700 м.[1, с. 38]

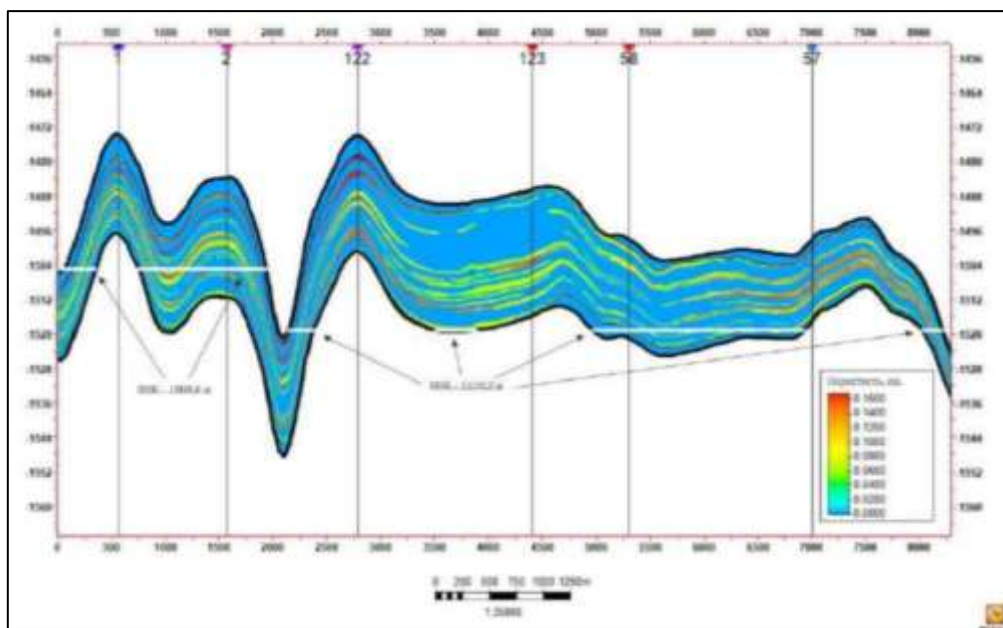


Рис. 3. Линейный профиль геологии скважин №248, скв. №5, скв. №16 скв. №2 и дополнительной скв. N

В результате создания геологической 3D модели представляется возможность изучить существующие модели залежи, спрогнозировать возможные места залегание продуктивных горизонтов, производить анализ ФЕС нефтенасыщенных горизонтов, и рационально подходить к вопросу бурения новых скважин.

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МЕРЫ ПО ПОВЫШЕНИЮ ЭНЕРГОЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ СИНХРОННЫХ ГЕНЕРАТОРОВ И ДВИГАТЕЛЕЙ

Аннотация: Возможно использование и анализ асинхронных и синхронных двигателей, используемых на промышленных предприятиях. развитие на промышленных предприятиях достигается за счет использования новых технологий самоконтроля. Это, в свою очередь, требует производства качественной продукции с использованием энергоэффективных методов. Известно, что характеристики и принципы работы однофазных синхронных двигателей никогда не могут быть применены к трехфазным двигателям без доработки, потребляющих большое количество электроэнергии в электроприводах, поэтому важно контролировать и контролировать их в энергосберегающих режимах.

Ключевые слова: Синхронный генератор, промышленное предприятие, система электроснабжения, энергоэффективность, потребление электроэнергии, нагнетатель, преобразователь частоты.

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MEASURES TO INCREASE THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF SYNCHRONOUS GENERATORS AND MOTORS

Abstract: It is possible to use and analyze asynchronous and synchronous motors used in industrial enterprises. development in industrial enterprises is achieved through the use of new technologies of self-control. This, in turn, requires the production of quality products using energy efficient methods. It is known that the characteristics and principles of operation of single-phase synchronous motors can never be applied to three-phase motors without modification, consuming a large amount of electricity in electric drives, so it is important to control and control them in energy-saving modes.

Key words: Synchronous generator, industrial enterprise, power supply system, energy efficiency, power consumption, blower, frequency converter.

Введение

Энергоэффективность имеет важное значение для современной промышленности системы. Большое количество двигателей низкого напряжения (LV) используется в нефтяной и химической промышленности – в насосы, вентиляторы, воздуходувки и компрессоры – предложение значительный потенциал энергосбережения. В приложениях, где скорость потока должна быть отрегулирована, общая эффективность может быть увеличивается за счет использования систем привода с регулируемой скоростью (VSD) и переход на новейшие технологии синхронных двигателей. Если вместо двухполюсного магнита используется четырехполюсный, то число нейтральных плоскостей уменьшится. удваивается. В двухполярном поле обмотка дважды проходит через нейтральную плоскость. Если бы ему пришлось повернуться один раз, он бы повернулся только наполовину. Таким образом, количество пар полюсов равно P , поэтому число оборотов ротора в секунду:

$$n_{сек} = f/P \text{ будет}$$

$$\text{Количество оборотов в минуту, } n_{min} = f \cdot 60/P$$

Двигатель 399 или 401 раз в минуту почему-то когда он начинает вращаться, он выходит из синхронизации и останавливается. Так что все синхронно ток двигателя неизбежно однороден, в зависимости от повторения и числа магнитных полюсов имеет число оборотов и не может быть изменен. Это не меняется число оборотов называется синхронным числом вращения. Для запуска синхронных двигателей сначала используйте вспомогательный двигатель. Скорость увеличивают до числа синхронных оборотов. Затем в сеть двигателя соединяется. Затем он может работать на синхронных скоростях без необходимости во внешнем двигателе. Продолжает вращаться и может быть загружен. Если, синхронный двигатель при подключении напрямую к сети, вдруг из-за тяжелого ротора не может двигаться и при изменении тока 100 раз в секунду не могут вращаться синхронно. В результате обратный ток реверсируется ротором влияет. Это означает, что гравитационные силы в обоих направлениях действуют за короткий промежуток времени (период) не может вращать ротор в одном направлении. Вот почему все синхронный двигатель должен иметь вспомогательный двигатель. Ассистент синхронного двигателя он подключается к сети только после достижения синхронной скорости с двигателем. После этого вспомогательный двигатель отключается от сети. Во время синхронизации достиг ли двигатель синхронных оборотов - специальный прибор – синхроскоп или обнаруживаются лампами. Нормально работающий двигатель всегда синхронен быстро вращается. Если нагрузка увеличивается или уменьшается, ротор также становится короче. будет пытаться замедлить или ускорить с течением времени. Соответственно, обратная ЭДС в статоре, подключенном к сети и это влияет на величину тока,

протекающего по сети. При вращении ротора в обмотках статора возникает обратный электрический ток и его величина зависит только от тока возбуждения. Ток возбуждения и к подключенная обратная электрическая мощность по желанию с помощью реостата может быть изменено. Это индукция реверсивных электродвигателей уменьшает движущую силу. В результате при токе, протекающем на статоре фазовый сдвиг между напряжениями уменьшается, а косинус увеличивается. Реверсивный электропривод проводить больший ток через обмотки ротора, чтобы уменьшить мощность необходимость Это состояние называется возбуждением синхронного двигателя. Иногда синхронно с целью улучшения коэффициента мощности сети. В двигателях используется соль. синхронный набор для работы с солью для улучшения качества двигателя называются синхронными компенсаторами. Для привода синхронных двигателей Одним из основных их недостатков является постоянный ток, подаваемый на обмотки ротора. Характеристики и принципы работы однофазных синхронных двигателей отсутствуют. Также может применяться к трехфазным двигателям без модификации.



Рис: 1 Относительное положение магнитных полей статора и ротора. Скорость вращающегося магнитного поля можно получить из следующей формулы

$$n = \frac{120f}{p}$$

Синхронный двигатель имеет крутящий момент только при синхронной скорости, поэтому необходимо принять специальные меры для увеличения скорости двигателя и синхронизации с источником питания. Затем два магнитных поля вращаются с одинаковой скоростью и соединяются.

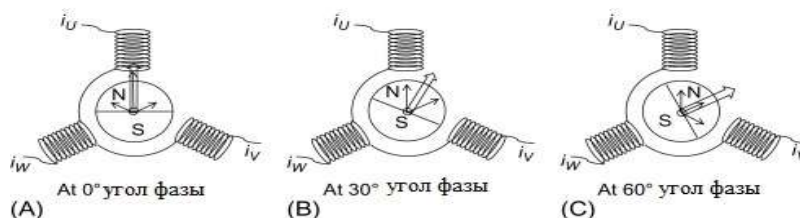
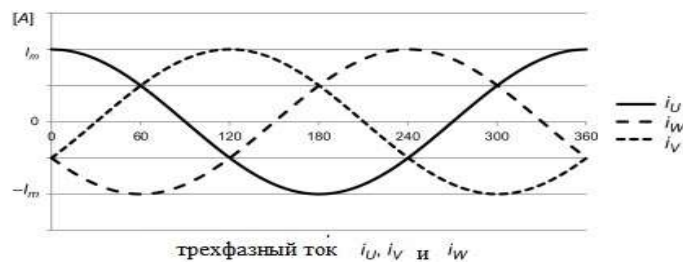


Рис:2 Вращающееся магнитное поле, создаваемое трехфазным током в трехполюсном синхронном двигателе.

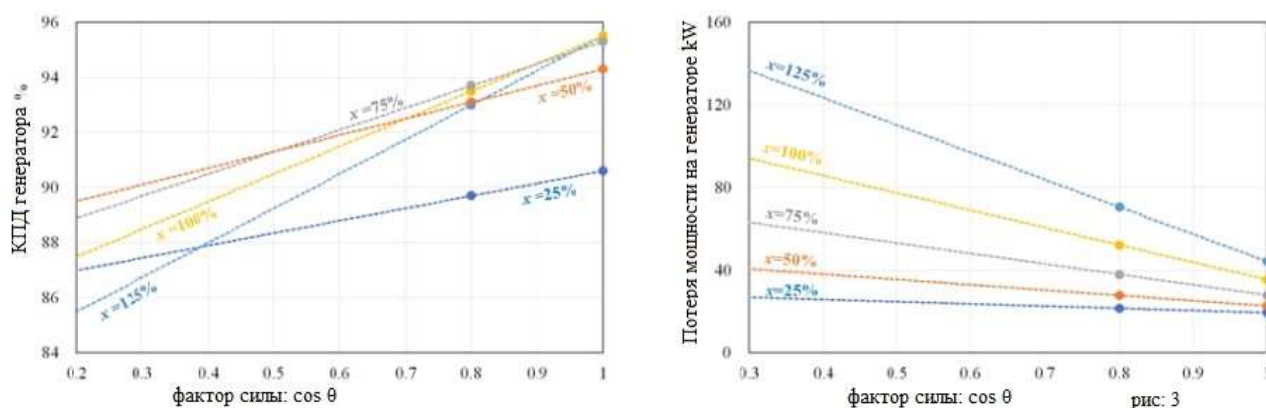
$$i_U = I_m \cos(\omega t)$$

$$i_V = I_m \cos(\omega t - \frac{2}{3}\pi)$$

$$i_W = I_m \cos(\omega t + \frac{2}{3}\pi)$$

Когда ток U равен 0 градусов, ток V имеет запаздывающую разность фаз 120 градусов ($2\pi/3$ рад), в то время как ток W опережает разность фаз 120 градусов ($2\pi/3$ рад). На рис. 2 можно предположить, что положительный ток создает магнитный поток в сторону от ротора, а отрицательный ток создает поток в противоположном направлении. формул, мощность потерь P_{loss} оценивалась при малой мощности фактор. В этом случае, поскольку имеется пять приближений формул было получено пять значений потерь мощности при заданном условие коэффициента мощности ($\cos\theta = q$). Формула полиномиальной аппроксимации была дана как функция коэффициента нагрузки x на основе по этим оценочным значениям.

Рис: Оценка эффективности синхронных генераторов для морских применений и проверка



Следовательно, потери мощности генератора P_{loss} относительно коэффициент нагрузки x и коэффициент мощности $\cos \theta$ могут быть выражены следующим образом:

$$P_{loss}(x, \cos\theta) = \frac{Prating^2 (R_w + R_s)}{30V^2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{\cos^2\theta} + 10^{-3} k_h f B_m)^2 n + 10^{-3} \frac{ke(t_m f B_m)^2 + P_f + P_m}{\cos^2\theta}$$

Анализ научно-технической литературы, посвященной изучению режимов работы энергоемкого технологического оборудования, показал, что в настоящее время решаются вопросы комплексного влияния скоростных режимов рабочих органов на производительность, качественные показатели волокнистых изделий, рациональные потребление сырья и энергетических ресурсов изучено недостаточно.

Поставлена и решена задача повышения эффективности энергосбережения за счет управления скоростными режимами электромеханической системы с транспортирующими и намоточными механизмами.

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