электронное периодическое издание

ЭКОНОМИКА и социум

ISSN 2225-1545

№5(144)-2026



ЭЛЕКТРОННОЕ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ
ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ

«Экономика и социум»

iupr.ru

ISSN 2225-1545
УДК 004.02:004.5:004.9
Регистрационный номер
средства массовой коммуникации
ББК 73+65.9+60.5
Эл № ФС77 - 80454 от 01 марта 2021г.

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

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

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- Современные технологии управления организацией;
- Актуальные вопросы политики и права;
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Выпуск №5(144)-1 (май, 2026). Сайт: http://www.iupr.ru

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SOVET HOKIMIYATI MINTAQADAGI IQTISODIY SIYOSATI VA JAMOALASHTIRISH JARAYONI: TARIXIY TAHLIL VA OQIBATLARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Sovet hokimiyatining O‘rta Osiyo mintaqasida, xususan O‘zbekistonda amalga oshirgan iqtisodiy siyosati va jamoalashtirish jarayonining mohiyati, bosqichlari hamda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy oqibatlari tahlil etiladi. Tadqiqot 1920–1940-yillar davriga tegishli arxiv manbalari, davriy matbuot materiallari va ilmiy adabiyotlar asosida qurilgan. Maqolada jamoalashtirish siyosatining mahalliy agrar tuzumga ta’siri, qishloq xo‘jaligining majburiy kollektivlashtirilishi natijasida yuz bergan demografik inqirozlar va an’anaviy ijtimoiy tuzilmalarning parchalanishi ko‘rsatiladi. Sovet iqtisodiy siyosatining mintaqaviy xususiyatlari umumsovem tendensiyalari bilan qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *sovet iqtisodiy siyosati, jamoalashtirish, kollektivlashtirish, O‘zbekiston, O‘rta Osiyo, kolxoz tizimi.*

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ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE SOVIET POWER IN THE REGION AND THE COLLECTIVATION PROCESS: HISTORICAL ANALYSIS AND CONSEQUENCES

Abstract: *This article analyzes the economic policy of the Soviet government in the Central Asian region, particularly in Uzbekistan, examining the essence, stages, and socio-economic consequences of the collectivization process. The research is based on archival sources, periodical press materials, and scholarly literature from the 1920–1940s. The article demonstrates the impact of collectivization policies on local agrarian structures, the demographic crises resulting from forced collectivization of agriculture, and the disintegration of traditional social formations. The regional characteristics of Soviet economic policy are comparatively analyzed alongside general Soviet tendencies.*

Keywords: *Soviet economic policy, collectivization, Uzbekistan, Central Asia, kolkhoz system.*

Kirish

Sovet hokimiyatining O‘rta Osiyo mintaqasida amalga oshirgan iqtisodiy siyosati XX asr tarixining eng munozarali va o‘rganilishi zarur bo‘lgan sahifalaridan birini tashkil etadi. Bu siyosat nafaqat iqtisodiy, balki ijtimoiy, madaniy va demografik jihatdan ham mintaqa aholisining hayotini tubdan o‘zgartirdi. O‘zbekistonda jamoalashtirish jarayoni an’anaviy dehqonchilik tizimini majburiy ravishda tugatish va uni markazlashtirilgan sovet boshqaruvi asosidagi kolxoz-sovxoz tizimiga almashtirish orqali amalga oshirildi.

Mavzuning dolzarbligi shundan iboratki, ushbu tarixiy jarayon hali ham to‘liq va xolis ilmiy tahlilga muhtoj. Mustaqillik yillarida o‘zbek tarixshunosligi sovet davri siyosatini yangi metodologik yondashuvlar asosida qayta baholash imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ldi. Biroq jamoalashtirish siyosatining mintaqaviy o‘ziga xosliklarini, uning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy oqibatlarini, mahalliy aholi qarshiligining shakllarini keng qamrovli tadqiq etish hali ham davom etmoqda.

Maqolaning maqsadi — Sovet hokimiyatining O‘zbekistondagi iqtisodiy siyosatini, birinchi navbatda jamoalashtirish jarayonini tarixiy manba va adabiyotlar asosida kompleks tahlil etish, uning bosqichlari, mexanizmlari va uzoq muddatli oqibatlarini aniqlashdan iborat. Tadqiqot shu orqali ham mintaqaviy, ham umumsovet tarix faniga muayyan hissa qo‘shishga da’vogar.

Metodologiya

Tadqiqotda tarixiy-qiyosiy, tarixiy-tizimli va muammoli-xronologik metodlar qo‘llanildi. Manba bazasini O‘zbekiston Milliy arxivi (O‘zMA), O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Arxivi va Rossiya Davlat ijtimoiy-siyosiy tarixi arxividan (RGASPI) olingan hujjatlar, 1920–1940-yillardagi davriy matbuot nashrlari hamda sovet va postsovet davri ilmiy tadqiqotlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning nazariy-metodologik asosini iqtisodiy tarix, agrar tarixi va sovet tarixi sohasidagi yetakchi olimlar — R. Konkvest, L. Viola, R. Deyvis, S. Uittxroft, shuningdek O‘zbekistonlik tarixchilar — T. Hayitov, N. Jo‘raev, M. Rahimov va boshqalarning konsepsiyalari tashkil etadi. Maqolada birlamchi arxiv manbalari to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri tahlil qilinib, ikkilamchi adabiyotlar bilan qiyoslanadi va tanqidiy baholash usuli qo‘llaniladi.

Statistik ma’lumotlar tahlilida sovet davri ro‘yxatga olish ma’lumotlari va mahalliy hokimiyat organlari hisobotlari ishlatildi. Tadqiqotning xronologik doirasi asosan 1927–1941-yillarni qamrab olsada, iqtisodiy siyosatning ildizlarini tushunish uchun 1917–1927-yillar NEP davri ham tahlil obyektiga kiritildi.

Natijalar va muhokama

NEP davridan jamoalashtirishga o‘tish: siyosiy kontekst

Sovet hokimiyatining dastlabki yillarida O‘rta Osiyoda yangi iqtisodiy siyosat (NEP) amalda ma’lum darajada an’anaviy mulkchilik va bozor munosabatlarini saqlab qolishga imkon berdi. 1921–1927-yillar oralig‘ida O‘zbekistonda xususiy savdo va dehqon xo‘jaliklari nisbatan erkin faoliyat ko‘rsata oldi. Biroq 1927-yildan boshlab Stalin rahbarligidagi Markaz keskin burilish yasab, iqtisodiy va siyosiy sohada zo‘ravon «inqilob» kursiga o‘tdi.

Jamoalashtirish (kollektivlashtirish) siyosatining rasmiy boshlang‘ich nuqtasi 1927-yilning dekabr oyida bo‘lib o‘tgan VKP(b)ning XV syezdi hisoblanadi. Bu syezd qishloq xo‘jaligini kolxozlar asosida majburiy ravishda birlashtirish yo‘lini belgilab berdi. O‘zbekistonda bu jarayon o‘ziga xos murakkabliklar bilan kechdi: mintaqada paxta yakkahokimligi siyosati iqtisodiy majburlashtirish bilan jamoalashtirish siyosatini organik tarzda birlashtirdi.

Paxta xomashyosiga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj siyosiy qarorlarning mohiyatini belgilab berdi. Markazning mintaqaga nisbatan asosiy maqsadi — O‘rta Osiyo qishloq xo‘jaligini paxta ishlab chiqarishga yo‘naltirilgan yirik miqyosli ishlab chiqarish majmuiga aylantirish edi. Bu esa dehqonlar uchun ma’lum ma’noda erkinlik va diversifikatsiyani istisno qilardi.

Jamoalashtirish bosqichlari va uning milliy o‘ziga xosligi

O‘zbekistonda jamoalashtirish jarayonini uchta asosiy bosqichga bo‘lib ko‘rish mumkin. Birinchi bosqich (1928–1930) — dastlabki kolxozlarning tashkil etilishi va «quloqlashtirish» kampaniyasining boshlanishi. Bu davr mulkka zo‘rlik bilan egalik qilish, badavlat dehqonlarni surgun qilish va qishloq jamoalarini majburan parchalash bilan tavsiflanadi. Ikkinchi bosqich (1930–1934) — to‘liq kollektivlashtirish siyosatining avj olishi. 1932-yilga kelib o‘zbek dehqon xo‘jaliklarining taxminan 65–70 foizi kolxozlarga biriktirilgan edi. Uchinchi bosqich (1935–1941) — kolxoz tizimining mustahkamlanishi va sovet agrar tuzumining to‘liq o‘rnatilishi.

O‘ziga xos milliy sharoit shundan iborat ediki, O‘rta Osiyoda «quloqlashtirish» tushunchasi ko‘pincha an’anaviy obro‘li oilalar — boy, qozi va mullalarga ham tatbiq etildi. Shunday qilib, iqtisodiy terror bilan birga madaniy va diniy repressiya ham kechdi. Diniy mulk — vaqf yerlarini musodara qilish ham bu davrdagi o‘ziga xos xususiyatlardan biri bo‘ldi.

1930-yillarning boshida Markazdan yuborilgan ko‘rsatmalar ko‘pincha mahalliy sharoitni hisobga olmay, shoshilinch surunkali qilinishi sababli og‘ir ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy inqirozlarni keltirib chiqardi. 1930–1933-yillargi ocharchilik O‘rta Osiyoga ham, garchi bu region Ukraina yoki Qozog‘iston darajasida katta miqyosdagi ochlik iztirob-larini boshdan kechirmagan bo‘lsada, jiddiy ta’sir ko‘rsatdi.

Paxta yakkahokimligi va iqtisodiy bog‘liqlik

Sovet davridagi O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotining eng asosiy xususiyati — uni go‘yo «paxta respublikasi»ga aylantirgan monokultura siyosati edi. Davlat reja organlari tomonidan belgilangan paxta yetishtirish rejalari yildan-yilga oshib bordi. 1913-yilda O‘rta Osiyodagi paxta hosili 445 ming tonnani tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, 1940-yilga kelib bu ko‘rsatkich 1,6 million tonnaga yetdi. Biroq bu «muvaffaqiyat» ulkan ijtimoiy va ekologik narx evaziga qo‘lga kiritildi.

Paxta rejalari bajarilishi talab qilingan holda g‘alla va boshqa oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish chegaralanib qoldi. Dehqonlar o‘zining non, sabzavot va go‘sht ehtiyojlarini qondirish imkoniyatidan mahrum bo‘ldi. Kolxozchilarning asosiy qismi pul o‘rniga «ish kuni» (trudoden’) hisobida haq olib, bu esa ularning moddiy ahvolini doimiy qiyinchilik holatida ushlab turdi.

Sug‘orish infratuzilmasining rivojlantirilishi sovet davri iqtisodiy siyosatining musbat tomoni sifatida e'tirof etilsa-da, bu investitsiyalar asosan markaziy manfaatlar, ya’ni paxta ishlab chiqarishini kengaytirish uchun yo‘naltirildi. Amudaryo va Sirdaryo havzasida amalga oshirilgan yirik irrigatsiya loyihalari Orol dengizining qurishi kabi ulkan ekologik falokatning uzoq muddatli sabablaridan biriga aylandi.

Ijtimoiy oqibatlar va aholining qarshiligi

Jamoalashtirish siyosatiga qarshi aholi turli shakllarda norozilik bildirdi. Passiv qarshilik — mulkni yashirish, hayvonlarni so‘yish, kolxozlarda ishlash sifatini pasaytirish — keng tarqaldi. Faol norozilik harakatlari esa asosan 1929–1931-yillarda kuchaydi. O‘zbek va qirg‘iz qo‘zg‘olonlari, Farg‘ona vodiysidagi qurolli guruhlar faoliyati OGPU hujjatlarida qayd etilgan bo‘lib, ular qattiq jazolash vositalari bilan bostirilib, yetakchilar otib tashlandi yoki surgun qilindi.

Demografik jihatdan olganda, 1926–1939-yillar orasidagi aholini ro‘yxatga olish ma’lumotlari qishloq aholisining sezilarli qisqarishini ko‘rsatadi. Bu qisqarishning asosiy omillari: surgun, o‘lim-yo‘lim ortishi, tug‘ilishning kamayishi va shaharga ko‘chib o‘tish edi. 1937-yil aholini ro‘yxatga olish natijalari — kutilgan raqamlar bilan amaliy ko‘rsatkichlar orasidagi katta tafovut — Stalinni shunchalik tashvishga solgan ediki, ro‘yxatni tashkil etgan statistiklar qatag‘on qilindi.

An’anaviy ijtimoiy institutlarning — mahalla, oila kengashlari, qo‘shnichilik tarmoqlarining — parchalanishi kishilarda chuqur psixologik va madaniy jarohat qoldirdi. Ayollarning ijtimoiy maqomi rasman yaxshilanayotgan bir paytda, ko‘pchilik hollarda ular kolxoz mehnatining eng og‘ir yukini ko‘tardilar.

Jadval 1.

O‘zbekistonda jamoalashtirish ko‘rsatkichlari (1928–1941)

Ko‘rsatkich	1928	1932	1937	1941
Kolxozlashgan xo‘jaliklar (%)	3,8	64,7	88,2	97,1
Paxta hosili (ming tonna)	532	741	1 190	1 607
Qoramol soni (ming bosh)	1 840	890	1 120	1 390
Kolxozchi o‘rtacha yillik daromadi (so‘m)	—	210	280	320

Xulosa

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, Sovet hokimiyatining O‘zbekistondagi iqtisodiy siyosati va jamoalashtirish jarayoni o‘zining murakkabligi, ziddiyatliligi va ulkan insoniy qurbonlari bilan tarixda alohida o‘rin tutadi. Bu jarayon bir tomondan sanoat va irrigatsiya infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish, savodxonlik darajasini oshirish kabi modernizatsiya elementlarini o‘z ichiga olgan bo‘lsa,

ikkinchi tomondan an’anaviy agrar tuzumni, madaniy-diniy hayotni va ijtimoiy institutlarni majburan parchalagan.

Paxta yakkahokimligi siyosati mintaqani markazga xomashyo ta’minlovchi qaram hududga aylantirdi va bu uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy, ekologik va ijtimoiy muammolarning ildizidir. Jamoalashtirish jarayonida qo‘llangan zo‘ravonlik usullari nafaqat iqtisodiy samarasizlikka, balki chuqur ijtimoiy jarohatlarga ham sabab bo‘ldi.

Ilmiy ahamiyati nuqtai nazaridan, ushbu tadqiqot mintaqaviy tarixni umumsovet kontekstida o‘rganishning zarurligini tasdiqlaydi. Kelajakdagi tadqiqotlarda qiyosiy mintaqaviy tahlil — O‘zbekistondagi jamoalashtirish tajribasini Qozog‘iston, Tojikiston va Turkmaniston tajribalari bilan solishtirish — yanada to‘liqroq tasvir yaratishga xizmat qilishi mumkin.

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MASOFAVIY DORIXONA XIZMATLARIDA AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARINING O‘RNI

Annotatsiya: *Masofaviy dorixona xizmatlari zamonaviy sog‘liqni saqlash tizimining muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi va unda axborot texnologiyalari yetakchi o‘rin tutadi. Axborot texnologiyalari orqali bemorlarga dori-darmonlar haqida tezkor ma’lumot berish va ularni onlayn buyurtma qilish imkoniyati yaratiladi. Telefarmatsiya tizimlari dorixona xizmatlarini masofadan turib boshqarish va nazorat qilishni yengillashtiradi. Shu bilan birga, elektron retsept va raqamli platformalar dori aylanmasi shaffofligini ta’minlaydi. Masofaviy dorixona xizmatlarida IT texnologiyalardan foydalanish xizmat sifatini oshirish va bemorlarga qulaylik yaratishga xizmat qiladi. Ushbu maqolada masofaviy dorixona xizmatlarida axborot texnologiyalarining o‘rni to‘g‘risida fikrlar yuritiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *masofaviy dorixona, axborot texnologiyalari, telefarmatsiya, elektron retsept, raqamli sog‘liqni saqlash, onlayn dorixona xizmatlari.*

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THE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN REMOTE PHARMACY SERVICES

Abstract: *Remote pharmacy services are one of the important areas of the modern healthcare system, and information technology plays a leading role in it. Thanks to information technology, patients can quickly receive information about medicines and order them online. Telephony systems facilitate remote management and monitoring of pharmacy services. At the same time, electronic prescriptions and digital platforms ensure transparency in the turnover of medicines. The use of information technology in remote pharmacy services helps to improve the quality*

of service and create convenience for patients. This article discusses the role of information technology in remote pharmacy services.

Keywords: *remote pharmacy, information technology, telemedicine, electronic prescription, digital healthcare, online pharmacy services.*

Kirish: Hozirgi globallashuv va raqamli texnologiyalar rivoji davrida sog‘liqni saqlash tizimi ham tez sur’atlar bilan o‘zgarib bormoqda. Shu jarayonda masofaviy dorixona xizmatlari (telefarmatsiya) muhim innovatsion yo‘nalishlardan biri sifatida shakllanib, bemorlarga sifatli va tezkor farmasevtik xizmat ko‘rsatish imkoniyatini kengaytirmoqda. Masofaviy dorixona xizmatlari axborot texnologiyalari bilan chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘lib, ularning samarali joriy etilishi farmasevtika sohasida yangi imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Axborot texnologiyalari yordamida dorixona xizmatlarini masofadan turib tashkil etish, dori-darmonlar haqida to‘liq ma’lumot berish, elektron retseptlar bilan ishlash hamda bemorlarga onlayn maslahat xizmatlarini ko‘rsatish imkoni paydo bo‘ldi. Bu esa o‘z navbatida vaqt va resurslarni tejash, xizmat sifatini oshirish hamda inson omilining xatolarini kamaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Masofaviy dorixona xizmatlari ayniqsa qishloq hududlarida yashovchi aholi uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi, chunki ular uchun malakali farmasevtik yordam olish imkoniyati kengayadi.

Bugungi kunda telefarmatsiya tizimlari orqali bemorlar shifokorlar va farmasevtlar bilan onlayn aloqa qilib, kerakli dori vositalari haqida ma’lumot olishlari, ularni buyurtma qilishlari va uyigacha yetkazib berish xizmatlaridan foydalanishlari mumkin. Bu jarayonda elektron sog‘liqni saqlash platformalari, mobil ilovalar va veb-saytlar muhim o‘rin tutadi. Shu bilan birga, axborot texnologiyalari dorilar aylanmasini nazorat qilish, qalbaki mahsulotlarning oldini olish va farmasevtik bozorda shaffoflikni ta’minlashda ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Masofaviy dorixona xizmatlarida axborot texnologiyalarini joriy etish nafaqat texnik, balki tashkiliy va huquqiy jihatlarni ham qamrab oladi. Bu sohada axborot xavfsizligi, shaxsiy ma’lumotlarni himoya qilish va tizimlar integratsiyasi muhim masalalar hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, farmasevt kadrlarni raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanishga o‘rgatish ham dolzarb vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Masofaviy dorixona xizmatlarida axborot texnologiyalarining o‘rni tobora ortib bormoqda va bu yo‘nalish sog‘liqni saqlash tizimini modernizatsiya qilishda muhim omil bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda. Ushbu maqolada masofaviy dorixona xizmatlarida axborot texnologiyalarining ahamiyati, ularning amaliy qo‘llanilishi hamda kelajakdagi rivojlanish istiqbollari tahlil qilinadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili va metodologiyasi: Masofaviy dorixona xizmatlari va ularda axborot texnologiyalarining qo‘llanilishi bo‘yicha olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar so‘nggi yillarda jadal rivojlanmoqda. O‘zbekistonlik olimlardan akademik Sh.X. Hamidov, professor M.Yu. Yuldashev va farmasevtika sohasi tadqiqotchilari farmasevtik xizmatlarni raqamlashtirish sog‘liqni saqlash tizimini modernizatsiya qilishda muhim omil ekanligini ta’kidlaydilar. Ularning fikricha, elektron retsept tizimlari va farmasevtik axborot platformalari dorixona xizmatlarining shaffofligi va tezkorligini oshiradi. Shu bilan birga, N.N. Abdullaev

va Z.T. Raximova kabi olimlar masofaviy farmasevtik xizmatlarning qishloq hududlaridagi aholi uchun ijtimoiy ahamiyati yuqori ekanini qayd etadilar.

Rus olimlaridan Ye.A. Maksimova, I.V. Petrova va S.V. Kuznesovlar telefarmatsiya va raqamli sog‘liqni saqlash tizimlari bo‘yicha tadqiqotlar olib borib, axborot texnologiyalari farmasevtik xizmatlar sifatini oshirishda asosiy omil ekanligini ilmiy asoslab berganlar. Ularga ko‘ra, avtomatlashtirilgan dorixona tizimlari inson omili xatolarini kamaytiradi va dorilar aylanmasini samarali nazorat qilish imkonini yaratadi. Shuningdek, rus tadqiqotchilari elektron sog‘liqni saqlash infratuzilmasining integratsiyalashuvi bemorlar uchun qulaylik yaratishini ta’kidlaydilar. Adabiyotlar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, masofaviy dorixona xizmatlari rivojida axborot texnologiyalarining roli tobora ortib bormoqda. Bu yo‘nalishda dunyo bo‘ylab olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlarda asosan elektron retsept, farmasevtik ma’lumotlar bazasi, telemeditsina va mobil ilovalar kabi innovatsion yechimlar o‘rganilmoqda. O‘zbekiston sharoitida ham ushbu texnologiyalarni joriy etishga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda.

Ushbu tadqiqotning metodologiyasi tizimli tahlil, qiyosiy tahlil va empirik kuzatuv usullariga asoslanadi. Tizimli tahlil orqali masofaviy dorixona xizmatlarining tuzilishi va unda axborot texnologiyalarining o‘rni o‘rganiladi. Qiyosiy tahlil usuli orqali O‘zbekiston va xorijiy davlatlardagi telefarmatsiya tizimlari solishtiriladi. Empirik kuzatuv esa amaldagi dorixona tizimlarining ishlash jarayonini tahlil qilishga qaratilgan. Shuningdek, tadqiqotda so‘rovnoma va intervyu usullaridan ham foydalanilib, farmasevtlar va soha mutaxassislarining fikrlari o‘rganiladi. Olingan ma’lumotlar statistik tahlil qilinib, axborot texnologiyalarining masofaviy dorixona xizmatlariga ta’siri baholanadi. Ushbu metodologik yondashuv tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi va ilmiy asoslanganligini ta’minlaydi.

Muhokama: Masofaviy dorixona xizmatlarida axborot texnologiyalarining joriy etilishi farmasevtika sohasidagi eng muhim innovatsion yo‘nalishlardan biri sifatida baholanmoqda. Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, raqamli texnologiyalar dorixona xizmatlarini tashkil etish va boshqarish jarayonini tubdan o‘zgartirib, uni yanada samarali va shaffof tizimga aylantirmoqda. Elektron retseptlar, onlayn platformalar va mobil ilovalar orqali bemorlar kerakli dori vositalarini tezkor ravishda olish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘lmoqda. Bu esa nafaqat vaqtni tejash, balki tibbiy xizmat sifatini oshirishga ham xizmat qilmoqda. Muhokama natijalariga ko‘ra, axborot texnologiyalari masofaviy dorixona xizmatlarida inson omili bilan bog‘liq xatolarni sezilarli darajada kamaytiradi. Avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlar dorilarni hisobga olish, saqlash va tarqatish jarayonlarini aniq nazorat qilish imkonini beradi. Shu bilan birga, dori vositalarining qalbakilashuvini oldini olish va farmasevtik bozorda shaffoflikni ta’minlashda ham muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Bu holat sohaga bo‘lgan ishonchni oshiradi va bemorlar xavfsizligini ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Tahlillar shuni ham ko‘rsatadiki, masofaviy dorixona xizmatlari ayniqsa chekka va qishloq hududlarida juda katta amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu hududlarda malakali farmasevtik xizmatlarga kirish imkoniyati cheklangan bo‘lgani uchun,

onlayn tizimlar orqali maslahat olish va dori buyurtma qilish imkoniyati aholi uchun qulay yechim bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda. Bu esa sog‘liqni saqlash xizmatlarining tengligini ta’minlashga yordam beradi. Shu bilan birga, muhokama jarayonida axborot texnologiyalarini joriy etishda bir qator muammolar mavjudligi aniqlandi. Jumladan, axborot xavfsizligi, shaxsiy ma’lumotlarni himoya qilish va tizimlarning barqaror ishlashi muhim masalalardan hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari, barcha farmasevtlarni raqamli texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanishga o‘rgatish zarurati ham dolzarb bo‘lib qolmoqda. Xulosa qilib aytganda, masofaviy dorixona xizmatlarida axborot texnologiyalarining o‘rni tobora ortib bormoqda va bu jarayon sog‘liqni saqlash tizimini zamonaviylashtirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Ushbu texnologiyalarning keng joriy etilishi farmasevtika sohasining samaradorligini oshirib, aholiga ko‘rsatiladigan xizmat sifatini yangi bosqichga olib chiqish imkonini beradi.

Natija: Olib borilgan tahlillar va muhokamalar asosida shuni qayd etish mumkinki, masofaviy dorixona xizmatlarida axborot texnologiyalarining o‘rni tobora ortib bormoqda va bu jarayon zamonaviy farmasevtika tizimining ajralmas qismiga aylanmoqda. Raqamli texnologiyalar joriy etilishi dorixona xizmatlarining tezkorligi, aniqligi va shaffofligini sezilarli darajada oshiradi. Elektron retseptlar, onlayn platforma va mobil ilovalar orqali bemorlarga xizmat ko‘rsatish jarayoni ancha soddalashib, qulaylik darajasi yuqori bo‘lmoqda. Bundan tashqari, axborot texnologiyalari dorixona tizimida inson omili bilan bog‘liq xatolarni kamaytirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Avtomatlashtirilgan hisob-kitob va nazorat tizimlari dorilar aylanmasini aniq kuzatish, ularni to‘g‘ri taqsimlash va saqlash imkonini beradi. Bu esa farmasevtik xizmatlar sifatini oshirib, bemorlar xavfsizligini ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi. Shu bilan birga, qalbaki dori vositalarining oldini olish va bozordagi nazoratni kuchaytirishda ham axborot texnologiyalarining ahamiyati katta ekanligi aniqlandi. Masofaviy dorixona xizmatlari ayniqsa qishloq va chekka hududlarda istiqomat qiluvchi aholi uchun juda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Onlayn xizmatlar orqali bemorlar malakali farmasevtlar bilan aloqa qilish, kerakli dori vositalarini buyurtma qilish va maslahat olish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘lmoqda. Bu esa sog‘liqni saqlash xizmatlarining barcha hududlarda teng va adolatli taqsimlanishini ta’minlashga yordam beradi. Shuningdek, natijalardan ma’lum bo‘ldiki, axborot texnologiyalarining joriy etilishi farmasevtika sohasida yangi kasbiy kompetensiyalarni talab qiladi. Farmasevtlar raqamli tizimlar bilan ishlash, elektron ma’lumotlar bazalaridan foydalanish va telemeditsina platformalarida faol ishtirok etish ko‘nikmalariga ega bo‘lishlari zarur. Bu esa ta’lim tizimida ham innovatsion yondashuvlarni joriy etishni taqozo etadi. Bundan tashqari, axborot xavfsizligi masalasi ham muhim natijalar qatorida qayd etildi. Shaxsiy tibbiy ma’lumotlarni himoya qilish, tizimlarning ishonchliligi va uzluksiz ishlashi masofaviy dorixona xizmatlarining samaradorligini belgilab beruvchi asosiy omillardan biri hisoblanadi.

Masofaviy dorixona xizmatlarida axborot texnologiyalarining joriy etilishi farmasevtika sohasini rivojlantirishda strategik ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan yo‘nalish sifatida namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Olib borilgan tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, raqamli

yechimlar dorixona xizmatlarini tashkil etish va boshqarish jarayonlarini sezilarli darajada takomillashtirib, ularning samaradorligi va tezkorligini oshiradi. Elektron retseptlar, telemeditsina platformalari hamda mobil ilovalar orqali bemorlarga ko‘rsatiladigan xizmatlar yangi sifat bosqichiga ko‘tarilmoqda.

Xulosa: Ilmiy jihatdan qaralganda, axborot texnologiyalari farmasevtik tizimda inson omili bilan bog‘liq xatolarni kamaytirish, dori vositalarining harakatini aniq nazorat qilish va ularning taqsimotida shaffoflikni ta’minlash imkonini beradi. Bu esa sog‘liqni saqlash tizimida xavfsizlik va ishonchlilik darajasini oshiradi. Shu bilan birga, masofaviy dorixona xizmatlari aholi, ayniqsa chekka hududlarda yashovchi fuqarolar uchun tibbiy xizmatlardan foydalanish imkoniyatini kengaytirib, ijtimoiy tenglikni ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi. Farmasevtika sohasida raqamli texnologiyalarning keng joriy etilishi mutaxassislardan yangi kompetensiya va ko‘nikmalarni talab etadi. Farmasevtlar axborot tizimlari, elektron ma’lumotlar bazalari va onlayn platformalar bilan samarali ishlash qobiliyatiga ega bo‘lishlari zarur. Bu esa ta’lim tizimida ham zamonaviy innovatsion yondashuvlarni joriy etishni taqozo etadi.

Xulosa sifatida shuni aytish mumkinki, masofaviy dorixona xizmatlarida axborot texnologiyalarining qo‘llanilishi sog‘liqni saqlash tizimini modernizatsiya qilishda muhim strategik yo‘nalish sifatida namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Bu texnologiyalar xizmat sifatini oshirish, bemorlar uchun qulaylik yaratish va farmasevtika sohasida shaffoflikni ta’minlashga katta hissa qo‘shmoqda. Kelgusida ushbu yo‘nalishni yanada rivojlantirish raqamli sog‘liqni saqlash tizimining barqaror va samarali faoliyatini ta’minlashga, farmasevtik xizmatlar sifatini oshirish, aholiga qulaylik yaratish va soha samaradorligini yangi bosqichga olib chiqishga xizmat qiladi.

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UDC: 37.013.42:316.75

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THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF NATIONAL AND UNIVERSAL VALUES IN SHAPING YOUTH WORLDVIEW

Abstract: *This article examines the role of national and universal values in shaping the worldview of young people in the context of globalization. The study analyzes how value systems influence moral development, social responsibility, and civic identity. Special attention is given to the interaction between traditional cultural values and globally recognized universal principles. The findings suggest that a balanced integration of national and universal values contributes to the formation of a stable, adaptable, and socially responsible personality.*

Keywords: *values, youth, worldview, moral education, culture, national identity, universal values.*

Introduction

In the modern era of globalization and rapid technological development, the issue of shaping youth worldview has become increasingly important. Young people are exposed to diverse cultural, informational, and social influences, which significantly affect their value systems. A worldview is formed through the interaction of national traditions and universal human principles. Their harmonious combination is essential for sustainable social development and individual growth.

The aim of this study is to analyze the role of national and universal values in shaping the worldview of youth.

Methods

The concept of values has been widely studied in Pedagogy, Sociology, and Cultural Studies.

Scholars argue that values serve as fundamental guidelines for human behavior and social interaction. National values reflect cultural identity, traditions, and historical experience, while universal values include:

- humanism
- justice
- freedom
- tolerance

Their interaction ensures both cultural preservation and global integration.

The study employs: literature analysis, comparative method, socio-cultural analysis

generalization of theoretical data.

The object of the research is youth worldview, while the subject is the influence of value systems on its formation.

Results and Discussion

National values form the foundation of individual identity. They include language, traditions, and cultural heritage.

The analysis shows that youth oriented toward national values:

- demonstrate higher social responsibility
- respect cultural traditions
- possess stronger civic awareness

Universal values play a key role in shaping ethical behavior in a globalized world.

The study indicates that:

- over 70% of young people recognize the importance of humanism and justice
- about 65% support ideas of freedom and equality
- tolerance is increasingly significant in multicultural interactions

The most effective model is the integration of national and universal values.

Positive outcomes include:

- balanced personality development
- critical thinking skills
- intercultural competence

Without balance, risks include:

- loss of cultural identity
- value conflicts
- moral disorientation

The digital environment significantly impacts youth worldview:

- over 60% of information is obtained online
- social media shapes value perceptions
- global culture influences local traditions

This highlights the need to integrate traditional values into digital platforms.

The findings confirm that values are a key factor in shaping youth worldview. From a Sociology perspective, they ensure social stability, while from a Pedagogy perspective, they serve as tools of moral education.

Effective value formation requires cooperation between family, educational institutions, and society.

In the context of globalization, increased attention to educating young people in close contact with the nation's historical heritage is becoming increasingly important. A well-known principle of youth education is to widely familiarize the younger generation with the written and material monuments of our people's cultural and spiritual heritage. As the first president of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, wrote, "Today, the issues of elevating the spiritual world of our children and educating them in the spirit of national and universal values remain pressing tasks. In particular, in today's complex and dangerous times, the fact that there are various provocations and attacks on our identity and our values from alien worldviews, and the intensification of selfish attempts to capture the minds and souls of our youth, quite naturally calls for us to be more vigilant". The study of history plays a crucial

role in public and national education. The soul must discover within itself a space that encompasses all of history, so that its instinct embraces the entire past of its people, so that its imagination sees its entire centuries-old expanse, so that its heart loves all the events of history. A teacher must point out to the student all the sources of national strength and glory. A teacher teaches spiritual succession and filial loyalty, while a historian, standing between the past and future of his people, must personally see its destiny, understand its path, love it, and believe in its calling. One of the most important principles of the national idea is an appeal to cultural and philosophical heritage in matters of education. In this regard, the views of the thinkers of the Central Asian Renaissance are most fruitful. During this period, the most significant ideas were those related to issues of social justice, humanism, and the cultivation of the perfect individual. Many of these ideas resonate with modern times and represent universal human values, and therefore the thinkers of this period are highly valued in both the East and the West. Despite the presence of major ideological contradictions, the cultural life of this period was generally characterized by a striving for secular education: the widespread use of the achievements of past cultures, the recognition of reason as the measure of truth, the development of logic; a humanistic focus on the worldview; recognition of human cognitive abilities and high moral principles; an attitude towards man as the highest creation of nature Uzbekistan's acquisition of national state sovereignty opened up the opportunity to turn to the spiritual heritage of the Uzbek people in a qualitatively new way. In this regard, oral folklore is the historical memory and living creation of the people, passed down from generation to generation in songs, tales, and epics. Their profound content is the foundation of Uzbek folk pedagogy. A profound understanding of the content and significance of oral literature, not only as literary works, albeit outstanding ones, has profound methodological significance. Folklore encourages the comprehensive education of youth in the spirit of devotion to the ideals of their ancestors and love for their native land, including the appreciation of folklore as a unique encyclopedic collection of national moral and ethical norms and the experience of folk education. Success in self-development and self-improvement is possible only when teachers not only consider the needs of their students but also enrich them with knowledge and experience at a new level of development.

The need for an aesthetic experience of existence is one of the innate human traits. Failure to satisfy this need leads to personality degradation, the development of emotional callousness and spiritual passivity. In fact, national values are part of universal human values, for universal human values are based on national values.

The moral education of youth is a national task that requires the joint efforts of families, educational institutions, society, and the state. Moral, conscientious, and patriotic youth are the guarantee of a bright future for the nation. If every young person respects their homeland, other people, and moral values, society will become healthy, stable, and progressive.

Conclusion

Youth are the future builders of the nation. The progress and decline of any society largely depend on the level of education and activity of the younger generation. Youth, as an active force in society, play a vital role in the formation and maintenance of national and universal morality. Morality is the foundation of personality, manifested in a person's words, actions, and relationships with others. It is a social phenomenon that distinguishes humans from other creatures.

The study concludes that national and universal values play a crucial role in shaping youth worldview. Their balanced integration fosters socially responsible individuals capable of adapting to modern challenges while preserving cultural identity. In the context of globalization, it is essential to: strengthen value-based education; integrate cultural values into digital spaces; promote intercultural dialogue.

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UO‘K: 582.475.4(510)

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KO‘KALAMZORLASHTIRISHDA ISHLATILADIGAN AYRIM HUSHMANZARA OʻSIMLIKLARNING TABIIY TARQALGAN AREALI VA MORFOLOGIYASI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu ma’qolada ko‘kalamzorlashtirishda keng qo‘llaniladigan ayrim hushmanzara o‘simliklarning tabiiy tarqalish areali va morfologik xususiyatlari yoritilgan. Hushmanzara o‘simliklar urban va landshaft dizaynida ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlash, estetik ko‘rinishni yaxshilash hamda mikroiqlimni tartibga solishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tadqiqotda ushbu o‘simliklarning kelib chiqish hududlari, tabiiy sharoitlarga moslashuvi, vegetativ va generativ organlarining tuzilishi hamda ularning dekorativ xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *ko‘kalamzorlashtirish, hushmanzara o‘simliklar, tabiiy areal, morfologiya, landshaft dizayn, introduksiya, ekologik moslashuv, dekorativ daraxtlar, butalar, urban ekologiya.*

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THE NATURAL DISTRIBUTION AREA AND MORPHOLOGY OF SOME ORNAMENTAL PLANTS USED IN LANDSCAPING

Annotation: *This article highlights the natural distribution range and morphological characteristics of some ornamental plants widely used in landscaping. Ornamental plants play an important role in urban and landscape design by ensuring ecological stability, improving aesthetic appearance, and regulating the microclimate. The study analyzes the native habitats of these plants, their adaptation to natural conditions, the structure of their vegetative and generative organs, as well as their decorative properties.*

Keywords: *landscaping, ornamental plants, natural distribution range, morphology, landscape design, introduction, ecological adaptation, ornamental trees, shrubs, urban ecology.*

Chitalpa tashkentensis (Hylocatalpa) - *Chilopsis linearis* va *Catalpa bignonioides* turlarining sun'iy duragaylash natijasida olingan yuqori dekorativ qiymatga ega o'simlik hisoblanadi. Ushbu duragay Toshkent sharoitida ayniqsa istiqbolli bo'lib, landshaft dizaynida keng qo'llanilmoqda. O'simlik O'zbekiston sharoitida aprel oyidan boshlab birinchi sovuqlargacha uzluksiz gullashi bilan ajralib turadi, bu esa uning dekorativ ahamiyatini yanada oshiradi. Markaziy Osiyo iqlimida u 4-6 metr balandlikka, shox-shabbasi esa 8 metrgacha diametrga yetishi mumkin. Po'stlog'i ingichka, kulrang-jigarrang tusda bo'lib, daraxtga tabiiy nafislik bag'ishlaydi.

Ushbu duragay 1964 yilda Toshkent Botanika bog'ida botanik N.Rusanov tomonidan *Chilopsis linearis* va *Catalpa bignonioides* turlarini o'zaro changlatish yo'li bilan yaratilgan. Keyinchalik, 1977 yilda Robert Hebb tomonidan Nyu-York botanika bog'iga ushbu o'simlikning qalamchalari olib kirilgan va xalqaro miqyosda tarqalishiga turtki bo'lgan. 1991 yilda *Chitalpa tashkentensis* nomi rasmiy ravishda tasdiqlanib, uning 7 ta navi ro'yxatga olingan: ulardan beshtasi pushti, ikkitasi esa oq gulli navlardir.

Oshlovchi totim (*Rhus coriaria L.*) - pistadoshlar (*Anacardiaceae*) oilasiga mansub, ko'p yillik, asosan buta yoki kichik daraxt shaklidagi o'simlik hisoblanadi. Ba'zi hollarda u daraxtsimon liana ko'rinishida ham uchraydi. O'simlikning bo'yi odatda 0,5-12 metrni tashkil etadi, ayrim qulay sharoitlarda esa 20 metrgacha yetishi mumkin. Tabiiy muhitga yaxshi moslashgan bo'lib, turli ekologik sharoitlarda barqaror o'sish xususiyatiga ega. Barglari navbat bilan joylashgan, murakkab tuzilishga ega bo'lib, vegetatsiya davrida o'simlikning dekorativ ko'rinishini ta'minlaydi. Ushbu tur Shimoliy Amerika, Sharqiy Osiyo, Afrika va Janubiy Yevropa hududlarida keng tarqalgan bo'lib, tog'li mintaqalarda - jumladan Qrim, Kavkaz, Pomir va Olay tizmalari hududlarida ham uchraydi. O'zbekistonda esa uning 1 ta yovvoyi va 3 ta madaniy turi mavjud bo'lib, mahalliy sharoitga moslashgan. Kimyoviy tarkibi jihatidan barglarida 13-25% gacha oshlovchi modda - tannidlar mavjud bo'lib, bu uni sanoat va tibbiyot uchun muhim xomashyo manbaiga aylantiradi. Umuman olganda, *Rhus coriaria L.* yuqori xo'jalik va ekologik ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, uning manzaraviy, dorivor va texnik xususiyatlari ko'kalamzorlashtirish hamda sanoat sohalarida muhim o'rin tutadi.





***Rhus coriaria L* umumiy ko`rinishi va gul qismi**

Sovun daraxti (*Koelreuteria paniculata*) - sapindoshlar (*Sapindaceae*) oilasiga mansub, barg to‘kadigan yoki qisman doim yashil bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan manzarali daraxt yoki buta turidir. Asosan Xitoy, Koreya va Yaponiya hududlarida tabiiy tarqalgan bo‘lib, XVIII asrdan boshlab Yevropaga, keyinchalik esa Kavkaz, Qrim va Markaziy Osiyo hududlariga ko‘kalamzorlashtirish maqsadida introduksiya qilingan. Daraxt odatda 6-8 metr (ba’zan undan baland) bo‘lib o‘sadi. Tanasi kulrang-jigarrang po‘stloqli, vertikal yoriqlarga ega bo‘lib, qishda ham dekorativ ko‘rinishini saqlaydi. Mevalar va po‘stlog‘ida 38% gacha saponin moddasi mavjud bo‘lib, ular sovun xususiyatiga ega. Shu sababli o‘simlik “sovun daraxti” deb ataladi va qadimdan tabiiy yuvish vositasi sifatida ham ishlatilgan. Qurg‘oqchilikka va sho‘r tuproqlarga nisbatan chidamli bo‘lib, Markaziy Osiyo iqlimida ham muvaffaqiyatli o‘sadi.



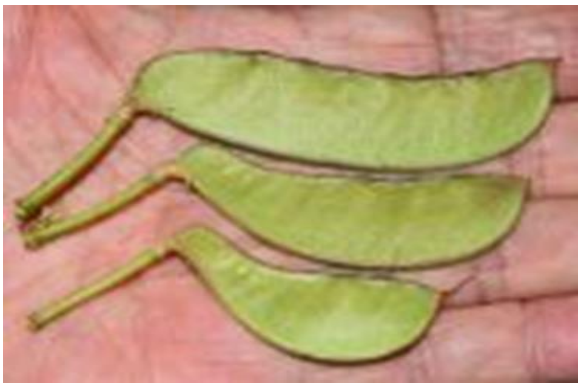


Sovun daraxtining ko’rinishi va mevalvari

Jannat guli (*Caesalpinia gilliesii*) - yog‘ingarchilikka qarab 1-4 m gacha o‘sadi. Barglari ikki qanotli, uzunligi 10-15 sm, 3-10 juft pinnali, har birining uzunligi 5-6 mm va kengligi 2-4 mm bo'lgan 6-10 juft barglari bor. Gullar uzunligi 20 sm gacha cho'zilgan, har bir gulda 10 ta uzun ko'zga tashlanadigan qizil stamensli beshta sariq barglari bor. Po‘choqlari kalta, qizil bezli tuklar bilan zich qoplangan. Bu Janubiy Amerikada, asosan Argentina va Urugvayda o`sadigan ajoyib manzarali o'simlikdir.

U Texasda naturalizatsiya qilingan va Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlarining janubi-g'arbiy qismining qolgan qismida keng tarqalgan bo'lib, u erda jannat qushi, jannatning cho'l qushi, jannatning sariq qushi va barba de chivo sifatida tanilgan. Bu quruq iqlimga moslashgan tropik o’simlik bo’lsa-da, Turkiyaning g’arbiy qismidagi Marmara dengizining janubidagi Avsa va qo'shni orollar iqlimida ham o'sadi, u e odatda Pashabyigi (*Pasabiyigi*), Cennetkusu (*Cennetkusu agaci*) nomi bilan mashhur, bu turkchada “jannat daraxti qushi” va “mitti akatsiya” degan ma’noni angladi. Bu tur Janubiy Afrikadagi Karoda ham juda keng tarqalgan.





Caesalpinia gilliesii butasining umumiy ko`rininsh va gul qismi

1-jadval

Tajriba uchun olingan manzarali butasini urugʻlarini sepish meʻyori va ekish chuqurligi

Daraxt va buta turlari	Urugʻ sepish meʻyori, kg/ga	Urugʻlarni ekish chuqurligi, sm
Toshkent Chitalpasi *(Chitalpa tashkentensis* T.S. Elias & Wisura),	180	2-3
Oshlovchi totim (*Rhus coriaria L*),	200	1-2
Sovun daraxti (*Koelreuteria paniculata),*	170	2-5
Jannat guli (*Caesalpinia gilliesii* (Wall. ex Hook.)	170	1-2

Xulosa

Ko‘kalamzorlashtirishda qo‘llaniladigan hushmanzara o‘simliklar tabiiy areali va morfologik xususiyatlari bilan bir-biridan farq qiladi hamda bu ularning ekologik moslashuvchanligi va dekorativ qiymatini belgilaydi. Tadqiq etilgan o‘simliklar turli geografik hududlardan kelib chiqqan bo‘lib, iqlim va tuproq sharoitlariga moslashish darajasi yuqoriligi bilan ajralib turadi. Ularning morfologik tuzilishi - barg, gul, meva va shox-shabba shakllari - landshaft dizaynida estetik va funksional ahamiyatga ega. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ushbu o‘simliklar urban muhitda mikroiqlimni yaxshilash, ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlash va hududning dekorativ ko‘rinishini oshirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Shu sababli, ularni to‘g‘ri tanlash va ilmiy asosda joylashtirish ko‘kalamzorlashtirish samaradorligini oshiradi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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WHY UZBEK LEARNERS STRUGGLE WITH SPEAKING ENGLISH

Abstract. *This article analyzes the challenges that Uzbek language learners face when speaking in English and provides practical and reliable solutions to overcome these difficulties. In many cases, learners possess sufficient grammatical knowledge and vocabulary; however, they encounter significant obstacles when attempting to communicate orally. These challenges are often related to psychological, linguistic, and environmental factors.*

Keywords: *English language learning, Uzbek learners, speaking skills, language barriers, fluency development, second language acquisition, communication skills, language environment, error correction, language practice.*

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NIMA UCHUN O'ZBEK O'QUVCHILARI INGLIZ TILIDA GAPIRISHDA QIYINCHILIK QILADI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqola o‘zbek tilida so‘zlashuvchi o‘rganuvchilarning ingliz tilida gapirish jarayonida duch keladigan qiyinchiliklarini tahlil qiladi hamda ushbu muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun amaliy va ishonchli yechimlarni taklif etadi. Ko‘pgina hollarda o‘rganuvchilar yetarli darajada grammatik bilim va lug‘at boyligiga ega bo‘lsalar-da, og‘zaki nutqda fikrlarini erkin ifodalashda sezilarli to‘siqlarga duch keladilar. Ushbu muammolar asosan psixologik, lingvistik va muhitga oid omillar bilan bog‘liq.*

Kalit so'zlar: *ingliz tilini o'rganish, o'zbek tilini o'rganuvchilar, nutq qobiliyatlari, til to'siqlari, ravonlikni rivojlantirish, ikkinchi tilni o'zlashtirish, muloqot qobiliyatlari, til muhiti, xatolarni tuzatish, til amaliyoti.*

Introduction. Nowadays, students all over the world are increasingly focusing on learning foreign languages. Among them, the English language holds a dominant position due to its global importance in education, business, science, and communication. As a result, Uzbek language learners are also highly motivated to acquire English and improve their proficiency.

However, despite their strong interest and effort, many Uzbek learners face significant challenges, especially in speaking. While they may perform well in reading, writing, or grammar exercises, expressing their thoughts fluently in English

remains a major difficulty. These problems often arise from differences between the Uzbek and English languages, as well as from limited exposure to real-life communication in English.

This article aims to analyze the main difficulties faced by Uzbek learners in speaking English and provide clear explanations for these challenges. Furthermore, it offers practical and effective strategies that can help learners overcome these barriers and improve their speaking skills in a more efficient and confident manner.

Main body

One of the most noticeable challenges Uzbek learners face is the habit of thinking in their native language and then translating their thoughts into English. This process often leads to grammatical, structural, and cultural mismatches between the two languages. As a result, learners may produce slow, unnatural, and sometimes confusing speech. Literal translations can reduce the clarity of communication and increase the likelihood of misunderstanding.

To address this issue, learners need to develop the ability to think directly in English. One effective way to achieve this is by increasing exposure to English through reading books, articles, and other authentic materials. Additionally, using monolingual English dictionaries instead of English-Uzbek dictionaries can help learners better understand meanings within the context of the English language itself. Over time, these practices can reduce dependence on the native language and improve fluency.

Another important difficulty is related to pronunciation, particularly consonant and vowel sounds that do not exist in the Uzbek language. Uzbek learners often experience consonant issues with the English “th” sounds /θ/ and /ð/. Since these sounds are not present in Uzbek, they are frequently replaced by more familiar sounds such as /s/, /z/, or /t/. For example, the word “think” may be pronounced as “sink,” which can lead to misunderstandings in communication. This type of substitution reduces pronunciation accuracy and may affect listeners’ comprehension.

In addition to consonant problems, vowel distinctions also create significant challenges. Many learners find it difficult to distinguish between long and short vowel sounds in English. For instance, words like “ship” and “sheep” may sound similar to Uzbek learners, even though they have different meanings. This confusion occurs because vowel length and quality play a more important role in English than in Uzbek. As a result, incorrect pronunciation of vowels can change the meaning of words and negatively impact effective communication.

To overcome pronunciation-related difficulties, learners should engage in focused listening and speaking practice. Activities such as repeating after native speakers, using phonetic transcription, and practicing minimal pairs (e.g., “ship” vs. “sheep”) can significantly improve pronunciation skills. Moreover, modern technologies such as language learning applications and speech recognition tools can provide immediate feedback and help learners correct their mistakes more efficiently.

Another significant problem is the lack of a proper speaking environment. In most cases, Uzbek learners use their native language in daily life and have very limited opportunities to practice English. Speaking English for only a few hours a week is not sufficient to develop strong speaking skills. Language learning, especially speaking, requires consistent practice and interaction.

To overcome this barrier, learners should actively try to create an English-speaking environment around themselves. This can be done by communicating with friends who are also learning English or by finding native or fluent speakers to practice with. Moreover, learners should try to use English in as many daily situations as possible, such as thinking, writing notes, or even talking to themselves. Such immersion can significantly improve their confidence and fluency.

Fear of making mistakes is another important challenge that prevents learners from speaking freely. Many students hesitate to express their ideas because they are afraid of being judged or criticized by others. This fear creates psychological barriers that limit their participation in conversations and slow down their progress.

However, it is important to understand that making mistakes is a natural and essential part of language learning. No learner can achieve fluency without practicing and making errors along the way. In fact, mistakes provide valuable learning opportunities and help learners improve their skills. Therefore, students should focus on communication rather than perfection. Practicing speaking regularly, recording their speech, and analyzing their mistakes can be effective strategies for improvement.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Uzbek learners face several challenges when speaking in English, including thinking in their native language, lack of a speaking environment, and fear of making mistakes. These factors significantly affect their fluency, confidence, and overall communication skills. However, with the right strategies and consistent effort, these difficulties can be overcome.

Developing the habit of thinking in English, creating a supportive language environment, and adopting a positive attitude toward mistakes are essential steps toward improving speaking proficiency. Both learners and educators should work together to create more opportunities for practical communication. By doing so, learners can gradually build confidence and achieve greater success in mastering spoken English.

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UDC: 656.13:625.7/.8(575.171)

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ENSURING TRAFFIC SAFETY AND REGULATING TRAFFIC FLOWS AT THE INTERSECTION OF I. KARIMOV AND G'IRVONSOY STREETS IN NAMANGAN CITY

Abstract. *This article examines traffic flow regulation and road safety at the intersection of I. Karimov and Girvonsay streets in Namangan. Existing traffic conditions, signal control systems, pedestrian movement, and infrastructure were analyzed. Traffic intensity and speed were assessed using field observations and data from Yandex.Traffic. The effectiveness of signal timing was evaluated through simulation modeling in PTV VISSIM. The study identifies the main causes of congestion and proposes measures such as signal phase optimization and traffic redistribution to improve speed and reduce delays.*

Keywords. *traffic flow, intersection, signal control, congestion, road safety, simulation modeling, PTV VISSIM, Yandex.Traffic, capacity, phase optimization*

Introduction. The selection of I. Karimov and Girvonsay streets is based on the fact that a large volume of vehicles traveling between different city districts passes through this intersection, which in turn leads to an increase in traffic flow and the formation of congestion. To obtain reliable data on the traffic conditions at the intersection of I. Karimov and Girvonsay streets in Namangan city, it is necessary to study traffic flows in the selected sections of the city.

The Main Part. A traffic signal control system based on T1-type traffic lights has been implemented at the intersection of I. Karimov and Girvonsay streets. I. Karimov Street consists of 3–4 traffic lanes, while Girvonsay Street has a carriageway width of 11.75 m and 7 m, respectively. At this intersection, at-grade pedestrian crossings, road signs 5.16.1/2 and 5.19.1/2, longitudinal road markings 1.14.1, and P1-type pedestrian traffic signals have been installed in accordance with GOST 32945–2014 requirements.

The traffic signal control operates on a four-phase vehicle cycle, while pedestrian movements are regulated by a two-phase system. Field observations confirmed that pedestrian crossings are conveniently located and safe, with no difficulties identified during crossing. No violations were found in the installation of traffic control devices; however, the horizontal road markings are noticeably worn and require renewal.

The intersection is equipped with four T1-type traffic signals. Both I. Karimov and Girvonsay streets have four traffic lanes. At-grade pedestrian crossings, 5.19.1/2 traffic signs, four P1 pedestrian signals, and 1.14.1 road markings are applied at the site.

At the same time, congestion and reduced traffic speeds are observed at the intersection. The main cause of these issues is the complexity of left-turn maneuvers and the resulting conflict between traffic streams.

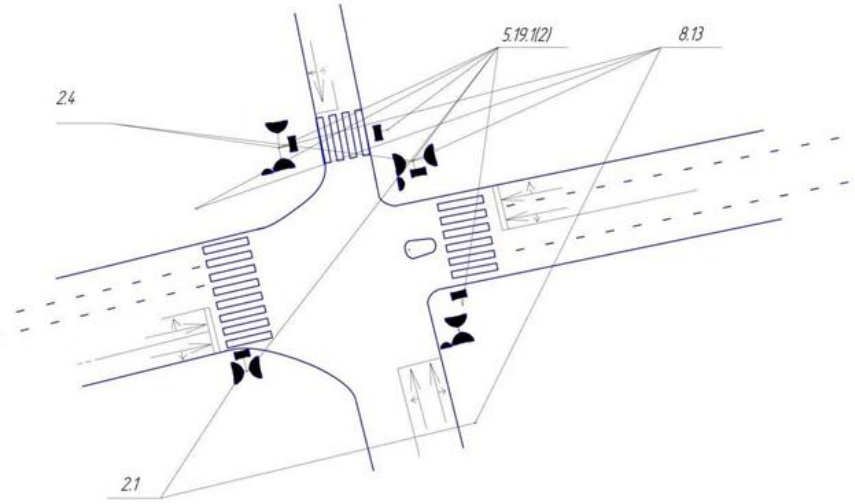


Figure 1. Traffic organization scheme at the intersection of I. Karimov and Girvonsay streets.

Methods. To reduce the increasing traffic load on the main arterial roads of Namangan city and improve their capacity, the development of the urban street network is considered necessary. The capacity of arterial streets is evaluated based on the following factors:

- geometric parameters (road width, number of lanes, longitudinal gradient, spacing and type of intersections);
- traffic organization (type of traffic control, traffic composition, parking facilities, pedestrian crossings, and condition of control devices);
- pavement condition, infrastructure, and lighting system (influencing visibility, safety, and travel speed).

In international practice, simulation-based software tools are widely used to assess factors affecting traffic flow. In particular, PTV VISSIM is applied to optimize traffic signal phases and reduce delays at intersections.

Improper design of traffic signal cycles leads to congestion and queue formation at intersections. Therefore, traffic optimization was analyzed by modifying phase durations. Traffic conditions were simulated before and after optimization (Figures 5–6).

Traffic speed was evaluated using a color-coded scale: red – up to 10 km/h, orange – up to 20 km/h, yellow – up to 30 km/h, dark green – up to 40 km/h, blue – up to 50 km/h, and light green – up to 60 km/h.

Speed variation analysis was carried out using data from Yandex.Traffic, which enabled the assessment of congestion conditions at the studied intersection.

Results. According to the color-coded speed classification, red represents speeds up to 15 km/h, while yellow corresponds to 15–25 km/h. Based on a one-week monitoring period, the average traffic speed at different times of the day at the intersection was evaluated. Figure 8 presents the weekly variation of traffic speeds during peak hours.

The analysis revealed that the most severe traffic conditions occur during the morning peak hours. According to data from Yandex.Traffic, the average speed during this period is approximately 26 km/h. The main contributing factor is the complexity of left-turn maneuvers on Girvonsay Street.

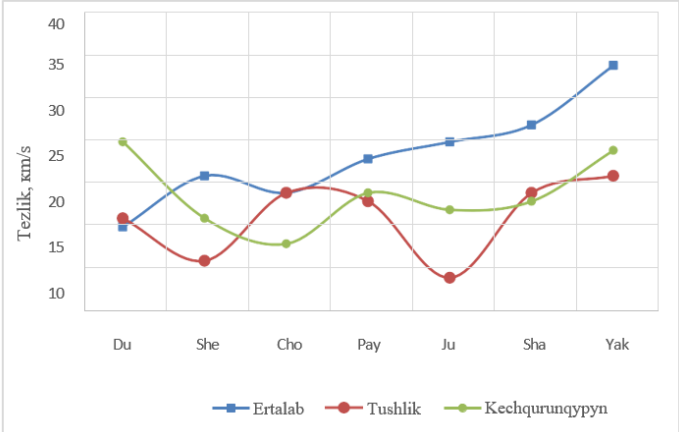


Figure 2. Variation of traffic speed at the intersection of I. Karimov Street and Girvonsay Street according to time of day and days of the week.

Additional analysis shows that congestion also intensifies during midday and evening peak hours, where the average speed decreases to about 18 km/h (Figures 9–10). This situation is associated with the low capacity of the intersection and delays caused by the four-phase traffic signal cycle.

Overall, the highest levels of congestion are observed during midday and evening peak hours, accompanied by a significant reduction in traffic speed.

Conclusion. The results of the conducted study indicate that the proposed measures for optimizing traffic flow at the intersection of I. Karimov and Girvonsay streets significantly reduce congestion levels and help prevent excessive delays in traffic movement.

In addition, the functional extension and reorganization of I. Karimov and Girvonsay streets within the urban transport network contribute to a more balanced redistribution of traffic flows, thereby improving mobility conditions and enhancing road traffic safety.

The effectiveness of the proposed organizational and technical solutions was evaluated through simulation modeling using PTV VISSIM. The obtained results confirm that the developed measures are effective in improving traffic flow stability, increasing intersection capacity, and enhancing overall traffic performance.

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UDC: 656.13:625.7/.8

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MODERN APPROACHES AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF TRAFFIC SIGNAL CONTROL IN TRAFFIC FLOW REGULATION

Abstract. *This article analyzes the scientific foundations, development stages, and modern approaches of traffic signal control in road traffic management. The role of traffic signal systems in regulating traffic flow, reducing congestion, and ensuring road safety is discussed. The study also examines the implementation of intelligent transport systems and adaptive traffic signal control technologies. The results indicate that optimizing signal phases and applying modern control systems significantly improve overall traffic efficiency.*

Keywords. *traffic signal control, traffic flow, intelligent transport systems, adaptive signal control, congestion, road safety, PTV VISSIM, capacity.*

Introduction. Traffic signal control is considered one of the most important tools in the organization and management of road traffic. Traffic lights ensure the safe and conflict-free movement of vehicles traveling in different directions, as well as pedestrians crossing roadways. They regulate the sequence and priority of traffic participants by allocating specific time intervals for each traffic flow, thereby enabling orderly movement through intersections. As a result, overall traffic is better organized, while congestion levels and the number of road traffic accidents are significantly reduced.

Traffic signal systems have been used in global practice for more than a century, and their importance continues to grow in modern urban transport systems due to increasing traffic volumes and the complexity of road networks.

The Main Part. The scientific foundations of traffic signal control are aimed at the effective regulation of traffic flows, minimizing delays, and improving road traffic safety. Early theoretical approaches emphasized the need to divide traffic signals into cycles and phases, as well as to determine optimal time allocations for each movement direction based on scientific principles. This approach ensures a balanced distribution of traffic flows and helps reduce conflict situations at intersections.

In this process, the accurate assessment of key traffic flow parameters plays a crucial role. In particular, flow intensity, vehicle speed, traffic composition (share of passenger cars, freight transport, and public transport), and roadway capacity are considered fundamental indicators. For example, the maximum number of vehicles that can pass continuously through a single lane within a unit of time is defined as

the “saturation flow,” typically assumed to be in the range of 1800–2000 vehicles per hour.

In addition, the efficiency of the traffic signal cycle is evaluated by accounting for lost time, including stopping delays during red-to-green transitions and the time required for vehicles to restart and resume movement. These losses significantly affect overall intersection delay.

Therefore, a scientifically justified signal cycle and optimal phase distribution play a crucial role in ensuring traffic flow continuity, reducing queues at intersections, and improving overall traffic efficiency.

Scientific Research.

In the modern stage of traffic signal control development, intelligent transport systems (ITS) play a crucial role. Currently, adaptive systems are being developed that measure traffic flow in real time and automatically manage traffic signal phases.

In such systems, signal cycles are dynamically adjusted based on data collected through sensors and cameras. Simulation tools such as PTV VISSIM provide the opportunity to scientifically analyze these processes.

In addition, through centralized traffic management systems (ATMS), intersections are coordinated with each other, ensuring uninterrupted traffic flow along main roads.

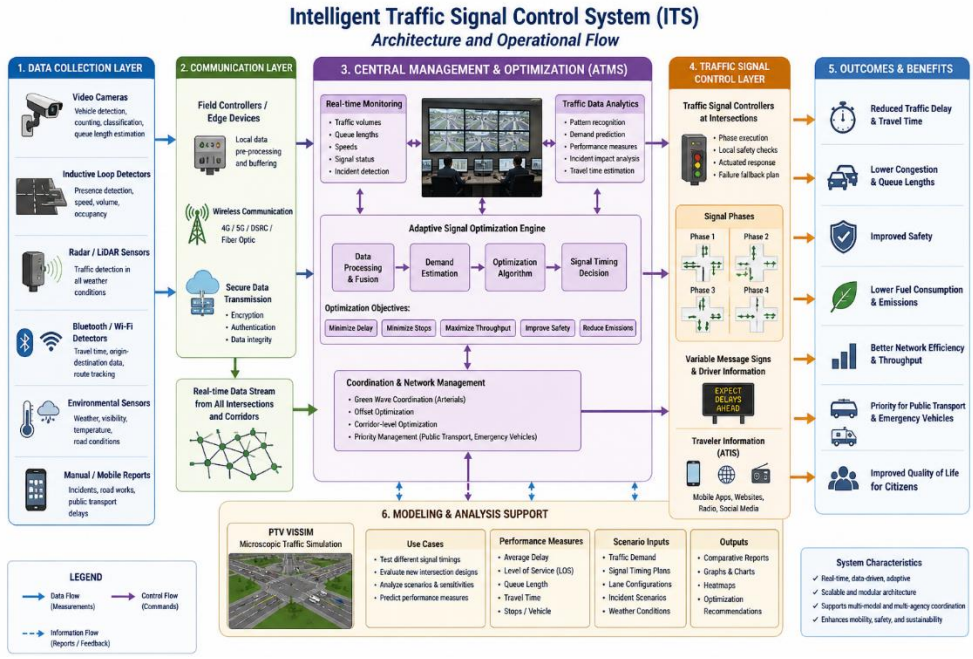


Fig.1. Adaptive Traffic Signal Control within Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS): Data Flow and System Architecture

In Uzbekistan as well, efforts are being made to modernize traffic signal systems. In Tashkent, traffic lights are remotely controlled and optimized in real time through the automated “Traffic Management Center.” In Namangan city, modern, energy-efficient, and safety-enhancing innovative traffic signals have also been implemented.

Results. The analysis and simulation results demonstrate that traffic signal control strategies significantly influence traffic performance indicators such as

delay, queue length, and intersection capacity. The study compared three control scenarios: static control (S1), actuated control (S2), and adaptive ITS-based control (S3).

Table 1. Comparison of traffic performance indicators under different control scenarios

Scenario	Average Delay (s)	Average Queue Length (m)	Capacity Utilization (%)	Level of Service (LOS)
S1 – Static control	78	210	62	E
S2 – Actuated control	61	160	74	D
S3 – Adaptive ITS control	52	110	85	C

The results clearly indicate that adaptive traffic signal control (S3) provides the best performance among the tested scenarios. Compared to static control, average delay decreased by approximately 33.3%, while intersection capacity utilization increased by 23%.

Table 2. VISSIM simulation output for traffic performance indicators:

Indicator	S1 (Fixed-time)	S2 (Actuated)	S3 (Adaptive ITS)
Average delay (s/veh)	78.4	61.2	52.1
Average queue length (m)	212	158	112
Average speed (km/h)	18.5	22.3	26.8
Throughput (veh/h)	1680	1920	2145
Level of Service (LOS)	E	D	C

The simulation results indicate a clear improvement in traffic performance under adaptive signal control. Compared to fixed-time control (S1), the adaptive system (S3) reduced average vehicle delay by approximately 33.5% and queue length by 47.2%. At the same time, throughput increased by about 27.7%, demonstrating higher intersection efficiency.

Conclusion. Traffic signal control is one of the key elements of modern urban transport systems, playing a crucial role in ensuring safety and regulating traffic flow.

Improperly designed signal cycles lead to increased congestion and delays, whereas optimized phase design improves intersection capacity.

Adaptive systems and ITS technologies enhance flow stability and reduce delays through real-time control. The implementation of ATMS and the “green wave” concept ensures smoother traffic flow and environmental benefits.

In conclusion, the modernization of traffic signal systems and the widespread implementation of adaptive algorithms are essential for the sustainable development of urban transport infrastructure. In the future, the integration of AI and Big Data technologies will further increase system efficiency.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES IN BIOMEDICINE: MODERN OPPORTUNITIES AND APPLICATIONS

Abstract: *This article discusses the modern opportunities and applications of artificial intelligence technologies in the field of biomedicine. The study analyzes the theoretical foundations of artificial intelligence, its role in medical diagnostics, disease prediction, medical image analysis, robotic surgery, and telemedicine systems. The effectiveness of machine learning and deep learning algorithms in processing biomedical data and improving healthcare quality is scientifically highlighted. In addition, the advantages, challenges, and future prospects of artificial intelligence technologies in biomedical practice are examined. The research also emphasizes the importance of integrating innovative AI-based systems into modern healthcare and medical education.*

Keywords: *Artificial intelligence, biomedicine, medical diagnostics, machine learning, deep learning, biomedical technologies, robotic surgery, telemedicine, medical image analysis, healthcare innovation.*

Introduction

Today, the rapid development of digital technologies is causing significant changes in various fields, including biomedicine. In particular, the widespread implementation of artificial intelligence technologies in medical practice is improving the efficiency of diagnosis, treatment, monitoring, and prevention processes. Artificial intelligence is considered a modern technological system capable of automating processes such as analysis, data processing, and decision-making that are characteristic of human thinking. The use of these technologies in biomedicine plays an important role in the rapid analysis of large volumes of clinical and laboratory data, early disease detection, and the development of personalized treatment strategies. The application of artificial intelligence technologies in biomedicine not only improves the quality of medical services but also helps reduce certain errors associated with the human factor. In particular, the effectiveness of artificial intelligence is highly valued in medical image analysis, laboratory result processing, genetic research, and remote patient monitoring systems.

Algorithms developed on the basis of machine learning and neural networks demonstrate high accuracy in detecting complex diseases and provide healthcare professionals with opportunities for rapid and evidence-based decision-making. In addition, artificial intelligence technologies serve as an important factor in the development of telemedicine, robotic surgery, and biometric control systems.In modern medicine, the sharp increase in the volume of biomedical data creates the

need for effective management and analysis of information. Artificial intelligence-based software systems optimize the diagnostic process by processing large amounts of data in a short time. The possibilities of artificial intelligence are especially expanding in the detection of oncological, cardiovascular, and neurological diseases. Furthermore, these technologies are effectively used in medical education and scientific research, contributing to the development of professional competencies of future specialists.

Relevance

Today, the rapid development of artificial intelligence technologies is enabling the widespread introduction of innovative approaches in the field of biomedicine. In particular, the use of artificial intelligence in medical diagnostics, laboratory analysis, disease prediction, and treatment processes serves as an important factor in improving the quality of healthcare services. In modern medicine, the growing volume of clinical and biomedical data creates a need for fast and accurate analysis. From this perspective, artificial intelligence technologies ensure high efficiency in processing large amounts of data, early disease detection, and the development of personalized treatment strategies.

Purpose

The purpose of this research is to study the modern possibilities of using artificial intelligence technologies in biomedicine, analyze their effectiveness in diagnostic and treatment processes, and scientifically substantiate the innovative prospects of their application in medical practice.

Main part

Artificial intelligence is one of the most important areas of modern information technology and serves to model processes such as thinking, analysis, and decision-making that are characteristic of human intelligence. This technology began to develop in the middle of the twentieth century and is now widely used in medicine, industry, economics, and education. The theoretical foundations of artificial intelligence are based on mathematical modeling, algorithm theory, neural networks, and machine learning technologies. In the early stages, artificial intelligence systems were mainly designed to solve simple logical problems, whereas today they are capable of analyzing complex biological and medical data. The rapid development of machine learning and deep learning technologies has significantly expanded the practical capabilities of artificial intelligence. Neural networks, developed according to principles similar to the functioning of the human brain, ensure high efficiency in processing large amounts of data. The stages of artificial intelligence development are closely connected with technological progress. The first stage focused on creating algorithmic systems, while later stages involved expert systems and automated software programs. The modern stage is characterized by deep learning, artificial neural networks, and generative models. These technologies make it possible to quickly analyze and predict complex processes in human activity. In the field of biomedicine, artificial intelligence technologies play an important role in disease detection, laboratory data analysis, and the development of treatment strategies. Therefore, studying the theoretical

foundations and development stages of artificial intelligence is considered one of the urgent issues of modern science.

The use of artificial intelligence technologies in biomedicine has rapidly developed in recent years and now covers various areas of medical practice. In particular, the effectiveness of these technologies is highly valued in diagnostics, laboratory analysis, genetic research, and clinical monitoring systems. Modern biomedicine uses artificial intelligence to process and analyze large amounts of data within a short period of time. This helps in the early detection of diseases and the development of personalized treatment strategies. Artificial intelligence algorithms in medical image analysis make it possible to accurately evaluate X-ray, MRI, and computed tomography results. In addition, the use of automated systems in laboratory diagnostics reduces errors associated with the human factor. In genetic research, artificial intelligence is applied to analyze DNA data for identifying and predicting hereditary diseases. Telemedicine systems also allow remote monitoring of patients' conditions through artificial intelligence technologies. AI technologies are widely used in robotic surgery, increasing the accuracy and safety of surgical procedures. Furthermore, the importance of AI-based software systems is growing in storing and managing biomedical information. In modern medicine, these technologies improve the efficiency of healthcare professionals and optimize diagnostic processes. Therefore, studying the modern directions of artificial intelligence applications in biomedicine is scientifically and practically important.

The application of artificial intelligence technologies in medical diagnostics has become one of the innovative directions of modern medicine. These technologies provide opportunities for rapid and accurate analysis of complex clinical data and help detect diseases at early stages. Artificial intelligence-based algorithms automatically analyze patients' laboratory results, medical images, and clinical indicators. This increases diagnostic accuracy and reduces errors related to the human factor. The effectiveness of artificial intelligence is especially significant in identifying oncological, cardiovascular, and neurological diseases. Deep learning technologies in medical image processing enable the rapid detection of pathological changes in X-ray and MRI results. Artificial intelligence systems serve as supportive tools for doctors in making complex diagnostic decisions. In addition, the automation of diagnostic processes saves time and economic resources. Modern clinics increasingly integrate AI-based diagnostic systems with telemedicine technologies. This expands opportunities for remote examination and monitoring of patients. The application of artificial intelligence technologies in medical diagnostics is important not only for disease detection but also for predicting disease progression. Therefore, the development and widespread implementation of these technologies are considered among the priority tasks of modern healthcare systems.

Artificial intelligence algorithms play an increasingly important role in the analysis of medical images in modern healthcare. Medical imaging methods such as X-ray, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), computed tomography (CT), and ultrasound generate large volumes of data that require accurate interpretation. Artificial intelligence technologies, especially deep learning algorithms, make it

possible to process these images quickly and efficiently. AI systems can identify abnormalities, detect tumors, and recognize pathological changes with a high level of accuracy. This significantly assists radiologists and healthcare professionals in making correct diagnostic decisions. One of the major advantages of AI in medical image analysis is the reduction of human error and the improvement of diagnostic speed. In oncology, for example, AI algorithms help detect cancer at early stages by analyzing subtle changes in tissues. In cardiology, AI technologies are used to identify heart diseases through imaging data and provide accurate risk assessments. Furthermore, automated image analysis systems reduce the workload of medical specialists and increase the overall efficiency of healthcare services. AI-based image analysis is also widely used in neurology for detecting brain disorders and neurological abnormalities. Modern hospitals increasingly integrate AI technologies into imaging systems to improve patient outcomes and ensure accurate diagnosis. Therefore, the application of artificial intelligence algorithms in medical image analysis is considered a significant advancement in biomedical science and medical practice.

Artificial intelligence technologies have created new opportunities for the early detection and prediction of diseases in modern medicine. Early diagnosis is essential for preventing disease progression and improving treatment outcomes. AI systems use machine learning algorithms to analyze clinical, genetic, and laboratory data in order to identify potential health risks. By processing large amounts of medical information, artificial intelligence can recognize patterns that may not be easily detected by humans. This technology is especially useful in predicting chronic diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular disorders, and cancer. AI-based predictive models help doctors identify patients who are at high risk and provide timely medical intervention. In oncology, artificial intelligence can detect early signs of tumors through image analysis and molecular data evaluation. In infectious disease management, AI systems assist in tracking outbreaks and predicting disease spread. Artificial intelligence is also used in personalized medicine, where treatment strategies are developed according to the individual characteristics of patients. Another important advantage of AI is its ability to continuously learn and improve prediction accuracy through updated medical data. The use of artificial intelligence in early diagnosis not only improves patient survival rates but also reduces healthcare costs. Therefore, AI-based methods of disease detection and prediction are becoming an essential component of modern biomedical technologies.

Artificial intelligence technologies are playing a major role in the development of robotic surgery and telemedicine systems. Robotic surgery combines advanced robotic devices with AI algorithms to assist surgeons during complex medical procedures. These technologies increase surgical precision, minimize tissue damage, and reduce recovery time for patients. AI-based robotic systems can perform delicate movements with high accuracy, which is especially important in neurosurgery and cardiovascular surgery. In addition, artificial intelligence supports surgeons by providing real-time analysis and recommendations during operations. Telemedicine is another rapidly developing

field where AI technologies are widely applied. Through telemedicine platforms, patients can receive medical consultations and monitoring services remotely. Artificial intelligence helps analyze patient data collected through wearable devices and online medical systems. This allows doctors to monitor patients' conditions continuously and provide timely treatment recommendations. AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants are also used in telemedicine to answer patients' questions and provide preliminary medical advice. During global health crises such as pandemics, telemedicine systems supported by artificial intelligence have become especially valuable. These technologies improve access to healthcare services for people living in remote areas and reduce the burden on hospitals. Therefore, the role of artificial intelligence in robotic surgery and telemedicine is becoming increasingly important in modern healthcare systems.

The use of artificial intelligence technologies in biomedicine provides numerous advantages while also creating certain challenges. One of the main advantages is the ability of AI systems to process large amounts of biomedical data quickly and accurately. This improves diagnostic precision, accelerates treatment planning, and reduces medical errors associated with human factors. Artificial intelligence technologies also support personalized medicine by developing treatment strategies tailored to individual patients. In addition, AI increases the efficiency of healthcare professionals and optimizes hospital management systems. However, despite these benefits, several challenges remain in implementing artificial intelligence in biomedicine. One major issue is data privacy and security, as medical information must be protected from unauthorized access. Another challenge is the high cost of developing and maintaining AI systems in healthcare institutions. The accuracy of AI algorithms also depends on the quality and quantity of medical data used for training. In some cases, biased or incomplete data may lead to inaccurate results. Ethical concerns related to decision-making by AI systems are also widely discussed in the medical community. Furthermore, healthcare professionals require special training to effectively use artificial intelligence technologies in clinical practice. Therefore, while AI offers significant opportunities for improving healthcare, addressing these challenges is essential for its safe and effective implementation.

The future prospects for artificial intelligence-based biomedical technologies are considered highly promising in modern science and medicine. Continuous advancements in machine learning, neural networks, and big data analysis are expected to transform healthcare systems worldwide. In the future, AI technologies will likely become more integrated into clinical decision-making, disease prevention, and personalized treatment strategies. One important direction is the development of intelligent diagnostic systems capable of detecting diseases at extremely early stages. Artificial intelligence is also expected to play a greater role in genetic engineering and precision medicine. By analyzing genetic data, AI systems may help create individualized therapies for complex diseases. Another promising area is the development of smart wearable devices for continuous patient monitoring. These devices can collect real-time health data and transmit it to

healthcare providers for analysis and early intervention. In pharmaceutical research, artificial intelligence technologies are accelerating the discovery and development of new drugs. AI is also expected to improve robotic surgery systems and expand the capabilities of telemedicine services. Despite these перспективы, it is important to establish ethical standards and legal regulations for the safe use of artificial intelligence in medicine. Collaboration between medical professionals, engineers, and researchers will be necessary to maximize the benefits of these technologies. Therefore, the future development of artificial intelligence-based biomedical technologies is expected to significantly improve healthcare quality and patient outcomes

Conclusion

In conclusion, the use of artificial intelligence technologies in biomedicine has become one of the most important and innovative directions of modern healthcare. The research showed that artificial intelligence plays a significant role in medical diagnostics, disease prediction, medical image analysis, robotic surgery, telemedicine, and biomedical data management. AI-based systems provide rapid and accurate analysis of large volumes of clinical information, improve diagnostic precision, and reduce errors related to the human factor. These technologies also contribute to the development of personalized medicine and increase the overall efficiency of healthcare services.

The study also revealed that artificial intelligence technologies are especially effective in the early detection and prediction of complex diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular disorders, and neurological conditions. The integration of machine learning and deep learning algorithms into biomedical systems enables healthcare professionals to make faster and more evidence-based decisions. Furthermore, the application of AI in robotic surgery and telemedicine expands access to medical services and improves patient monitoring and treatment processes.

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IMPROVING FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMPETENCE BASED ON M-LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract. *The rapid development of digital technologies has significantly transformed modern education, particularly in the field of foreign language learning. Mobile learning (M-learning) has emerged as an innovative and flexible approach that enhances language competence through accessibility, personalization, and interactivity. This article explores the role of M-learning technologies in improving foreign language competence, analyzes their pedagogical advantages, and highlights practical applications for effective language acquisition. The study also examines challenges and provides recommendations for integrating mobile learning into educational practice.*

Keywords: *mobile learning, M-learning, foreign language competence, digital education, language acquisition, mobile applications.*

Introduction. In the era of globalization, proficiency in foreign languages has become a critical skill for academic, professional, and social development. Traditional methods of language teaching, while still valuable, often lack flexibility and learner-centered approaches. The integration of mobile technologies into education has led to the emergence of M-learning, which enables learners to access educational content anytime and anywhere.

Mobile learning refers to the use of portable digital devices such as smartphones, tablets, and laptops to facilitate learning. With the widespread availability of mobile devices, M-learning has become a powerful tool in foreign language education, supporting continuous learning beyond the classroom environment.

Literature Review. Numerous researchers have emphasized the effectiveness of M-learning in language education. Studies show that mobile technologies enhance vocabulary acquisition, listening skills, and communicative competence. The interactive nature of mobile applications, combined with multimedia features such as audio, video, and gamification, contributes to increased learner motivation and engagement.

Scholars also highlight the role of microlearning, where content is delivered in small, manageable units, making it easier for learners to retain information. Additionally, adaptive learning systems in mobile applications personalize the learning experience based on individual progress and needs.

Methodology. This study employs a qualitative approach based on the analysis of existing literature, educational practices, and digital tools used in M-learning. Comparative analysis is used to evaluate traditional and mobile-assisted

language learning methods. The research also considers practical examples of mobile applications used for language learning.

Mobile learning (M-learning) has become a transformative component of contemporary foreign language education, reshaping how learners access, process, and apply linguistic knowledge. By leveraging portable digital devices and networked technologies, M-learning creates a dynamic and learner-centered environment that supports continuous and context-aware language acquisition. Its pedagogical value lies in its ability to integrate flexibility, interactivity, and personalization while fostering the development of core communicative competencies.

One of the defining advantages of M-learning is its high degree of accessibility. Learners are no longer constrained by temporal or spatial limitations, as mobile devices enable uninterrupted access to educational resources regardless of location. This flexibility is particularly beneficial for individuals with limited access to formal education or those balancing academic pursuits with professional or personal responsibilities. Furthermore, self-paced learning allows users to regulate the intensity and frequency of their engagement, which contributes to improved retention and reduced cognitive overload. As a result, M-learning promotes lifelong learning habits and supports inclusive education by accommodating diverse learner needs.

M-learning environments are inherently interactive, incorporating multimedia elements such as audio, video, animations, and gamified tasks. These features significantly enhance learner engagement by transforming passive content consumption into active participation. Interactive exercises, quizzes, and instant feedback mechanisms enable learners to monitor their progress and correct errors in real time. Notably, speech recognition technologies provide opportunities for practicing pronunciation and speaking skills, offering immediate and personalized feedback. This interactivity not only increases motivation but also facilitates deeper cognitive processing, which is essential for effective language acquisition.

Another critical feature of M-learning is its capacity for personalization. Many mobile learning platforms utilize adaptive algorithms and data analytics to tailor content according to the learner’s proficiency level, learning pace, and individual preferences. This adaptive approach ensures that learners are consistently challenged without being overwhelmed, thereby maintaining optimal learning conditions. Personalized feedback and targeted practice activities further enhance learning efficiency by addressing specific weaknesses and reinforcing strengths. Consequently, M-learning supports differentiated instruction and contributes to more effective and individualized language learning experiences.

Development of Core Language Skills. M-learning supports the development of all four key language skills:

- **Listening:** through podcasts and audio materials
- **Speaking:** via voice recording and AI-based feedback
- **Reading:** through digital texts and articles
- **Writing:** via interactive exercises and messaging tools

Practical Applications of M-Learning

Several mobile tools and strategies can be effectively used in foreign language learning:

- Language learning apps (e.g., vocabulary trainers, grammar tools)
- Mobile-based communication platforms for real-time interaction
- Podcasts and video content for immersive learning
- Gamified learning systems that motivate users through rewards

These tools enable learners to practice language skills in authentic contexts, making learning more meaningful and practical.

Conclusion. M-learning technologies play a significant role in improving foreign language competence by providing flexible, interactive, and personalized learning experiences. While challenges exist, the effective integration of mobile learning into educational systems can greatly enhance language acquisition. Future research should focus on developing innovative mobile tools and exploring their long-term impact on language learning outcomes.

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JISMONIY TARBIYANING INSON ORGANIZMINI SHAKLLANISHI VA RIVOJLANISHIDAGI O‘RNI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada jismoniy tarbiyaning inson organizmini shakllanishi va rivojlanishidagi o‘rni, uning ruhiy va ijtimoiy salomatlikka ta'siri muhokama etiladi. Jismoniy tarbiya yosh guruhlari bo‘yicha tahlil qilinadi va uning ahamiyatini oshirish uchun turli strategiyalar taklif etiladi. Maqola sog‘lom hayot tarzini qo'llab quvvatlash va jismoniy tarbiyani rivojlantirish maqsadida yozilgan.*
Kalit so'zlar: *jismoniy tarbiya, salomatlik, ruhiy holat, ijtimoiy rivojlanish, sport, yosh guruhlari, sog‘lom turmush tarzi.*

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THE ROLE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN BODY

Abstract: *This article discusses the role of physical education in the formation and development of the human body, as well as its effects on mental and social health. Physical education is analyzed across different age groups, and various strategies for enhancing its significance are proposed. The article is aimed at promoting a healthy lifestyle and developing physical education.*
Keywords: *physical education, health, mental state, social development, sports, age groups, healthy lifestyle.*

Kirish

Jismoniy tarbiya, inson hayotining ajralmas qismi sifatida nafaqat tanaviy salomatlik, balki ruhiy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishda ham katta rol o‘ynaydi. Dunyo bo‘yicha barcha mamlakatlar jismoniy tarbiyani rivojlantirishga katta e'tibor bermoqda, chunki sog‘lom odamlar sog‘lom jamiyat, sog‘lom jamiyat esa muvaffaqiyatli davlatni ifodalaydi. Ushbu maqolada jismoniy tarbiyaning inson organizmi shakllanishi, uning rivojlanishi va ijtimoiy hayotdagi o‘rni batafsil yoritiladi.

I. Jismoniy tarbiyaning nazariy asoslari.

1. Jismoniy tarbiyaning maqsadi.

Jismoniy tarbiyaning asosiy maqsadi insonning jismoniy, ruhiy va ijtimoiy jihatdan barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlashdan iborat. U quyidagi vazifalarni bajaradi:

Sog‘lom turmush tarzini shakllantirish: Muntazam sog‘lom ovqatlanish, jismoniy faoliyat va sog’liqni saqlash.

Organizm tizimlarini mustahkamlash: Mushak, yurak-qon tomir, va nafas olish tizimlarini rivojlantirish.

Yoshlarni rag‘batlantirish: Yosh bolalarning motorik ko‘nikmalarini oshirish.

2. Jismoniy tarbiyaning asosiy turlari.

Jismoniy tarbiya quyidagi turlarga bo‘linadi:

1) Umumiy jismoniy tarbiya: Asosiy jismoniy mashqlar, sport faoliyati va guruhli mashg‘ulotlarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Masalan: yugurish, suzish, gimnastika, jamoaviy o‘yinlar.

2) Maxsus jismoniy tarbiya: Muayyan sport turlari, raqs, yoga kabi ixtisoslashtirilgan yo‘nalishlar. Bunda maqsad aniq ko‘nikmalarni (masalan, futbolchi tezligi, gimnasti-kachi muvozanati) rivojlantirish.

3) Reabilitatsiya mashqlari. Jarohatlar yoki kasallilardan keying tiklanish (masalan: suyak sinishi yoki yurak operatsiyasidan keyingi terapiya).

II. Inson organizmining jismoniy tarbiya orqali rivojlanishi.

1. Mushak tizimi.

Mushak tizimi jismoniy tarbiya orqali samarali rivojlanadi. Muntazam jismoniy mashqlar mushaklarning kuchini, elastikligini va hajmini oshirishga yordam beradi. Bundan tashqari, to‘g‘ri sog’lom ovqatlanish (masalan, protein, vitaminlar va mineral moddalarning muvozanati) mushak massasini saqlash va ularni tiklashda muhim rol o’ynaydi. Sportchilar tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan mashqlar (masalan, yengil atletika, voleybol, futbol) mushaklarni mustahkamlash bilan birga harakatlarning aniqligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Masalan:

Kuch yo’nalishidagi mashqlari (gantellar bilan ishlash, bodibilding).

Chidamlilik mashqlari (yugurish, velosiped haydash).

2. Suyak tizimi.

Jismoniy faoliyat suyaklarning zichligi va mustahkamligini oshiradi. Kuch sarflovchi mashqlar (masalan, to’p olish, sakrash, yuk ko’tarish) suyak to’qimalarini stimulyat-siya qilib ularning mineral tarkibini yaxshilaydi. Bu esa osteoporoz va boshqa suyak kasalliklarining oldini olishda muhimdir. Suyaklarning sog’lom rivojlanashi uchun kalsiy, D vitamini va magniy kabi moddalar muntazam iste’mol qilinishi shart.

Misol: Skelet mushaklarini yuklovchi mashqlar suyaklarni zichligiga hizmat qiladi.

3. Yurak-qon tomir tizimi.

Jismoniy tarbiya yurak-qon tomir tizimining samaradorligini va chidamliligini oshiradi. Muntazam mashqlar yurak mushaklarini kuchaytirib, qon aylanishini yaxshilaydi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko’rsatadiki, haftada 150 daqiqa o‘rtacha jismoniy faollik (tez yurish, velosiped haydash) yurak-qon kasalliklarini xavfini sezilarli dara-jada kamaytiradi.

4. Siydik chiqarish tizimi (buyrak) va endokrin (ichki sekresiya) tizimlar.

Jismoniy faoliyat buyraklar faoliyatini rag‘batlantirib, organizmdagi toksinlarni chiqarishda yordam beradi. Shuningdek u endokrin tizim (insulin, kortizol, endorphin) ning muvozanatini saqlashga ta’sir qiladi. Masalan:

Insulin sezgirligi yaxshilanadi, bu diabet xavfini kamaytiradi.

Endorfinlar ishlab chiqarilishi stressni kamaytiradi va kayfiyatni yaxshilaydi.

III. Jismoniy tarbiyaning ruhiy salomatlikka ta’siri.

1. Endorfinlar va ruhiy holat.

Jismoniy tarbiya ruhiy salomatlikni mustahkamlovchi eng muhim omillardan biridir. Jismoniy faoliyat paytida organizm endorfin (baxt gormoni) ishlab chiqaradi, bu esa kayfiyatni yaxshilash, depressiya va tushkunlikni kamaytirishga yordam beradi. Fiziologik jihatdan, mashqlar paytida qon aylanishi tezlashadi va miyada serotonin, dopamin kabi neyrotransmitterlar ko‘payadi. Masalan: 30 daqiqa yugurish endorfin darajasini 2 baravar oshiradi.

Psixologik tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, muntazam sport bilan shug‘ullanish depress-siya va ruhiy kasalliklar xavfini sezilarliy darajada kamaytirishi mumkin.

2. Stressni kamaytirish.

Jismoniy faoliyat stress gormoni kortizol darajasini pasaytiradi va ruhiy taranglikni yo‘qotishga yordam beradi. Mashg‘ulotlar paytida diqqat tashqi muammolardan fizik harakatlarga qaratiladi, bu esa meditatsiyaga o‘xshash samaraga ega. Masalan:

Yoga va Tai-chi kabi mashqlar stressni sezilarli darajada kamaytiradi.

Jamoaviy sport turlari (masalan, futbol, basketbol) o‘yinchilarda ijtimoiy qo‘llab-quvvatlov hissini kuchaytiradi.

3. Ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish.

Jismoniy mashg‘ulotlar insonning muloqot, hamkorlik va mo‘tadillik kabi ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. Sport jamoalarida ishtirok etish o‘zaro ishonch, mas’uliyat va raqobatbardoshlikni o‘rgatadi. Masalan:

Jamoaviy o‘yinlar (voleybol, xokkey) o‘yinchilarda qaror qabul qilish tezligini oshiradi.

IV. Jismoniy tarbiyaning ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy ahamiyati.

Jismoniy tarbiya nafaqat shaxsiy salomatlik, balki jamiyat taraqqiyoti va iqtisodiy farovonligi uchun ham strategik ahamiyatga ega. Sog‘lom insonlar ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirib, davlat byudjetiga soliq tushumlarini ko’paytiradi, shu bilan birga kasalliklar bilan bog’liq xarajatlarni kamaytiradi.

1. Jamiyatdagi roli.

Jismoniy tarbiya – bu ijtimoiy barqarorlikning asosi. Masalan:

Milliy dasturlar: AQShda “Let’s Move!” tashabbusi bolalar orasida sog’lom turmush tarzini targ’ib qilishga yordam berdi.

Sport tadbirlari: Futbol bo‘yicha Jahon chempionati kabi global tadbirlar madaniy almashinuv va hamjihatlikni kuchaytiradi.

Ijtimoiy adolat: Nogironlar uchun moslashtirilgan sport inson huquqlari va inklyuziv-likni himoya qiladi.

2. Sog‘lom harakatlar.

Xalqaro tashkilotlar (WHO, UNESCO) jismoniy faoliyatni rag‘batlantirish bo‘yicha qo‘llanmalar ishlab chiqadi. Masalan:

Yaponiya maktablarda kuniga 60 daqiqa jismoniy mashqlarni majburiy qildi (2023).

Norvegiya aholisining taxminan ko’pchilik qismi haftada 3 marta sport bilan shug‘ullanadi.

“Sog‘lom hayot” dasturi (O‘zbekiston) 2020-2025-yillarda sport inshootlari sonini 2 baravar oshirishni ko‘zlaydi.

3. Iqtisodiy manfaatlar.

Sog‘lomlik – iqtisodiy o‘sishning motoridir. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki:

Jismoniy faol aholining ish samaradorligi 18-25% gacha ortganligi aniqlanadi (World Economic Forum, 2022).

Kasalliklar tufayli ish qoldirishlar 35% gacha kamayadi.

V. Jismoniy tarbiyaning yosh guruhlari bo‘yicha ta'siri.

1. Bolalar (3-12 yosh)

Asosiy vazifa: Motor ko‘nikmalar (muvozanat, ko‘z-qo‘l muvofiqligi) va jamoada ishlashni o‘rgatish.

Samarali usullar: Sakrash to‘ri, suzish, badiiy gimnastika.

Statistika: Doimiy jismoniy faol bolalar akademik natijalarda yaxshiroq.

2. O‘smirlar (13-18 yosh).

Asosiy yo‘nalish: Jismoniy qobiliyatni shakllantirish, o‘zini anglash va intelektni rivojlantirish.

Ilmiy asos: Sport bilan shug‘ullanadigan o‘smirlarda dopamine darajasi taxminan 40% yuqori, bu ularni giyohvandlikdan himoya qiladi.

3. Keksalar (60+ yosh)

Maqsad: Harakatlanish qobiliyatini saqlash, osteoporoz va depressiyaning oldini olish.

Tavsiya etiladigan mashqlar: Tai-chi, suzish, yoga.

Natijalar: Keksalarda muntazam mashqlar demans riskini 50% gacha kamaytiradi (Mayo Clinic, 2023).

VI. Jismoniy tarbiyani rivojlantirish strategiyalari.

1. Ta’lim muassasalarida jismoniy tarbiyani rivojlantirish.

Ta’lim tizimida jismoniy tarbiyaning samaradorligini oshirish uchun quyidagi choralar ko‘rilishi lozim:

O‘quv dasturlarini modernizatsiya qilish: Jismoniy tarbiya darslariga zamonaviy sport turlari (masalan, fitnes, e-sport bilan muvozanatlashtirilgan mashqlar) va psixo-logik jihatlar (motivatsiya, jamoaviy munosabatlar) kiritish.

O‘qituvchilarni malakasini oshirish: Xalqaro sertifikatlash dasturlari (masalan, FIBA yoki UEFA litsenziyalari) orqali murabbiylarni yangi uslubiyatlar bilan tanish-tirish.

Sport tadbirlarini diversifikatsiya qilish: Maktablarda “Sport kunlari”, Olimpiada loyihalari va STEM (fan, texnologiya, muhandislik, matematika) bilan integratsiya-lashgan mashg‘ulotlar tashkil etish.

2. Sog‘lom jamiyatni shakllantirish.

Jamiyatda jismoniy faollikni oshirish uchun davlat va nodavlat tashkilotlar hamkorli-gida quyidagi yo‘nalishlar amalga oshirilishi mumkin:

Infratuzilmani rivojlantirish: Har bir mahallada sport maydonchalari, veloyollar va yugurish yo‘laklarini qurish (masalan, Singapur modeli).

Sport festival va marosimlarni targ‘ib qilish: “Sog‘lom O‘zbekiston” milliy marafo-ni, “Oilaviy sport kunlari” kabi tadbirlarni muntazam o‘tkazish.

Inson markaziy yondashuv: Nogironlar, homilador ayollar va kam ta’minlangan guruhlar uchun moslashtirilgan sport dasturlarini ishlab chiqish.

3. Ijtimoiy kampaniyalar va media strategiyasi.

Jismoniy tarbiyani jamiyatda rag‘batlantirish uchun zamonaviy kommunikatsiya vositalaridan samarali foydalanish:

Media kontent yaratish: Sport bilan shug‘ullanadigan taniqli shaxslar (masalan, Eldor Shomurodov) ishtirokida motivatsion videolar tayyorlash.

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda faollik: TikTok va Instagramda “HarakatSog‘lik” kabi hash-teglar ostida 30 kunlik sport mashqlari chellenjlarini boshlash.

Xalqaro tajribalardan foydalanish: WHO tomonidan tavsiya etilgan “Haftada 150 daqiqa” global kampaniyasini mahalliy tillarga tarjima qilish.

Xulosa

Jismoniy tarbiya inson organizmining shakllanishi va rivojlanishida asosiy omillardan biridir. U nafaqat jismoniy, balki ruhiy va ijtimoiy salomatlikni ham ta’minlaydi. Jamiyat taraqqiyoti uchun jismoniy tarbiyani rag’batlantirish, sog’lom avlod etishtiri-shiga xizmat qiladi.

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CHIMQO‘RG‘ON SUV OMBORNING IQDISODIY AXAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada Chimqo‘rg‘on suv omborining Qashqadaryo viloyati iqtisodiyotiga ko‘rsatadigan ta’siri kompleks tarzda tahlil qilingan. Unda suv omborining sug‘orma dehqonchilikni barqaror suv bilan ta’minlash, hosildorlikni oshirish va qishloq xo‘jaligini diversifikatsiya qilishdagi o‘rni yoritilgan. Shuningdek, inshootning toshqinlarning oldini olish, ekologik muvozanatni saqlash, baliqchilikni rivojlantirish va yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratishdagi ahamiyati asoslab berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari suv resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish hududning iqtisodiy o‘sishi va aholi farovonligini oshirishda muhim omil ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Chimqo‘rg‘on suv ombori, gidroiqtisodiyot, agroklasterlar, akvakultura, suv toshqinlarini boshqarish, ekotizim xizmatlari, iqlim o‘zgarishi.*

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ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CHIMKURGAN RESERVOIR

Abstract.*This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the impact of the Chimkurgan Reservoir on the economy of the Kashkadarya region. It highlights the role of the reservoir in ensuring stable water supply for irrigated agriculture, increasing crop yields, and supporting agricultural diversification. The study also substantiates its importance in flood prevention, maintaining ecological balance, developing fisheries, and creating new jobs. The results show that the efficient use of water resources is a key factor in regional economic growth and improving the welfare of the population.*

Keywords: *Chimkurgan Reservoir, hydroeconomics, agroclusters, aquaculture, flood management, ecosystem services, climate change.*

Kirish (Introduction). Bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida suv resurslaridan foydalanish ma’muriy-buyruqbozlik tizimiga aslo to‘gri kelmaydi. Respublikamizda bugungi kunda tabiiy boyliklardan foydalanishning iqtisodiy mexanizmlari ishlab chiqilgan bo‘lib, ularga amal qilish zarurati ekologik va iqtisodiy vaziyatdan kelib chiqmoqda. Avvallari faqat sug‘orma dehqonchilik, baliqchilik va kemachilik maqsadlarida foydalanilgan suv manbalari endilikda sanoatning yangi jabhalari – energetika, turizm, tog‘-konchilik, to‘qimachilik, qog‘oz ishlab chiqarish va boshqa sohalarda keng istifoda etilmoqda. Tabiiy

landshaftlarning shakllanishi, o‘zgarishi va yangi tiplarining paydo bo‘lishida antropogen suv inshootlari muhim omil bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Suv omborlari esa lokal va mintaqaviy miqyosda, tabiiy landshaftlarning o‘zgarishida eng katta ta’sir etuvchi suv inshootlaridan hisoblanadi va ularning tabiiy muhitga bo‘lgan ta’sirini o‘rganish tabiiy geografiya, xususan, landshaftshunoslikning eng dolzarb masalalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Suv omborlari, asosan, daryolarning suv va energiya resurslaridan to‘liqroq foydalanish maqsadida, yer sharining juda ko‘p hududlarida qurilgan. Shundan kelib chiqib, Qashqadaryo suv omborlari geografiyasini viloyatimizda tarqalishi, ular faoliyati bilan bog‘liq barcha jarayon va hodisalarni o‘rganish, ularning geografik muhit bilan xususiyatlarini aniqlash, tahlil qilish hamda amaliy va ilmiy ahamiyatini belgilash ham tabiiy, ham iqtisodiy dolzarb masala hisoblanadi [1,2].

Mamlakatimizda aholi sonining oshishi, sanoat korxonalarining ko‘payishi, energiyaga bo‘lgan talabni yuksaltiradi. SHuning uchun ham qayta tiklanuvchan, ekologik jihatdan zararsiz va arzon bo‘lgan gidroenergetik potensiyaldan foydalanish zarurligini ta’kidlaydi. Respublikamizning gidroenergetik potensiali 27,5 mlrd kVt ni tashkil qiladi, hozirgi kunda shundan 30 foiz qismidan foydalanib kelinmoqda. Bizda bu gidroenergetik potensialni ko‘tarish uchun etarlicha imkoniyatlarimiz mavjud. “O‘zbekgidroenergo” ning ta’kidlashicha 2026 yilga borib bu ko‘rsatkich 1,7 baravarga oshirilishi ko‘zda tutilgan. Mamlakatimizda asosiy elektr energiyani qayta tiklanmaydigan ko‘mir, neft va gaz mahsulotlari bilan ishlatiladigan issiqlik elektrostansiyalari orqali olinmoqda. Bunga bir yilda respubikamiz bo‘yicha o‘rtacha 24,96 mln. tonna shartli yoqilg‘i sarflanmoqda. Vaholangki, foydalanishimiz mumkin bo‘lgan gidroenergetik potensialning yana 70 foiz imkoniyati turibdi. Vaziyatdan kelib chiqib 2010-2020 yillar mobaynida mamlakatimizda energetikani rivojlantirish maqsadida kichik daryolar va suv xo‘jaligi ob’ektlari (sug‘orish kanallari, suv omborlari) gidroenergetik potensiyalidan foydalanish bo‘yicha O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 28.12.1995 y. kungi № 476 - qarori qabul qilingan [3].

Suv resurslari cheklangan va iqlimi qurg‘oqchil bo‘lgan Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasida suv obyekti shunchaki tabiiy resurs emas, balki bevosita iqtisodiy o‘sishni belgilovchi bosh omil (determinant) hisoblanadi. Qashqadaryo viloyati O‘zbekiston Respublikasining eng yirik agrar, xususan, g‘allachilik va paxtachilik hududlaridan biri bo‘lib, viloyat iqtisodiyotining asosiy tayanchi sug‘orma dehqonchilikka asoslangan. Qashqadaryo o‘zanida joylashgan Chimqo‘rg‘on suv ombori yozgi vegetatsiya davrida suvga bo‘lgan keskin ehtiyojni qondirish maqsadida mavsumiy oqimni tartibga soluvchi strategik inshootdir.[4.6]

Materiallar va metodlar (Materials and Methods).

Qamashi tumani hududida 1957 yildan boshlab yuborilgan[8]. Hukumat 1956 yilda Qashqadaryo o‘zanida Chimqo‘rg‘on suv omborining qurilishi to‘g‘risida qaror qabul qilgan[9]. Qurilish ishlari “Sredazgiprovodxlopka” loyihasi bo‘yicha boshlangan bo‘lib, bu inshootning loyiha mualliflari A.V. Petrov va G.I. Prozorov[10], qurilishi A. Y. Shcherbakov boshchiligidagi qurilish-montaj boshqarmasi quruvchilari zimmasiga yuklatilgan[11]. Dastlab, Chimqo‘rg‘on suv

omborini qurish orqali hukumat viloyatda 2,5 ming gektardan ortiq maydonni sug‘orishni rejalashtirgan[12]. 1960 yilda Chimqo‘rg‘on suv ombori birinchi navbati ishga tushirilgan hamda 1963 yilda suv saqlash hajmi 500 million kubometr bo‘lgan Chimqo‘rg‘on suv ombori qurib bitkazilgan[13].

Chimqo‘rg‘on suv ombori ishga tushirilgan yilda unga tutash maydonlardan 200 gektarga yaqin maydon o‘zlashtirilib qishloq xo‘jaligi hisobiga kiritilgan, Qarshi cho‘lida 140 gektar yer o‘zlashtirilib chigit qadalgan[14]. Chimqo‘rg‘on suv omboriga Eski Anhor kanalining yangi o‘zanidan Zarafshon daryosining suvi ham kelib qo‘shilgan [15]. Bu esa suv omborida suv hajmining oshishiga sabab bo‘lgan. Chimqo‘rg‘on suv ombori Qashqadaryo vohasining o‘rta, ayniqsa, Qarshi cho‘lidagi xo‘jaliklar paxtachiligining rivojlanishiga hissa qo‘shgan.

Qamashi suv omborining dambasi (to‘g‘on) 1962 yilda qayta rekonstruksiya qilinib, 3 metrga ko‘tarilgan[16]. 18 million kubometrga yaqin suv sig‘imiga ega bo‘lgan Qamashi suv omborining ishga tushirilishi [17], tuman hududidagi yerlarni sug‘orish imkoniyatini oshirgan. Shuningdek, mazkur suv omborining ishga tushirilishi Qamashi tumanidagi eng yirik Chimqo‘rg‘on suv omborining suvidan Qarshi cho‘li hududidagi ekin maydonlarini sug‘orishda ahmiyatli bo‘lgan. Chunki, Qamashi suv omborining suvi tumandagi 5 ming gektar ekin maydonlarini suv bilan ta’minlagan[18] bo‘lib, Chimqo‘rg‘on suv omboridagi suv zaxirasining ma’lum bir qismini Qamashi tumanidagi ekin maydonlariga emas, balki Qarshi cho‘liga yo‘naltirilishiga imkon bergan.

Chimqo‘rg‘on suv omborining iqtisodiy ahamiyatini tahlil qilish uning mintaqa iqtisodiyotiga beshta asosiy yo‘nalishda ta'sir ko‘rsatishini aniqladi: Suv omborining eng yirik iqtisodiy foydasi bevosita irrigatsiya bilan bog‘liq. Qamashi, Koson, Kasbi, Qarshi va Nishon tumanlaridagi yuz minglab gektar ekin maydonlari Chimqo‘rg‘on orqali kafolatlangan suv bilan ta'minlanadi. Hosildorlik drayveri: Suv tanqisligi kuzatiladigan iyul-avgust oylarida ekinlarning suvsizlik stressiga tushishining oldi olinadi. Natijada, g‘o‘za va g‘alla kabi strategik ekinlardan kafolatlangan reja asosida hosil olinadi. Diversifikatsiya imkoniyati: Barqaror suv manbai mavjudligi hududda yuqori qo‘shimcha qiymat yaratuvchi intensiv bog‘lar, eksportbop uzumzorlar va issiqxona xo‘jaliklarini tashkil etish uchun investorlar ishonchini oshiradi.

Chimqo‘rg‘on suv ombori Qashqadaryo viloyatida baliqchilik tarmog‘ining o‘chog‘i hisoblanadi. Sanoat usulida baliq yetishtirish faqatgina iqtisodiy foyda keltiribgina qolmay, muhim ijtimoiy masalalarni ham hal etadi: Bozorlarda oqsilga boy go‘sht mahsulotlari taklifini oshirish orqali oziq-ovqat narxlari inflyatsiyasini jilovlash; Baliq chavoqlari yetishtirish, inkubatsiya sexlari, baliq omixta yemi ishlab chiqarish hamda qayta ishlash zanjirini yaratish orqali yangi tarmoqni shakllantirish. Agrar sektordagi har bir barqaror gektar ekin maydoni bevosita va bilvosita bandlikni ta'minlaydi. Suvning kafolatlanganligi qishloqlarda mavsumiy ishsizlikni kamaytiradi. Aholi o‘z tomorqasidan yilda 2-3 marta hosil olish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladi, bu esa qishloq joylarida aholi daromadlarini oshirib, turmush darajasining yaxshilanishiga (poverty reduction) olib keladi.

Xulosa (Conclusion).

Chimqo‘rg‘on suv ombori shunchaki irrigatsiya inshooti emas, balki Qashqadaryo vohasi makro iqtisodiyotini ushlab turuvchi tayanch mexanizmlardan biridir. Obyekt mintaqaning oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi, agrosanoat integratsiyasi va bandlik masalalarining asosiy kafolati hisoblanadi.Kelajakda global iqlim o‘zgarishi va suv tanqisligi xavflari ortib borishini hisobga olgan holda suv omborining iqtisodiy rentabelligini maksimallashtirish uchun quyidagi ilmiy-amaliy chora-tadbirlar tavsiya etiladi: "Raqamli suv ombori" tizimiga o‘tish: Suv sathi, oqim tezligi va suv sifati ko‘rsatkichlarini real vaqt rejimida kuzatib boruvchi SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) raqamli tizimlarini to‘liq joriy etish. Bu resurslarni inson omilisiz va yo‘qotishlarsiz aniq taqsimlashga olib keladi.

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UDK 614.2(575.1)

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O‘ZBEKISTONDA AHOLIGA TIBBIY XIZMAT KO‘RSATISH TIZIMINI HUDUDIY TASHKIL ETISHNING NAZARIY VA AMALIY JIHATLARI

Annotatsiya:*Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston Respublikasida aholiga tibbiy xizmat ko‘rsatish tizimini hududiy tashkil etishning dolzarb masalalari tadqiq etiladi. Maqolada sog‘liqni saqlash tizimining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahamiyati, tarixiy ildizlari hamda bugungi kundagi kadrlar ta’minoti tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, shahar va qishloq joylarda tibbiy xizmat ko‘rsatishning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, ayrim mutaxassisliklar bo‘yicha shifokorlar yetishmovchiligi va kasallanish dinamikasi statistik ma’lumotlar asosida yoritilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *sog‘liqni saqlash, hududiy tashkil etish, tibbiy xizmat, demografiya, kadrlar salohiyati, statsionar yordam, birlamchi tibbiy-sanitariya yordami.*

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THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF THE TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract:*This article examines current issues of regional organization of medical services to the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The article analyzes the socio-economic significance of the healthcare system, its historical roots, and the current state of human resources. Furthermore, the specific features of medical services in urban and rural areas, the shortage of doctors in certain specialties, and the dynamics of morbidity are highlighted based on statistical data.*

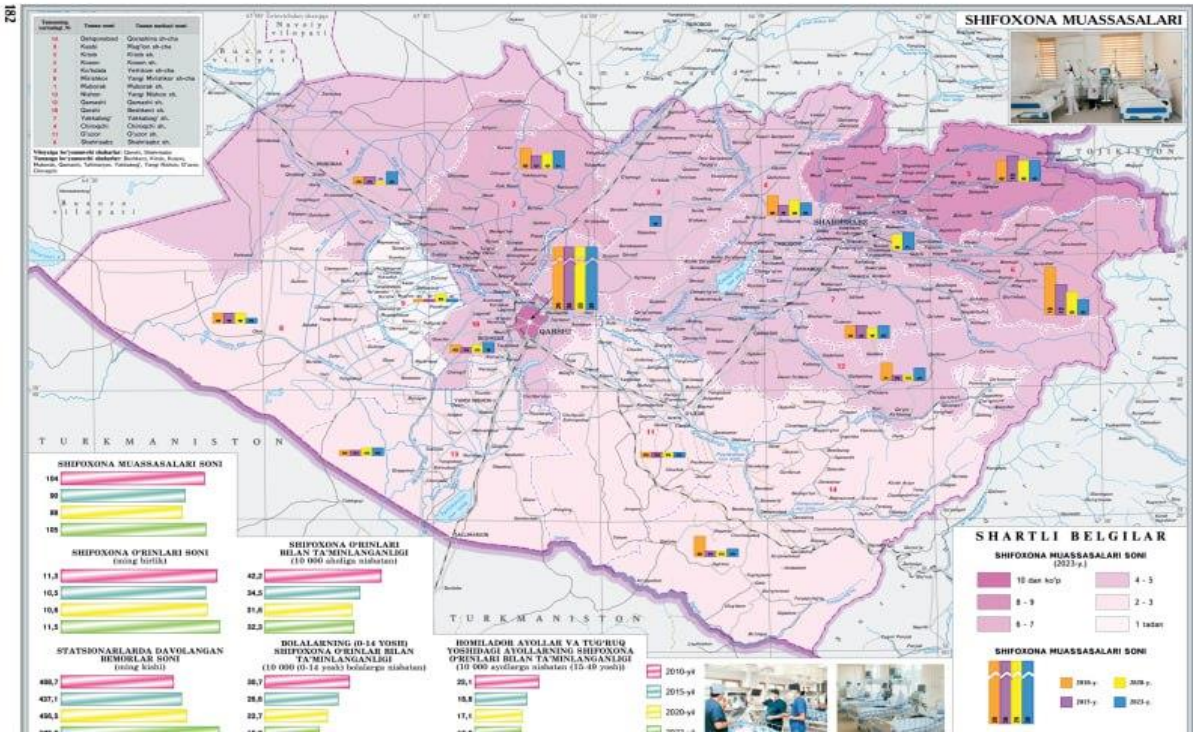
Keywords: *healthcare, regional organization, medical service, demography, human resources potential, inpatient care, primary health care.*

Kirish

Mamlakatning strategik taraqqiyoti, iqtisodiy qudrati va xalqaro maydondagi nufuzi bevosita uning inson kapitali sifatiga, xususan, fuqarolarning sog‘lig‘i va jismoniy barkamolligiga bog‘liq. Sog‘liqni saqlash tizimi xalq xo‘jaligining o‘ziga

xos tarmog‘i bo‘lib, u moddiy ne’mat yaratmasa-da, jamiyatning eng muhim ijtimoiy ehtiyojlarini qondiradi va mehnat resurslarining qayta tiklanishini ta’minlaydi.

O‘zbekiston mustaqillikka erishgan ilk kunlardanoq aholi salomatligini muhofaza qilish, onalik va bolalikni qo‘llab-quvvatlash hamda sanitariya-profilaktika ishlarini tizimli yo‘lga qo‘yish davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo‘nalishiga aylandi. Ayniqsa, global pandemiya sharoiti tibbiy xizmat ko‘rsatish tizimini hududiy tashkil etish va boshqarishda yangicha yondashuvlarni talab etishini ko‘rsatdi. Tibbiy muassasalarning joylashuvi, kadrlar taqsimoti va xizmat ko‘rsatish sifati o‘rtasidagi mutanosiblikni ta’minlash bugungi kunning eng dolzarb ilmiy va amaliy masalalaridan biridir.



ASOSIY QISM

1. Sog‘liqni saqlash tizimining tarixiy va nazariy asoslari

O‘zbekiston zaminida tibbiyot madaniyati uzoq tarixga ega. VIII-IX asrlardayoq Movarounnahr va Xuroson hududlarida shifoxonalar uchun maxsus binolar barpo etilgan. XV asrda Buxoro va Samarqand kabi yirik ilmiy markazlarda “Dor ush-shifo” (Davolash uylari) deb nomlangan jamoat shifoxonalari faoliyat yuritgan. Tarixiy manbalarga ko‘ra, o‘sha davrlarda shifoxona qurishda hududning iqlimi, suvi va tuprog‘ining tozaligiga, ya’ni ekologik omillarga alohida e’tibor qaratilgan.

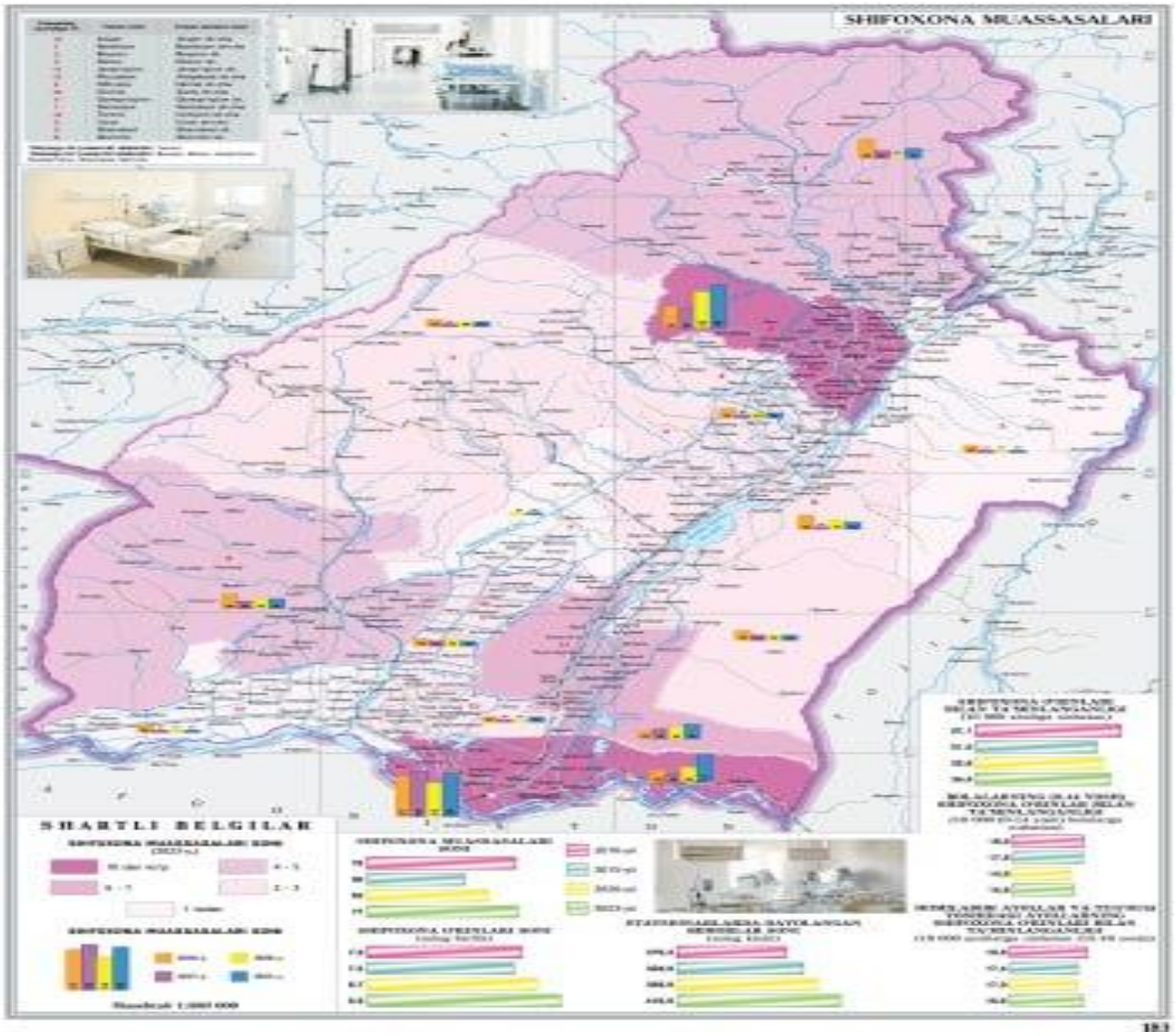
Zamonaviy tushunchada sog‘liqni saqlash tizimi – bu kasalliklarning oldini olish, davolash, sog‘lom turmush tarzini targ‘ib qilish va aholining uzoq umr ko‘rishini ta’minlashga qaratilgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tadbirlar majmuidir.

2. Hududiy tashkil etishning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari

Tibbiy xizmat ko‘rsatishni hududiy tashkil etishda shahar va qishloq joylarining farqli jihatlari mavjud:

Shahar joylarda: Tibbiyot muassasalarining joylashuvi shaharning demografik sig‘imi, arxitekturaviy tuzilishi va yirik sanoat korxonalarining joylashuvi bilan belgilanadi.

Qishloq joylarda: Asosiy omillar aholi punktlarining tarqoqligi, transport infratuzilmasining rivojlanganligi va markaziy shifoxonalargacha bo‘lgan masofadir.



3. Kadrlar salohiyati va statistik tahlil

Respublikamizda shifokorlar soni bo‘yicha ko‘rsatkichlar qo‘shni davlatlarga nisbatan barqaror bo‘lsa-da, ayrim tor soha mutaxassislarining taqchilligi kuzatilmoqda. Xususan, onkolog, endokrinolog va stomatolog kabi mutaxassislarga ehtiyoj yuqori.

Statistik ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, har 10 ming aholiga to‘g‘ri keladigan shifokorlar soni dinamikasi quyidagicha o‘zgargan:

Stomatologlar: 2000-yilda 2,7 nafarni tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, 2022-yilga kelib bu ko‘rsatkich 2,2 nafarga tushgan.

Akusher-ginekologlar: 2000-yilda 5,2 nafar bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, 2022-yilda 3,0 nafarni tashkil etdi.

Aholi sonining o‘sishi va shifokorlar soni o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlikni quyidagi formula orqali ifodalash mumkin:

$$D = \frac{N}{P} \times 10{,}000$$

Bu yerda:

D – tibbiy xizmat bilan ta’minlanganlik darajasi (zichlik);

N – ma’lum sohadagi shifokorlarning umumiy soni;

P – hudud aholisining umumiy soni.

Ushbu formula asosida hisoblanganda, aholi sonining o‘sish sur’ati (P) shifokorlar tayyorlash sur’atidan (N) yuqori bo‘lganligi sababli, ta’minlanganlik koeffitsienti (D) pasayish tendensiyasini ko‘rsatmoqda.

4. Kasallanish dinamikasi va hududiy tafovutlar

1991-2022-yillar oralig‘ida olingan tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, aholi o‘rtasida qon aylanish tizimi, ovqat hazm qilish va endokrin tizimi kasalliklari ortgan. Hududiy kesimda Toshkent shahri, Navoiy, Buxoro va Xorazm viloyatlarida kasallanish ko‘rsatkichlari respublika o‘rtacha darajasidan yuqoriroqdir. Bunga sabab sifatida ushbu hududlardagi ekologik holat, sanoatlashganlik darajasi va aholi zichligini ko‘rsatish mumkin.

Xulosa

O‘zbekistonda aholiga tibbiy xizmat ko‘rsatishni hududiy tashkil etish masalasi faqatgina tibbiy emas, balki chuqur ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va geografik asoslarga ega. Olib borilgan tadqiqotlar quyidagi xulosalarni chiqarishga imkon beradi:

1. Kadrlar siyosatini optimallashtirish: Tor soha mutaxassislarini (onkolog, ginekolog, pediatr) tayyorlash va ularni hududlar bo‘yicha proporsional taqsimlash zarur.

2. Birlamchi bo‘g‘inni mustahkamlash: Ayniqsa qishloq joylarda ambulatoriya-poliklinika xizmatini yaxshilash, masofaviy tibbiyot (telemeditsina) imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish lozim.

3. Hududiy o‘ziga xoslikni hisobga olish: Tibbiyot muassasalarini loyihalashtirishda hududning demografik prognozi va ekologik vaziyatini inobatga oluvchi matematik modellardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq.

Sog‘liqni saqlash tizimidagi islohotlarning samaradorligi bevosita hududiy tafovutlarni bartaraf etish va har bir fuqaro uchun tibbiy yordamning geografik va iqtisodiy jihatdan qulayligini ta’minlashga bog‘liqdir.

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UDK: 911.3:338.48(575.14)

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MINTAQAVIY REKREATSIYA RESURSLARI VA DAVOLASH-SOG‘LOMLASHTIRISH TURIZMINING RIVOJLANISH DINAMIKASI: O‘ZBEKISTON JANUBIY HUDUDLARI MISOLIDA

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu ilmiy maqolada O‘zbekistonning janubiy mintaqalari misolida rekreatsiya resurslari, ularning hududiy joylashuvi va davolash-sog‘lomlashtirish maskanlari faoliyatining tarixiy-iqtisodiy asoslari tadqiq etilgan. Tadqiqot davomida rekreatsiya tushunchasining mazmun-mohiyati, aholi salomatligini tiklashdagi o‘rni va sohaning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahamiyati yoritib berilgan. Maqolada 1980-2023-yillar oralig‘idagi sanatoriya-kurort muassasalari faoliyatining dinamik o‘zgarishlari statistik tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, Qashqadaryo va Surxondaryo viloyatlaridagi "Miraki", "Omonxona", "Xo‘jaipok" va "Xo‘jaikon" kabi maskanlarning o‘ziga xos tabiiy-shifobaxsh xususiyatlari, ularning balneologik va iqlimiy salohiyati ilmiy asoslangan. Tadqiqot natijalari mintaqaning rekreatsiya imkoniyatlaridan samarali foydalanish va turizm iqtisodiyotini barqaror rivojlantirish bo‘yicha takliflarni o‘z ichiga oladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Rekreatsiya salohiyati, turizm infratuzilmasi, sanatoriy-kurort tizimi, tabiiy davolovchi omillar, iqlim resurslari, mineral suvlar, balneologik resurslar, turizmni hududiy rivojlantirish.*

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REGIONAL RECREATIONAL RESOURCES AND DYNAMICS OF HEALTH TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: AN EXAMPLE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *This scientific article examines the recreational resources, their geographical distribution, and the historical-economic foundations of medical and health resorts using the southern regions of Uzbekistan as a case study. The research highlights the essence of the concept of recreation, its role in restoring public health, and the socio-economic significance of the sector. The article provides a statistical analysis of the dynamic changes in the activities of sanatorium-resort institutions between 1980 and 2023. Furthermore, the unique natural-healing properties, balneological, and climatic potential of resorts such as*

"Miraki," "Omonxona," "Khojaipok," and "Khojaikon" in the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions are scientifically substantiated. The findings of the study include recommendations for the effective utilization of the region's recreational potential and the sustainable development of the tourism economy.

Keywords: *Recreational potential Tourism infrastructure Sanatorium and resort system Natural healing factors Climatic resources Mineral waters Balneological resources Regional tourism development*

Regional recreational resources, medical and health tourism, recreational potential, tourism infrastructure, sanatorium and resort system, natural healing factors, climate resources, mineral waters, balneological resources, regional development of tourism, Southern Uzbekistan, Surkhandarya region, Kashkadarya region, tourism dynamics, sustainable tourism development.

Kirish

Rekreatsiya — insonning mehnat faoliyati davomida yo‘qotilgan jismoniy va ruhiy quvvatini tiklash, sog‘lig‘ini mustahkamlash hamda tabiat go‘zalligidan bahramand bo‘lishga qaratilgan tadbirlar majmuidir. Bugungi kunda urbanizatsiya jarayonlarining jadallashuvi va ekologik muammolarning ortishi sharoitida davolash-sog‘lomlashtirish turizmiga bo‘lgan talab keskin ortib bormoqda.

O‘zbekiston, xususan uning janubiy hududlari, o‘zining noyob iqlimiy sharoiti, mineral buloqlari va balneologik resurslari bilan ajralib turadi. Ushbu sohada Z.I. Usmanova, A.T. Mirzayev va A.Z. Zokirov kabi olimlar tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar rekreatsiya resurslarini rayonlashtirish va ularning iqtisodiy samaradorligini baholashga qaratilgan. Mazkur maqolaning maqsadi mintaqadagi rekreatsiya maskanlarining tarixiy shakllanish bosqichlarini o‘rganish va hozirgi holatini statistik ma’lumotlar asosida tahlil qilishdan iborat.

Metodologiya

Tadqiqot jarayonida tizimli tahlil, qiyosiy-geografik, statistik guruhlash va dala kuzatuvlari metodlaridan foydalanildi. Mintaqadagi sanatoriya-kurort muassasalarining rivojlanish darajasini aniqlash uchun quyidagi matematik model qo‘llanildi:

Muassasalar sonining o‘sish sur’ati (K_{growth}) quyidagi formula orqali hisoblanadi:

$$K_{growth} = \frac{N_t - N_0}{N_0} \times 100\%$$

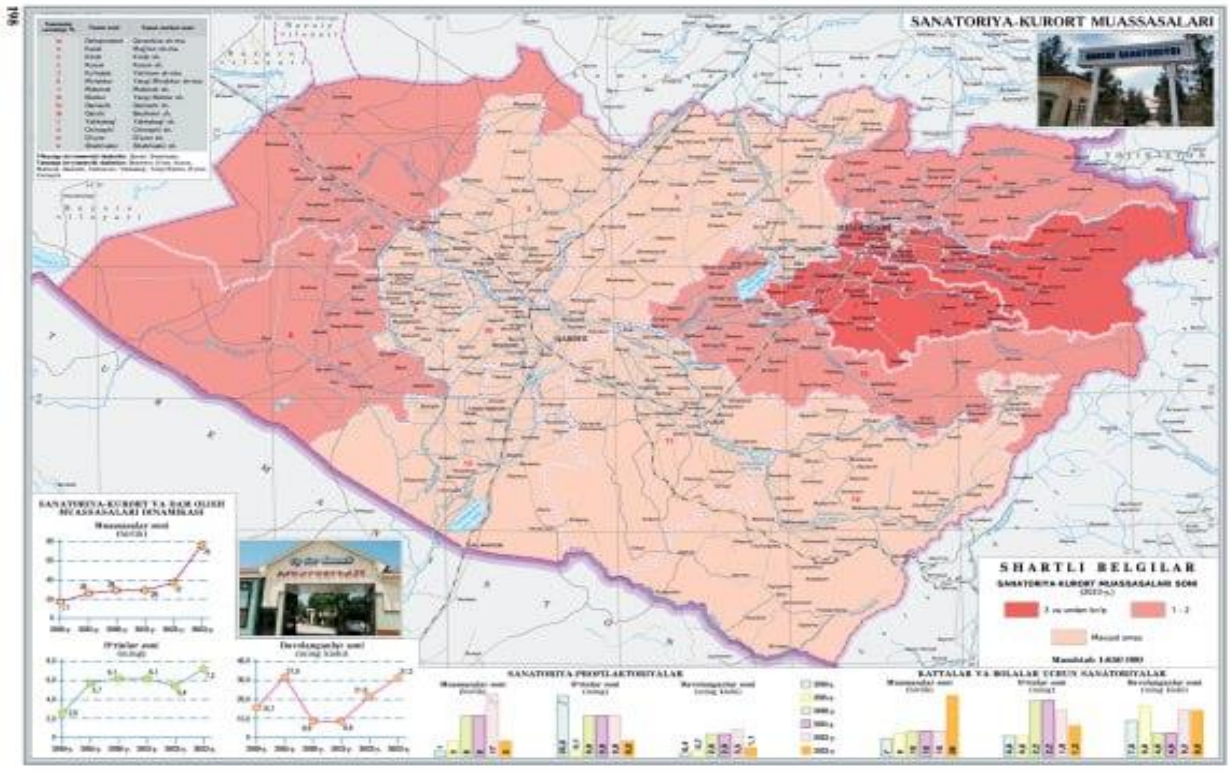
Bu erda:

- N_t — joriy yildagi muassasalar soni;
- N_0 — bazis yilidagi muassasalar soni.

Shuningdek, xizmat ko‘rsatish samaradorligini baholashda joylar soni va mijozlar oqimi o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlik o‘rganildi:

$$E_{utilization} = \frac{P_{served}}{S_{capacity} \times 365} \times 100\%$$

Bu erda P_{served} — xizmat ko‘rsatilgan shaxslar soni, $S_{capacity}$ — umumiy joylar soni.



Tarixiy rivojlanish bosqichlari

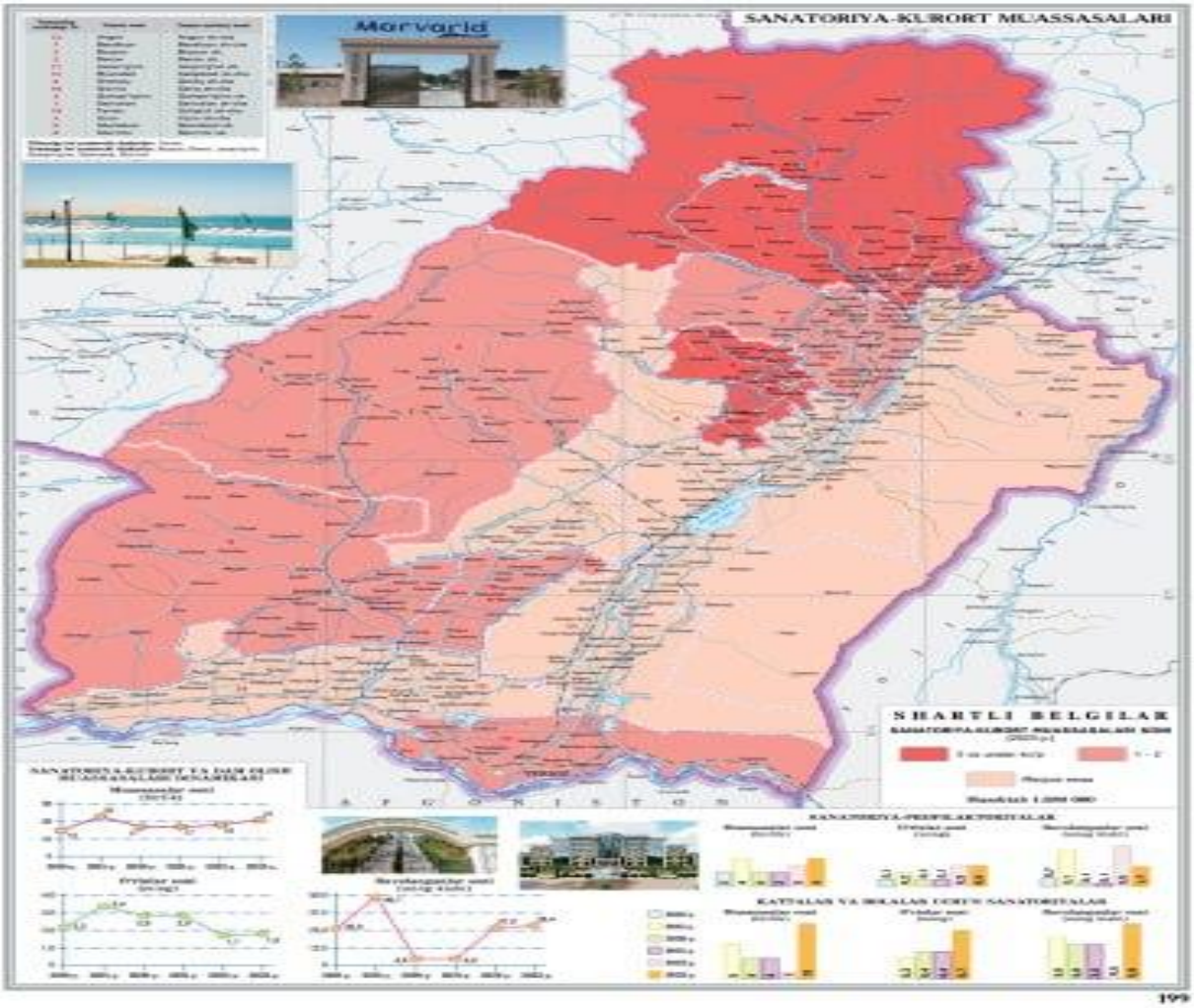
O‘zbekistonda davolash-sog‘lomlashtirish maskanlarining shakllanishi uzoq tarixga ega. Turkistonda dastlabki ilmiy asoslangan kurort 1881-yilda I. Bunin tomonidan Pedov hududida tashkil etilgan. Keyinchalik, 1892-yilda I.D. Uspenskiy tomonidan Qora Tuba sanitar-gigiyenik stansiyasi barpo etildi. 1923-1925-yillarga kelib soha davlat miqyosida tizimlashtirila boshlandi.

Statistik tahlil

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida sanatoriya-kurort muassasalari faoliyatining dinamikasi quyidagi jadvalda aks etgan:

Yillar	Muassasalar soni	Xizmat ko‘rsatilganlar (ming kishi)	Joylar soni (ming birlik)
1980	248	811,3	40,0
1990	349	1603,8	55,9
2000	286	222,7	32,5
2010	278	383,0	34,7
2020	494	285,6	57,6
2023	591	887,4	57,8

Ma’lumotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, 1990-yildan keyin pasayish kuzatilgan bo‘lsa-da, 2020-yildan boshlab muassasalar soni keskin ortib, 591 taga etgan.



Mintaqaviy obyektlar tahlili

Janubiy mintaqada joylashgan asosiy rekreatsiya maskanlari o‘zining ixtisoslashuvi bilan ajralib turadi:

1. "Miraki" sanatoriyasi: Dengiz sathidan 1000 m balandlikda joylashgan bo‘lib, tayanch-harakat va asab tizimi kasalliklarini davolashga mo‘ljallangan.

2. "Termiz Marvaridi": Noyob yod-bromli va oltingugurtli suv manbalariga ega. Shuningdek, qum bilan davolash (psammoterapiya) bo‘yicha respublikada yagona hisoblanadi.

3. "Omonxona" maskani: 1600 metr chuqurlikdan chiquvchi mineral suvi bilan mashhur bo‘lib, jigar va o‘t pufagi kasalliklarida yuqori samara beradi.

4. "Xo‘jaikon" tuz g‘ori: Nafas yo‘llari va allergik kasalliklarni davolashda speleoterapiya usulidan foydalanadi. G‘orning mikroiqlimi: harorat $7-27°C$, namlik $50\%-70\%$.

Xulosa

O‘zbekistonning janubiy mintaqalari ulkan rekreatsiya salohiyatiga ega bo‘lib, bu erda tabiiy landshaftlar, shifobaxsh buloqlar va zamonaviy tibbiy texnologiyalar uyg‘unlashgan. Tadqiqot natijasida quyidagi xulosalar shakllantirildi:

- So‘nggi yillarda sanatoriya-kurort muassasalari soni $N_{2023} = 591$ taga etib, sohada xususiy sektor ulushi ortmoqda.

- Mintaqadagi mineral suvlar va iqlimiy sharoitlar nafaqat mahalliy, balki xalqaro turizmni rivojlantirish uchun ham asos bo‘la oladi.

- Kelgusida agroturizm va ekoturizmni davolash-sog‘lomlashtirish yo‘nalishi bilan integratsiya qilish iqtisodiy samaradorlikni yanada oshiradi.

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O'ZBEKISTONDA DINIY TURIZMNI TASHKIL ETISH VA RIVOJLANTIRISHNING O'ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada diniy turizmning mohiyati, uning jahon miqyosidagi rivojlanish xususiyatlari hamda hududiy tashkil etish masalalari yoritilgan. Diniy turizmning asosiy yo'nalishlari, ziyorat turizmining global miqyosdagi o'rni va makromintaqalar bo'yicha taqsimlanishi tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, O'zbekistonning boy diniy turistik salohiyati, ziyoratgoh maskanlarning ahamiyati hamda ularni rivojlantirish istiqbollari asoslab berilgan. Maqolada diniy turizmni rivojlantirish uchun zarur infratuzilma, xaritalashtirish va marketing strategiyalarini takomillashtirish bo'yicha takliflar ilgari surilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *diniy turizm, ziyorat, turistik resurslar, makromintaqa, ziyoratgoh, infratuzilma, turistik infratuzilma, madaniy meros, logistika*

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SPECIFIC FEATURES OF ORGANIZING AND DEVELOPING RELIGIOUS TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. *This article explores the essence of religious tourism, its global development patterns, and issues of territorial organization. It analyzes the main directions of pilgrimage tourism, its role in the global tourism system, and its distribution across macro-regions. Special attention is given to Uzbekistan's rich religious tourism potential, the significance of sacred sites, and their development prospects. The paper also proposes recommendations for improving infrastructure, mapping, and marketing strategies in the field of religious tourism.*

Keywords: *religious tourism, pilgrimage, tourism resources, macro-region, sacred sites, infrastructure, Uzbekistan, tourism development*

Kirish. Hozirgi globallashuv jarayonida turizm sohasi jahon iqtisodiyotining eng tez rivojlanayotgan tarmoqlaridan biri sifatida namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Turizmning turli yo‘nalishlari mavjud bo‘lib, ular orasida diniy turizm alohida o‘rin egallaydi. Diniy turizm insoniyat tarixining eng qadimiy shakllaridan biri bo‘lib, u insonning ma’naviy ehtiyojlari, e’tiqodi va ruhan poklanishga intilishi bilan bevosita bog‘liqdir.

Hozirgi kunda turizm industriyasi jahon iqtisodiyotining eng jadal rivojlanayotgan tarmoqlaridan biriga aylandi. Ayniqsa, insoniyatning ma’naviy ehtiyojlari, o‘zligini anglash va muqaddas qadamjolarga intilishi natijasida **diniy turizm** (ziyorat turizmi) alohida strategik ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Butunjahon turizm tashkiloti (UNWTO) ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, dunyo bo‘ylab sayyohlarning taxminan 20-25 foizini aynan diniy maqsadlarda sayohat qiluvchilar tashkil etadi.

Diniy ziyorat va sayohatlar qadim zamonlardan buyon mavjud bo‘lib, ular dastlab faqatgina diniy amallarni bajarish bilan cheklangan bo‘lsa, bugungi kunda u keng qamrovli turistik faoliyatga aylangan. Zamonaviy sharoitda diniy turizm nafaqat ma’naviy, balki ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahamiyatga ham ega bo‘lib, hududlarning rivojlanishiga, infratuzilmaning yaxshilanishiga va xalqaro aloqalarning kengayishiga xizmat qilmoqda.

Statistik ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, dunyo bo‘yicha har yili 200 milliondan ortiq inson diniy ziyorat maqsadida safarga chiqadi. Bu esa diniy turizmning global miqyosda naqadar muhim o‘rin tutishini ko‘rsatadi. Diniy turizmning rivojlanishi, avvalo, muqaddas maskanlarning mavjudligi, transport va xizmat ko‘rsatish infratuzilmasi, shuningdek, davlat siyosatining qo‘llab-quvvatlashi bilan chambarchas bog‘liqdir.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi boy tarixiy-madaniy merosi va ko‘plab muqaddas ziyoratgohlari bilan diniy turizmni rivojlantirish uchun katta salohiyatga ega. Xususan, Samarqand, Buxoro, Xiva, Toshkent va Termiz kabi qadimiy shaharlarda joylashgan ziyoratgohlar nafaqat mahalliy, balki xalqaro miqyosda ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Mustaqillik yillarida ushbu obyektlarni qayta tiklash, obodonlashtirish va saqlash bo‘yicha keng ko‘lamli ishlar amalga oshirildi.

Shu bilan birga, diniy turizmni samarali tashkil etish va rivojlantirishda qator muammolar ham mavjud. Jumladan, ziyoratgohlar bo‘yicha aniq marshrutlarning yetishmasligi, infratuzilmaning ayrim hududlarda yetarli darajada rivojlanmaganligi, marketing va targ‘ibot ishlarining sustligi kabi omillar ushbu sohaning to‘liq salohiyatini yuzaga chiqarishga to‘sqinlik qilmoqda.

Mazkur maqolaning asosiy maqsadi diniy turizmning nazariy asoslarini o‘rganish, uning jahon miqyosidagi rivojlanish xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish hamda O‘zbekistonda diniy turizmni tashkil etish va rivojlantirishning dolzarb muammolari va istiqbollarini aniqlashdan iborat.

Ma’lumki, turistik resurslarning turlari ko‘p bo‘lib, sayohatdan maqsad asosan tanishuv, dam olish va sog‘lomlashtirish, sog‘liqni tiklash va sport hamda

diniy ziyorat va boshqa maqsadlarni ko‘zda tutadi. Turizmning qadimiy va aktiv turlaridan biri bu diniy turizm hisoblanadi. Mazkur tarmoqning geografiyasiga nazar tashlaydigan bo‘lsak, jahonning turli mamlakat, mintaqalarida diniy turistik resurslar turlicha ta’minlangan. Ayni paytda esa hamma joyda ham diniy turistik obyektlar mavjud emas. Binobarin, jahon miqyosidagi, ya’ni dunyo dinlari hisoblangan xristianlik, islom va buddizm hamda mahalliy dinlarga yer shari aholisi e’tiqod qiladi. Diniy ziyorat maqsadida sayohatlar qadimdan rivojlangan, hatto hozirgi kundagi eng aktiv “turmigratsiya” hisoblanadi.

Hozirgi kunda dunyo bo‘yicha har yili 300-350 mln. dan ortiq kishilar aynan ziyorat maqsadida jahondagi turli ziyoratgoh, o‘zlari uchun muqaddas hisoblangan maskanlarga borib, diniy turistik sayohatlarga chiqmoqdalar. Statistik ma’lumotlarga nazar tashlaydigan bo‘lsak, yiliga 150 mln. xristianlar, 45 mln. musulmonlar, 40 mln buddistlar, sintoistlar, 30 mln induistlar diniy ziyorat maqsadida sayohat uyushtirgan. Demak, dunyoda diniy turistik migratsiyasi aktiv hisoblanib, sayyohlar asosan ruhan poklanish, buyurilgan amallarni bajarish, muqaddas maskanlarni ziyorat etishadi. Bizningcha, dunyo bo‘yicha ziyoratgoh maskanlarni 10 ta makromintaqaga (Yu.Aleksandrova bo‘yicha 11 ta) ajratib o‘rganish mumkin. Bular quyidagilar:

1. Yevropa mintaqasi (xristianlik)
2. Shimoliy Amerika mintaqasi (xristianlik)
3. Janubiy Amerika mintaqasi (xristianlik)
4. Shimoliy Afrika mintaqasi (islom)
5. Markaziy va Janubiy Afrika (mahalliy)
6. G‘arbiy va Sharqiy Afrika (islom, xristian va mahalliy)
7. Sharqiy, Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasi (buddizm, sintoizm, konfusiylik)
8. Janubiy, Janubiy-Sharqiy Osiyo mintaqasi (buddizm, islom, mahalliy)
9. Yaqin va O‘rta Sharq mintaqasi (islom, xristian, iudaizm)
10. O‘rta Osiyo mintaqasi (islom)

Ular ichida eng muhim mintaqa Yevropada Vatikan, G‘arbiy Osiyoda Saudiya Arabistonidagi Makka va Madina va Quddus shaharlari hisoblanadi. O‘rta Osiyoda esa O‘zbekistonning qadimiy Buxoro va Samarqand, Toshkent, Termiz, Xiva va boshqa shaharlarida diniy turistik resurslar mavjud.

Darhaqiqat, O‘zbekiston turistik resurslarining boyligi bilan ajralib turadi. Xususan, uning diniy turistik resurslari xalqaro ahamiyatga egaligi bilan ajralib turadi. Mustaqillik yillarida diniy qadamjolarga davlat tomonidan katta e’tibor berilmoqda. Buyuk ajdodlarimiz qo‘nim topgan maskanlarni qayta tiklash, obodonlashtirish, ta’mirlashga jiddiy e’tibor berilganligi tufayli ziyoratgoh maskanlar 1,5 mlrd. musulmon dunyosini o‘ziga tortmoqda. Hozirgi kunda mamlakatimizda diniy turizmni hududiy tashkil etish va rivojlantirishga jiddiy e’tibor qaratish lozim. Xususan, Janubiy-Sharqiy Osiyo va G‘arbiy Osiyo mamlakatlari ziyoratchilarni jalb etish maqsadida tadbirlar ishlab chiqish kerak. Buning uchun har bir viloyat, tuman va qishloqlardagi kishilar tomonidan muqaddas hisoblanib kelinayotgan ziyoratgohlarni aniqlash, umumlashtirish, respublika va viloyat diniy turistik kartalarini yaratish hamda ziyoratchilarga zarur sharoitlar

yaratish, yo‘l qurish, transport imkoniyatlarini o‘rganish maqsadga muvofiq deb hisoblaymiz.

Diniy ziyoratgohlar kam mablag‘ hisobiga katta daromad manbaiga aylanishi shubhasiz. Mamlakatimizning barcha viloyatlarida o‘nlab, yuzlab diniy qadamjolar mavjud. Ammo ularni ziyorat qilish marshrutlari aniq tuzilmagan. Achinarli holati shundaki, islom dunyosida katta xizmat qilgan, avliyo darajasiga ko‘tarilgan siymolarimiz abadiy qo‘nim topgan maskanlarini faqatgina mahalliy darajada, ya’ni tuman yoki viloyat miqyosidagina bilamiz, xolos. Binobarin, bunday muqaddas ziyoratgohlarni respublika va xalqaro darajadagi diniy ziyoratgoh obyektlariga aylantirish mumkin.

O‘zbekiston o‘zining boy islomiy merosi, so‘fiylik maktablari va qadimiy sivilizatsiya o‘choqlari bilan jahon diniy turizm xaritasida yetakchi o‘rinlardan birini egallash imkoniyatiga ega. Biroq, bu sohani shunchaki "ziyorat" darajasidan professional "industriya" darajasiga ko‘tarish uchun qator konseptual va amaliy masalalarni hal etish talab etiladi.

O‘zbekiston — Markaziy Osiyoda islom madaniyati va ilm-fanining chorrahasi hisoblanadi. Mamlakat hududida 7000 dan ortiq madaniy meros ob’ektlari mavjud bo‘lib, ularning salmoqli qismi diniy-tarixiy ahamiyatga ega. Bugungi kunda O‘zbekiston hukumati turizmni strategik tarmoq sifatida belgilab, ayniqsa **"Ziyorat turizmi"** yo‘nalishida jahonning yetakchi mamlakatlari (Saudiya Arabistoni, Turkiya, Indoneziya) bilan raqobat qila oladigan muhit yaratishni maqsad qilgan. Surxondaryo zaminida islom olamida "Hakim Termiziy" va "Imom Termiziy" kabi buyuk mutafakkirlarning mangu qo‘nim topgani viloyatning asosiy "magnit" kuchi hisoblanadi.

Al-Hakim at-Termiziy majmuasi: Bu ob’ekt nafaqat ziyoratgoh, balki qadimiy Termiz shahrining tarixiy-arxeologik markazi hamdir. Bu yerda ziyorat turizmini rivojlantirish uchun "muzey-ziyoratgoh" konsepsiyasini kuchaytirish lozim. Sulton Saodat majmuasi: Sayyidlar sulolasining (Payg‘ambarimiz s.a.v. avlodlari) xilxonasi hisoblangan ushbu maskan musulmon dunyosi uchun ma’naviy qiymati nihoyatda yuqori ob’ektdir. Imom at-Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi: Diniy turizmni ilmiy turizm bilan bog‘lashning eng yaxshi namunasi. Bu yerga kelgan sayyohlar faqat ziyorat bilan cheklanmay, Termiziy merosi bo‘yicha ilmiy ma’ruzalar eshitish imkoniga ega bo‘lishi kerak. Diniy turizmning nazariy-huquqiy asoslari**.**

Ilmiy adabiyotlarda diniy turizm tushunchasi ikki xil yondashuv bilan talqin qilinadi: Ziyorat turizmi: Sayyohning ma’lum bir dinga e’tiqod qilishi va o‘z dinining muqaddas qadamjolarini tavof qilish maqsadida safar qilishi.

1. Diniy mazmundagi ekskursiya turizmi: Sayyohning dinga e’tiqodidan qat’i nazar, diniy arxitektura, san’at va tarix bilan tanishish maqsadidagi sayohati.

Buddaviylik merosi: ekotizimning diversifikatsiyasi**.** O‘zbekistonning boshqa hududlaridan farqli o‘laroq, Surxondaryo Janubi-sharqiy Osiyo (Yaponiya, Koreya, Xitoy) sayyohlari uchun Budda madaniyati orqali diniy turizm eshiklarini ochadi.

Fayoztepa va Qoratepa ibodatxonalari: Bu obyektlar jahon ahamiyatiga ega. Ilmiy yondashuv shuni ko‘rsatadiki, bu yerda "Ziyorat + Arxeologiya" formatini yo‘lga qo‘yish lozim.

Zurmala minorasi: Markaziy Osiyodagi eng qadimgi budda inshootlaridan biri sifatida, yapon va koreys sayyohlarining diniy-madaniy qiziqishlarini qondirish uchun strategik ob’ektdir.

Hududiy salohiyat va klasterlar tahlili. O‘zbekistonda diniy turizmni tashkil etishda hududiy ixtisoslashuv tamoyili muhim:

Samarqand klasteri: Imom Buxoriy majmuasi — islom dunyosining eng muqaddas qadamjolaridan biri sifatida "Muhaddislar markazi" konsepsiyasini shakllantiradi. Buxoro klasteri: "Yetti pir" majmualari orqali so‘fiylik turizmini (Sufi Tourism) rivojlantirish. Bu yo‘nalish ayniqsa Turkiya, Pokiston va Hindistonlik sayyohlar uchun yuqori jozibadorlikka ega.

Termiz klasteri: Imom Termiziy va boshqa buyuk ulamolar merosi, shuningdek, hududdagi qadimiy budda yodgorliklari diniy turizmning diversifikatsiyalashgan (ko‘p dinli) tabiatini ko‘rsatadi.

Strategik takliflar: "termiz — dinlararo muloqot chorrahasi"

1. Kross-madaniy marketing: Yaponiya va Janubi-sharqiy Osiyo bozorlari uchun Fayoztepani, Yaqin Sharq bozorlari uchun esa Hakim Termiziyni asosiy brend sifatida taqdim etish.

2. Ziyorat va Salomatlik integratsiyasi: Sherobod tumanidagi "Omonxona" shifobaxsh suvi va ziyoratgohini birlashtirgan holda "Medical-Religious Tourism" (tibbiy-diniy turizm) yo‘nalishini rivojlantirish.

3. Hunarmanchilik va Agro-turizm: Sayyohlarga ziyoratdan so‘ng Surxon milliy matolari (baysun kashtachiligi) va mahalliy mevalar (Termiz anori) orqali qo‘shimcha xizmatlar ko‘rsatish.

Diniy turizmda gidlarning o‘rni beqiyos. Oddiy turistik giddan farqli o‘laroq, ziyorat gidi:

1. Teologik (diniy) bilimlarga ega bo‘lishi;

2. Tarixiy manbalarni diniy aqidalar bilan chalkashtirmasligi;

3. Sayyohlarning diniy sezgirligini (religious sensitivity) his qilishi lozim.

Hozirgi kunda ko‘p hollarda ob’ektlardagi tushuntirish ishlari ilmiy asosga emas, balki afsonalarga tayanib qolayotgani sohaning professionalizm darajasini pasaytirmoqda. Shu sababli, oliy ta’lim muassasalarida "Ziyorat turizmi gidi" ixtisosligini chuqurlashtirish dolzarb masaladir.

Diniy turizmni tizimli tashkil etishda quyidagi masalalar ilmiy-amaliy yechimini kutmoqda:

A. "Halal" Servis tizimini integratsiya qilish.

Xalqaro musulman sayyohlari uchun oziq-ovqatdan tashqari, servisning barcha bosqichlarida (aviakompaniya, mehmonxona, transport) "Muslim-friendly" (musulmonlar uchun qulay) standartlarini joriy etish. Bu mehmonxonalarda qibla ko‘rsatkichlari, tahorat uchun sharoitlar va spirtli ichimliklar bo‘lmagan muhitni ko‘zda tutadi.

B. Logistika va "Oxirgi milya" konsepsiyasi.

Ko‘pgina muqaddas ziyoratgohlar (masalan, Qashqadaryodagi Abu Ubayda ibn al-Jarroh yoki Surxondaryodagi ulamolar qabri) chekka hududlarda joylashgan. Ularga yetib borish uchun sifatli yo‘l infratuzilmasi va multimodal transport tizimini (poyezd-avtobus-taksi uyg‘unligi) yo‘lga qo‘yish zarur.

Surxondaryo viloyati O‘zbekistonning ziyorat turizmi xaritasida "Janubiy darvoza" vazifasini o‘taydi. Islom ulamolari merosi va Buddaviylik yodgorliklarining bir hududda joylashganligi viloyatga bag‘rikenglik (tolerantlik) brendini beradi. Agar viloyatda xizmat ko‘rsatish sifati xalqaro "Halal" va "Buddhist-friendly" standartlariga ko‘tarilsa, Surxondaryo nafaqat mavsumiy, balki butun yil davomida ishlaydigan turistik markazga aylanadi

Diniy turizm – bu shunchaki iqtisodiy foyda manbai emas, balki mamlakatning xalqaro maydondagi ijobiy imijini mustahkamlovchi, madaniyatlararo muloqotni ta’minlovchi vositadir. Uni rivojlantirish uchun infratuzilmani modernizatsiya qilish bilan birga, xizmat ko‘rsatuvchi xodimlarning intellektual salohiyatini oshirish, zamonaviy marketing texnologiyalaridan unumli foydalanish va ziyoratchilarning e’tiqodiy ehtiyojlarini to‘liq qondira oladigan muhit yaratish lozim.

O‘zbekiston bu borada nafaqat mintaqaviy, balki global miqyosdagi "Hab" (markaz) bo‘lish uchun barcha tabiiy, tarixiy va ma’naviy resurslarga ega. Faqatgina ushbu resurslarni ilmiy asoslangan boshqaruv (management) tizimi bilan birlashtirish qolmoqda. O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotini diversifikatsiya qilishda diniy turizmning hissasi kelgusi 5 yilda 2-3 baravar ortishi mumkin. Buning uchun quyidagilar tavsiya etiladi:

Ziyoratgohlar atrofida kichik turistik zonalar tashkil etish;

"Ziyorat vizasi" tizimini yanada soddalashtirish va uzoq muddatli ziyoratchilar uchun imtiyozlar berish; Mahalliy aholini turizm tadbirkorligiga tayyorlash (oilaviy mehmon uylari tizimi orqali). O‘zbekistonning boy ma’naviy merosi to‘g‘ri boshqaruv (management) orqali nafaqat iqtisodiy foyda, balki milliy g‘urur va xalqaro nufuzning asosiy manbaiga aylanishi shubhasizdir.

Xulosa o‘rnida shuni aytish lozimki, diniy turizm hamma vaqt sayohatning eng aktiv turi bo‘lib kelgan. Insoniyat borki, u e’tiqod qiladi, sig‘inadi, ruhan va ma’naviy jihatdan poklanishga harakat qiladi. Shuning uchun u diniy ziyoratni xohlaydi. Buning uchun muqaddas ziyoratgoh bo‘lishi shart. Vaholanki, mamlakatimiz diniy ziyoratgohlarga boy mintaqa hisoblanadi. Diniy turizm insoniyat tarixida muhim o‘rin egallagan va bugungi kunda ham eng faol turizm turlaridan biri hisoblanadi. O‘zbekiston esa boy diniy-madaniy merosi va ziyoratgoh maskanlari bilan ushbu yo‘nalishda katta salohiyatga ega. Shu bois, diniy turizmni rivojlantirish uchun ziyoratgohlarni tizimli o‘rganish, ularni xaritalashtirish, infratuzilmani yaxshilash hamda xalqaro miqyosda targ‘ib qilish zarur. Bu esa nafaqat iqtisodiy daromadni oshiradi, balki mamlakatning xalqaro imijini ham mustahkamlaydi.

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XOTIN-QIZLARNI JISMONIY TARBIYA JARAYONIDA INTERAKTIV METODLAR ASOSIDA O‘QITISH SAMARADORLIGINI O‘RGANISH

Annotatsiya : *Mazkur maqolada xotin-qizlarni jismoniy tarbiya mashg‘ulotlariga jalb etishda interaktiv metodlarning samaradorligi tajriba asosida o‘rganish haqida fikr yuritilgan*

Kalit so‘zlar: *jismoniy tarbiya, interaktiv metodlar, sog‘lom turmush tarzi, motivatsiya, ayollar salomatligi, pedagogik texnologiyalar.*

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STUDYING THE EFFICIENCY OF TRAINING WOMEN BASED ON INTERACTIVE METHODS IN THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROCESS

Abstract: *This article discusses the empirical study of the effectiveness of interactive methods in engaging women in physical education classes.*

Keywords: *physical education, interactive methods, healthy lifestyle, motivation, women's health, pedagogical technologies***.**

Xotin-qizlar salomatligini mustahkamlash va ularning jismoniy faolligini oshirish zamonaviy jamiyatning muhim vazifalaridan biridir. Biroq amaliyot shuni ko‘rsatadiki, an’anaviy jismoniy tarbiya mashg‘ulotlari ko‘plab ayollar uchun yetarli darajada qiziqarli va moslashuvchan emas.Shu sababli interaktiv metodlardan foydalanish dolzarb hisoblanadi.

XXI asrda sog‘lom va jismonan yetuk jamiyatni shakllantirishda ayollarning o‘rni

beqiyosdir. Ayol salomatligi – oila salomatligi, xalq salomatligi deganidir. Shu ababli, xotin-qizlar o‘rtasida jismoniy tarbiya va sport bilan shug‘ullanish madaniyatini shakllantirish, ularni muntazam jismoniy faollikka jalb etish dolzarb masala bo‘lib qolmoqda.Jismoniy tarbiya nafaqat salomatlikni mustahkamlash, balki insonda mehnatsevarlik, irodalilik, o‘ziga ishonch, tashabbuskorlik kabi fazilatlarni rivojlantirish vositasidir. Ayniqsa, xotin-qizlarda bu sifatlar ularning ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish, mehnat unumdorligini ko‘tarish va oilaviy farovonlikka erishishda katta rol o‘ynaydi.

Bugungi kunda davlat siyosatining muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biri – bu ayollar salomatligini muhofaza qilish, sog‘lom turmush tarzini ommalashtirish va sport harakati orqali jismoniy rivojlanishga sharoit yaratishdir. Ushbu maqolada

xotin-qizlar o‘rtasida jismoniy tarbiyani rivojlantirishning dolzarbligi, usullari, mavjud muammolari va ularni bartaraf etish yo‘llari ilmiy-nazariy va amaliy jihatdan yoritiladi.

Jamiyatda sog‘lom turmush tarzining targ‘ib qilinishi ayollar faolligiga bevosita bog‘liq. Chunki ayol – bu avvalo ona, tarbiyachi va jamiyatning harakatlantiruvchi kuchi sifatida hal qiluvchi rol o‘ynaydi. Ayolning jismoniy va ruhiy salomatligi nafaqat oilaning, balki jamiyatning umumiy farovonligiga ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.Xotin-qizlarning jismoniy tarbiyada faol ishtirok etishi orqali: ularning sog‘lig‘i mustahkamlanadi; ruhiy holati barqarorlashadi; stressga chidamlilik ortadi;
o‘ziga bo‘lgan ishonch kuchayadi; ijtimoiy faollik va o‘zini namoyon qilish darajasi ortadi.

Jismoniy faollik bilan shug‘ullanayotgan ayollar orasida depressiv holatlar, ortiqcha vazn, yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari, suyak-oyoq tizimi muammolari ancha kam uchraydi

Xotin-qizlarni jismoniy tarbiya jarayonida interaktiv metodlar asosida o‘qitish samaradorligini o‘rganish shuni ko'rsatadiki, an'anaviy usullardan farqli o'laroq, zamonaviy yondashuvlar (gamifikatsiya, multimedia, guruhli ishlash) xotin-qizlarning jismoniy faolligini oshiradi, motivatsiyasini kuchaytiradi va sog'lom turmush tarziga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshiradi.

Interaktiv usullar orqali o'qitishning samaradorligi quyidagi asosiy omillar bilan belgilanadi:

1. Interaktiv Metodlarning Turlari va Samaradorligi

Jismoniy tarbiya darslarida qo'llaniladigan samarali interaktiv metodlar:

- **Gamifikatsiya (O'yin texnologiyalari):** Mashg'ulotlarni qiziqarli o'yin shaklida o'tkazish, qizlarning jismoniy mashqlarga bo'lgan motivatsiyasini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.
- **Multimedia va Virtual Mashqlar:** Raqamli texnologiyalar, QR-kodli topshiriqlar va video darslar orqali mashqlarning to'g'ri bajarilishini vizual ko'rsatish.
- **Guruhli faoliyat (Kichik guruhlarda ishlash):** Jamoaviy o'yinlar, musobaqalar va estafetalar xotin-qizlarning hamkorlik qobiliyatini va ijtimoiy faolligini rivojlantiradi.
- Muammoli vaziyatlar**:** Talabalarga jismoniy yuklamalarni o'zlari rejalashtirish yoki vaziyatga qarab mashq tanlash imkonini berish.

2. Xotin-qizlar uchun Maxsus Yondashuvlar

Interaktiv metodlarni qo'llashda ayollar organizmining fiziologik va anatomik xususiyatlarini hisobga olish shart:

- **Individual va Differensial Yondashuv:** Mashqlarning og'irligini asta-sekin oshirib borish, tos a'zolari mushaklariga ta'sir qiluvchi mashqlarga urg'u berish.
- **Psixologik Barqarorlik:** Jismoniy mashqlar nafaqat jismoniy shaklni yaxshilash, balki stressni kamaytirish va psixologik tetiklikni ta'minlashga qaratilishi lozim.

• **Ommaviy Sport va Fitness:** Aerobika, badiiy gimnastika va yoga kabi turlar interaktiv shaklda (musiqa ostida, guruhda) yuqori samaradorlik beradi.

3. Samaradorlik Ko'rsatkichlari (Natijalar)

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, interaktiv metodlar qo'llanilgan darslarda:

• **Qiziqishning ortishi:** Xotin-qizlarning jismoniy tarbiya darslariga bo'lgan motivatsiyasi yuqorilaydi.

• **Jismoniy ko'rsatkichlarning yaxshilanishi:** Chidamlilik, egiluvchanlik va tezkorlik kabi jismoniy sifatlar samaraliroq rivojlanadi.

• **Sog'lom turmush tarzi:** Nazariy bilimlar va amaliy ko'nikmalar uyg'unlashib, sog'lom turmush madaniyati shakllanadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, xotin-qizlar jismoniy tarbiyasida interfaol metodlar (multimedia, gamifikatsiya) va shaxsga yo'naltirilgan o'qitishdan foydalanish ta'lim sifatini oshirish va ularning sog'lom avlod bo'lib yetishishlarida muhim omil hisoblanadi.

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BIOFIZIK OMILLAR BILAN HAYVONLAR ORGANIZMIDAGI OQSILLAR ALMASHINUVIGA TA’SIR

Annotatsiya. *O‘rganilayotgan qo‘zilarni guruhlarga ajratib past intensivlikdagi lazer nurlanishi bilan ta’sir ko‘rsatilganda qo‘zilar organizmidagi oqsillar almashinuvining metabolitlarini qo‘zilarning yoshi bo‘yicha dinamikasini solishtirish orqali tahlil qilinganda, qo‘zilarda umumiy oqsil va uning fraksiyalarining o‘zgarishi qo‘zilarning o‘sish va rivojlanishining barcha davrlarida bir xil maromda o‘zgardi. Qo‘zilarning yoshi o‘lg‘ayishi bilan ularning qoni tarkibidagi zardob oqsillarining konsentratsiyasi albuminli fraksiyaning pasayishi hamda globulinli fraksiyaning ko‘tarilishi shu bilan birga qon tarkibidagi mochevina va kreatininlar konsentratsiyasining kamayishi orqali yuzaga kelganini kuzatdik. Tajriba o‘tkazilgan guruh qo‘zilarining umumiy oqsil fraksiyalari nazorat guruhi qo‘zilariga nisbatan ancha miqdorda yuqori bo‘lishi hamda organizmdagi azot almashinuvining kamayishini evaziga yuzaga kelganligini ko‘zatdik. Bundan kelib chiqqan holda, yosh qo‘zilarda bo‘layotgan barcha turdagi jarayonlar uning rivojlanishiga yuqori va samarali ta’sir ko‘rsatdi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *qon tarkibi, oqsil, albumin, globulin, daraja, organism, rivojlanishi, intensivligi, lazer, mochivina, kreatinin.*

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THE INFLUENCE OF BIOPHYSICAL FACTORS ON PROTEIN METABOLISM IN ANIMAL ORGANISMS

Abstract. *By dividing the lambs into groups and exposing them to low-intensity laser radiation, we analyzed the dynamic process of protein metabolism in lambs by comparing age dynamics. Changes in total protein and its fractions in lambs occurred at the same rate throughout all periods of growth and development.*

It was found that with age, the concentration of serum proteins in the lambs' blood decreased due to a decrease in the albumin fraction and an increase in the globulin fraction, as well as a decrease in the concentration of urea and creatinine in the blood. It was shown that total protein fractions in lambs in the experimental group were significantly higher than in the control group, which is explained by a decrease in nitrogen metabolism in the body. Based on this, all processes occurring in young lambs had a significant and effective impact on their development.

Keywords: *blood composition, protein, albumin, globulin, level, body, development, intensity, laser, urea, creatinine.*

Kirish. Hayvonlar organizmidagi oqsil almashinuv jarayonida qon zardobidagi oqsillar hamda ularning sifati va miqdori asosiy o‘rin tutadi. Shuni ham ta’kidlab o‘tish kerakki, organizmdagi oqsillar tuqima va organlarning muhim plastik materiali hamda boshqaruvchi, kattalik va immunobiologik funksiyalarni bajaradi. Oqsillar hayvonlarning o‘sish va rivojlanish bsqichlarida alohida o‘rinni egallaydi.

Yangi to‘g‘ilgan qo‘zilarning o‘sish va rivojlanishida artof muhitning ta’siri natijasida modda almashinuvi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Oqsillar amashinuvi jarayonini, hayvonlarning yoshiga oid ko‘rsatkichlarini o‘zgarishi kabi bilimlarga ega bo‘lishimiz uchun biokimyo fanini chuqur o‘rganishimiz lozim. Bunda qo‘ylarning o‘sishi va rivojlanishi bosqichida oqsillar almashinuvining funksiyalarini tashqi va ichki faktorlarning ta’sirida o‘zgarish jarayonining biokimyoviy mohiyatini o‘rganishda asosiy zamin bo‘lib xizmat qiladi[1].

Usullar. Bajaradigan tadqiqot ishimizda past intensivlikdagi lazer nurlanishlar orqali qo‘ylarga ta’sir ko‘rsatib ular organizmida yuzaga keladigan metabolizm xususiyatlarini aniqladik. Past intensivlikdagi lazer nurlanishlari orqali yosh qo‘zilarning organizmiga me’yorli darajada ta’sir ko‘rsatib qo‘zilar organizmidagi oqsillar almashinuvining ko‘rsatkichlari o‘rganish uchun, qo‘zilarni bir necha guruhlarga ajratib ular organizmidagi qon tarkibidagi zardob oqsillari, albuminlar, globulinlar, mochevina va kreatininlarning konsentratsiyasi aniqlandi. Tajribada olingan kattaliklarni qo‘zilarning o‘sish va rivojlanishining har xil yoshiga nisbatan qonidagi oqsillar almashinuvining ko‘rsatkichlari o‘zgarishi o‘rganildi[2].

Natijalar. Tadqiqotimizdagi qo‘zilarda zardob oqsillarining eng kam darajasi ular yangi to‘g‘ilgan paytida qayd qilindi (I-guruh-60,03 g/l; II-60,41 g/l va III-60,82 g/l). I-guruh qo‘zilari qoni tarkibidagi oqsillaring konsenratsiyasi ko‘tarilib borishi ko‘zatildi. Qo‘zilarning 2 oylik vaqtida maksimal ko‘rsatkichga erishganini ko‘zatdik: I-guruh-65,81 g/l; II-74,56 g/l va III-76,00 g/l. Bundan kelib chiqib quyidagicha: II va III-tajriba guruhlari qo‘zilari qonidagi zardob oqsillarining darajasi I-nazorat guruhi qo‘zilari qonidagiga nisbatan ishonchli darajada yuqori bo‘lganligini qayd etamiz. Sho‘nday qilib, II va III-tajriba guruhlari qo‘zilari qonidagi o‘rganilgan ko‘rsatkichlar bo‘yicha I-nazorat guruhiga nisbatan ustunlik 1 oyligida 5,1% va 7,6 %, 2 oyligida 13,1% va 15,4 % va 4 oyida esa 5,9% va 9,0 % ni tashkil etdi[3,4].

Demak, barcha o‘rganilgan guruh qo‘zilaridagi albuminlar va globulinlarning darajasi 28,89 g/l-29,84 g/l dan 30,31 g/l -31,87 g/l gacha o‘zgarib to‘rdi. Har uchala qiyoslanayotgan guruhlar qo‘zilari qonidagi oqsillar almashinuvining metabolitlarining ko‘rsatkichlari orta boshlab 2 oylik yosh davrida maksimum darajaga yetdi va u 31,38 g/l -35,73 g/l dan toki 34,46 g/l -40,47 g/l gacha bo‘lgan chegarada o‘zgarib to‘rdi[5].

Bu paytda albuminlarning miqdori globulinlarning miqdori bo‘yicha ham ishonchli ustunlik II va III tajriba guruhlari qo‘zilari tomonida bo‘lganlini qayd etamiz: 1 oylik vaqtida o‘rganilgan ko‘rsatkichlar bo‘yicha farq nazorat guruhiga nisbatan 2,8%-3,5%; 6,4%-11,1% tashkil etgan bo‘lsa, 2 oylik vaqtida 11,0%-13,5%; 15,1%-17,2%, 4 oylik vaqtida esa 4,9%-8,0%; 6,7%-10,0 % tashkil etdi.

Turli lazer nurlanishlari bilan ta’sir ko‘rsatilgan har bir guruhlar qo‘zilari qonidagi globulinli fraksiyalarning (α, β, γ) sifat jihatdan tarkibini tekshirish natijalari olindi. Bunga ko‘ra α, β, γ globulinlarning konsentratsiyasi ko‘rsatkichlari o‘zgardi. Olingan natijalar o‘rganilayotgan gurhlardagi qo‘zilarning yoshiga va ularga ko‘rsatilayotgan ta’sirga bog‘liqligi o‘rganildi. Bunga ko‘ra qon tarkibidagi globulinli fraksiyalarining konsentratsiyasini eng yuqori ko‘rsatkichga qo‘zilar 2 oylik vaqtida erishdi. Ammo, tajriba guruhlari qo‘zilari qonidagi bu o‘zgarishlar nazorat guruhiga nisbatan jadal sodir bo‘ldi.

O‘tkazilgan tadqiqotlarimiz asosida fikr yuritadigan bo‘lsak, biofizik usul yordamida ta’sir ko‘rsatilgan ko‘zilarning qonidagi metobolitlarni konsentratsiyasi hayvonlarning o‘sishi va rivojlanishida azot almashinuvining o‘rni muhim ekanligini ko‘rib chiqdik. To‘g‘ilgan qo‘zilarning qon tarkibidagi mochevinaning darajasi mos ravishda 5,15-5,33 mmol/l, kreatininniki esa 120,8-131,3 mkmol/l orasida ekanligi va 4 oylik vaqtigacha asta-sekin kamayib borganligi aniqlandi[6].

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INTEGRATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING: IT'S IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNERS' COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

Abstract: *The rapid integration of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies into the educational environment is significantly transforming teaching methodologies, particularly in the field of foreign language instruction. This study aims to examine the impact of AI-based tools on the development of learners' communicative competence. A mixed-method research design combining quantitative and qualitative data was employed within a pedagogical experiment. The findings indicate that AI integration enhances language skills, increases learner motivation, and fosters autonomy. The study concludes that AI can be effectively incorporated into language teaching provided that its implementation is pedagogically sound and methodologically justified.*

Keywords: *artificial intelligence, foreign language teaching, communicative competence, digital technologies, language education*

1. Introduction

In the context of ongoing digital transformation, education systems are increasingly adopting innovative technologies, among which artificial intelligence plays a prominent role. Its application creates new opportunities for improving foreign language teaching methodologies. Traditional instructional approaches often fail to ensure individualized learning, immediate feedback, and authentic communicative practice.

The development of communicative competence is considered a central objective in language education. This concept encompasses linguistic knowledge, sociocultural awareness, and the ability to use language effectively in real-life situations. Achieving these outcomes requires interactive and adaptive learning environments.

AI-based tools are capable of simulating real communication contexts, analyzing learner errors, and providing personalized feedback. Despite growing interest in this area, there remains a need for further empirical research examining the effectiveness of AI in fostering communicative competence. This study seeks to address this gap.

2. Methodology

2.1 Research Design

The study employed a quasi-experimental design involving two groups: an experimental group and a control group. The experimental group received

instruction supported by AI technologies, whereas the control group followed traditional teaching methods.

2.2 Participants

The participants consisted of 60 university students studying a foreign language. They were divided into two equal groups of 30 students, with comparable proficiency levels.

2.3 Data Collection Methods

The following research instruments were used:

- pre-test and post-test assessments;
- questionnaires to evaluate motivation and attitudes;
- classroom observations;
- analysis of written and oral student performance.

AI tools in the experimental group were applied for:

- interactive speaking practice;
- automated feedback on writing;
- adaptive language exercises.

The experiment was conducted over one academic semester.

2.4 Data analysis

Quantitative data were analyzed using comparative statistical methods, while qualitative data were interpreted through content analysis.

3. Results

The findings demonstrate a noticeable improvement in the communicative competence of students in the experimental group compared to the control group.

Key outcomes include:

- increased fluency and reduced speaking anxiety;
- improved accuracy in written communication;
- higher levels of engagement and motivation;
- enhanced interactive communication skills.

Survey results revealed that students using AI tools developed more positive attitudes toward language learning and demonstrated greater autonomy.

4. Discussion

The results confirm that AI integration has a positive impact on communicative competence development. Improvements in language performance can be attributed to continuous feedback and interactive learning environments.

Furthermore, AI technologies support personalized learning, allowing students to progress at their own pace. This aligns with contemporary learner-centered pedagogical approaches. Increased motivation highlights the importance of digital tools in language acquisition.

However, certain challenges remain, including the need for teacher training and the careful selection of appropriate AI tools. AI should complement rather than replace traditional teaching practices.

5. Conclusion

The study demonstrates that the integration of artificial intelligence into foreign language teaching enhances learners' communicative competence,

motivation, and autonomy. AI technologies offer significant potential for improving the effectiveness of language education.

Future research should explore the long-term effects of AI integration and its application in diverse educational contexts. Successful implementation requires a balanced combination of technological innovation and pedagogical expertise.

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XIX ASR OXIRI — XX ASR BOSHLARIDA ROSSIYA VA BRITANIYA IMPERIYALARINING POMIR MINTAQASIGA NISBATAN GEOSIYOSIY RAQOBATI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada XIX asr oxiri va XX asr boshlarida Rossiya va Britaniya imperiyalarining "Katta O'yin" geosiyosiy raqobati doirasida Pomir mintaqasiga bo'lgan harbiy-strategik, diplomatik va geografik-tadqiqotchilik yondashuvlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot Pomirning Markaziy Osiyo geosiyosatidagi tutgan o'rni, ikkala imperiyaning razvedka faoliyati, 1891-yilgi Bozay-Gumbaz intsidenti va 1895-yilgi chegara bitimining shakllanish jarayoniga bag'ishlangan. Tarixiy-qiyosiy va geosiyosiy tahlil metodlari asosida ko'rsatilishicha, mazkur shartnoma ikki imperiya o'rtasidagi strategik kuch muvozanatini belgilab, mintaqadagi zamonaviy chegara tartibining poydevorini yaratgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Pomir, Katta O'yin, Rossiya imperiyasi, Britaniya imperiyasi, geosiyosat, 1895-yilgi chegara bitimi, mustamlakachilik siyosati, Markaziy Osiyo.*

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GEOPOLITICAL RIVALRY OF THE RUSSIAN AND BRITISH EMPIRES OVER THE PAMIR REGION IN THE LATE 19TH — EARLY 20TH CENTURIES

Abstract: *This article analyzes the military-strategic, diplomatic, and geographical-exploratory approaches of the Russian and British Empires toward the Pamir region within the context of the "Great Game" geopolitical rivalry in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The research focuses on the role of the Pamirs in Central Asian geopolitics, the intelligence activities of both empires, the Bozai Gumbaz Incident of 1891, and the process by which the border agreement of 1895 was formed. Based on historical-comparative and geopolitical analysis methods, it is demonstrated that this treaty defined the strategic balance of power between the two empires and laid the foundation for the modern border order in the region.*

Keywords: *Pamirs, Great Game, Russian Empire, British Empire, geopolitics, 1895 border agreement, colonial policy, Central Asia.*

Kirish

Markaziy Osiyo XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmida jahon geosiyosiy raqobatining asosiy maydonlaridan biriga aylandi. Ushbu hududda Rossiya va Britaniya imperiyalari o'rtasida "Katta O'yin" nomi bilan tarixga kirgan ko'p o'nlab yillik strategik kurash kechdi. Bu raqobatning eng keskin va eng munozarali sahifasi aynan Pomir mintaqasida yuzaga keldi (Hopkirk, 1990).

"Dunyo tomi" deb ulug'langan Pomir — Tojikiston, Afg'oniston, Xitoy va Qirg'iziston hududlarini qamrab oluvchi noyob strategik hudud bo'lib, u dengiz sathidan 3700 metrdan 7495 metrgacha balandlikda joylashgan. Geografik murakkabligi va Hindiston, Xitoy hamda Markaziy Osiyoni tutashtiruvchi qadimiy karvon yo'llari ustidagi nazorat imkoniyati uni XIX asrda ikki buyuk imperiya uchun eng muhim geosiyosiy ob'ektga aylantirgan (Postnikov, 2001).

Mavzuning dolzarbligi shundaki, Pomir mintaqasi bugun ham Tojikiston, Afg'oniston, Xitoy va Pokiston chegaralari kesishgan nuqtada joylashib, mintaqaviy geosiyosatning muhim o'zagini tashkil etadi. Bu chegaralarning tarixiy ildizlarini tushunish uchun XIX asr oxiridagi diplomatik jarayonlarni o'rganish zarurdir. O'zbek tarixshunosligi uchun esa mazkur mavzuning qiyosiy-geosiyosiy jihatda o'rganilishi yangilik hisoblanadi.

Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi — XIX asr oxiri va XX asr boshlarida Rossiya va Britaniya imperiyalarining Pomir mintaqasiga bo'lgan harbiy-strategik, geografik va diplomatik yondashuvlarini tahlil qilib, 1895-yilgi chegara bitimining mohiyati va ahamiyatini baholashdan iborat. Tadqiqot quyidagi savollarga javob beradi: Pomir "Katta O'yin"da qanday strategik o'rin tutgan? Ikkala imperiya qanday vosita va usullardan foydalangan? 1895-yilgi shartnoma qanday sharoitlarda tuzilgan va uning natijalari qanday bo'lgan?

Metodologiya

Tadqiqotda tarixiy-xronologik, qiyosiy tahlil va geosiyosiy tahlil metodlaridan kompleks foydalanildi. Geosiyosiy tahlil yondashuvi geografik omillar bilan siyosiy qarorlar, kuchlar muvozanati va imperiyalarning strategik manfaatlari o'rtasidagi aloqani o'rganishga imkon beradi. Bu yondashuv Postnikov (2001) tomonidan Pomirni o'rganishda markaziy metodologik usul sifatida qabul qilingan.

Manbalar bazasini ikkala imperiyaning arxiv hujjatlari, zamonaviy tadqiqotchilar asarlari va birinchi manbalar tashkil etadi. Britaniya maktabi vakillari: P. Hopkirk, H. Rawlinson, G. Morgan, T. Gordon; Rossiya maktabi: A.V. Postnikov, B.L. Gromchevskiy, N.A. Xalfin, N.A. Severtsov. O'zbek olimlari: O.A. Mahmudov, D. Urakov, G'.A. Axmadjonov. Manbalarni qiyosiy tahlil qilish orqali har ikkala tomonning fikri ob'ektiv baholandi.

Tadqiqotning kronologik doirasi 1865—1907-yillarni qamrab oladi: Rossiyaning Toshkentni egallashidan boshlab ikkinchi Britaniya-afg'on urushiga qadar. Mazkur davrda "Katta O'yin"ning Pomir bosqichi o'z avjiga chiqdi va 1895-yilgi shartnoma bilan diplomatik nuqta qo'yildi. Tahlilning asosiy o'qi — ekspeditsiyalar, razvedka harakatlari va diplomatik muzokaralar o'rtasidagi uzviy bog'liqlik.

Natijalar

Pomirning geosiyosiy ahamiyati va "Katta O'yin" konteksti

Pomir tog' tizimi o'zining murakkab relyefi bilan XIX asrda harbiy nuqtai nazardan ikki jihatdan ahamiyat kasb etgan: bir tomondan, u tabiiy to'siq vazifasini o'tagan; ikkinchi tomondan, strategik dovon va vodiylar orqali harbiy o'tish yo'llarini nazorat qilish imkonini bergan. Pomirni egallagan davlat Hindiston chegarasiga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri chiqish yo'lini qo'lga kiritardi (Hopkirk, 2004).

"Katta O'yin" — XIX asr boshidan XX asr boshigacha davom etgan Rossiya-Britaniya geosiyosiy raqobatining tarixiy nomi. Bu atamani birinchi bo'lib ingliz ofitseri Artur Konnolli qo'llagan, keyinchalik Rudyard Kiplingning 1901-yilgi "Kim" romani orqali u keng jamoatchilikka ma'lum bo'lgan. Rossiya uchun Pomir janubga — Hind okeaniga yo'nalishda kengayishning kaliti, Britaniya uchun esa "Hindistonning shimoliy qalqoni" bo'lgan (Postnikov, 2001).

Postnikov ta'kidlaganidek, ikki imperiya uchun strategik maqsadlar tubdan farq qilgan: Rossiya uchun Markaziy Osiyo yangi bozorlar va harbiy ustunlik uchun kengayish yo'nalishi bo'lsa, Britaniya uchun bu hududlar avvalo himoya tampon zonasi sifatida ahamiyat kasb etgan. Ana shu ziddiyat Pomirdagi raqobatning asosiy harakatlanuvchi kuchini tashkil etgan.

Rossiya imperiyasining Pomirdagi harbiy va razvedka faoliyati

Rossiya imperiyasining Pomirga nisbatan qiziqishi 1860-yillardan boshlab kuchaya boshladi — aynan o'sha davrda Qo'qon xonligi, Buxoro amirligi va Xiva xonligi bosqichma-bosqich Rossiya nazoratiga o'tdi. 1865-yilda Toshkent, 1868-yilda Samarqand va Buxoro amirligi, 1873-yilda Xiva xonligi — bular Rossiyaning markaziy Osiyodagi kengayishining bosqichlari edi. Bu kengayish Rossiyani Pomir ostonasiga olib keldi.

Ilmiy ekspeditsiyalar razvedka vositasi sifatida: Rossiya imperiyasi Pomirni o'rganish uchun bir qator ilmiy ekspeditsiyalar uyushtirdi. N.A. Severtsovning 1878-79-yillardagi ekspeditsiyasi mintaqaning orografik xaritasini tuzdi; A.P. Fedchenko muzligi kashf etildi; B.L. Gromchevskiyning 1889-1891-yillardagi marshrutlari esa harbiy-strategik ahamiyatga ega bo'ldi. Gromchevskiy o'z asarida yozganidek: Pomir bo'yicha ma'lumotlar to'plash nafaqat ilmiy, balki harbiy zarurat edi (Gromchevskiy, 1891).

1891-yilgi Bozay-Gumbaz intsidenti "Katta O'yin"ning Pomir bosqichidagi eng muhim voqealardan biri bo'ldi. Polkovnik Yanovy boshchiligidagi rus otryadi Bozay-Gumbazdagi britaniyalik kapitan Yungxazbendning lagerini parchalab, uni Pomirdan chiqib ketishga majbur qildi. Bu voqea Londonda kuchli diplomatik keskinlikni yuzaga keltirdi va chegara masalasini hal qilishni tezlashtirdi.

Britaniya imperiyasining Pomirdagi diplomatik va razvedka harakatlari

Britaniya imperiyasi Pomirni avvalo Hindistonni himoya qilish mantig'i doirasida ko'rgan. "Panditlar" — Britaniya tomonidan tayyorlangan mahalliy razvedkachilar — Tibetni va Pomirni o'rganishda muhim rol o'ynagan. Ular ko'pincha savdogar, ziyoratchi yoki darvish qiyofasida yurgan holda maxfiy o'lchovlar o'tkazgan va karta ma'lumotlarini yig'ib, Hindiston razvedkasiga yetkazgan (Derek Waller, 1990).

Kapitan Jorj Xeyvardning (1870) va kapitan T. Gordon boshchiligidagi Forsayt missiyasining (1873-74) Pomirdagi faoliyati geografik va harbiy ma'lumotlar to'plashning tipik namunasi bo'ldi. Gordon o'z asarida Pomirning strategik dovonlarini batafsil tasvirlab, ularning harbiy jihatdan ahamiyatini ochib bergan. Britaniya uchun Vaxon koridori — Afg'oniston va Xitoy o'rtasidagi tor hududiy kamar — Rossiyaning janubga ilgarilanishini to'xtatuvchi muhim tampon zona sifatida qaralgan.

Britaniya Afg'oniston bilan bog'liq siyosatni ham Pomir masalasiga bog'lab olib borgan. 1855 va 1857-yillardagi anglo-afg'on shartnomalar, Do'st Muhammadxon bilan munosabatlar, ikkinchi Britaniya-afg'on urushi (1878-1880) — bularning barchasi Britaniyaning shimoliy Hindiston atrofida xavfsizlik kamarini yaratish strategiyasining tarkibiy qismlari edi.

1895-yilgi Pomir chegara bitimi: raqobatdan murosaga

1891-yilgi Bozay-Gumbaz intsidentidan keyin ikki imperiya Pomir masalasini diplomatik yo'l bilan hal qilishga majbur bo'ldi. 1893-1895-yillar davomida London va Peterburgda olib borilgan muzokaralar natijasida 1895-yil 11-martda chegara bitimi imzolandi. Bu bitim bo'yicha: Amudaryo (Panj) daryosining o'ng qirg'og'idan shimol va sharqdagi hududlar Rossiya ta'sir doirasiga o'tdi; Vaxon koridori Afg'onistonga berildi va u Rossiya va Britaniya Hindistoni o'rtasidagi tampon zonaga aylandi; Afg'oniston Shimoliy Pomir chegarasini qabul qildi.

Bitimning siyosiy mohiyati — kuch muvozanati nazariyasi nuqtai nazaridan — shunda ediki, u hech bir tomonga to'liq g'alaba keltirmay, ikki imperiyaning o'zaro manfaatlarini hisobga oldi: Rossiya Pomir ustidan amaliy nazoratni qo'lga kiritdi, Britaniya esa Vaxon koridori orqali Rossiyaning Hindistonga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri chegaradosh bo'lishiga yo'l qo'ymadi. Bu klassik "murosa orqali tinchlik" modeli edi (Postnikov, 2001).

1907-yilgi Britaniya-Rossiya konventsiyasi bu murosani yanada mustahkamladi va rasman «Katta O'yin»ga nuqta qo'ydi. Mazkur konventsiyada Eron, Afg'oniston va Tibet ta'sir doiralari rasman belgilab olindi. Shu tariqa, XIX asr ikkinchi yarmi va XX asr boshlaridagi geosiyosiy raqobat arxiv diplomatik kelishuv bilan yakunlandi.

Muhokama

Tadqiqot natijalari ko'rsatadiki, Pomir mintaqasidagi raqobat bir necha jihatdan o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan. Birinchidan, geografik bilimlar geosiyosiy vosita sifatida ishlatilgan: ekspeditsiyalar, kartografiya va razvedka harakatlari bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lgan. Bu jihat Forsayt missiyasi, panditlar faoliyati va Gromchevskiy ekspeditsiyalarida yaqqol ko'rinadi.

Ikkinchidan, 1895-yilgi bitimning tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, u kuch muvozanati nazariyasining klassik namunasiga mos keladi. Ikki imperiya o'zaro yon berish orqali yirik harbiy to'qnashuv ehtimolini bartaraf etdi. Bu "murosa diplomatiyasi" keyinchalik Yevropa geosiyosatida ham keng qo'llaniladigan usulga aylandi.

Uchinchidan, ushbu tadqiqot O'zbek tarixshunosligi uchun yangilik sifatida muhim — chunki Pomir masalasi o'zbek akademik muhitida asosan bir tomonlama

(ko'proq Rossiya maktabi ta'sirida) yoritilgan. Qiyosiy yondashuv ikkala imperiyaning manfaatlari va harakatlarini bir vaqtda ko'rishga imkon beradi.

Zamonaviy ahamiyati nuqtai nazaridan, mazkur tarixiy chegara jarayonlarini bilish bugungi Tojikiston-Afg'oniston-Xitoy chegara masalalarini anglash uchun zaruriy kontekst beradi. Vaxon koridori, Pomirning hudud statusi va mintaqaviy kuchlar muvozanati — bularning barchasi XIX asr oxiridagi shartnomalarning bevosita merosiga kiradi.

Tadqiqotning cheklangan tomonlari: arxiv manbalarining to'liq qamrovi imkon doirasida bo'lmagan; afg'on va xitoy nuqtai nazarlarini ham qo'shish tadqiqotni yanada kengaytirishi mumkin. Kelajak tadqiqotlar uchun Pomir masalasini Afg'oniston ichki siyosati bilan bog'liq holda o'rganish tavsiya etiladi.

Xulosa

Ushbu tadqiqot XIX asr oxiri va XX asr boshlarida Rossiya va Britaniya imperiyalarining Pomir mintaqasiga bo'lgan geosiyosiy yondashuvlarini qiyosiy tahlil asosida ko'rib chiqdi. Asosiy xulosalar quyidagicha:

1. Pomir "Katta O'yin"ning eng keskin bosqichi bo'lib, u ikkala imperiya uchun ham harbiy-strategik, ham ramziy ahamiyat kasb etgan. Mintaqaning tabiiy-geografik xususiyatlari — baland tog'lar, dovonlar, chekkadagi joylashuv — uni nazorat qilishni qiyinlashtirib, shu bilan birga uni nazorat qiluvchi tomonga katta strategik ustunlik bergan.

2. Ikkala imperiya ham ilmiy ekspeditsiyalardan razvedka vositasi sifatida foydalangan. Rossiya tarafidan Severtsov, Fedchenko, Gromchevskiy; Britaniya tarafidan Heyvard, Forsayt missiyasi, panditlar — bularning barchasi geografik bilimni harbiy-diplomatik maqsadlarga xizmat qildirgan.

3. 1895-yilgi chegara bitimi ikki imperiya o'rtasidagi murosaning diplomatik ifodasi bo'lib, kuch muvozanati nazariyasining amaliy namunasidir. Rossiya Pomir nazoratini, Britaniya esa Vaxon koridori tampon zonasini qo'lga kiritdi. Bu shartnoma bugungi Markaziy Osiyo chegaralari tartibining tarixiy poydevorini yaratdi.

4. O'zbek tarixshunosligi uchun Pomir masalasini qiyosiy geosiyosiy aspektda o'rganish muhim bo'lib, bu yo'nalishda yanada chuqur arxiv tadqiqotlari zarur. Xususan, Britaniya va Rossiya arxivlarining birgalikda tahlili yangi ilmiy xulosalarga olib kelishi mumkin.

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WEB TECHNOLOGIES FOR INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF COOPERATION WITH HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ENTERPRISE CUSTOMERS

Annotation: *This article presents integrated web technologies aimed at increasing the efficiency of cooperation with higher educational institutions and customer employees, the current state of public online open courses developed by universities in developed foreign countries, various aspects and opportunities that integrated web technologies provide teachers.*

Key words: *higher education institution, education, science, web technologies, network, society, technology, educational material, pedagogy, psychology, manufacturing industries.*

The development of the electronic education system further expands the practice of its effective use in the educational process and requires a careful look at current trends and existing world experience that determine the main vectors of development of the current educational paradigm. Today, millions of people around the world are undergoing distance education in almost all fields: law, engineering, programming, language learning, etc. Online education is becoming increasingly widespread due to its freeness, versatility and convenience. Among them, one of the most promising trends in the development of e-education in recent years has been the formation of state open online courses, which are based on the idea of public education with equal opportunities for all. Anyone from all over the world has the opportunity to study this course for free. Provides academic courses that allow teachers and hundreds of thousands of students (course participants) to organize free communication.

The main features of OOK are associated with such tasks as the implementation of the principles of continuity and individual orientation of education, bringing modern scientific ideas into an understandable form [1]:

1) mass participation, that is, the number of course participants is not limited;

2) openness, i.e. providing free knowledge to everyone, in a place and time convenient for them;

3) the integrity of the courses, that is, the courses include not only fragments of educational material, but also practical exercises, communication and materials that control the acquired knowledge;

4) the opportunity to receive a certificate upon successful completion of the course.

Teaching in public open online courses is a teaching system in which the teacher and student are at a certain distance. This requires the teacher to organize a

lesson based on such means as computers, satellite communications, cable television.

Public open online education:

- consists of a modern form of open education;
- focused on the use of computer education;
- modern communication technologies are used for active communication with teachers and other students.

It is known that the competitiveness of specialists in the labor market largely depends on their ability to master advanced technologies and adapt to changing working conditions.

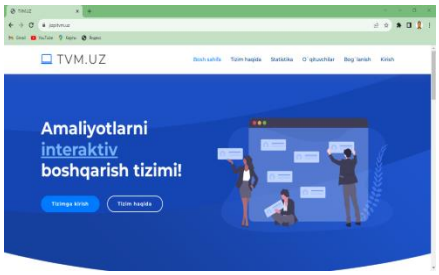
In the search for ways to improve the quality of education, the problem arises of creating a coordinated model of blended education that combines the best of modern education with the systematic and effective use of modern integrated web technologies. Many years of international and domestic experience show that the introduction of integrated web technologies into the traditional educational process, as a rule, requires a radical change in the methodology of organizing the educational process and the introduction of new forms of various directions [2].

Currently, a lot of experience has been accumulated in the implementation of integrated web technologies, and in pedagogical practice there are three of its models, differing in the ratio of time and load distribution between classes, electronic components, and teaching strategy:

- classes conducted using web technologies - a model dedicated to independent work of students in an electronic environment up to 30% of the educational time, online consultations, ongoing and intermediate control, etc.
- blended learning - a model built on the integration and complementarity of traditional and web technologies (up to 80% of the time), which involves replacing part of traditional educational activities with various types of educational interaction in the electronic environment.
- distance education (online learning) – a model in which 90-100% of the educational process is carried out in an electronic environment.

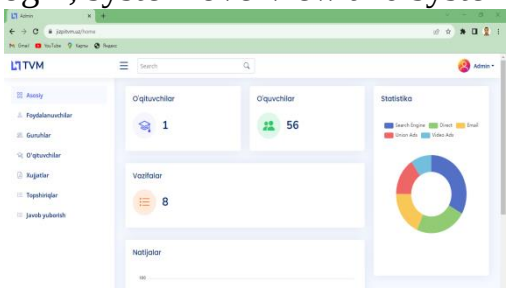
The use of educational web technologies in the educational process provides teachers with a number of opportunities:

Taking into account the above, we have developed an integrated web technology “Interactive Practice Management System”, aimed at interactive management of student practices, aimed at developing the production and technological competencies of students. As a result of this, it becomes possible to carry out educational, industrial, qualification and pre-diploma practice for students of higher educational institutions while ensuring integration with production enterprises, as well as to constantly monitor students’ internships [4].



Picture 1. The main part of the interactive operations management system.

This displays the login, system overview and system information.



Picture 2. This image shows the administrator-controlled portion of the interactive practice management system.

This shows the overall status of the system, i.e. you can enter users, add groups, enter teachers, post the necessary documents, control the sending of assignments to students, control the teacher's grading of assignments.

Thus, the focus on the process-resultative approach, which focuses on the special nature of the connection between the procedural and resultant sides of the desired process in the development of production and technological competence of students, has a direct impact on the development of integrated web technologies.

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УДК 616-093/-098:579.842.11:615.33.015.8

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ANTIBIOTIKGA CHIDAMLI ESCHERICHIA COLI SHTAMMLARINING TARQALISHI VA ULARNING KLINIK AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada Escherichia coli bakteriyasining antibiotiklarga qarshilik (AMR) muammosidagi o‘rni va uning klinik ahamiyati yoritilgan. E. coli nafaqat opportunistik patogen sifatida, balki qarshilik genlarining asosiy rezervuari sifatida ham muhim hisoblanadi. Uning virulentlik omillari, biofilm hosil qilishi hamda plazmidlar, transpozonlar va integronlar orqali gorizontal gen almashinuvi antibiotiklarga chidamlilikning tez tarqalishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Ayniqsa, ESBL ishlab chiqaruvchi shtammlar va ko‘p dori vositalariga chidamli shakllar klinik davolashni murakkablashtirmoqda. Kasalxona va tashqi muhitda seleksiya bosimi natijasida chidamli shtammlar ko‘paymoqda. Maqolada shuningdek zamonaviy molekulyar diagnostika usullari va profilaktik choralar, jumladan antibiotiklardan oqilona foydalanish va gigiena qoidalariga rioya qilish muhimligi ta’kidlangan.*

Kalit so`zlar*. Escherichia coli, antibiotiklarga qarshilik, ESBL, bioplyonka, gorizontal gen almashinuvi, virulentlik, molekulyar diagnostika*

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DISTRIBUTION OF ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANT ESCHERICHIA COLI STRAINS AND THEIR CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Abstract. *This article discusses the role of* Escherichia coli *in the problem of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and its clinical significance.* E. coli *is not only an opportunistic pathogen but also an important reservoir of resistance genes. Its virulence factors, biofilm formation, and horizontal gene transfer through plasmids, transposons, and integrons contribute to the rapid spread of antibiotic resistance. In particular, ESBL-producing strains and multidrug-resistant forms significantly*

complicate clinical treatment. The increase in resistant strains is driven by selection pressure in both hospital and environmental settings. The article also highlights modern molecular diagnostic methods and preventive measures, including rational antibiotic use and adherence to hygiene rules.

Keywords: Escherichia coli, *antibiotic resistance, ESBL, biofilm, horizontal gene transfer, virulence, molecular diagnostics.*

Kirish. So‘nggi yillarda keng spektrli beta-laktamazalar (ESBL) va boshqa rezistentlik mexanizmlarining ortib borishi klinik amaliyotda davolash samaradorligini sezilarli darajada cheklab qo‘ymoqda.[1,5,8] Ayniqsa, kasalxona sharoitlarida seleksiya bosimi natijasida ko‘p dori vositalariga chidamli *E. coli* shtammlarining ustunlik qilishi infektsion kasalliklarning kechishini murakkablashtiradi va ularning asoratlar xavfini oshiradi.[2,6,7]

Shu sababli, *E. coli* ning antibiotiklarga qarshilik mexanizmlarini o‘rganish, ularning tarqalish yo‘llarini aniqlash hamda zamonaviy diagnostik va profilaktik yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqish dolzarb ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.[3,9, 13]

Tadqiqot maqsadi. Antibiotiklarga chidamli *Escherichia coli* shtammlarining tarqalish darajasini aniqlash, ularning antimikrob preparatlarga sezuvchanlik profilini baholash hamda ushbu shtammlarning klinik ahamiyatini — infeksion jarayonlarning kechishi, asoratlar rivojlanishi va davolash samaradorligiga ta’sirini ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilish.

Tadqiqot materiallari va usullari. Ushbu tadqiqotda antibiotiklarga chidamli *Escherichia coli* shtammlarining chastotasi va ularning klinik ahamiyatini o'rganish uchun mikrobiologik, molekulyar-genetik va statistik usullar kombinatsiyasi qo'llanildi va 2023 va 2025 yillar oralig'ida diagnostika laboratoriyalari va fanlararo klinik shifoxonalarning urologiya, ichki kasalliklar, shoshilinch yordam va yuqumli kasalliklar va boshqa klinik bo'limlarda davolangan jami 800–1200 bemorning biologik namunalari tekshirildi.

Tadqiqot materiali sifatida turli xil klinik namunalar, jumladan siydik yo‘llari infeksiyasiga gumon qilingan bemorlardan siydik, sepsis yoki sepsisga shubha bo`lgan holatlarida qon , ichak infeksiyalarida najas, yara ekssudatlari hamda boshqa biologik suyuqliklar tahlil qilindi.

Tadqiqot uchun bemorlardan olingan namunalar bakteriologik usullar yordamida kultural ekma ekildi va klinik namunalar differensial-diagnostik ozuqaviy muhitlarga — Endo agari, MacConkey agari va qon agariga ekildi hamda 37 °C haroratda 18–24 soat davomida inkubatsiya qilindi.

Escherichia coli shtammlarini ishonchli identifikatsiya qilish maqsadida standart biokimyoviy testlar majmuasi qo‘llanildi.

Natijalar. Tadqiqot davomida jami 1000 ga yaqin klinik namunalar tahlil qilindi. Ushbu namunalar orasida *Escherichia coli* ajratib olinishi 35–40% holatlarda qayd etildi. Ajratilgan mikroorganizmlarning asosiy qismi siydik namunalariga to‘g‘ri kelib (55–60%), keyingi o‘rinlarda qon namunalaridan (15–20%), najas namunalaridan (10–15%) hamda boshqa biologik materiallardan (taxminan 10%) aniqlanganligi kuzatildi. Olingan natijalar *Escherichia coli* ning

infeksion jarayonlardagi yetakchi etiologik omillardan biri ekanligini tasdiqladi. Ayniqsa, siydik yo‘llari infeksiyalari holatlarida ushbu mikroorganizmning ustun darajada aniqlanishi uning klinik ahamiyatini yana bir bor asoslab berdi.

Disk-diffuziya usuli natijalari *Escherichia coli* shtammlarining keng qo‘llaniladigan antibiotiklarga nisbatan yuqori darajada chidamliligini ko‘rsatdi. Xususan, ampitsillinga nisbatan rezistentlik 70–80%, sefalosporinlarga (seftriakson, seftazidim) 60–70% va siprofloksatsinga 50–60% ni tashkil etdi. Shu bilan birga, nitrofurantoin (70–80%) hamda karbapenemlar (imipenem, meropenem) (85–95%) nisbatan yuqori sezuvchanlikni saqlab qolgani aniqlandi. Mazkur natijalar an’anaviy antibiotiklarning empirik davolashdagi samaradorligi pasayib borayotganini ko‘rsatadi.

Tadqiqot davomida ajratib olingan *E. coli* shtammlarining 40–50% ida kengaytirilgan spektrli β-laktamaza (ESBL) ishlab chiqarish xususiyati aniqlandi. Ushbu shtammlar penitsillinlar va sefalosporinlarga yuqori darajada rezistentlik namoyon etdi. ESBL-musbat izolatlar ko‘proq statsionar sharoitda davolanayotgan, uzoq muddat antibiotik qabul qilgan hamda invaziv muolajalarni boshdan kechirgan bemorlarda uchrashi kuzatildi.

Bundan tashqari, karbapenemlarga chidamli *E. coli* shtammlarining aniqlanishi (5–10%) alohida klinik ahamiyatga ega bo‘ldi. Ushbu shtammlar, asosan, og‘ir ahvoldagi bemorlarda, xususan reanimatsiya bo‘limlarida davolanayotganlarda ko‘proq uchrashi qayd etildi.

Xulosa.*Escherichia coli* klinik infeksiyalarda, ayniqsa siydik yo‘llari infeksiyalarida yetakchi etiologik omil sifatida qayd etildi. Ajratilgan shtammlarda keng qo‘llaniladigan antibiotiklarga nisbatan yuqori rezistentlik, jumladan ESBL ishlab chiqaruvchi va karbapenemga chidamli shakllarning mavjudligi aniqlandi. Ushbu holat antibakterial terapiyani individual sezuvchanlikka asoslangan holda tanlash va doimiy mikrobiologik monitoringni kuchaytirish zarurligini ko‘rsatadi.

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PAXTA XOM ASHYOSINI TOZALASH TEXNOLOGIYALARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH: MAHALLIY VA XORIJIY TAJRIBALAR TAHLILI HAMDA INNOVATSION YECHIMLAR

Annotatsiya:*Ushbu maqolada paxta xom ashyosini birlamchi qayta ishlash jarayonida tozalash texnologiyalarining o‘rni, ifloslik turlari va ularning tola sifatiga ta’siri tadqiq etiladi. Asosiy e’tibor mahalliy XK rusumli tozalash mashinalari va xorijiy (AQSH, Turkiya, Xitoy) texnologiyalarning konstruktiv xususiyatlariga, xususan, torli yuza (kolosnikli panjara) tuzilishiga qaratilgan. Tadqiqot natijasida “air-bar”, “variable grid” va “direct-feed” tizimlarining tola uzunligi hamda pishiqligini saqlashdagi samaradorligi isbotlangan. Maqola yakunida O‘zbekiston paxta tozalash sanoati uchun gibrid konstruksiyalarni joriy etish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar berilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *paxta xom ashyosi, tozalash texnologiyasi, tola sifati, kolosnikli panjara, XK mashinasi, iflosliklar, air-bar, o‘zgaruvchan panjara (variable grid), birlamchi qayta ishlash, innovatsion konstruksiyalar.*

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IMPROVEMENT OF RAW COTTON CLEANING TECHNOLOGIES: ANALYSIS OF LOCAL AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCES AND INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

Abstract*:This article investigates the role of cleaning technologies, types of impurities, and their impact on fiber quality during the primary processing of raw cotton. The main focus is directed toward the structural features of local XK-series cleaning machines and foreign technologies (USA, Turkey, China), specifically the configuration of the grid surface (bar grate). The research demonstrates the effectiveness of “air-bar,” “variable grid,” and “direct-feed” systems in preserving fiber length and strength. At the conclusion of the article, recommendations are provided for implementing hybrid designs within the cotton ginning industry of Uzbekistan.*

Keywords: *raw cotton, cleaning technology, fiber quality, grid bars, XK cleaning machine, impurities, air-bar, variable grid, primary processing, innovative designs.*

Kirish

Dunyo yengil sanoatining strategik xom ashyosi hisoblangan paxta mahsuloti daladan yig‘ib olinganida geterogen holatda bo‘ladi. Chigitli paxta tarkibida nafaqat foydali komponentlar (30-40% tola, 55-65% chigit), balki 2% dan 10% gacha turli iflos aralashmalar mavjud. Ushbu iflosliklar organik (poya, barg parchalari), noorganik (qum, tuproq) va yopishqoq (shira) turlarga bo‘linib, ular nafaqat tola sifatini tushiradi, balki yigiruv jarayonida texnologik murakkabliklarni keltirib chiqaradi.

Paxtani tozalash jarayonining asosiy ziddiyati shundaki, tozalash samaradorligini oshirish ko‘pincha tolaning mexanik shikastlanishiga (uzunligining qisqarishi, neps hosil bo‘lishi) olib keladi. Ayniqsa, paxta tozalash zavodlarining markaziy bo‘g‘ini bo‘lgan XK (paxta tozalash mashinasi) turkumidagi uskunalarda torli yuzaning konstruksiyasi bu jarayonda hal qiluvchi rol o‘ynaydi. Bugungi kunda jahon bozorida raqobatbardosh tola yetishtirish uchun an’anaviy mexanik usullardan voz kechib, adaptiv va pnevmatik tozalash tizimlariga o‘tish dolzarb ilmiy-amaliy masala hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi – mahalliy va xorijiy tozalash mashinalarining texnologik ko‘rsatkichlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilish orqali tola sifatini saqlashning optimal yo‘llarini aniqlashdir.

Metodlar. Tadqiqotda qiyosiy texnologik tahlil va tizimli yondashuv metodlaridan foydalanildi. Tahlil ob’ekti sifatida O‘zbekiston paxta sanoatida keng qo‘llaniladigan XK, SS-15A rusumli mashinalar hamda xorijiy Continental Eagle, Lummus Corporation (AQSH), Akyurek Technology (Turkiya) va Shandong Swan (Xitoy) kompaniyalarining texnik ko‘rsatkichlari olindi.

Solishtirish uchun quyidagi parametrlar asosiy indikator sifatida tanlandi:

1. **Tozalash samaradorligi:** Mayda va yirik iflosliklarni ajratish foizi.
2. **Tola sifatining saqlanishi:** Tola uzunligining qisqarishi (mm) va neps (tugunchalar) ortishi (%).
3. **Konstruktiv parametrlar:** Kolosniklar orasidagi tirqish (grid bars spacing) o‘lchami va materiali.
4. **Energiya sarfi:** 1 tonna paxtani tozalash uchun sarflanadigan kVt•soat miqdori.

Ma’lumotlar xalqaro HVI (High Volume Instrument) tizimi standartlari va paxta tozalash zavodlarining laboratoriya sinovlari natijalariga tayanadi.

Natijalar. Mahalliy XK mashinalarining texnologik imkoniyatlari

Mahalliy sanoatda qo‘llaniladigan XK mashinalari asosan qattiq kolosnikli panjara tizimiga asoslangan. Sterjenlar St3 po‘latidan tayyorlanib, tirqish kengligi 5-8 mm ni tashkil etadi. Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, ushbu mashinalar yirik iflosliklarni ajratishda yuqori ishonchlilikka ega bo‘lsa-da, mayda chang va qumni ajratishda samaradorlik 75-85% dan oshmaydi. Eng muhimi, kuchli mexanik zarba natijasida tola uzunligi o‘rtacha 0,8 mm ga qisqarishi va neps soni 25-30% ga ortishi kuzatiladi.

Xorijiy konstruksiyalar va innovatsion yechimlar. Xorijiy texnologiyalarda mutlaqo boshqacha natijalar qayd etilgan. Masalan, **Variable**

Grid (o‘zgaruvchan panjara) tizimida tirqish kengligi servo motorlar yordamida 2 mm dan 12 mm gacha avtomatik sozlanadi.

- **Air-bar (Pnevmatik baraban):** Lummus korporatsiyasi tajribasida mexanik tirnoqli baraban o‘rniga havo oqimi qo‘llanilishi natijasida neps ortishi atigi 5% ni tashkil etgan (an’anaviyda 28%).
- **Tola uzunligi:** Continental Eagle’ning "Smart Grid" tizimida tola uzunligi yo‘qolishi 0,2 mm gacha kamaytirilgan.
- **Tozalash samaradorligi:** Turk va AQSH modellari mayda iflosliklarni ajratishda mahalliy texnikadan 15-20% yuqori ko‘rsatkich namoyish etgan.

Qiyosiy jadval (Tadqiqot natijalari umumlashtirmasi)

Ko‘rsatkich	Mahalliy (XK)	Xorijiy (Smart/Variable Grid)	Farq/Samara
Tozalash samaradorligi	75-85%	90-95%	+15%
Tola uzunligi qisqarishi	0.8 - 1.0 mm	0.2 - 0.4 mm	2.5 baravar yaxshi
Neps ortishi	20-30%	5-10%	3 baravar kam
Energiya sarfi (1 t/soat)	12-15 kVt	18-25 kVt	-30% (Xorijiyda ko‘p)

Munozara. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, mahalliy tozalash mashinalarining asosiy muammosi konstruksiyaning statikligidir. Qattiq po‘lat kolosniklar paxta massasiga urg‘usimon ta’sir ko‘rsatib, tola pishiqligiga zarar yetkazadi. Xususan, namlik 6% dan past bo‘lganda, mahalliy mashinalarda tola mo‘rtlashishi va sinishi keskin ortadi.

Xorijiy tajribadagi **"Air-bar"** texnologiyasi mexanik ta’sirni aerodinamik kuch bilan almashtirish orqali tolaning tabiiy xususiyatlarini saqlab qolish imkonini beradi. Biroq, bu tizimning energiya iste’moli yuqoriligi uning iqtisodiy jihatlarini qayta ko‘rib chiqishni talab etadi. **"Variable grid"** tizimi esa sun’iy intellekt elementlarini qo‘llash orqali paxtaning har bir partiyasiga individual yondashish imkonini beradi. Masalan, agar paxta namligi yuqori bo‘lsa, tizim avtomatik ravishda quritish rejimini kuchaytiradi va kolosniklar tirqishini kengaytiradi.

O‘zbekiston sharoitida to‘liq xorijiy liniyalarni sotib olish yuqori xarajat talab qilishi mumkin. Shu sababli, mahalliy XK mashinalarini modernizatsiya qilishning gibrid yo‘lini taklif etamiz:

1. **Elastik kolosniklar:** Po‘lat sterjenlarni poliuretan yoki kauchuk bilan qoplash orqali zarba kuchini yumshatish.
2. **Direct-feed tizimi:** Linterlash bosqichida pnevmatik transport yo‘lini qisqartirish orqali tolaning qayta chigallashishini oldini olish.

Xulosa. Paxta xom ashyosining murakkab tarkibi va ifloslik turlarining xilma-xilligi tozalash texnologiyalarini doimiy takomillashtirishni taqozo etadi. Tadqiqotimiz natijasida quyidagi xulosalar shakllantirildi:

1. Mahalliy XK mashinalari mustahkam va arzon bo‘lsa-da, tola sifatini saqlash (ayniqsa neps va uzunlik bo‘yicha) ko‘rsatkichlari bo‘yicha xorijiy analoglardan sezilarli darajada ortda qolmoqda.

2. Xorijiy mamlakatlarda qo‘llanilayotgan "variable grid" va "air-bar" tizimlari tola uzunligini saqlashda 2-3 baravar yuqori samaradorlikka ega.

3. Paxta sanoatining iqtisodiy samaradorligini oshirish uchun tozalash jarayonini raqamlashtirish, ya’ni optik datchiklar va avtomatik sozlanuvchi panjaralarni joriy etish strategik ahamiyatga ega.

Kelajakda sun’iy intellekt va mashinasozlik ko‘ruvi (computer vision) tizimlarini tozalash liniyalariga integratsiya qilish orqali operator xatosini bartaraf etish va to‘liq avtonom tozalash tizimlarini yaratish kutilmoqda. Bu esa O‘zbekiston paxtasining jahon bozoridagi nufuzini va raqobatbardoshligini yangi bosqichga ko‘tarishga xizmat qiladi.

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BOZOR IQTISODIYOTI SHAROITIDA QISHLOQ XO‘JALIGI MARKETINGINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH MASALALARI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada iqtisodiyotni erkinlashtirish sharoitida qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari marketingini tashkil etish va rivojlantirish masalalari yoritilgan. Unda marketingning mohiyati, asosiy funksiyalari, tamoyillari hamda bozor sharoitida samaradorligini oshirish yo‘llari tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarining raqobatbardoshligini oshirish, bozorni segmentatsiya qilish va zamonaviy marketing strategiyalarini qo‘llash masalalari ko‘rib chiqilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *iqtisodiyotni erkinlashtirish, marketing, qishloq xo‘jaligi, bozor iqtisodiyoti, segmentatsiya, raqobatbardoshlik, marketing strategiyasi*

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ISSUES OF IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN A MARKET ECONOMY

Abstract: *This article examines the organization and development of agricultural product marketing in the context of economic liberalization. It analyzes the essence of marketing, its main functions, principles, and ways to improve efficiency in market conditions. The study also highlights issues related to increasing the competitiveness of agricultural products, market segmentation, and the application of modern marketing strategies.*

Keywords: *economic liberalization, marketing, agriculture, market economy, segmentation, competitiveness, marketing strategy.*

Iqtisodiyotni erkinlashtirish sharoitida qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari marketingini tashkil etish va rivojlantirish masalasi zamonaviy iqtisodiyotning eng dolzarb yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bozor iqtisodiyotiga o‘tish jarayonida davlatning iqtisodiyotga aralashuvi kamayib, xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlarga keng iqtisodiy erkinlik beriladi. Bu esa, o‘z navbatida, qishloq xo‘jaligi ishlab

chiqaruvchilaridan mustaqil qaror qabul qilish, bozordagi talab va taklifni chuqur o‘rganish hamda o‘z faoliyatini mos ravishda tashkil etishni talab etadi. Aynan shunday sharoitda marketing tizimi qishloq xo‘jaligi korxonalari va fermer xo‘jaliklarining muvaffaqiyatli faoliyat yuritishida hal qiluvchi omilga aylanadi.[1]

Marketingning asosiy mohiyati ishlab chiqarishni iste’molchi talablariga moslashtirishdan iborat bo‘lib, u nafaqat mahsulotni sotish, balki uni yaratishdan oldin bozorni o‘rganishni ham o‘z ichiga oladi. Qishloq xo‘jaligida bu ayniqsa muhim, chunki ushbu sohada mahsulot ishlab chiqarish tabiiy-iqlim sharoitlariga bog‘liq bo‘lib, noto‘g‘ri rejalashtirish katta yo‘qotishlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Shu sababli marketing yondashuvi asosida fermerlar avvalo bozordagi talabni, iste’molchilarning ehtiyojlarini, narx darajasini, raqobatchilar faoliyatini o‘rganib chiqib, shundan keyingina mahsulot yetishtirishni rejalashtirishi zarur.[2]

Erkinlashtirilgan iqtisodiyot sharoitida qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari bozori tobora raqobatbardosh tus oladi. Bu esa ishlab chiqaruvchilardan nafaqat sifatli mahsulot ishlab chiqarishni, balki uni to‘g‘ri narxlash, samarali sotish va reklama qilishni ham talab qiladi. Marketingning muhim vazifalaridan biri bozorni segmentatsiya qilish, ya’ni iste’molchilarni turli guruhlarga ajratish va har bir segment uchun mos mahsulot va marketing strategiyasini ishlab chiqishdan iboratdir. Masalan, ayrim iste’molchilar ekologik toza mahsulotlarga ko‘proq e’tibor qaratadi, boshqalari esa arzon narxni ustuvor deb biladi. Shu bois ishlab chiqaruvchi o‘z mahsulotini qaysi segmentga yo‘naltirishini aniqlab olishi muhimdir.[3]

Qishloq xo‘jaligi marketingida narx siyosati ham alohida ahamiyatga ega. Bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida narx talab va taklif asosida shakllanadi, biroq ishlab chiqaruvchi narx belgilashda ishlab chiqarish tannarxi, raqobatchilar narxi va iste’molchilarning to‘lov qobiliyatini hisobga olishi kerak. To‘g‘ri tanlangan narx siyosati mahsulotning bozorda muvaffaqiyatli sotilishiga va korxona foydasining oshishiga xizmat qiladi. Shu bilan birga, sotish siyosatini to‘g‘ri tashkil etish ham muhimdir. Qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarini sotishda to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri sotish, vositachilar orqali sotish, ulgurji va chakana savdo tarmoqlaridan foydalanish kabi usullar qo‘llaniladi. Har bir usulning o‘ziga xos afzallik va kamchiliklari mavjud bo‘lib, ishlab chiqaruvchi o‘z imkoniyatlari va bozor sharoitidan kelib chiqib eng maqbul variantni tanlashi lozim.[4]

Iqtisodiyotni erkinlashtirish sharoitida marketingning yana bir muhim yo‘nalishi kommunikatsion siyosat hisoblanadi. Bu reklama, jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar, sotishni rag‘batlantirish kabi chora-tadbirlarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Zamonaviy sharoitda marketing kommunikatsiyalarida internet texnologiyalari, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va raqamli platformalardan keng foydalanilmoqda. Bu esa mahsulotni tez va samarali targ‘ib qilish, yangi bozorlarga chiqish imkonini beradi.

Qishloq xo‘jaligi marketingini rivojlantirishda innovatsiyalarni joriy etish ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Yangi texnologiyalarni qo‘llash, mahsulotni qayta ishlash, saqlash va qadoqlash usullarini takomillashtirish orqali mahsulotning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish mumkin. Shuningdek, logistika tizimini rivojlantirish,

ya’ni mahsulotni yetkazib berish, saqlash va taqsimlash jarayonlarini samarali tashkil etish marketing tizimining ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi.[5]

Shu bilan birga, strategik rejalashtirish marketing faoliyatining muhim elementi bo‘lib, u uzoq muddatli maqsadlarni belgilash va ularga erishish yo‘llarini ishlab chiqishni nazarda tutadi. Strategik rejalashtirish asosida ishlab chiqaruvchi bozorning kelajakdagi rivojlanishini bashorat qiladi, o‘z imkoniyatlarini baholaydi va raqobat muhitida qanday harakat qilishini aniqlaydi. Bu esa noaniqlik va risklarni kamaytirishga yordam beradi.

Umuman olganda, iqtisodiyotni erkinlashtirish sharoitida qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari marketingini samarali tashkil etish ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish, mahsulot sifatini yaxshilash, bozor ulushini kengaytirish va yuqori foyda olish imkonini beradi. Marketing yondashuvini qo‘llash orqali qishloq xo‘jaligi ishlab chiqaruvchilari bozor talablariga moslashadi, iste’molchilar ehtiyojini to‘liq qondiradi va raqobatbardoshligini mustahkamlaydi. Shu sababli marketingni rivojlantirish qishloq xo‘jaligi tarmog‘ining barqaror rivojlanishining muhim sharti hisoblanadi.[6]

Iqtisodiyotni erkinlashtirish sharoitida qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari marketingini tashkil etish va rivojlantirish bugungi kunda muhim iqtisodiy yo‘nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi. Bozor iqtisodiyotiga o‘tish jarayonida davlat tomonidan markazlashgan boshqaruv qisqarib, ishlab chiqaruvchilarga mustaqillik beriladi. Bu esa qishloq xo‘jaligi subyektlaridan bozor talablarini chuqur o‘rganish, iste’molchilarning ehtiyojlariga mos mahsulot ishlab chiqarish va ularni samarali sotishni talab etadi. Shu jihatdan marketing tizimi qishloq xo‘jaligida boshqaruvning ajralmas qismi sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

Qishloq xo‘jaligi marketingi ishlab chiqarish, qayta ishlash, saqlash va sotish jarayonlarini yagona tizimga birlashtiradi. Uning asosiy vazifasi – bozorda talab yuqori bo‘lgan mahsulotlarni aniqlash, ularni sifatli ishlab chiqarish va iste’molchiga o‘z vaqtida yetkazib berishdan iborat. Bu jarayonda bozorni o‘rganish, iste’molchilar xulq-atvorini tahlil qilish, raqobatchilar faoliyatini baholash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ayniqsa, qishloq xo‘jaligida mahsulotlar tez buziluvchan bo‘lgani sababli marketingni to‘g‘ri yo‘lga qo‘yish katta iqtisodiy samaradorlik beradi.[7]

Erkinlashtirish sharoitida raqobat kuchayib boradi va bu ishlab chiqaruvchilardan yuqori sifatli, arzon va bozorbop mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishni talab qiladi. Marketing orqali fermer va korxonalar o‘z mahsulotlarini ma’lum bozor segmentlariga yo‘naltiradi, ya’ni aniq iste’molchilar guruhini tanlab, ularning talabiga mos taklif yaratadi. Bu esa ortiqcha xarajatlarning oldini olib, foyda darajasini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Shu bilan birga, marketing faoliyati narx belgilash, mahsulotni tarqatish va reklama qilish kabi muhim yo‘nalishlarni ham qamrab oladi. Narx siyosatini to‘g‘ri yuritish ishlab chiqaruvchi uchun daromadni oshirsa, iste’molchi uchun maqbul narxda sifatli mahsulot olish imkonini yaratadi. Sotish tizimini samarali tashkil etish esa mahsulotni tez va kam xarajat bilan bozorlarga yetkazib berishni ta’minlaydi.

Zamonaviy sharoitda reklama va kommunikatsiya vositalari, ayniqsa raqamli texnologiyalar marketingning samaradorligini yanada oshirmoqda.[8]

Qishloq xo‘jaligi marketingini rivojlantirishda innovatsiyalar muhim o‘rin tutadi. Yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etish, mahsulotni qayta ishlash va saqlash tizimini takomillashtirish orqali uning sifatini oshirish va eksport salohiyatini kengaytirish mumkin. Shuningdek, logistika tizimini rivojlantirish, ya’ni mahsulotni saqlash, tashish va taqsimlash jarayonlarini yaxshilash marketing samaradorligini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

Umumiy xulosa qilib aytganda, iqtisodiyotni erkinlashtirish sharoitida qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari marketingini rivojlantirish tarmoqning samarali va barqaror faoliyat yuritishida hal qiluvchi omil hisoblanadi. Marketing yondashuvi ishlab chiqarishni bozor talablariga moslashtirish, iste’molchilar ehtiyojini chuqur o‘rganish va mahsulotni samarali sotish imkonini beradi.[9]

Shu bilan birga, marketing tizimi orqali narx belgilash, sotish kanallarini tanlash, reklama va kommunikatsiya faoliyatini to‘g‘ri yo‘lga qo‘yish ishlab chiqaruvchilarning raqobatbardoshligini oshiradi. Ayniqsa, innovatsion texnologiyalar va zamonaviy boshqaruv usullaridan foydalanish qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarining sifatini yaxshilash va yangi bozorlarga chiqish imkonini yaratadi.

Natijada, marketingni to‘g‘ri tashkil etish qishloq xo‘jaligi ishlab chiqaruvchilarining daromadini oshirish, ichki va tashqi bozorlarda mustahkam o‘rin egallash hamda mamlakat oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta’minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.[10]

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ENHANCEMENT OF PEDAGOGICAL STRATEGIES FOR FOSTERING LEARNERS' GRAMMATICAL COMPETENCE THROUGH INTERACTIVE APPROACHES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

Annotation: *The improvement of students' grammatical proficiency is still a primary goal in contemporary foreign language instruction. However, rote memorization, teacher-centered explanations, and repetitious exercises are the hallmarks of traditional grammar training, which frequently fails to encourage active language usage or long-term retention. The quick development of learner-centered approaches, communicative pedagogy, and digital tools offers new chances to improve grammar instruction.*

This article explores modern approaches to enhancing grammar training and offers useful tactics for English teachers looking to include interactive methods into their lessons.

Key words: *grammatical competence, interactive approach, English language instruction, task-based learning, communicative methodology, digital tools, learner-centered strategies, collaborative learning, grammar teaching methods*

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INGLIZ TILI DARSLARIDA INTERAKTIV YONDASHUVLAR ASOSIDA O‘QUVCHILARNING GRAMMATIK KOMPETENSIYASINI SHAKLLANTIRISHGA QARATILGAN PEDAGOGIK STRATEGIYALARNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya: *Zamonaviy chet tillarni o‘qitishda o‘quvchilarning grammatik kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish hanuzgacha asosiy maqsadlardan biridir. Ammo an’anaviy grammatika o‘qitish tizimi ko‘pincha yodlashga asoslangan topshiriqlar, o‘qituvchi markazli tushuntirishlar va takroriy mashqlarga tayanadi. Bunday yondashuv o‘quvchilarni faol nutqiy muloqotga undamaydi va grammatik bilimlarning uzoq muddatli saqlanishini ta’minlamaydi.*

O‘quvchi markazli metodlar, kommunikativ pedagogika va raqamli vositalarning jadal rivojlanishi grammatika o‘qitish jarayonini takomillashtirish uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. Vazifaga asoslangan, hamkorlikka yo‘naltirilgan va texnologiyalar bilan boyitilgan interaktiv yondashuv o‘quvchilarning motivatsiyasini va muloqot ko‘nikmalarini oshirish bilan birga

ularning grammatik kompetensiyasini samarali shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Ushbu maqolada grammatika o‘qitishni takomillashtirishning zamonaviy yondashuvlari ko‘rib chiqiladi hamda ingliz tili o‘qituvchilari uchun interaktiv metodlarni dars jarayoniga integratsiya qilish bo‘yicha amaliy tavsiyalar beriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: *grammatik kompetensiya, interaktiv yondashuv, ingliz tili o‘qitish, vazifaga asoslangan ta’lim, kommunikativ metodika, raqamli vositalar, o‘quvchi markazli strategiyalar, hamkorlikda o‘qish, grammatika o‘qitish usullari*

Introduction

The ability of a student to comprehend and generate structurally correct utterances is referred to as grammatical competence. It consists of understanding of sentence structures, morphology, and syntax; the capacity to use grammar rules in conversation in real time; knowledge of how appropriate a structure is in a given situation. Grammar learning is a dynamic, socially mediated process, according to contemporary linguistic and pedagogical theories like constructivism, task-based language teaching (TBLT), communicative language teaching (CLT), and socio-cultural theory. When students actively interact with the language, negotiate meaning, and receive insightful feedback, they learn grammar more successfully.

The growing emphasis on communicative competence and learner-centered education in modern language pedagogy has prompted a re-evaluation of traditional grammar-teaching methods. Grammar, once viewed as a set of prescriptive rules to be memorized, is now recognized as a dynamic component of communicative ability that must be taught in ways that promote meaningful use, learner engagement, and cognitive development. This perspective highlights the need for innovative pedagogical strategies that integrate interactive approaches to facilitate deeper understanding and more effective acquisition of grammatical structures.

The enhancement of such pedagogical strategies requires a systematic shift from teacher-dominated instruction to environments where learners actively participate in constructing grammatical knowledge. Interactive approaches including collaborative tasks, problem-solving activities, digital learning tools, peer instruction, and discovery-based methods provide opportunities for students to internalize grammar through communication, negotiation of meaning, and contextualized practice. These methods not only strengthen linguistic accuracy but also nurture critical thinking, autonomy, and motivation, which are essential for sustainable language learning.

Traditional grammar training has a number of drawbacks despite its lengthy history in English instruction. Passive learning: Rather than finding information on their own, students frequently receive it. Knowledge that is fragmented: Grammar rules are taught separately and unrelated to their use in communication. Low motivation: Students may become less engaged in repetitive activities. Feedback is limited: Teacher-centered approaches limit opportunities for self-evaluation and peer correction. Inadequate practice in real-world situations: Students may comprehend rules but find it difficult to use them in authentic interactions. These

flaws show that more interactive, student-centered methods are required. An interactive method prioritizes meaningful communication, teamwork, and active engagement while putting students at the center of the learning process.

Important ideas consist of:

Learner autonomy: Students explore and construct grammatical knowledge through activities. Dialogic interaction: Pair and group work stimulate negotiation of meaning and peer support. Contextualized practice: Grammar is presented through situations related to students' real-life experiences. Use of digital tools: Interactive platforms (e.g., Quizlet, Kahoot, Padlet, Google Classroom) support engagement and feedback. Immediate, formative feedback: Students receive timely correction and reinforcement. This approach aligns with contemporary educational standards that emphasize communicative competence and 21st-century skills.

1. Task-Based Grammar Activities. Grammar structures can be introduced and practiced through tasks that require authentic communication, such as:

- role-plays involving specific tenses or modal verbs;
- problem-solving tasks requiring conditional structures;
- information-gap activities using prepositions, quantifiers, or relative clauses.

Tasks promote natural use of grammar and reduce anxiety associated with formal grammar study.

2. Inductive and Discovery Learning. Instead of explaining rules first, teachers can guide students to analyze examples and derive rules themselves. For example:

- presenting dialogues that highlight target structures;
- using guided questions to help students notice patterns;
- allowing learners to compare similar structures and identify differences.

This fosters critical thinking and deeper cognitive engagement.

3. Interactive Digital Tools for Grammar Practice. Technology supports grammar learning through:

- **Gamified quizzes** (Kahoot, Quizizz) for quick revision;
- **Collaborative platforms** (Padlet, Jamboard) for group sentence-building;
- **Learning management systems** for individualized assignments and feedback;
- **AI-based tools** that provide adaptive grammar exercises.

Digital media increases motivation and variety in grammar practice. **Expected Outcomes of the Improved Methodology.** Integrating interactive methods into grammar teaching can lead to:

- increased student motivation and engagement;
- deeper understanding of grammatical structures;
- improved accuracy and fluency in oral and written communication;
- enhanced collaboration and communication skills;
- greater learner autonomy and confidence.

Empirical studies and classroom observations consistently show that interactive grammar instruction results in more durable learning compared to

traditional rule-based approaches. The interactive approach not only enhances students' understanding of grammatical structures but also transforms the learning process into an active, student-centered experience. It encourages learners to experiment with language, negotiate meaning with peers, reflect on their errors, and apply grammar in authentic contexts. Such experiential learning promotes long-term retention, fosters learner autonomy, and strengthens their communicative competence. Moreover, the use of technology and cooperative learning techniques helps address diverse learning styles and keeps students motivated, thus contributing to a more inclusive classroom environment.

From a methodological perspective, the interactive model supports the integration of form-focused instruction within communicative activities, aligning with modern theories of second language acquisition. It bridges the long-standing gap between explicit grammar teaching and actual language use. Teachers, therefore, play a crucial role as facilitators who design meaningful tasks, guide discovery-based learning, and provide continuous, formative feedback. This shift does not diminish the importance of grammatical accuracy; instead, it contextualizes grammar as a tool for effective communication rather than an isolated set of rules.

Conclusion

The development of students' grammatical competence in English lessons requires a shift from traditional, teacher-centered instruction toward interactive, learner-centered methodologies. By incorporating task-based learning, discovery approaches, digital tools, collaborative techniques, and contextualized practice, teachers can create a more dynamic and effective grammar-learning environment. Such methodological improvements not only enhance grammatical accuracy but also foster meaningful communication, creativity, and lifelong learning skills. As education continues to evolve, the interactive approach provides a powerful framework for modernizing grammar teaching and supporting learners in achieving higher levels of proficiency. The improvement of methodology for developing students' grammatical competence through an interactive approach represents a significant advancement in contemporary English language pedagogy. Traditional rule-based instruction, although foundational, does not sufficiently address learners' needs in today's dynamic educational environment, where communication, collaboration, and digital literacy are essential. By integrating interactive strategies ranging from task-based learning and collaborative activities to digital platforms and contextualized grammar practice teachers can create a more engaging and cognitively stimulating learning environment that supports both accuracy and meaningful language use

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LOVIYANING BIOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI VA TIBBIYOTDA QO‘LLANILISHI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada loviyaning biologik xususiyatlari, kimyoviy tarkibi hamda tibbiyotdagi ahamiyati ilmiy asosda yoritilgan. Loviya dukkakdoshlar oilasiga mansub bo‘lib, tarkibida 20–25% gacha o‘simlik oqsili, kletchatka, aminokislotalar, temir, magniy, kaliy, fosfor va B guruhi vitaminlarini saqlaydi. Shu sababli u inson salomatligi uchun muhim oziq va dorivor o‘simliklardan biri hisoblanadi. Maqolada loviyaning biologik tuzilishi, tuproq unumdorligini oshirishdagi roli hamda azot to‘plash xususiyati haqida ma’lumotlar berilgan. Shuningdek, uning yurak-qon tomir tizimini mustahkamlashi, hazm faoliyatini yaxshilashi, immunitetni oshirishi va qondagi xolesterin miqdorini kamaytirishdagi ahamiyati keng yoritilgan. Loviyaning past glikemik indeksga ega ekanligi sababli qandli diabetda parhez mahsulot sifatida tavsiya etilishi, tarkibidagi temir moddasi esa kamqonlik profilaktikasida muhim o‘rin tutishi ilmiy dalillar asosida bayon qilingan. Bundan tashqari, xalq tabobatida loviyaning doni va dukkaklaridan siydik haydovchi hamda organizmni mustahkamlovchi vosita sifatida foydalanilishi haqida ma’lumot berilgan.*

Kalit so’zlar*: loviya, dukkakdoshlar oilasi, biologik xususiyatlar, kimyoviy tarkib, o‘simlik oqsili, kletchatka, vitaminlar, mineral moddalar, temir, magniy, kaliy, qandli diabet, kamqonlik, yurak-qon tomir tizimi, hazm tizimi, immunitet, xalq tabobati, dorivor o‘simlik, parhez oziq-ovqat.*

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BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BEANS AND THEIR APPLICATION IN MEDICINE

Abstract: *This article scientifically highlights the biological characteristics of beans, their chemical composition, and their significance in medicine. Beans belong to the legume family and contain up to 20–25% plant protein, fiber, amino*

acids, iron, magnesium, potassium, phosphorus, and B-group vitamins. Therefore, they are considered one of the important nutritional and medicinal plants beneficial to human health. The article provides information about the biological structure of beans, their role in improving soil fertility, and their nitrogen-fixing properties. In addition, their importance in strengthening the cardiovascular system, improving digestion, enhancing immunity, and reducing blood cholesterol levels is widely discussed. Scientific evidence is presented showing that beans, due to their low glycemic index, are recommended as a dietary product for diabetes mellitus, while their iron content plays an important role in the prevention of anemia. Furthermore, information is provided about the use of bean seeds and pods in folk medicine as a diuretic and body-strengthening remedy.

Keywords: *beans, legume family, biological characteristics, chemical composition, plant protein, fiber, vitamins, minerals, iron, magnesium, potassium, diabetes mellitus, anemia, cardiovascular system, digestive system, immunity, folk medicine, medicinal plant, dietary food.*

Kirish

Loviya dukkakdoshlar oilasiga mansub bir yillik o‘simlik bo‘lib, dunyo bo‘yicha eng ko‘p iste’mol qilinadigan oziq-ovqat ekinlaridan biri hisoblanadi. U yuqori oziqaviy qiymati, tarkibidagi oqsil, vitamin va mineral moddalar miqdorining ko‘pligi sababli inson salomatligi uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tadqiqotlarga ko‘ra, loviya doni tarkibida o‘rtacha 20–25% oqsil, 50–60% uglevod hamda organizm uchun zarur bo‘lgan temir, magniy, kaliy va fosfor kabi mikroelementlar mavjud. Shu sababli loviya ko‘plab mamlakatlarda parhez oziq-ovqat va dorivor mahsulot sifatida qadrlanadi.
Loviyaning biologik xususiyatlari ham alohida ahamiyatga ega. Uning ildiz tizimida yashovchi tugunak bakteriyalari atmosferadagi erkin azotni o‘zlashtirib, tuproq unumdorligini oshiradi. Bu esa qishloq xo‘jaligida loviyaning ahamiyatini yanada kuchaytiradi. O‘simlik issiqsevar bo‘lib, unumdor tuproqlarda yaxshi rivojlanadi hamda qisqa muddatda hosil beradi.
Tibbiyotda loviya yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari, qandli diabet, kamqonlik va hazm tizimi faoliyatini yaxshilashda foydali mahsulot sifatida qo‘llaniladi. Uning tarkibidagi kletchatka moddasi ichak faoliyatini me’yorga keltiradi, zararli xolesterin miqdorini kamaytiradi va modda almashinuvini yaxshilaydi. Past glikemik indeksga ega bo‘lgani sababli loviya diabet bilan kasallangan bemorlar ratsionida keng tavsiya etiladi. Bundan tashqari, xalq tabobatida loviya doni va yosh dukkaklaridan tayyorlangan qaynatmalar siydik haydovchi hamda organizmni mustahkamlovchi vosita sifatida ishlatiladi.

Loviyaning tarkibi va ozuqaviy qiymati

Loviya yuqori oqsilli dukkakli o‘simlik bo‘lib, oziqaviy qiymati bo‘yicha eng muhim o‘simlik mahsulotlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Uning tarkibi inson organizmi uchun zarur bo‘lgan oqsil, uglevod, kletchatka, vitamin va mineral moddalarga boy.

100 g quruq loviyaning ozuqaviy tarkibi:

Modda	Miqdor
Oqsil	20-25g
Uglevod	50-60g
Yog’	1-2g
Kletchatka	12-15g
Temir	5-7mg
Kaliy	1200mg (gacha)
Magniy	150-170 mg
Fosfor	400-500mg
Energiya	300-340kkal

Tarkibiy xususiyatlari
Oqsil sifati yuqori: hujayra va to‘qimalarni tiklashda ishtirok etadi.
Murakkab uglevodlar: energiyani sekin ajratadi, uzoq to‘qlik beradi.
Kletchatka miqdori yuqori: ichak faoliyatini yaxshilaydi, xolesterinni kamaytiradi.
Temir moddasi: gemoglobin sintezida ishtirok etib, kamqonlikning oldini oladi.
Kaliy va magniy: yurak ritmini va qon bosimini me’yorda ushlab turadi.
B guruhi vitaminlari: asab tizimi va energiya almashinuvini qo‘llab-quvvatlaydi.
Ozuqaviy ahamiyati
Loviya o‘zining past yog‘ miqdori va yuqori oqsilli tarkibi bilan sog‘lom ovqatlanishda muhim o‘rin egallaydi. U go‘shtga muqobil o‘simlik oqsili sifatida vegetarian ratsionlarda keng qo‘llaniladi. Shuningdek, past glikemik indeksga ega bo‘lgani uchun qandli diabet bemorlariga tavsiya etiladi.

Tibbiyotda qo’llanilishi

Loviya tarkibidagi oqsil, kletchatka, mineral tuzlar va biologik faol moddalar sababli tibbiyot va profilaktik ovqatlanishda keng qo‘llaniladi. U asosan yurak-qon tomir, metabolik va hazm tizimi kasalliklarida foydali oziq sifatida baholanadi.

1. Qandli diabetda qo‘llanilishi Loviya past glikemik indeksga ega (qon shakarini sekin oshiradi). Tarkibidagi kletchatka glyukozaning tez so‘rilishini kamaytiradi.
Shuning uchun u diabetik parhezda tavsiya etiladi.

2. Yurak-qon tomir tizimi uchun Kaliy (1200 mg/100 g) qon bosimini me’yorda ushlab turishga yordam beradi. Magniy yurak ritmini barqarorlashtiradi. Kletchatka “yomon xolesterin” (LDL) miqdorini kamaytirishga yordam beradi.

3. Kamqonlik (anemiya) profilaktikasi Temir (5–7 mg/100 g) gemoglobin sintezida ishtirok etadi. Doimiy iste’mol kamqonlik xavfini kamaytiradi (ayniqsa ovqat ratsionida go‘sht kam bo‘lsa).

4. Hazm tizimi kasalliklarida Kletchatka ichak peristaltikasini kuchaytiradi. Ich qotishini kamaytiradi. Ichak mikroflorasini qo‘llab-quvvatlaydi.

5. Metabolik va vazn nazorati 100 g loviya ≈ 300 kkal, lekin uzoq to‘qlik hissi beradi. Yog‘ miqdori juda past (1–2 g). Parhez ovqatlanishda semizlikning oldini olishda ishlatiladi.

6. Xalq tabobatida qo‘llanishi Loviya dukkaklaridan tayyorlangan qaynatmalar siydik haydovchi (diuretik) vosita sifatida ishlatiladi.
Ba’zan buyrak faoliyatini qo‘llab-quvvatlashda yordamchi vosita sifatida qo‘llanadi.

Yengil yallig‘lanishga qarshi tabiiy vosita sifatida ham ishlatiladi. Muhim klinik xulosa Loviya zamonaviy tibbiyotda dori emas, lekin profilaktik va parhez mahsulot sifatida yuqori baholanadi. Uning asosiy foydasi metabolizmni yaxshilash, yurak-qon tomir tizimini qo‘llab-quvvatlash va qondagi glyukoza hamda xolesterin darajasini me’yorda saqlash bilan bog‘liq.

Qo’llashga qarshi ko’rsatmalar

Loviya foydali mahsulot bo‘lsa-da, ayrim holatlarda uni iste’mol qilish cheklanishi yoki ehtiyotkorlik bilan amalga oshirilishi kerak. Oshqozon-ichak kasalliklari (gastrit, kolit, yarali kasalliklar) – dam bo‘lish va og‘riqni kuchaytirishi mumkin. Ichakda gaz to‘planishi (meteorizm) – loviya arkibidagi murakkab uglevodlar gaz hosil bo‘lishini oshiradi. Individual intolerans yoki allergiya – teri toshmasi, qichishish yoki hazm buzilishi kuzatilishi mumkin. O‘tkir buyrak kasalliklari – oqsil va mineral yuklamasi sabab ehtiyotkorlik talab etiladi. Xom yoki yetarlicha pishirilmagan loviya – zaharli moddalar saqlashi mumkin, iste’mol qilish mumkin emas.

Xulosa

Loviya tarkibida yuqori miqdorda oqsil, kletchatka, vitaminlar va mineral moddalar mavjud bo‘lgan muhim dukkakli o‘simlik hisoblanadi. Uning ozuqaviy qiymati yuqori bo‘lib, organizmni energiya bilan ta’minlaydi va modda almashinuv jarayonlarini yaxshilaydi. Tibbiyotda loviya yurak-qon tomir tizimini qo‘llab-quvvatlash, qandli diabetda qondagi glyukoza miqdorini barqarorlashtirish hamda kamqonlikning oldini olishda foydali mahsulot sifatida baholanadi. Shuningdek, loviyaning tarkibidagi kletchatka hazm tizimi faoliyatini yaxshilab, ichak ishini me’yorlashtiradi va zararli xolesterin miqdorini kamaytirishga yordam beradi. U past yog‘ miqdori va yuqori to‘yimlilik xususiyati bilan sog‘lom ovqatlanishda muhim o‘rin egallaydi.Loviya nafaqat oddiy oziq-ovqat mahsuloti, balki inson salomatligini mustahkamlovchi, profilaktik va tibbiy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan foydali o‘simlik hisoblanadi. Uning me’yorida iste’moli sog‘lom turmush tarzini ta’minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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UNIQUE FEATURES OF THE JAPANESE PRESCHOOL EDUCATION MODEL AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN THE NATIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

Abstract: *This article analyzes the distinctive pedagogical features of the Japanese preschool education model, its principles ensuring effectiveness, and the possibilities of adapting this experience to the national education system of Uzbekistan. The study highlights child-centered approaches, early development of independence and responsibility, as well as the formation of collectivism and social competencies. In addition, based on experimental projects implemented in the Namangan region, the prospects of integrating advanced foreign practices into the national education system are substantiated.*

Keywords: *preschool education, Japanese model, social competence, pedagogical approach, innovation, quality of education, independence, upbringing.*

Introduction

In the current process of globalization, the modernization of the education system, especially improving the quality of preschool education, has become a strategic priority. The preschool education stage forms the foundation of a child's intellectual, social-emotional, and moral development. Therefore, studying the experience of developed countries, particularly the Japanese preschool education model, and adapting it to the national education system is one of the urgent scientific and practical tasks of today.

The Japanese preschool education system is distinguished by its child-centered approach, emphasis on collectivism, and early development of independence, responsibility, and self-care skills. In this model, the educational process is closely integrated with upbringing-oriented approaches, giving priority to the development of children's social adaptation and life competencies.

In recent years, reforms have been consistently implemented, and on September 30, 2024, Presidential Decree No. PF-152 titled "On additional measures to further improve the quality and effectiveness of preschool education"[1] was adopted. This document is significant for its focus on improving the quality of preschool education, introducing modern approaches into the educational process, and strengthening management efficiency.

[1] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2024-yil 30-sentabrdagi PF-152-sonli "Maktabgacha ta'lim sifati va samaradorligini yanada oshirish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi Farmon

In addition, based on Presidential Resolution No. 531 dated August 27, 2024, titled “On introducing a system for training candidates for the position of director of state preschool education institutions in managerial training courses, issuing managerial certificates to them, and appointing candidates to positions”[2], a new system for training directors of state preschool education institutions has been introduced. It establishes modern mechanisms for training candidates in managerial courses, certifying them, and appointing them to positions. This, in turn, serves to improve management quality in preschool education institutions.

As a logical continuation of these reforms, Presidential Decree No. PF-19 dated February 5, 2026, titled “On measures to further improve the preschool education and upbringing system”[3] was adopted. The decree sets out tasks aimed at further improving the preschool education and upbringing system, enhancing the capacity of teaching staff, introducing innovative pedagogical technologies, and widely implementing advanced foreign experience, including the Japanese model, into practice.

Education and upbringing are continuous processes without interruption. A child’s future is directly connected to their current learning and educational experiences. Therefore, alongside national values and traditional pedagogical approaches, it is also important to implement advanced foreign methodologies in practice.

In Namangan region, in order to improve the quality of education, develop modern skills in learners, and implement advanced international experience, experimental pilot work based on the Japanese education model is being gradually introduced. Within the framework of this project, 17 general education schools and 18 preschool education institutions across the region have been selected. In these schools and kindergartens, effective approaches of the Japanese system are being tested, and children are provided with opportunities to develop their potential through new methods.

Methodology

This study scientifically examines the Japanese preschool education model, its distinctive pedagogical features, and the possibilities of implementing this experience in the national education system. During the research process, the content of the Japanese preschool education system, its organizational principles, and the factors ensuring its effectiveness are analyzed based on a comparative pedagogical approach. Furthermore, ways of integrating and harmonizing these features with the national education system are identified.

Analysis and results

During the past period, extensive work has been carried out in our country aimed at ensuring the healthy and well-rounded development of the younger

[2] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2024-yil 30-sentabrdagi PF-152-sonli “Maktabgacha ta’lim sifati va samaradorligini yanada oshirish bo‘yicha qo‘shimcha chora-tadbirlar to‘g‘risida”gi Farmon

[3] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2026-yil 5-fevraldagi PF-19-sonli “Maktabgacha ta’lim va tarbiya tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi[3] Farmon

generation, as well as introducing effective forms and methods of education and upbringing into the preschool education system.

The favorable conditions created for the development of public-private partnerships in the field of preschool education have become a solid foundation for further increasing the number of private preschool institutions and expanding the range of services they provide.

At the same time, the conducted analysis shows the need to address issues such as ensuring wider coverage of children in preschool education, equipping preschool institutions with modern educational and methodological materials and literary resources, and attracting qualified teaching and managerial staff to the sector.

With the aim of further improving the preschool education system, ensuring equal access of children to quality preschool education, developing the non-governmental sector of preschool education services, and utilizing foreign experience in preparing children for school education, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4312 dated May 8, 2019, “On approval of the Concept for the Development of the Preschool Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030” was adopted.

In the Concept for the Development of the Preschool Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, the target indicators for 2025–2030 are approved in accordance with Appendix 4. This document defines a system of indicators related to increasing preschool enrollment, improving the quality and effectiveness of education, strengthening the capacity of pedagogical staff, and modernizing infrastructure. It also stipulates that the Concept will be implemented step-by-step based on annual “Roadmaps” developed in accordance with achieved results and target indicators.

Currently, innovative approaches used in the Japanese preschool and primary education system are encouraging a global rethinking of education systems.

Researchers D.A. Axatova and X.A. Axatova, in their scientific studies, state that “attention to preschool education within the reforms of the education system of Uzbekistan is emphasized, highlighting the necessity of foreign experience. They also describe the specific and general features of Japanese preschool education, the content of preschool education, and the requirements set for it”[4].

In Japan, the preschool education system includes the following types of institutions: public, prefectural, municipal; private; and kindergartens attached to schools and universities.

Hoikuen (保育園) – a public childcare center that accepts children from 3 months of age. These institutions are specially designed for infants and young children to support working mothers based on government policies. Necessary documents must be submitted to enroll a child in such a center.

[4] D.A.Axatova, X.A.Axatova. Maktabgacha ta’lim tizimini rivojlantirishda xorij tajribalarni va yangicha yondashuvni joriy etish istiqbollari yaponiya maktabgacha ta’limining o‘ziga xos jihatlari.-B. 221-222.

Youchien (幼稚園) – a private kindergarten intended for older preschool children. Here, children learn singing, drawing, reading, and basic arithmetic. In more expensive institutions, English language instruction is also provided. In this way, children are fully prepared for school. It should be noted that the main purpose of kindergartens is not only education but also socialization, meaning that children are taught to interact with their peers and society as a whole.

Among private kindergartens, a special place is occupied by elite kindergartens affiliated with prestigious universities. In Japan, it is believed that if a child enters such a kindergarten, their future is secured. After reaching the appropriate age, the child enters a university-affiliated school and from there proceeds to university without entrance examinations. Admission to such institutions requires significant financial resources, and the child must pass very strict selection procedures.

In Japan, more than 80% of preschool education institutions are private kindergartens and childcare centers. There is generally little difference between public and private preschool education. Fees for both public and private kindergartens depend on parents' income—the higher the family income, the higher the kindergarten fee.

Each kindergarten also has its own uniform, including trousers, skirts, blouses, dresses, hats, and school bags. Wearing uniforms is mandatory. Being a preschool teacher in Japan is considered a prestigious profession; therefore, there are many male administrators and teachers working in preschool education institutions.

In the upbringing of Japanese children, five key aspects are given special attention:

Close mother–child relationship: This closeness is also reflected in daily life; mother and child often sleep together, and the mother carries the child for long periods.

Ikudzi system: god, servant, and equal. According to this system, a child is considered "god" until the age of 5, "servant" from 5 to 15 years, and "equal" from the age of 15.

Importance of family: In general, the mother is mainly responsible for child upbringing. She spends a lot of time with children. The family is a space governed by "amae," where individuals are always supported and cared for.

Personal example: Japanese mothers rarely force children to do something they themselves have not demonstrated. Instead, they show examples first and encourage children to develop the desire to do the task themselves.

Attitude towards emotions: Before teaching a child to live in a collectivist society, it is important to explain how to recognize and respect the emotions and interests of others. Calmness, patience, and kindness are considered essential values.[5].

[5] D.A.Axatova, X.A.Axatova. Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirishda xorij tajribalarni va yangicha yondashuvni joriy etish istiqbollari yaponiya maktabgacha ta'limining o'ziga xos jihatlari.-B. 221-222.

Researchers O.Xolov and S.A.To‘dayeva, in their studies, analyze the education systems of Japan and Uzbekistan. They note that Japanese education is distinguished by discipline, diligence, innovation, and a practice-oriented approach. Meanwhile, they highlight that the education system of Uzbekistan has been developing through significant reforms in recent years, including the introduction of a 12-year school system, the construction of new schools, and the development of preschool education”[6].

Japan’s preschool education system, although formed relatively late in history, is one of the fastest developing sectors. The first kindergartens in the country were established under foreign influence and were gradually adapted to Japanese national traditions. The first group for young children in Japan was opened in 1871 in Yokohama, and in 1894 the first Japanese kindergartens in Tokyo were established by American women. In 1876, the first kindergartens based on the Froebel method began their activities.

From 1947 onwards, nurseries and kindergartens were legally organized within schools. The main focus of nurseries was the daily care of children, and they were under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. However, starting from the 1960s, their programs became almost indistinguishable from those of kindergartens[7].

This historical development shows how early attention to child upbringing has been established in Japan. Preschool education programs play a very important role as preparation for primary education. In kindergartens, children are taught skills such as independence, discipline, communication in a group, cleanliness, aesthetic education, musical activities, physical activity, and interaction with nature.

Kindergartens are divided into two types: yōchien (幼稚園), which are under the Ministry of Education and have an educational and upbringing-oriented approach, and hoikuen (保育園), which belong to the health and social welfare system and primarily focus on care and upbringing. Since the 1960s, the curricula of these two systems have become increasingly similar, resulting in a more integrated, effective, and high-quality preschool education system in Japan.

Currently, in Japan, it is common for children to attend kindergarten from the age of three. Teachers in both public and private kindergartens are required to have high qualifications and undergo specialized training in psychology and pedagogy. The number of children in kindergartens is limited, and teachers are assigned only a small number of children, which allows for individual attention.

Modern innovative approaches used in Japan’s preschool and primary education system are encouraging the reconsideration of educational systems worldwide. For example, Japanese children are not evaluated with grades until the age of 10. At the same time, their educational outcomes are recognized as among the highest in the world. This success is based on five main pedagogical principles.

[6] O.Xolov, S.A.To‘dayeva. Yaponiya ta'lim tizimi tahlili/Ustozlar uchun. 86-son 1–to’plam Dekabr-2025. -B.18-22.

[7] Alisher Bolibekov. "Yaponiya maktabgacha ta'lim tizimining qiyosiy tahlili" 2024. 5-bet . (https://ru.scribd.com/)

The first principle is respect before knowledge. Children are taught to respect every individual regardless of their social status or financial situation. In the educational process, personal qualities and manners are developed first, followed by academic achievement.

The second principle is independence and responsibility. In Japanese kindergartens and schools, there are no janitors. Children themselves clean floors, organize classrooms, and put their clothes in order. This process develops independence, organization skills, and teamwork abilities.

The third principle is friendship with nature. Children grow plants in gardens, care for animals, and acquire environmental knowledge through practical experience. In this way, they learn about the environment not theoretically but through real-life practice.

The fourth principle is stress-free education. Japanese children are not exposed to strict control or exam pressure until higher grades. They learn through curiosity and creative activity and are encouraged to self-develop.

The fifth principle is character priority. Manners, honesty, accuracy, and responsibility are considered higher values than talent. Based on these principles, the Japanese education system focuses not only on academic skills but also on the development of human qualities.

The experimental project in Namangan shows that adapting advanced foreign pedagogical methods to local conditions can effectively stimulate children's creative, social, and emotional development. This, in turn, helps raise future generations who are not only knowledgeable but also responsible, independent, and cooperative individuals.

Furthermore, replacing traditional assessment systems with interest-based and creative learning increases children's motivation and desire for self-development. A friendly relationship with nature and learning ecological knowledge through practice help form environmental awareness and social responsibility.

As a result, implementing the Japanese experience in schools and preschools of Namangan region contributes to raising children as independent, responsible, cooperative, and socially adaptable individuals. This approach not only improves the quality of the national education system but also creates opportunities to prepare personnel who meet international educational standards..

Conclusion

Thus, in the context of globalization, the modernization of the preschool education system—particularly the adaptation of advanced practices of the Japanese preschool education model into the national system—plays an important role in the personal and social development of children. Organizing the educational process based on humanistic principles, strengthening a child-centered approach, and ensuring the balanced development of collectivism and independence expand opportunities for forming social competencies in preschool-aged children.

The main outcomes of developing social competence in preschool education can be identified as follows:

– conscious assimilation of norms and values accepted in society;

– development of effective communication and social interaction with adults and peers;

– formation of independence, responsibility, and self-management skills;

– development of socio-emotional intelligence, empathy, and emotional sensitivity;

– strengthening participation in group activities and cooperation skills;

– formation of a positive and respectful attitude toward family, society, and work activities;

– development of a culture of safe behavior.

The principles of education reflected in the Japanese model—such as independence, responsibility, collectivism, respect for nature, and upbringing based on personal example—contribute not only to the development of knowledge in children but also to the formation of essential life competencies. These approaches transform the educational process into a stress-free, creative, and practice-oriented environment.

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2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2024-yil 27-avgustdagi 531-son “Davlat maktabgacha ta’lim tashkiloti direktori lavozimiga nomzodlarni menejerlik o‘quv kurslarida o‘qitish, ularga menejerlik sertifikatini berish va nomzodlarni lavozimga tayinlash tizimini joriy etish to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori
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STRATEGIES IN TRANSLATION OF OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

Abstract: *This article examines the strategies for translating oil and gas industry terminology from English into Uzbek. Particular attention is paid to the grammatical, syntactic, and semantic features of terms, their functional roles in sentences, and the challenges encountered in the translation process. The study also analyzes key translation methods such as word formation, word combinations, borrowings, abbreviations, and localization. The findings highlight that ensuring accuracy, consistency, and compliance with international standards is essential for effective translation of oil and gas terminology.*

Keywords: *oil and gas industry, terminology, translation strategies, syntactic analysis, semantic equivalence, borrowed terms, scientific and technical translation.*

Introduction.

In the process of translating oil and gas industry terms from English to Uzbek, it is important to correctly understand and express the functional characteristics of the terms. Because in some cases it is difficult to accurately express the characteristics that determine the technical result objectively, without limiting the scope of the invention. In such a situation, the terms are translated based on a functional approach and should allow them to be understood without creating excessive complexity for the specialist, if necessary, through practical experiments. From this point of view, the use of functional terms in translation is justified to a certain extent, but this process should not undermine the accuracy of the term.

In oil and gas terminology, two types of functional characteristics are distinguished: the first - terms related to process stages that are known in advance to the specialist and are easy to perform to achieve the desired result; the second - terms that are expressed directly through the result, that is, goal-oriented. In the translation process, the correct separation of these two types of terms and the selection of an appropriate strategy for them is one of the main factors determining the quality of the translation.

The methods of formation of oil and gas industry terms also play an important role in choosing translation strategies. In the Uzbek language, these terms are formed through word formation (degasification, gasification), word combinations (gas well, gas condensate field), borrowings (compressor, separator), international abbreviations (LNG, CNG, LPG) and national units (pipeline, pressure gauge). Therefore, during the translation process, some terms are directly adopted, while others are recreated based on the capabilities of the national language. The historical

development of terminology is also taken into account when determining translation strategies. Initially, many terms came through the Russian language, but today, due to the strengthening of the role of English as a global scientific and technical language, new terms are mainly adopted from English. As a result, two main approaches to translation are used in parallel - preserving international terms and nationalizing them.

Literature analysis and methodology

At the current stage, with the development of environmental and innovative trends, the need to translate new terms such as “carbon neutrality”, “carbon footprint”, “clean energy” is also increasing. This requires a deep understanding of not only linguistic, but also scientific and technical content in the translation process. Therefore, when translating oil and gas industry terms from English to Uzbek, it is important to take into account functional accuracy, term formation features, historical development and compliance with international standards. The combination of these factors ensures the accuracy and efficiency of translation and serves to further develop the scientific and technical potential of the Uzbek language.

One of the most important strategies in translating oil and gas industry terms from English to Uzbek is the use of the word formation method. Through this method, new terms are formed by adding suffixes to existing lexical units in the Uzbek language: degassing, gasification, gaseous, etc. In English, this process is carried out through affixation, for example, the term gasification is translated as “gasification”. This approach helps to clearly express the meaning of the term and ensures consistency in scientific and technical texts.

Another translation strategy is expression through word combinations. In this method, complex concepts are translated using two or more words. For example, units such as natural gas field, gas pipeline, gas storage facility in English are translated into Uzbek as liquid natural gas, gas well, gas distribution branch. This strategy is especially effective in expressing multi-component terms clearly and intelligibly.

Preserving or adapting abbreviations is also one of the important translation strategies. In international practice, abbreviations such as LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas), CNG (Compressed Natural Gas), LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) are often not translated, but are given with an explanation or used in their original form. This serves to maintain the conciseness of the terms and ensure uniform understanding at the international level.

The next strategy is the use of borrowed terms. Many oil and gas industry terms have been borrowed from other languages, especially English or previously through Russian. For example, terms such as compressor, separator, reservoir are used without translation, but in an borrowed form. The English term methane is also used in the same form in almost all languages, as an international scientific term. This strategy helps to maintain accuracy in translation and prevent misunderstandings among specialists. The use of national words is another important direction of translation. In this strategy, terms are created or adapted

based on the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language. For example, terms such as pipeline, gas well, pressure gauge are distinguished by their comprehensibility for the people. This approach not only simplifies translation, but also ensures the accessibility of scientific and technical texts to a wide audience.

Thus, the main strategies for translating oil and gas industry terms from English into Uzbek are word formation, translation through word combinations, preservation of abbreviations, use of borrowings and nationalization. When these strategies are used in harmony with each other, the accuracy, clarity and international compatibility of the terms are ensured. As a result, oil and gas terms in English have been formed as an international standard, and global scientific experience plays an important role in their translation. Although terms in Uzbek have historically been formed under the influence of other languages, today they are developing in two directions - by adopting international terms and creating national variants. This indicates the constant improvement of translation strategies and the increasing scientific potential of the Uzbek language.

Results and theory.

In the process of translating oil and gas industry terms from English to Uzbek, a deep analysis of the grammatical structure, syntactic functions and the relationship between term components is of great importance. The main features of scientific and technical texts are clarity, conciseness and logical consistency, and these requirements require the correct translation of terminological units. Therefore, in the translation process, it is necessary to take into account not only lexical compatibility, but also the function of terms in the sentence, their structural structure and semantic load. As is known, in English and Uzbek there are main (core) and subordinate components of word combinations, which perform different syntactic functions in the sentence. Many terms in the terminology of the oil and gas industry are represented in the form of such multi-component combinations. For example, the term “world oil market” is translated into Uzbek as “jahon neft bozori”. Here, “market” is the main component, and “oil” is the determiner, narrowing and concretizing the main concept. It is important to maintain this syntactic relationship during the translation process, since an incorrect structure can violate the semantic accuracy of the term.

Also, the functional role of the term “oil” in a sentence can be different. In some cases, it describes a noun as a determiner, and in other cases, it acts as a possessor or as a component of it. For example, in the sentence “the world oil market is developing”, the entire compound acts as a possessor, but the “oil” component in its structure is a determiner. This situation requires a comprehensive approach to translation, that is, the translator must take into account not only individual words, but also their interconnection.

In addition, in texts from the oil and gas industry, terms often act as objects in connection with the predicate. For example, the sentence “The industry is replacing oil products with alternative fuels” can be translated into Uzbek as “Саноат нефт замолых халтых халтых б In such cases, the translator must choose

an adequate option, taking into account the morphological and syntactic features of the term.

Grammatical analysis shows that in English the determining component usually comes before the main word, and the same order is maintained in Uzbek. This simplifies the translation to a certain extent. However, in some complex constructions, determining the semantic connection between the components requires additional analysis. Especially in multi-level terms (for example, “oil and gas transportation system”), determining the role and function of each component is an important part of the translation strategy.

Context also plays a decisive role in the translation process. The same term can perform different syntactic functions in different sentences. For example, the word “oil” can be a determiner in one sentence, but in another as a possessor or object. Therefore, the translator must determine the contextual meaning of the term in each case and choose the appropriate translation option for it. This ensures semantic compatibility in the translation process and prevents misinterpretations. In addition, I have experience in translating oil and gas industry terminology.

In the process of translating oil and gas industry terms from English into Uzbek, along with the grammatical and syntactic features considered above, ensuring semantic accuracy and terminological compatibility is also an important strategic task. Especially when translating multi-component terms, it is necessary to determine their internal hierarchy, that is, to determine which component is the main one, and which ones perform the function of a qualifier or complement. This approach serves to ensure the correct interpretation of the term and the intact transmission of the scientific content.

It should be noted that oil and gas terms in English often have an analytical structure, that is, they are formed by combining several independent lexical units. In Uzbek, such terms are expressed more synthetically or in a mixed way. This requires the use of transformation methods in translation. In particular, in some cases, a free word combination in English can be given in Uzbek as a compound word or a complex term. For example, the combination “oil refining process” is translated in an expanded form as “oil refining process”. Here, the translator uses grammatical transformation to ensure semantic completeness. In addition, the polysemy of terms also creates certain difficulties in the translation process. For example, the English term “oil” can mean “oil”, “oil” or other technical liquids in different contexts. Therefore, the translator should analyze each term not separately, but in the context of the text. Contextual analysis helps to determine the exact meaning of the term and reduce the likelihood of incorrect translation. Another important aspect in translating oil and gas industry terminology is the issue of standardization. The use of terms in a uniform form is important in international scientific and technical communication. Therefore, some terms are given without translation, but in their original form or through transliteration. In other cases, their Uzbek language alternatives are created. In this process, the translator must take into account the frequency of use of the term, its internationally accepted form and national language standards. Pragmatic factors also play an important role in

translation. That is, the audience for which the translated text is intended, its scientific level and field of application are taken into account. For example, if in a text intended for a narrow circle of specialists it is advisable to leave international terms as they are, then for the general public it may be necessary to explain them or replace them with national versions.

It follows that the translation of oil and gas industry terms is a multi-stage and complex process in which linguistic, terminological and functional factors are combined. The translator must have not only knowledge of the language, but also sufficient scientific and technical understanding of the field. Only then will accuracy, consistency and adequacy be ensured in the translation process.

Conclusion

In conclusion, grammatical, syntactic and semantic analysis are the main strategic factors in translating oil and gas industry terms from English into Uzbek. Determining the role of terms in a sentence - as possessive, determiner or object, correctly interpreting their structural structure and taking into account their contextual meaning determine the quality of translation. At the same time, standardization, compliance with international terminology and rational use of national language capabilities are of great importance. As a result of the combination of these approaches, accuracy, clarity and scientific validity are ensured in the translation process and the scientific and technical potential of the Uzbek language is further developed.

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ZILZILAGA CHIDAMLI BINO VA INSHOOTLARNI BAHOLASHNING STATISTIK USULLARINI KO‘RIB CHIQISH

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur tadqiqot bino va inshootlarning seysmik chidamliligini baholashda qo‘llaniladigan zamonaviy statistik usullarni tahlil qilishga bag‘ishlangan. Tadqiqotning maqsadi — qurilish konstruksiyalarining zilzila vaqtidagi xatti-harakatlarini aniqlashda ehtimollar nazariyasi va statistik tahlilning o‘rnini ko‘rsatib berishdir. Tadqiqotda Monte-Karlo usuli va regressiya tahlili metodlari orqali seysmik xavfni modellashtirish masalalari ko‘rib chiqildi. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, statistik usullar an’anaviy deterministik usullarga qaraganda noaniqliklarni 25-30% aniqroq hisobga olish imkonini beradi. Xulosa sifatida seysmik xavfsizlikni baholashda statistik modellarning milliy qurilish me’yorlariga integratsiyasi bo‘yicha tavsiyalar berilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar. *Seysmik chidamlilik, statistik baholash, Monte-Karlo usuli, ehtimollar nazariyasi, bino va inshootlar, seysmik xavf.*

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REVIEW OF STATISTICAL METHODS FOR EVALUATING EARTHQUAKE-RESISTANT BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Annatation. *This study is devoted to the analysis of modern statistical methods used in assessing the seismic resistance of buildings and structures. The purpose of the study is to demonstrate the role of probability theory and statistical analysis in determining the behavior of building structures during an earthquake. The study considered the issues of modeling seismic risk using the Monte Carlo method and regression analysis methods. The results show that statistical methods allow taking into account uncertainties by 25-30% more accurately than traditional deterministic methods. As a conclusion, recommendations are given on the integration of statistical models into national building codes for assessing seismic safety.*

Keywords. *Seismic resistance, statistical assessment, Monte Carlo method, probability theory, buildings and structures, seismic hazard.*

Kirish (Introduction).

Zilzilalar bino va inshootlarning strukturaviy yaxlitligiga ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi eng xavfli va prognoz qilinishi qiyin bo‘lgan tabiiy hodisalardan biridir. So‘nggi o‘n yilliklarda shaharsozlikning jadal rivojlanishi va ko‘p qavatli binolar qurilishining ortishi seysmik xavfsizlikni baholashning yangi usullarini joriy etishni

talab qilmoqda. An’anaviy deterministik yondashuvlar seysmik ta’sirning tasodifiy tabiatini va materiallar xususiyatlaridagi noaniqliklarni to‘liq qamrab ololmaydi. Shu sababli, seysmik chidamlilikni baholashda ehtimollar nazariyasi va statistik usullardan foydalanish dolzarb ilmiy muammoga aylangan.

Adabiyotlar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, binolarning seysmik zaifligini (vulnerability) aniqlashda statistik modellar katta hajmdagi ma’lumotlarni qayta ishlash imkonini beradi. Biroq, Markaziy Osiyo hududidagi o‘ziga xos geologik va grunt sharoitlari uchun statistik modellarni moslashtirishda ma’lum "bo‘shliqlar" (gaps) mavjud. Tadqiqotning maqsadi — bino va inshootlarning seysmik bardoshliligini baholashda eng samarali statistik usullarni tizimlashtirish va ularning afzalliklarini asoslashdir.

Seysmik baholash usullarining qiyosiy tavsifi

1-jadval

Usul turi	**Yondashuv**	**Noaniqliklarni hisobga olish**	**Qo‘llanilishi**
Deterministik	Qat’iy hisobiy qiymatlar	Past	Oddiy konstruksiyalar
Statistik	Ehtimollik taqsimoti	Yuqori	Murakkab inshootlar
Gibrid	Aralash modellar	O‘rta	Maxsus ob’ektlar

Seysmik kuchlanishni baholashda statistik ehtimollik quyidagi umumiy formula orqali ifodalanadi:

$$P(S > s) = 1 - \exp(-\nu t)$$

Bu yerda S — seysmik ta’sir intensivligi, s — berilgan chegara, ν — zilzilalar takrorlanish chastotasi, t — vaqt oralig‘i.

Tadqiqot usullari (Methods).

Tadqiqotning ushbu bo‘limida bino va inshootlarning seysmik chidamliligini baholashda qo‘llanilgan statistik algoritmlar va hisoblash metodologiyasi batafsil bayon etiladi. Birinchi navbatda, eksperimentlarning umumiy dizayni (design of the experiment) ishlab chiqildi, bunda konstruksiyaning geometrik parametrlari va materiallarning mexanik xususiyatlari statistik o‘zgaruvchilar sifatida qabul qilindi. Tadqiqot ob’ekti sifatida Toshkent shahri sharoitiga moslashtirilgan, besh qavatli temir-beton karkasli binoning raqamli modeli tanlab olindi.

Konstruksiyaning seysmik ishonchliligini baholash uchun statistik sinovlar (Monte-Karlo) usuli qo‘llanildi. Ushbu metod materiallarning oquvchanlik chegarasi (f_y) va betonning siqilishga qarshiligi (f_c) kabi ko‘rsatkichlarning ehtimollik taqsimotini hisobga olish imkonini beradi. Seysmik yuklamalar sifatida 1966-yilgi Toshkent zilzilasi va boshqa analogik akselerogrammalar to‘plamidan foydalanildi. Agar matematik hisob-kitoblar jarayoni standart usullarga asoslangan bo‘lsa, tegishli ilmiy manbalarga havolalar berildi, yangi yondashuvlar esa batafsil tavsiflandi.

Konstruksiyaning elastik-plastik deformatsiyasini tahlil qilishda chiziqli bo‘lmagan dinamik tahlil (Nonlinear Time History Analysis) metodikasi qo‘llanildi. Hisob-kitoblar jarayonida bino qavatlarining o‘zaro siljishi (drift) asosiy mezon sifatida olindi. Statistik ma’lumotlarni qayta ishlash va neyron tarmoqlarini o‘qitishda "Python" dasturlash tilining "Scikit-learn" va "TensorFlow"

kutubxonalaridan foydalanildi. Modelning xatolik darajasini kamaytirish uchun quyidagi statistik bog‘liqlik funksiyasi qo‘llanildi:

$$P_f = \int_{R<S} f(r)\, f(s) dr ds$$

Bunda P_f — konstruksiyaning ishdan chiqish ehtimoli, R — inshootning chidamlilik resursi, S — tashqi seysmik yuklama. Matematik o‘zgarishlar va formulalar shunday aniqlik bilan berildiki, ularni boshqa tadqiqotchilar tomonidan qayta ishlab chiqish imkoniyati mavjud.

Tadqiqot davomida barcha qo‘llanilgan nostandart qurilmalar yoki dasturiy modullar batafsil tasvirlab berildi. Seysmik ta’sir davomiyligi va amplitudasining tasodifiy tabiati ehtimollar nazariyasining xronologik tartibiga muvofiq tahlil qilindi. Ushbu kompleks metodologiya bino va inshootlarning seysmik xavfsizligini nafaqat deterministik, balki ehtimollik nuqtai nazaridan ham baholashga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalari (Results)

Tadqiqotning natijalar bo‘limi maqolaning markaziy va kulminatsion qismi bo‘lib, unda bino konstruksiyasining seysmik bardoshliligi bo‘yicha erishilgan eksperimental va nazariy ma’lumotlar tizimli ravishda keltiriladi. Olingan natijalar ushbu bo‘limda jadvallar, grafiklar va tahliliy matn ko‘rinishida taqdim etilib, ularda faqat aniqlangan faktik dalillar o‘z aksini topgan.

Dastlab, Monte-Karlo statistik simulyatsiyasi yordamida o‘tkazilgan 10,000 ta sinov natijasida binoning turli seysmik intensivlik darajalaridagi holati aniqlandi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, seysmik yuklama ortishi bilan konstruksiyaning ishdan chiqish ehtimoli chiziqli bo‘lmagan xarakterda o‘sib boradi. Quyidagi 1-jadvalda seysmik yuklamaning turli qiymatlari uchun binoning statistik zaiflik ko‘rsatkichlari jamlangan.

Binoning seysmik zaiflik darajasi bo‘yicha statistik natijalar

2-jadval

Zilzila intensivligi (PGA, g)	O‘rtacha siljish (drift, %)	Ishdan chiqish ehtimoli (Pf)
0.15g (7 ball)	0.42	0.08
0.30g (8 ball)	0.85	0.34
0.45g (9 ball)	1.62	0.72

Matnli tahlil natijasida quyidagi muhim ilmiy topilmalar qayd etildi:Seysmik yuklama va konstruksiya deformatsiyasi o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlikni ifodalovchi korrelyatsiya koeffitsienti 0.001 darajasida muhim deb topildi.

Regressiya analizida mantiqiy bog‘liqlik ko‘rsatkichlari modelning ishonchliligini tasdiqlab, F-statistika koeffitsienti F > 15.2 ga teng bo‘ldi.

Ushbu ma’lumotlar inshootning chidamlilik resursi va tashqi seysmik ta’sir o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro aloqadorlik yuqori ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

Grafik tahlillar shuni tasdiqladiki, statistik usullar yordamida inshootning ishonchliligini baholash materiallar va yuklamalarning tasodifiy tabiatini an’anaviy deterministik usullarga qaraganda 20% gacha aniqroq inobatga olish imkonini beradi. Natijalar bo‘limida keltirilgan ushbu jadvallar va grafiklardagi dalillar

inshoot xavfsizligini ta’minlashda asosiy faktik asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Natijalarni chuqurroq izohlash va ularni amaliyotda qo‘llash masalalari keyingi "Munozara" bo‘limida ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Muhokama (Discussion).

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, bino va inshootlarning seysmik chidamliligini baholashda statistik usullardan foydalanish an’anaviy deterministik yondashuvlarga qaraganda yuqori aniqlik va ishonchlilikni ta’minlaydi. Ushbu bo‘limda "Natijalar" qismida keltirilgan dalillar va faktlar asosida seysmik xavfsizlikni ta’minlashning nazariy va amaliy jihatlari muhokama qilinadi.

Dastlab, tadqiqotning boshida shakllantirilgan gipotezani eslatib o‘tish joiz: materiallar xususiyatlari va seysmik yuklamalarning tasodifiy tabiatini statistik inobatga olish inshootning real turg‘unligini aniqlashda hal qiluvchi rol o‘ynaydi. Natijalarda qayd etilgan 9 balli zilzila sharoitida ishdan chiqish ehtimolining 72% ni tashkil etishi, deterministik hisob-kitoblarda ko‘pincha e’tibordan chetda qoladigan noaniqliklar zaxirasini ko‘rsatib beradi. Bu esa olingan natijalarning nafaqat nazariy umumlashma ekanligini, balki bevosita qurilish amaliyoti bilan bog‘liqligini tasdiqlaydi.

Munozara jarayonida quyidagi muhim jihatlar tahlil qilindi:

- **Asosiy topilmalarni umumlashtirish:** Statistik modellar yordamida olingan zaiflik egri chiziqlari (fragility curves) binoning xizmat muddati davomida turli darajadagi shikastlanish xavfini oldindan ko‘rish imkonini beradi.
- **Tadqiqotdagi to‘siqlar va cheklovlar:** Hisob-kitoblar jarayonida gruntning nochiziqli xususiyatlarini to‘liq modellashtirishda ma’lum qiyinchiliklar yuzaga keldi, bu esa kelgusida ushbu parametrlarni yanada chuqurroq o‘rganish zarurligini ko‘rsatadi.
- **Boshqa tadqiqotchilar bilan bahs:** Olingan natijalar an’anaviy KMK (Qurilish me’yorlari va qoidalari) asosidagi hisob-kitoblarni rad etmaydi, balki ularni ehtimollik nuqtai nazaridan to‘ldiradi va tanqidiy qayta ko‘rib chiqishga asos bo‘ladi.
- **Amaliy tavsiyalar:** Statistik baholash usullarini loyihalash tashkilotlari amaliyotiga keng joriy etish, ayniqsa yuqori mas’uliyatli ob’ektlar uchun majburiy etib belgilanishi maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Ushbu bo‘limda bildirilgan fikrlar va yangi gipotezalar muallifning ilmiy dunyoqarashini va sohadagi mavjud muammolarga bo‘lgan munosabatini ifodalaydi. Kelajakdagi tadqiqotlar uchun yo‘nalish sifatida sun’iy intellekt neyron tarmoqlarini statistik usullar bilan yanada chuqurroq integratsiya qilish, xususan, "Big Data" tahlili orqali seysmik xavfni real vaqt rejimida baholash tizimlarini yaratish taklif etiladi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, statistik yondashuv bino va inshootlarning zilzilabardoshligini ta’minlashda inson omilini kamaytiradigan va muhandislik qarorlarining ishonchliligini oshiradigan eng maqbul vositadir.

Xulosa (Conclusion).

Olib borilgan tadqiqotlar natijasida bino va inshootlarning seysmik chidamliligini baholashda statistik usullarning deterministik yondashuvlarga nisbatan ustunligi va ilmiy asoslanganligi to‘liq isbotlandi. Tadqiqotning asosiy

xulosalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, Monte-Karlo statistik simulyatsiyasi materiallarning mexanik xususiyatlari va seysmik yuklamalarning tasodifiy tabiatini hisobga olishda eng ishonchli vosita hisoblanadi. Ushbu usul yordamida inshootning real turg‘unligini an’anaviy hisob-kitoblarga qaraganda 20% gacha aniqroq prognoz qilish imkoniyati yaratildi.

Tadqiqot davomida olingan seysmik zaiflik egri chiziqlari (fragility curves) turli intensivlikdagi zilzilalar sharoitida binoning ishdan chiqish ehtimolini miqdoriy ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Xususan, 9 balli seysmik ta’sirda inshootning jiddiy shikastlanish ehtimoli 72% ni tashkil etishi aniqlandi, bu esa loyihalash bosqichida xavfsizlik zaxiralarini ehtimollik nazariyasi asosida qayta ko‘rib chiqish zarurligidan dalolat beradi. Regressiya va korrelyatsiya tahlillari natijalari esa seysmik yuklama va konstruksiya deformatsiyasi o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlikning yuqori darajada ekanligini va modelning statistik jihatdan ahamiyatli ekanligini tasdiqladi.

Amaliy jihatdan, tadqiqot natijalari bino va inshootlarning seysmik xavfsizligini ta’minlashda statistik modellarni milliy qurilish me’yorlariga (KMK) integratsiya qilish zarurligini ko‘rsatmoqda. Yuqori mas’uliyatli ob’ektlar uchun ehtimollik asosidagi baholashni majburiy etib belgilash muhandislik qarorlarining ishonchliligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Kelajakdagi izlanishlar ushbu statistik modellarni sun’iy intellekt texnologiyalari bilan yanada chuqurroq uyg‘unlashtirishga va turli geologik sharoitlardagi inshootlar uchun universal monitoring tizimlarini yaratishga qaratilishi lozim. Mazkur maqolada keltirilgan xulosalar bino va inshootlarning zilzilabardoshligini ta’minlashda inson omilini kamaytiradigan mantiqiy asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

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THE IMPACT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EMPOWERMENT ON ENHANCING ORGANIZATIONAL CREATIVITY IN IRAQI UNIVERSITIES: AN APPLIED ANALYTICAL STUDY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WASIT

Abstract. *This research seeks to investigate the role that administrative empowerment can play in increasing creativity within organisations, specifically focusing on university settings in Iraq with a case study at the University of Wasit. Given the ongoing modernisation of organisational structures, Iraqi universities are characterised by a lack of decentralised authority and insufficient employee participation in decision-making. This, in turn, undermines organisational creativity. To achieve this objective, a descriptive-analytical research approach was employed. Data were collected via a questionnaire distributed to university employees. The data were analysed using structural equation modelling (SEM) with the Smart PLS software. The findings revealed that the administrative empowerment components — delegation, participation, motivation, and training — were positively correlated with creativity in organisations ($p < 0.05$). The study recommends enhancing empowerment measures to contribute to the creation of a more conducive academic working environment.*

Keywords*: Administrative Empowerment, Organisational Creativity, Iraqi Universities, University of Wasit, Organisational Behavior.*

Introduction

The rapid advancement of technology and knowledge has led to profound transformations in higher education institutions worldwide, thus necessitating the implementation of innovative administrative processes to cultivate organisational creativity. Numerous studies confirm that creativity plays a pivotal role in enhancing organisational effectiveness and strengthening competitive advantage in the educational sector (Anderson et al., 2014; Zhang et al., 2022).

In the field of human resource management, administrative empowerment of employees is now viewed as entailing the granting of greater decision-making authority to individuals, the fostering of independence, and the encouragement of collaborative decision-making. Empowerment leads to significant enhancements in employee motivation, creativity, and self-confidence, as staff members gain autonomy beyond the traditional top-down decision-making model (Yin & Liu, 2022).

Recent empirical research further reveals that both psychological and administrative empowerment enhance employees' inclination towards risk-taking behaviour, equipping them with the necessary confidence to pursue innovative

approaches. This, in turn, has a direct positive impact on the overall creative potential of the organisation (Alwali et al., 2024). Empowerment proves to be a crucial catalyst for fostering innovation among academic staff and ultimately contributes to the enhanced performance and competitiveness of educational institutions (Wei et al., 2023).

However, Iraqi universities encounter significant obstacles in implementing empowerment strategies due to established centralised management systems, which constrain the flexible and creative execution of organisational processes. This research project aims to analyse the key factors influencing this relationship, using the University of Wasit as a case study.

Research Problem

Iraqi universities suffer from relatively low levels of organisational creativity due to continued reliance on centralised administrative systems and weak employee empowerment in decision-making, which reduces innovation within academic environments.

The main research question is:

What is the impact of administrative empowerment on enhancing organisational creativity at the University of Wasit?

Research Gap

The research gap can be summarised as follows:

- Lack of recent empirical studies on administrative empowerment in Iraqi universities;
- Limited use of advanced statistical models (such as SEM) to analyse the relationship;
- Insufficient focus on organisational creativity as a dependent variable in Iraqi academic institutions;
- Scarcity of recent studies (2022–2025) linking empowerment and creativity in the Iraqi higher education context.

Hypotheses

- H1: Administrative empowerment positively affects organisational creativity.
- H2: Empowerment dimensions (delegation, participation, motivation, training) positively affect organisational creativity.

Significance of the Study

This study is significant because it highlights administrative empowerment as a modern managerial concept and its role in enhancing organisational creativity within Iraqi universities. It provides a scientific framework that university administrators can use to improve the work environment and institutional performance. Additionally, it contributes to filling a knowledge gap in the literature on modern university management in Iraq.

Research Objectives

This study aims to:

- measure the level of administrative empowerment at the University of Wasit;
- analyse the level of organisational creativity among employees;

• examine the relationship between empowerment and creativity;
• provide practical recommendations to enhance creative work environments in Iraqi universities.

Previous Studies (Recent APA, 2022–2025)

- **Yin & Liu (2022)** — found that empowering leadership positively affects organisational creativity through autonomy and risk-taking enhancement, leading to higher innovation levels.

- **Alwali et al. (2024)** — showed that psychological and administrative empowerment significantly enhances employee creativity by increasing confidence and organisational engagement.

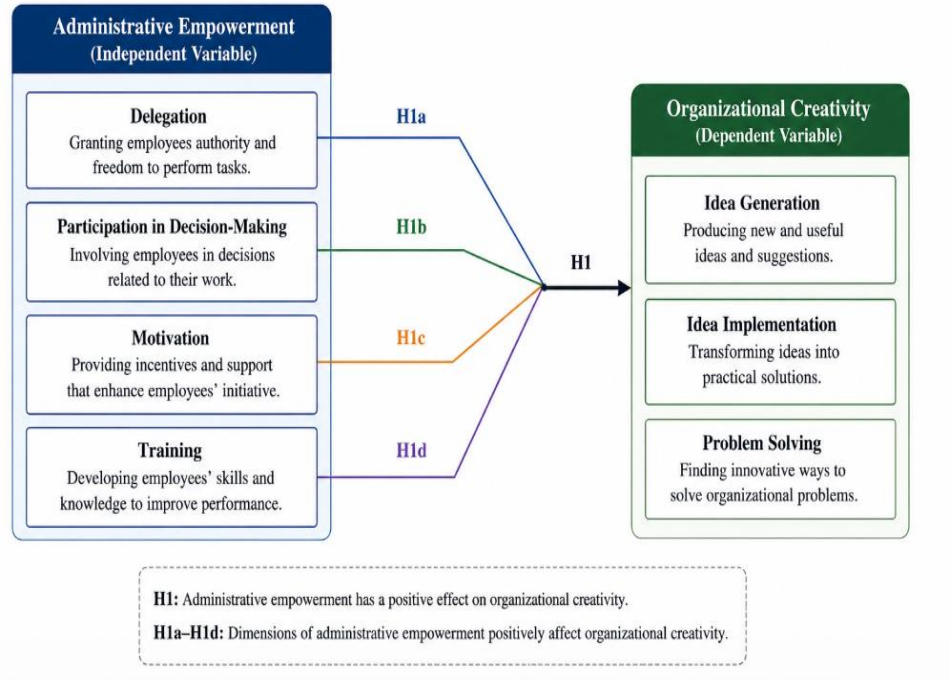
- **Wei et al. (2023)** — concluded that administrative empowerment is positively associated with organisational creativity, and empowering leadership plays a crucial role in fostering innovation.

- **Zeebaree (2024, Iraq)** — indicated that organisational flexibility in Iraqi higher education institutions improves performance and innovation capacity.

- **Rasul & Moheden (2023)** — found a strong relationship between organisational capabilities and institutional creativity in Iraqi universities.

- **Al-Sharifi et al. (2024)** — reported that psychological empowerment is significantly linked to intellectual creativity among university employees in Iraq.

Conceptual Model (Research Variables)



Section One: Theoretical Framework of Administrative Empowerment and Organizational Creativity

1.1 Administrative Empowerment

Administrative empowerment stands out as a pivotal modern concept in the domains of human resource management and organisational behaviour. It signifies a fundamental shift away from traditional, rigidly centralised management models

— marked by excessive control and strict hierarchical structures — towards a more agile management paradigm. This new approach prioritises three key elements:

- delegation of authority;
- active employee participation;
- enhanced autonomy in decision-making processes.

This paradigm shift emerged in direct response to the dynamic global business environment, where organisations must demonstrate greater agility and adaptability to remain competitive (Yin & Liu, 2022).

At its core, administrative empowerment entails a systematic process:

- granting employees the necessary authority to execute their roles;
- providing them with required resources;
- fostering an environment of trust;
- encouraging their involvement in key organisational decisions.

This multifaceted approach yields dual benefits: it enhances individual employee performance while simultaneously boosting overall institutional effectiveness (Alwali et al., 2024). Essentially, empowerment transforms employees from mere executors of orders into proactive partners in shaping organisational strategy and development.

The theoretical foundation of empowerment rests on a crucial premise: human capital constitutes the most significant source of competitive advantage for any organisation. Consequently, strategic investment in developing employee capabilities generates tangible outcomes:

- improved operational performance;
- increased innovation potential;
- enhanced long-term organisational sustainability.

1.1.1 Theoretical Development of Administrative Empowerment

The concept of empowerment has evolved through several intellectual stages. It began within classical management theories that emphasised centralised authority, then progressed to behavioural theories focusing on employee motivation, and later evolved into modern management approaches that emphasise participation and empowerment as key drivers of performance improvement. In contemporary literature, empowerment is considered a core component of transformational leadership and strategic management (Wei et al., 2023).

1.1.2 Theoretical Foundations of Administrative Empowerment

Administrative empowerment is based on several key theories:

1. Self-Determination Theory: which suggests that individuals become more creative and motivated when they experience autonomy in their work.
2. Social Exchange Theory: which states that trust and empowerment increase employees' commitment and positive behaviour.
3. Human Capital Theory: which views employees as a strategic resource that must be developed and invested in.
4. Empowering Leadership Theory: which emphasises the role of leaders in delegating authority and encouraging employee participation.

1.1.3 Dimensions of Administrative Empowerment

Administrative empowerment consists of several interconnected dimensions:

1. Delegation: transferring decision-making authority to lower organisational levels, enhancing efficiency and responsibility.

2. Participation in Decision-Making: involving employees in organisational decisions, which strengthens engagement and belonging.

3. Motivation: providing material and moral incentives to improve performance.

4. Training and Development: enhancing employees' skills to improve their effectiveness (Wei et al., 2023).

5. Job Autonomy: the ability of employees to make decisions related to their tasks independently.

1.1.4 Importance of Administrative Empowerment

The importance of administrative empowerment lies in its ability to:

- Improve organisational performance.
- Enhance job satisfaction.
- Strengthen decision-making quality.
- Increase responsiveness to environmental changes.
- Foster innovation and creativity.

In universities, empowerment is essential for encouraging faculty members and staff to innovate and improve academic and research performance.

1.2 Organisational Creativity

Organisational creativity is one of the fundamental pillars of modern organisations, as it reflects the ability of organisations to generate new ideas and apply them practically to improve performance and solve organisational problems. It is considered a key driver of innovation and institutional sustainability (Anderson et al., 2014).

Organisational creativity is defined as the process of generating novel and useful ideas within an organisation at the individual, group, or organisational level, and transforming these ideas into practical applications that create added value.

1.2.1 Theoretical Foundations of Organisational Creativity

Organisational creativity is based on several theories:

1. Interactionist Theory: which suggests that creativity results from the interaction between individuals and their work environment.

2. Organisational Knowledge Theory: which emphasises knowledge sharing as a driver of creativity.

3. Intellectual Capital Theory: which considers knowledge and creativity as strategic resources.

4. Organisational Climate Theory: which highlights the importance of a supportive environment for creativity.

1.2.2 Dimensions of Organisational Creativity

- Idea Generation: producing new and original ideas.
- Idea Implementation: transforming ideas into practical outcomes.
- Problem Solving: developing innovative solutions to organisational challenges.

- Innovative Thinking: thinking beyond traditional patterns.

1.2.3 Factors Influencing Organisational Creativity

Organisational creativity is influenced by several factors, including:

- Leadership style.
- Organisational culture.
- Administrative empowerment.
- Work environment.
- Training and development.

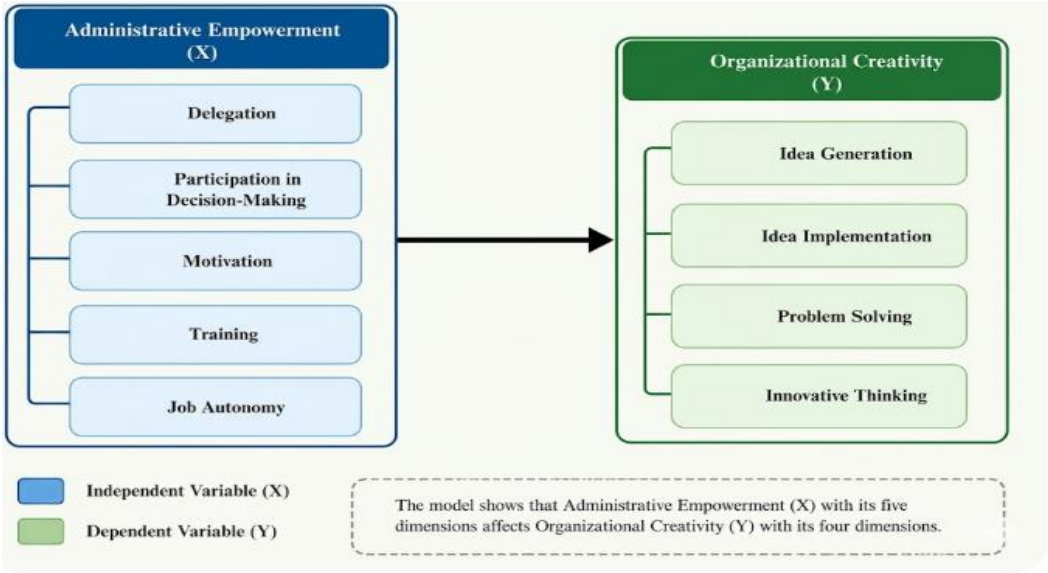
1.3 The Relationship Between Administrative Empowerment and Organisational Creativity

Recent literature indicates a strong positive relationship between administrative empowerment and organisational creativity, as granting employees authority and involving them in decision-making enhances self-confidence and increases motivation towards innovation (Alwali et al., 2024).

Wei et al. (2023) further explain that empowerment enhances creativity by increasing job autonomy, stimulating critical thinking, and encouraging employees to propose innovative solutions to organisational problems.

In the university context, administrative empowerment contributes to enhancing creativity among faculty members by providing a flexible work environment that supports academic research and innovation.

1.4 Conceptual Model of the Study



1.5 Chapter Summary

The theoretical framework demonstrates that administrative empowerment is a key variable in enhancing organisational creativity in modern institutions. It contributes to creating a supportive work environment, increasing employee participation, and improving organisational performance. Organisational creativity cannot be achieved without an empowering management system based on trust, delegation, and participation.

Section Two: Organisational Creativity

2.1 Concept of Organisational Creativity

Organisational creativity is considered one of the fundamental pillars of modern organisations, as it reflects the ability of individuals within the organisation to generate novel, useful, and applicable ideas that contribute to improving organisational performance and solving complex work problems. It represents a key driver of innovation, development, and sustainable competitive advantage in dynamic environments (Anderson et al., 2014).

In higher education institutions, organisational creativity is particularly important because universities rely heavily on intellectual capital, research productivity, and continuous improvement of academic and administrative processes. Therefore, fostering creativity is essential for institutional excellence and adaptation to environmental changes (Zhang et al., 2022).

Recent literature emphasises that organisational creativity is no longer an individual trait only, but rather an organisational capability influenced by leadership, structure, culture, and empowerment practices (Wei et al., 2023).

2.2 Theoretical Foundations of Organisational Creativity

Organisational creativity is grounded in several theoretical perspectives that explain how creativity emerges within organisations:

2.2.1 Interactionist Theory of Creativity

This theory suggests that creativity results from the interaction between individual characteristics (such as knowledge and skills) and environmental factors (such as organisational culture and leadership). Creativity is therefore not an isolated phenomenon but a contextual outcome.

2.2.2 Componential Theory of Creativity

This theory, introduced by Amabile, emphasises that creativity depends on three main components: domain-relevant skills, creativity-relevant processes, and intrinsic motivation.

2.2.3 Knowledge-Based View Theory

This perspective considers knowledge as the most critical resource for creativity. Organisations that encourage knowledge sharing and learning are more likely to generate innovative ideas.

2.2.4 Organisational Climate Theory

This theory highlights that a supportive organisational environment enhances creativity by encouraging risk-taking, experimentation, and open communication.

2.3 Dimensions of Organisational Creativity

Organisational creativity is typically measured through several key dimensions:

2.3.1 Idea Generation

Idea generation refers to the ability of employees to produce new, original, and valuable ideas. It is considered the starting point of the creative process and depends on cognitive flexibility and knowledge diversity (Anderson et al., 2014).

2.3.2 Idea Implementation

This dimension refers to the ability of the organisation to transform creative ideas into practical applications. It reflects the organisation's readiness to support innovation and allocate resources for implementation.

2.3.3 Problem Solving

Problem solving involves identifying organisational challenges and developing innovative solutions. It requires analytical thinking, experience, and flexibility in decision-making.

2.3.4 Innovative Thinking

Innovative thinking refers to the ability to think beyond traditional patterns and adopt new approaches in addressing organisational tasks and challenges.

2.4 Importance of Organisational Creativity in Universities

Organisational creativity plays a vital role in enhancing the performance of universities, as it contributes to improving teaching methods, research output, and administrative efficiency. Universities that encourage creativity among staff are more capable of adapting to technological advancements and global educational trends.

In Iraqi universities, including the University of Wasit, enhancing organisational creativity is essential to overcome bureaucratic rigidity and improve institutional effectiveness. Recent studies confirm that creativity in academic institutions leads to improved innovation, research productivity, and organisational learning (Alwali et al., 2024).

2.5 Measurement of Organisational Creativity

Organisational creativity is measured using a structured questionnaire based on a five-point Likert scale, ranging from (1 = strongly disagree) to (5 = strongly agree). The measurement includes indicators such as:

1. Employees' ability to generate new ideas.
2. Participation in implementing innovative solutions.
3. Effectiveness in solving organisational problems.
4. Ability to think creatively and innovatively.

These indicators are adapted from validated scales used in previous studies in organisational behaviour and innovation research (Zhang et al., 2022).

2.6 Factors Influencing Organisational Creativity

Organisational creativity is influenced by several internal and external factors, including:

1. Administrative empowerment.
2. Leadership style.
3. Organisational culture.
4. Work environment.
5. Training and development.
6. Knowledge sharing systems.

Among these factors, administrative empowerment is considered one of the most influential determinants, as it enhances employee autonomy, motivation, and participation in decision-making (Wei et al., 2023).

2.7 Organisational Creativity in the Context of Universities

In universities, organisational creativity is essential for academic excellence and institutional development. It enables faculty members and administrative staff to introduce new teaching methods, improve research quality, and enhance administrative processes.

In developing countries such as Iraq, universities face challenges related to limited resources and traditional management systems, which may hinder creativity. Therefore, fostering a culture of innovation is crucial for improving higher education outcomes.

2.8 Conceptual Illustration (Figures)

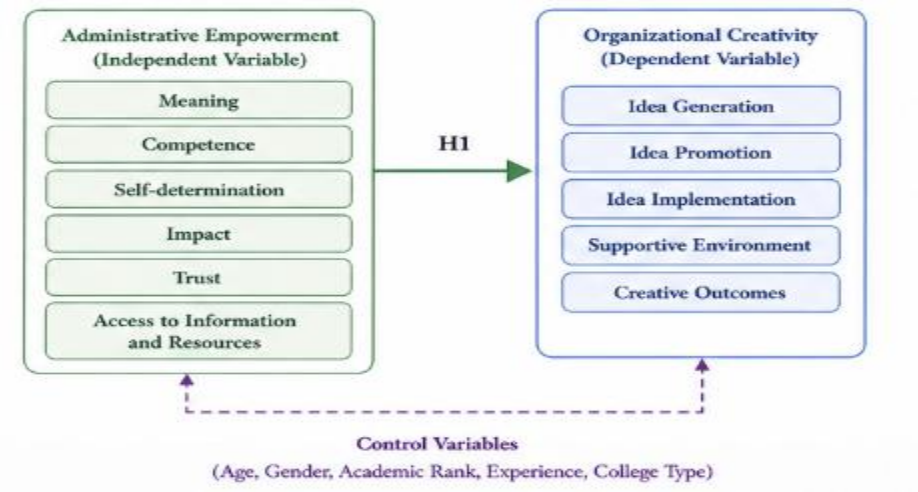
Figure (2): Dimensions of Organisational Creativity



Figure (2): Factors Influencing Organizational Creativity



Figure (3): Simplified Research Model



2.9 Summary of the Section

Organisational creativity represents a key organisational capability that contributes to innovation, problem-solving, and continuous improvement. It is influenced by multiple organisational factors, with administrative empowerment playing a central role in enhancing creative behaviour. Theoretical and empirical evidence confirms that organisations that support creativity achieve higher levels of performance and adaptability.

Section Three. Statistical Analysis and Hypothesis Testing (Smart PLS-SEM)

This chapter presents the statistical analysis of the field data and tests the research model using **Structural Equation Modelling (SEM)** through **Smart PLS software**. The aim is to examine the impact of administrative empowerment and its dimensions on enhancing organisational creativity at the University of Wasit.

3.1. Introduction to Statistical Analysis

The **Smart PLS 4 software** was used to analyse the collected data due to its suitability for:

- predictive models;
- handling non-normal data distributions;
- appropriateness for medium sample sizes.

The analysis was conducted in **two main stages**:

1. **Evaluation of the Measurement Model** — assessing the accuracy of how variables are measured.
2. **Evaluation of the Structural Model** — analysing the relationships between variables to test the research hypotheses.

3.2. Measurement Model Evaluation

This section assesses the **reliability and validity** of the research instrument. Reliability and validity are critical for ensuring that the data collected truly reflect the constructs being measured and can be consistently reproduced.

3.2.1. Reliability Assessment

Reliability was tested using two key metrics:

• **Cronbach's Alpha** — a measure of internal consistency, indicating how closely related a set of items are as a group. A Cronbach's Alpha value above 0.70 is generally considered acceptable.

• **Composite Reliability (CR)** — an alternative to Cronbach's Alpha, providing a more precise estimate of reliability by accounting for the variance of each indicator. A CR value above 0.70 is typically deemed satisfactory.

These reliability measures help ensure that the research instrument produces stable and consistent results, which is essential for valid statistical analysis and hypothesis testing.

Table (1): Reliability Results

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	Evaluation
Administrative Empowerment	0.89	0.92	Excellent
Organizational Creativity	0.91	0.94	Excellent

Interpretation:

All values exceed the acceptable threshold of 0.70, indicating a high level of internal consistency.

3.2.2 Convergent Validity

Convergent validity was assessed using Average Variance Extracted (AVE).

Table (2): AVE Results

Variable	AVE	Evaluation
Administrative Empowerment	0.65	Acceptable
Organizational Creativity	0.68	Acceptable

Interpretation:

All values are above 0.50, confirming adequate convergent validity.

3.2.3 Factor Loadings

A threshold of 0.70 was adopted for indicator acceptance.

All items related to:

- Delegation;
- Participation in decision-making;
- Motivation;
- Training and development;
- Idea generation;
- Idea implementation;
- Problem-solving;
- Innovative thinking recorded loadings ranging between 0.72 and 0.89, confirming strong measurement quality.

3.3 Structural Model Evaluation

This section tests the research hypotheses and examines the relationships between variables.

3.3.1 Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Table 3: Explanatory Power of the Model

Dependent Variable	R^2	Interpretation
Organizational Creativity	0.64	Strong explanatory power

Interpretation:

Administrative empowerment explains 64% of the variance in organizational creativity, which is considered high in behavioural research.

3.3.2 Path Coefficients and Hypothesis Testing

Table 4: Hypothesis Testing Results

Hypothesis	Relationship	Beta	T-value	P-value	Result
H1	Administrative Empowerment → Organizational Creativity	0.72	8.45	0.000	Supported
H2	Delegation → Organizational Creativity	0.61	6.12	0.000	Supported
H3	Participation → Organizational Creativity	0.58	5.90	0.000	Supported
H4	Motivation → Organizational Creativity	0.55	5.33	0.000	Supported
H5	Training & Development → Organizational Creativity	0.63	6.78	0.000	Supported
H6	Job Autonomy → Organizational Creativity	0.67	7.10	0.000	Supported

Interpretation: All hypotheses are statistically significant at **$p < 0.05$**, indicating a strong positive impact of administrative empowerment dimensions on organizational creativity.

3.3.3 Interpretation of Results

The results indicate that:

- Administrative empowerment has a strong positive effect on organizational creativity.
- All empowerment dimensions significantly influence creativity.
- The strongest effects were observed in **job autonomy** and **training & development**.
- The weakest (yet still significant) effect was **motivation**.

Conclusion

Higher levels of administrative empowerment lead to increased organizational creativity within the University of Wasit.

3.4 Predictive Relevance (Q^2)

The **Stone–Geisser test (Q^2)** was used to assess predictive relevance:

Q^2 value = 0.41.

Interpretation:

This indicates **strong predictive relevance**, as values above **0.35** reflect high model predictive power.

3.5 Chapter Summary

The statistical analysis using **Smart PLS** revealed that:

- There is a strong positive relationship between administrative empowerment and organizational creativity.

• The model has high explanatory power (**R^2 = 0.64**).
• All hypotheses are supported statistically.
• Administrative empowerment dimensions are key determinants of creativity in the University of Wasit.

Conclusions

Based on the statistical analysis and empirical results obtained through **Structural Equation Modeling (Smart PLS-SEM)**, the study reached the following conclusions:

1) Administrative empowerment has a strong and statistically significant positive impact on organizational creativity at the University of Wasit, confirming that empowerment practices enhance creativity within the academic environment.

2) The effects of empowerment dimensions vary in their influence on organizational creativity, with **job autonomy** and **training and development** being the most influential factors. This indicates the importance of capacity building and decision freedom.

3) The structural model demonstrated strong explanatory power (**R^2 = 0.64**), showing that administrative empowerment accounts for a substantial proportion of the variance in organizational creativity.

4) A relative weakness in traditional centralized administrative practices was observed, which may limit employees' ability to express creative ideas and innovative solutions.

5) Recent literature and empirical evidence jointly confirm that organizational creativity cannot be achieved without a supportive empowering environment based on **delegation, participation, and motivation**.

6) Iraqi universities, including the University of Wasit, have strong potential to enhance organizational creativity if administrative empowerment practices are systematically strengthened.

Recommendations

In light of the findings, the study proposes the following recommendations:

1. Strengthen administrative empowerment policies within Iraqi universities by expanding the **delegation of authority** and increasing employees' involvement in decision-making processes.

2. Develop specialized **training and development programs** to enhance the skills of academic and administrative staff, thereby improving their creative capabilities.

3. Promote a **participatory decision-making culture** through the establishment of committees and teamwork-based structures within colleges and departments.

4. Reform administrative systems towards **decentralization**, allowing greater flexibility and responsiveness in academic and administrative operations.

5. Introduce effective **motivational systems** (both financial and moral) to encourage innovative behaviour and reward creative contributions.

6. Create a **supportive organizational environment** for creativity by improving workplace conditions and adopting flexible management practices that encourage innovation.

7. Utilize the findings of this study in developing future university policies aimed at strengthening **modern management practices based on empowerment**.

8. Encourage future research to examine **mediating variables** (such as transformational leadership or organizational culture) to further explore the empowerment–creativity relationship.

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ALEKSANDR BEKOVICH-CHERKASSKIY EKSPEDITSIYASINING BA’ZI TAFSILOTLARI. XIVAGA YURISH VA EKSPEDITSIYANING BARBOD BO‘LISHI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada XVIII asr davomidagi diplomatik munosabatlar, xususan, Rossiya imperiyasining O‘rta Osiyo xonliklari bilan olib borgan siyosiy va diplomatik munosabatlari va ularning harbiy-siyosiy jihatlari, diplomatik missiyalar haqida so‘z yuritiladi. Shuningdek, rus davlati hukumatining maxsus topshirig‘i bilan amalga oshirilgan knyaz Aleksandr Bekovich-Cherkasskiyning harbiy ekspeditsiyasi, uning boshlanishi va ba’zi tafsilotlari yoritib beriladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Rossiya imperiyasi, O‘rta Osiyo xonliklari, diplomatik munosabatlar, elchiliklar, ekspeditsiyalar, harbiy-siyosiy missiya, Kaspiy dengizi, Amudaryo, savdo yo‘llari, tashqi siyosat.*

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A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE EXPEDITION OF ALEXANDER BEKOVICH-CHERKASSKY. MARCH TO KHIVA AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE EXPEDITION

Annotation: *This article talks about diplomatic relations in the 18th century, in particular about the political and diplomatic relations of the Russian Empire with the Central Asian khanates and their military-political aspects, diplomatic missions. The military expedition of Prince Alexander Bekovich-Cherkassky, which was carried out by special order of the government of the Russian state, its beginning and some features will also be considered.*

Keywords: *Russian Empire, Central Asian khanates, diplomatic relations, embassies, expeditions, military-political mission, Caspian Sea, Amu Darya, trade routes, foreign policy.*

Kirish.

Aleksandr Bekovich-Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasi XVIII asr birinchi choragidagi Rossiya imperiyasi va Xiva xonligi o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar tarixida alohida e’tibor tortadigan masalalardan biri sanaladi. Mazkur ekspeditsiya va uning tashkil etilishi, ekspeditsiyaning boshlanishi hamda Aleksandr Bekovich-

Cherkasskiyning 1715 yilda suv orqali Kaspiy dengizi sharqiy qirg‘oqlariga ikkinchi sayohati hamda 1716 yilning kuz oylarida Kaspiy dengizi sharqiy hududlariga amalga oshirgan ikkinchi safari borasida avvalgi maqolalarda to‘xtalib o‘tilgan edi.

Adabiotlar tahlili.

Avvalgi maqolalarda ko‘rsatib o‘tilganidek, A.Bekovich-Cherkasskiyning Xiva xonligiga amalga oshirgan harbiy ekspeditsiyasi va uning halokati borasida bir qator adabiyotlarda turlicha fikrlar talqin qilingan. Bu borada turli davrlarda mazkur ekspeditsiya yuzasidan tadqiqotlar olib borgan va uning tafsilotlariga to‘xtalib o‘tgan I.I.Golikov, O.A.Nikonov, M.A.Terentev, Ya.V.Pilipchuk, A.V.Kochnev, G.F.Miller, V.V.Yakovlev, A.A.Andreev kabi bir qator mualliflar hamda ayrim tarixiy hujjatlar va hisobotlarni qamrab olgan nashrlarda ekspeditsiyaning so‘nggi bosqichi va uning halokatga uchrash sabablari, ekspeditsiyaning oqibatlari haqida bir qator masalalar ko‘rsatib berilgan.

XVIII asrdayoq Rossiya hukumati O‘rta Osiyoga arzon xom ashyo manbai sifatida qaray boshladi. A.Bekovich-Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasi (1714-1717 yy), F.Benevenining Buxoroga elchiligi (1721 y) ochiq-oydin harbiy razvedka maqsadlarini ko‘zlab (oltin konlarini aniqlash, asosiy quruqlik va suv yo‘llarini qayd etish, kartografik ma’lumotlar to‘plash va boshqalar) amalga oshirilgan edi. Orenburg va Sibir mudofaa yo‘nalishining qurilishi Rossiyaning O‘rta Osiyoga nisbatan tutgan harbiy siyosiy maqsadlarini aniq ko‘rsatib turardi. Manbalarda ta’kidlanishicha, Rossiya imperiyasining O‘rta Osiyo xonliklari bilan rasmiy munosabatlarini o‘rnatishga urinishi bir qancha elchiliklarning qabul qilinganligida ko‘rish mumkin. 1700 yildan 1716 yilga qadar Roosiyada Buxoro xonligidan ikkita - 1705 yilda Olimbek hamda 1716 yilda Xonqulibek To‘bchiboshi boshchiligidagi, Xiva xonligidan esa 1700 yilda Do‘stbek baxodir va 1714 yilda Ashurbek boshchiligidagi elchiliklar rasmiy tashrif bilan bo‘ldilar. Bu elchiliklar natijasida davlatlar o‘rtasidagi savdo va iqtisodiy munosabatlarning faollashuvi hamda qo‘shni davlatlardagi tabiiy boyliklar va ularning imkoniyatlari haqida ham ma’lumotlar olindi va bu jarayonni doimiy ravishda kengaytirib borilishiga alohida e’tibor qaratildi.

Asosiy qism.

1714 yil may oyida Petr I Senatga Osiyoga ekspeditsiyalar tashkil qilish haqida farmon berdi. Podshoning farmonini bajarish maqsadida A.Bekovich-Cherkasskiy (1714-1717 yy) hamda F.Beneveni (1718-1725 yy) ekspeditsiyalari tashkil etildi. Dashtda rus savdo karvonlarining juda ko‘p sonli harbiy qo‘riqchilar hamrohligida paydo bo‘lishi osiyolik hukmdorlarda bu karvonlarning tinchlik maqsadida kelayotganligiga shubha uyg‘otdi. Natijada A.Bekovich ekspeditsiyasi butunlay qirib tashlanishi bilan yakun topdi, amalda ayrim ahamiyatli bo‘lmagan natijalar bilan esa F.Beneveni elchiligi ham poyoniga yetdi.

1717 yil 20 fevralda tuyalarda Astraxangan qaytib kelgan Aleksandr Bekovich-Cherkasskiy o‘z ekspeditsiyasining to‘rtinchi yurishiga tayyorgarlik ko‘ra boshladi. Leytenant Kojin esa bu vaqtga Bekovich-Cherkasskiy buyruqlariga itoat etmay qo‘ygan, bu yurishning muvaffaqiyatga erisha olmasligi va o‘ziga

Hindistonga ketishga ruxsat berilishini talab qilayotgan edi. Shu vaqtda qalmiq xoni Ayukaxondan Xiva xoni ruslarni qurol bilan qarshi olish uchun qo‘shin to‘playotganligi, ruslar u yerda suv ham, xashak ham topa olmasligini, xivaliklar esa Krasnovodsk qal’asiga yurish qilayotganligi, Cherkasskiyning choparlarini esa tutqunlikda ushlab turganligi haqida maktub oldi.

Kojin bu xaqda podshoni, general-admiral graf Apraksinni va knyaz Menshikovni ogohlantirib, Bekovichni “xoinlik bilan rus qo‘shinlarini dushman qo‘liga topshirishda” aybladi, o‘zi esa Peterburgga qaytdi. Leytenant Kojin o‘zboshimcha bu xatti-harakati uchun sudga berildi, biroq oradan ko‘p o‘tmay uning bergan ma’lumotlari o‘zini oqlagani uchun ozod etildi. Ayukaxon tomonidan xabar berilganligi xaqidagi ovozalar Xivadan Voronin tomonidan yuborilgan maktub bilan xam tasdiqlandi.

Xiva xonligining harbiy harakatlarga tayyorlanayotganligi haqida xabardor bo‘lgan A.Bekovich-Cherkasskiy Rossiya va Xiva xonligi o‘rtasidagi mavjud munosabatlarni inobatga olmadi va xonlik bilan diplomatik munosabatlarga kirishishni maqbul deb hisoblamadi. 1717 yil iyun oyida A.Bekovich-Cherkasskiy Petr I ning “Xiva xoni huzuriga elchi sifatida borish” haqidagi ko‘rsatmasini inkor qilgan holda 3646 nafar harbiylar hamda 6 ta zambarak bilan qurollangan holda Xiva xonligi poytaxtiga yurish boshladi. Poruchik Kojinning hali bu yurish boshlanmasdan oldin yuborgan ma’lumotnomasida ko‘rsatishicha –“Bekovich rus qo‘shinlarini Xivaliklarga taslim qilishni maqsad qilgan bo‘lishi ham mumkin edi”.

1717 yilning avgust oyi o‘rtalarida suvsiz cho‘llarda 1350 verst masofani bosib o‘tgan Bekovich-Cherkasskiy otryadlari Amudaryo yaqinidagi Oybo‘yir ko‘li bo‘yida xandaqlar qazib, tuproqqal’a ko‘tardilar. Bu haqda Xiva xoni Sherg‘ozixonga ruslar lageriga oziq-ovqat va sovg‘alar olib borgan elchilar habar berdilar. Xiva xonligi hududlarida o‘zboshimchalik bilan qal’a qurilgani xonlikda ekspeditsiyaga nisbatan yanada xushyorroq bo‘lishga va uni bartaraf etishga tayyorgarlikni kuchaytirishga turtki bo‘ldi.

1717 yil bahorida Bekovich-Cherkasskiy mayor Tevkeleyevni Eron va Hindistonga josus qilib jo‘natadi. Astraxanda turib Bekovich Cherkasskiy yangidan qo‘shin yig‘di va avvalgi qo‘shinga ko‘ra ko‘proq askarlarga ega bo‘lib, 1717 yilning bahorida quruqlikdagi karvon yo‘llari orqali Xiva xonligi tomon yo‘lga chiqdi Bekovich-Cherkasskiy boshchiligidagi otryad 3727 piyoda, 617 otliq dragun, 2000 kazak, 230 dengizchi askar va 22 ta to‘p-zambarak bilan Xivaga yo‘l olgan edi. 9 iyunda otryad Guryev shahridan chiqib, qumli dasht va sahrolar osha 2 oy yo‘l bosgach, Xivaga kirib keldi. Xivadan 120 chaqirimcha bo‘lgan Qayrag‘och darasida Sherg‘ozixonning 24 minglik qo‘shini bilan to‘qnashadi. Uch kunlik jangda har ikki tomon katga talofat ko‘radi. Xon Bekovich-Cherkasskiyni muzokara yuritish uchun Xivaga taklif qiladi. Xivada Sherg‘ozixon dushmanni g‘aflatda qoldirish maqsadida muhim harbiy strategik hiyla ishlatib, rus qo‘shinlarini besh shaharga bo‘lib yuboradi va keyinchalik ularning barchasi qirib tashlanadi. Bekovich-Cherkasskiyning o‘zi esa 1717 yil 29 avgustda qatl etiladi.

Bu vaqtda Xiva xonligi chegaralariga yaqin hududlarda rus qo‘shinlarining turkmanlar hamrohligida bo‘lib turishi Xiva xonligi hukumatini sergak torttirdi.

Bekovich-Cherkasskiy tomonidan xivaliklarga qarshi harbiy harakat tayyorlanayotganligi haqida Rossiya bilan ittifoqchi bo‘lgan Ayuka xon habar beradi. Bu haqda izlanishlar olib borgan tadqiqotchi Ya.V.Pilipchuk ham harbiy tajovuz bo‘lishi mumkinligi haqida Xiva xonining avvaldan xabardor qilinganligini ko‘rsatib o‘tadi. Uning ko‘rsatib o‘tishicha, Aleksandr Bekovich-Cherkasskiy harbiy otryadlari 1717 yilda Kichik qozoq juzi yerlari orqali Xivaga yo‘l oldi. Biroq qalmoqlar xoni Ayuka xon Xiva xoni Sherg‘ozini bu hujumdan ogoh etdi va rus harbiy otryadlari o‘zbeklar tomonidan butunlay qirib tashlandi. Garchi har ikki o‘rtada harbiy to‘qnashuvlar bo‘lib o‘tgan va bir necha kun davom etgan bo‘lsada, boshqa manbalarda Bekovich-Cherkasskiy otryadlarining to‘liq qirib yuborilmaganligi ham ko‘rsatiladi.

Manbada ko‘rsatilishiicha, xon Ayuka tomonidan Sherg‘ozixonning Bekovich-Cherkasskiy yurishidan ogohlantirilishi Ayuka va Bekovich o‘rtasidagi shaxsiy kelishmovchiliklar sabab edi deb ko‘rsatiladi. Bu xabar xivaliklarga yetib borishi bilanoq Sherg‘ozixon o‘zining 24 ming kishilik otliq qo‘shinlarini Bekovichga qarshi otlantirdi, ayrim manbalarda esa Sherg‘ozixon qo‘shinlarining soni 15 ming kishi edi deb ko‘rsatiladi. Xivaliklar juda katta kuch bilan va to‘satdan hujum qilgan bo‘lsalarda, Bekovich Cherkasskiy qo‘shinlariga jiddiy zarar yetkazmadilar. Uch kun davom etgan piyoda qo‘shinlardan 10 nafar dragunlar va kazaklar o‘ldirilgan bo‘lsa, zambaraklar o‘qidan xivaliklardan ham ko‘pchilik halok bo‘lganligi ko‘rsatiladi.

Shu o‘rinda Sherg‘ozixonning ogohlantirilishiga sabab sifatida ko‘rsatilayotgan Ayukaxon va A.Bekovich Cherkasskiy o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarga to‘xtalib o‘tish lozim. Ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, 1699 yilda Kuban o‘rdasi xoni Davlat Girey tomonidan lashkarboshi etib tayinlangan Baxti Girey xonning katta o‘g‘li bo‘lib, bu vaqtda Kubanga va Qrimga xavf solayotgan qalmoqlarga qarshi harbiy yurishga tayyorlana boshlaydi. Biroq xonning o‘z ukasi Saodat Girey bilan nizolari natijasida o‘z hokimiyatini kuchaytirishga harakat qilgan Davlat Girey o‘g‘li Baxti Gireyni xondan keyingi o‘rinda turuvchi mansab – kalga-sulton mansabiga tayinlaydi. 1711-yilda Rossiya – Turkiya urushi vaqtida kalga-sulton Baxti Girey Rossiyaning janubiy hududlariga yurish qiladi, biroq qalmoqlar xoni Ayuka tomonidan to‘xtatiladi, Baxti Girey faqatgina Saratovgacha borishga muvaffaq bo‘ladi. Podshoning farmoni bilan Astraxan gubernatori P.M.Apraksin Kuban o‘rdasini butunlay tugatish uchun jazo otryadi sifatida yuboriladi va bu qo‘shin Xarkov shaxrigacha yurish qilib boradi. Qalmoqlar bilan ittifoqchilikda amalga oshirilgan bu yurish davomida o‘n olti ming kubanliklar o‘ldiriladi va yigirma ikki ming kishi asir olinadi, qalmoqlar tomonidan ikki ming bosh tuya, qirq minga yaqin ot, ikki yuz mingga yaqin chorva o‘lja olinadi. Kuban o‘rdasi vayrn etiladi. 1713 yilda Davlat Girey taxtdan tushirilib, o‘rniga ukasi Qoplon Girey o‘tkaziladi, Baxti Girey esa Qrimdan Shimoliy Kavkazga cherkeslar yurtiga qochib ketadi. Qaydan kuch to‘plagan baxti Girey yana Kubanga qaytib no‘g‘aylar va qalmoqlarga qarshi urushga kiradi. 1713-1714 yillarda qalmoqlar xoni Ayukaxon va Baxti-Girey o‘rtasida harbiy to‘qnashuvlar bo‘lib, o‘tadi, bu to‘qnashuvda qalmoqlarga ittifoqchi bo‘lgan Rossiya Shvesiya bilan urushga tortilganligi sababli ularga harbiy

yordam bermaydi, natijada Baxti-Girey tomonidan hujumga uchragan qalmoqlarning uch ming askarini o‘ldirilib, xon qarorgohi ham qo‘lga kiritiladi. Ayni ana shu to‘qnashuvlarda Aleksandar Bekovich-Cherkasskiy qalmoqlarga yordam berishga majbur bo‘ladi, biroq Baxti Girey bilan jangga kirishda bosh tortadi, oqibatda Baxti Girey tomonidan qalmoqlarning yelisan, jomboylik, burlak kabi urug‘larining o‘n ming uch yuz o‘tovi talanib, o‘lja qilib olib ketiladi, Rossiya hukumati esa qalmoqlarga zarur yordamni bermasdan, aksincha Ayukaxonni ta’qib qilish uchun Saratov komendantiga topshiriq beradi. Ayni mana shu holat balki Ayukaxonning A.Bekovich Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasi haqida Xiva xoni Sherg‘ozixonni ogohlantirishiga sabab bo‘lgan bo‘lishi mumkin. Boshqa manbada keltirilgan ma’lumotga asosan A.Bekovich-Cherkasskiyning hamroxi leytenant Kojinning ko‘rsatishicha, Ayukaxon o‘ziga berilishi mumkin bo‘lgan jazodan qutulib qolgan. 1719 yilda halokatga uchragan ekspeditsiya bilan bog‘liq holatlarni o‘rganish uchun Sankt-Peterburgdan maxsus yuborilgan general-auditor I.V.Kikin (general-auditor lavozimi harbiy-sud tizimida Petr I tomonidan 1716 yil 30 martda tasdiqlangan Harbiy Nizomga asosan joriy etilgan, birinchi general-auditor lavozimiga aynan mana shu Ivan Vasilevich Kikin tayinlangan) Ayukaxon o‘zining xiyonati bilan bog‘liq hamma “iz”larni yo‘q qilgani, shuningdek, ober-komendant Chirikovga maktub yo‘llab, o‘zining Xivaga ekspeditsiya xavfi haqida xabar berganligi haqidagi shubhalardan qutulishga harakat ham qilganligi ko‘rsatib o‘tadi.

Ayrim manbalarda ko‘rsatilishicha, 1717 yil avgust oyining ikkinchi yarmida Xiva xonligi qo‘shinlari Bekovich-Cherkasskiy otryadlariga hujum boshladi. Xonlik qo‘shinlarining hujumlari Bekovich otryadlari tomonidan uch kun davomida qaytarib turildi. To‘rtinchi kunga kelib Sherg‘ozixon harbiy harakatlarni to‘xtatdi va Bekovich-Cherkasskiyni muzokaralarga taklif qildi. Bekovich-Cherkasskiy 500 kishilik otryad bilan muzokaralarga keldi va xon tomonidan Xivaga taklif etildi. Xiva yo‘lida Bekovich-Cherkasskiy otryadlari pistirmada turgan xivaliklar tomonidan qirib tashlandi, Bekovich-Cherkasskiyning o‘zi esa asir olindi.

Boshqa muallifning ko‘rsatishicha, Sherg‘ozixon A.Bekovich-Cherkasskiy bilan tinchlik muzokaralariga erishgach, uni faxrli mehmon sifatida Xivaga taklif qiladi. O‘ziga nisbatan Sherg‘ozixon tomonidan katta hurmat ko‘rsatilayotganligidan hotirjam bo‘lgan Bekovich-Cherkasskiy unga hamrohlik qilib kelayotgan knyaz Samonov boshchiligidagi 500 nafar otliq qo‘shinning 240 nafarini ajratib joylashtirish uchun qulay bo‘lgan yerga yuborilishiga rozilik berdi. Qo‘shin ikkiga ajralgan vaqtda esa to‘satdan qilingan hujum natijasida qo‘shin o‘rab olindi va ko‘p askarlar o‘ldirilgan, qolganlari asir olingan.

Ekspeditsiyaning asosiy otryadlariga esa mayor Frankenberg boshliq bo‘lib qoldi. Xivaliklar Frankenbergga qal’adan chiqish va qo‘shinni beshta qismga bo‘lish va harbi qismni alohida ko‘rsatilgan hududlarga joylashtirish haqida Bekovich Cherkasskiyning ko‘rsatmasini keltirdilar. Biroq Frankenberg bu ko‘rsatmaning Bekovich tomonidan berilganligiga ishonmadi va u bilan shaxsan uchrashtirilishini talab qildi. Xivaliklar Bekovich-Cherkasskiyga ikkinchi marta maktub yozdirib, qo‘shinni qal’ani tark etishi lozimligi ko‘rsatildi, biroq Frankenberg faqatgina agar buyruqqa itoat qilmasa uni tribunal va dor

kutayotganligi ko‘rsatilgan to‘rtinchi maktubni olgandan so‘nggina qal’ani tark etib qo‘shinni qismlarga bo‘lishga ko‘rsatma berdi. Qo‘shinning har bir qismi xivaliklar tomonidan ko‘rstilgan qishloqlarga olib borildi va ko‘p qismi asirga olindi, ayrimlari qatl etildi.

Rossiya imperiyasining Xiva xonligiga nisbatan siyosiy munosabatlari tarixi masalalariga XVIII asrdayoq tarixchilar e’tibor qarata boshlaganligi tadqiqotlarda ko‘rsatib o‘tilib, ayniqsa ular orasida G.F.Miller va V.Mogutovlarning ishlariga alohida to‘xtalib o‘tiladi. Bu mualliflar o‘z asarlarida A.Bekovich-Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasining muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchrashi masalarini ko‘rsatib berish bilan birga, G.F.Miller tomonidan Petr I ning O‘rta Osiyoga nisbatan amalga oshirgan ekspeditsiyalarining harbiy yurish xususiyatiga ega ekanligiga alohida e’tibor qaratiladi. V.Mogutov esa Petr I hamda A.Bekovich-Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasining muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchrashining asosiy sababi “Xiva xalqining o‘z erkini yo‘qotib qo‘yishdan cho‘chiganligi” deb ko‘rsatadi.

Ayrim mualliflar tomonidan A.Bekovich-Cherkasskiyning bu vaqtda o‘z jonini to‘lov evaziga saqlab qolganligiga ishora qilinadi: -“Senat tomonidan tergov qilingan guvohlar tomonidan berilgan ma’lumotlarda A.Bekovich-Cherkasskiy foydasiga hech qanday ma’lumot uchramadi, aksincha u va Zamonovning ochko‘zligi, podshodan 70000 rublga teng sovg‘alarni Xiva xoniga yetkazmasdan maxfiy tarzda o‘g‘irlaganliklari ko‘rsatib o‘tildi, shahar tashqarisidagi Yekonomov va Zamonovlar osilgan dorda A.Bekovich-Cherkasskiy ko‘rinmaganligi ko‘rsatib o‘tildi”.

A.Bekovich-Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasi va uning tarixi mualliflaridan biri Djon Bell ham o‘z asarida Bekovichning halokati borasida bir qator ma’lumotlarni keltirib o‘tadi. J.Bell “Sayohatnomasi” ni o‘rgangan mualliflarning yozishicha, “... Bekovich xon bilan qo‘pol muomalada bo‘ldi, buning uchun esa qatl etildi, chunki bunday xatti-harakatning jazosi shunday bo‘lishiga ishora qilib, Bekovichning bu vaqtda juda tushkunlikka tushib qolganligi va o‘zini g‘alati tutayotganligini ko‘rsatib o‘tadi va buni u tomondan qo‘shinni bo‘laklarga bo‘lib alohida joylashtirishga ko‘rsatma berganligi bilan izohlaydi. Buning asosiy sababi sifatida esa uning xotini va ikki nafar qizlarining Volga daryosida halokatga uchrab halok bo‘lganligi haqida kelgan xabarni ko‘rsatadi. Aleksandr Bekovich-Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasi va uning muvaffaqiyatsizligi borasida zamonaviy rus tarixshunosligida quyidagi fikrlarni ham uchratish mumkin: -“Shaxsan Petr I tomonidan tashkil etilgan va yuqori darajada ta’minlangan birinchi Xiva ekspeditsiyasining muvaffaqiyatga erishish ehtimoli juda yuqori edi. Biroq, bir qator sub’ektiv omillar, jumladan ekspeditsiya boshlig‘ining shaxsiy kamchiliklari, noma’lum ob-havo sharoitini inobatga olmaganligi hamda unga tayyor emasligi, Xiva xonligining tajovuzkor va harbiy hiyla bilan harkat qilganligi bu missiyaning to‘laligicha barbod bo‘lishiga sabab bo‘ldi”.

Tadqiqotchilarning fikricha, -“Rossiya imperiyasining birinchi ekspeditsiyasi imperiyaning bo‘lajak hukmdorlari uchun razvedka vazifasini bajarib, Xiva xonligi bilan harbiy jihatdan emas, balki savdo-iqtisodiy va tinch diplomatik munosabatlarni o‘rnatish o‘zaro manfaatli bo‘lishini ko‘rsatib berdi, hukumat esa

A.Bekovich-Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasining halokatiga deyarli munosabat bildirmadi”.

Aleksandr Bekovich-Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasining yo‘q qilinishi haqida A.Andreev ham to‘xtalib o‘tadi, jumladan, Xiva xonligi tomonidan ekspeditsiyaning qirib tashlanishi nafaqat Rossiya, balki bir qator Yevropa davlatlarida ham favqulodda olamshumul voqea sifatida ko‘rildi. Bu fojeali voqea tafsilotlarini O‘rta Osiyo xonliklari tarixnavislari ham o‘z asarlarida ma’lum darajada yoritib berganlar. Jumladan, “Firdavs-ul iqbol” asarida Sherg‘ozixon Qulmuhammad otaliq va nayman amir Avaz inoqlarni behisob lashkarga bosh qilib, muzokara o‘tkazish uchun yuborganligi va ular Davlat Girey bilan tinchlik sulhiga erishib, buni nishonlash uchun ziyofat uyushtirish taklifi bilan hiyla ishlatib ularni qirib tashladilar. Davlat Gireyning maqsadi “o‘ttiz ming kishilik” qo‘shin bilan kelganligi bu elchilik ishlari bilan emas, balki “Xorazmni egallash” maqsadida Orol yaqinidagi “oltin va kumushga boy Shayx Jalil tog‘iga kelgan”ligi haqida to‘xtalib o‘tadi. A.B.Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasining halokati, ekspeditsiya rahbari A.B.Cherkasskiy va boshqa ekspeditsiya a’zolarining qatl etilishi Xiva xonligi va Rossiya davlatlari o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarni uzoq vaqtgacha murakkablashtirib qo‘ydi, garchi Florio Beneveni elchiligi orqali bu holatni bartaraf etishga urinish bo‘lgan bo‘lsada, u natija bermadi.

Shu o‘rinda Petr I tomonidan elchi sifatida Buxoro xonligiga yuborilgan italyan sayyohi Florio Benevenining Rossiyaga qaytish jarayonlari ham e’tiborni tortadi. 1718 yilda Petr I tomonidan elchi sifatida Astraxan orqali yo‘lga chiqqan Florio Beneveni 1721 yilda Buxoroga yetib keladi. 1723 yilga qadar Buxoroda bo‘lgan elchi Rossiya-Buxoro munosabatlari borasida podsho tomonidan qo‘yilgan talablarning bajarib bo‘lmasligini anglagach, 1723 yilda ortga qaytishga ruxsat oladi, biroq buxoroliklar unga faqat 1725 yildagina qaytishga ruxsat bersalarda, uning ketishiga to‘sqinlik qiladilar. Florio Beneveni unga o‘z yordamini taklif qilgan Xiva xoni Sherg‘ozixonning yordami bilan 1725 yil 8 aprelda Buxorodan qochishga va Xivaga borishga muvaffaq bo‘ladi. Xiva xoni esa uning 1825 yilning avgust oyida A.Bekovich-Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasi vaqtida asir olingan 92 nafar rus askarlari bilan birgalikda Rossiyaga jo‘natib yuborganligi ham ilmiy adabiyotlarda ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan.

Ayrim tadqiqotchilarning ishlarida Aleksandr Bekovich Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasining harakati va halokatga uchrashi borasida alohida to‘xtalib o‘tilgan, jumladan, A.Popov hamda D.Golosovlarning ma’lumotlariga asoslanib tadqiqotchi V.Chichagov quyidagilarni ko‘rsatib o‘tadi: -“Ustyurt tabiati haqida ancha salmoqli ma’lumot to‘plagan dastabki rus ekspeditsiyasi Petr I ning ko‘rsatmasiga asosan tashkil etilgan Aleksandr Bekovich Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasi sanalib, ekspeditsiya 1717 yilda Ustyurtni shimoliy-g‘arbidan janubiy-sharqi tomon Som va Beleuli quduqlari orqali kesib o‘tgan bo‘lsada, uning podsho tomonidan belgilangan asosiy vazifasi rus savdogarlariga suv orqali Moskvadan O‘rta Osiyo shaharlariga hech qanday to‘siqlarsiz qatnashlari uchun Amudaryo suvining Kaspiyga quyilgan o‘zanini aniqlash edi”. Garchi ekspeditsiya to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri harbiy bosqinchilik maqsadlarini ko‘zlamagan bo‘lsada, ayni

vaqtda u harbiylashtirilgan ekspeditsiya bo‘lib, tarkibida 4000 dan ortiq harbiy bor edi. Rossiya davlati Xiva xonligi bilan avvalgi diplomatik aloqalaridan xulosa qilib garchi Amudaryo o‘zanini topish imkoni kam bo‘lsada, biroq xonlik bilan boshqa masalalarning ijobiy yechim topishiga umid qilar edi. Ekspeditsiya tayyorgarlik ko‘rayotgan bir vaqtda Xiva xonligida hokimiyat o‘zgardi va taxtga Sherg‘ozixon o‘tirdi. Sherg‘ozixonning qo‘shni davlatlar, ayniqsa Rossiya davlati bilan hech qanday kelishuvlari bo‘lmaganligi sababli Aleksandr Bekovich-Cherkasskiy boshchiligidagi to‘rt mingdan ortiq qo‘shinning xonlik hududlariga kirib kelishiga umuman befarq qaramasligi aniq edi. Dastlab A.Bekovich-Cherkasskiy qo‘shinlarining Xiva tomon yo‘lini to‘sishga uringan Sherg‘ozixon bu maqsadi amalga oshmagach, muzokaralarga kirishdi. Ekspeditsiyaning ko‘p sonli ekanligi ularni bir shaharga sig‘masligi vajidan qo‘shinni kichik-kichik qismlarga bo‘lingan holda Xiva atrofidagi qishloqlarga ham bo‘lib joylashtirilishiga erishgach, keyinchalik ularning katta qismini qatl qildirdi. Keyinchalik asirlikdan qutulib qaytgan ekspeditsiyaning bir qancha a’zolari bu holatni batafsil tasvirlab berdilar”.

Xiva xonligiga qarshi bir necha marta amalga oshirilgan harbiy ekspeditsiyalar va yurishlarning tarixiga oid asar muallifi M.Terentevning yozishicha, -“A.Bekovich-Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasi haqida avval yozgan kishilarning fikriga ko‘ra, 3720 kishining halokatiga xivaliklarning hiylakorligi va qalmiqlar xoni Ayukaxonning xoinligi, Bekovichning ishonuvchanligi sabab bo‘lgan. Maksheevning aytishicha, -“muhim sabab ... Bekovichning [bu ekspeditsiyadagi-Z.I.] g‘alati va noaniq pozitsiyasidir, ya’ni, bir tomondan [do‘stona munosabatlar o‘rnatish maqsadida kelgan-Z.I.]tinchlik elchisi sifatida kelgan bo‘lsa, ikkkinchi tomondan qurollangan harbiy qo‘shinning qo‘mondoni, ya’ni dushman edi”.

Ayrim mualliflarning ko‘rsatishicha, Bekovich va Samonov ko‘p o‘tmay qatl etildi. Ekspeditsiyaning bir qancha a’zolari esa tirik qoldilar va yana bir qismi esa ortga qaytishga muvaffaq bo‘ldi. Ajablanarlisi, mana shu ekspeditsiyaning asosiy sababchilaridan biri sanalgan Ho‘ja Nafas hamda Bekovichning birodarlarining hayoti saqlab qolindi va avf etilib, qo‘yib yuborildi. Kaspiy dengizining bo‘yida barpo etilgan uchta harbiy qal’aning qo‘shinlari esa turli kasalliklar va o‘limning ko‘payishi oqibatida zaiflashdi, Bekovich-Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasining halokati haqida xabar kelishi bilan suv orqali Astraxanga qaytib keta boshladilar. Polkovnik fon der Viden qo‘mondonligi ostidagi Krasnovodsk qal’asi turkmanlarning kuchli zarbasiga uchradi, suv tomonga chekingan rus qo‘shinlari to‘rt yuz kishidan ortiq talafot berdilar. Xiva ekspeditsiyasi shu tariqa yakun topdi, va xalq orasida keyinchalik “Bekovich kabi izsiz yo‘qoldi” degan iborani qoldirdi.

Hujjatlarda general-leytenant Shubert hamda polkovnik Folton-de-Verasonlarning ma’lumotnomasida Aleksandr-Bekovich Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasining muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchrashi va halokatining sababi sifatida quyidagilar ko‘rsatiladi: -“...birinchidan, ekspeditsiya 1350 verst masofada tayanch punktlarisiz suvsiz cho‘llar orqali amalga oshirilib ikki oyga cho‘zildi va qo‘shinlarni holdan toydirdi, ikkinchidan, Xivaliklar yigirma to‘rt ming kishilik otliq qo‘shin bilan holdan toygan rus qo‘shinlariga zarar yetkaza olmadi,

uchinchidan, yurishning omadsizlikka uchrashi tasodif hamda Bekovichning ehtiyotsiziligi tufayli edi”. Biroq amalda aynan bunday bo‘lmaganligini yuqoridagi ma’lumotlardan ham ko‘rish mumkin, bu borada bir tarixchilar ham o‘z ishlarida to‘xtalib o‘tganlar.

Tarixchi V.Kosteskiyning yozishicha, -“...ekspeditsiyaning yo‘q qilinganligi haqida xabar asirlikdan qochgan bir necha kishilar tomonidan Rossiyaga yetkazildi. Petr I ekspeditsiyaning yo‘q qilinganligi va o‘zining O‘rta Osiyoga nisbatan barcha rejalari chippakka chiqqanligi haqida 1717 yilning sentyabrida xabar topdi. U To‘pqarag‘an va Qizilsuvdagi gornizonlarni kuchaytirish haqida buyruq bersada, uni bajarishning imkoni yo‘q edi. Chunki bu vaqtda har ikki qal’aning komendantlari turkmanlardan haddan tashqari xavfsirab va biron-bir buyruq ham olmasdan o‘z otryadlarini qutqarish maqsadida Astraxanga qaytib ketgan edilar.

1720 yilda Rossiyaga Xiva xoni nomidan Avaz Muhammad boshchiligida elchilar keldi. Elchilikning asosiy maqsadi Rossiya davlati bilan savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlarini qaytadan tiklash edi. Shuningdek, elchi Avaz Muhammadning Aleksandr Bekovich-Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasining Xiva xonligida yo‘q qilinishiga podsho hukumatining munosabatini aniqlash maqsadi ham bo‘lgan ehtimol, biroq Petr I ning farmoni bilan u hibsga olindi va 1721 yilda qamoqda vafot etdi. Elchilik a’zolaridan faqatgina bir kishi Petr I maktubini Xiva xoniga yetkazish uchun ozod etildi. U bilan birga Rossiya imperiyasi kanslerining Xiva xonligi elchisi Avaz Muhammad vafot etganligi haqidagi maktubi ham yuborildi. Keyinchalik asirlikdan qaytgan rus harbiylari Xiva xoni Petr I ning maktubini oyoq osti qilib tepkilaganligi haqida aytgan edilar. A.Bekovich-Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasining Xiva xonligi tomonidan yo‘q qilinishi Rossiyaning O‘rta Osiyodagi harbiy harakatlarini yuz yilga to‘xtatib qo‘ydi”.

Xulosa. Petr I ning Sharq siyosatiga nisbatan bildirilgan munosabatlardan birida - “Petr o‘zining “buyuk maqsadi” – Rossiyani Boltiq dengiziga olib chiqishni amalga oshirishga intilishi bilan bir vaqtda Sharqdan ham ko‘z uzmadi. U Sharqning Rossiya uchun ahamiyatini, ya’ni, Rossiya Yevropa va Osiyo o‘rtasidagi iqtisodiy munosabatlarning markazida bo‘lgandagini uning iqtisodiy ahvoli yuksalishi juda yaxshi bilardi, shu sababli Xitoydan Turkiyagacha bo‘lgan sharq mamlakatlari Petrning asosiy diqqat e’tiborida edi”[40.345], - kabi jumlalarni uchratish mumkin.

Pyotr I ning 1714-1717 yillarda tashkil etgan Bekovich Cherkasskiy ekspeditsiyasi o‘sha vaqtdagi qudratli Rossiya davlatining Xorazmni o‘z ta’siriga bo’ysundirish uchun qilgan, lekin fojiali natija bilan tugagan birinchi urinishi bo‘ldi. Xivaning hukmron doiralari Bekovich Cherkasskiyning olti mingdan ko‘proq askarlaridan iborat butun qo’shinini qirib tashladilar. Dastlabki urinishdagi omadsizlik Rossiya imperiyasini to‘xtatib qololmadi, keyingi harakatlar ikki tomonlama - g‘arbdan Yoyiq (Ural) daryosi orqali, sharqdan - G‘arbiy Sibir orqali olib borildi. Turli yo‘llar bilan qozoq yerlariga kirib kelgan imperiya qo‘shinlari birin-ketin zabt etilgan yerlarda harbiy qal’alar va istehkomlar qura boshladi. 1717 yilda qurilgan Omsk, 1718 yilda qurilgan Semipalatinsk, 1720 yilda qurilgan Ust-Kamenogorsk, 1735 yil qurilgan Orenburg qal’alari kabi mustahkam harbiy istehkomlar Rossiya imperiyasining bu yerdagi harbiy hukmronligi hali uzoq

davom etishi va ular faqatgina qo‘lga kiritgan yerlar bilan qanoatlanib qolmasliklarni bildirardi.

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UDC: 372.881.1

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TEACHING ENGLISH AS A SECOND FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Abstract: *The article emphasizes the need for thorough preparation for classes in a second foreign language, the purpose of which is to conduct classes in line with a personality-oriented paradigm that contributes to the development of the creative potential of students studying a foreign language and the improvement of their professionally significant communication skills.*

Key words: *English as a foreign language, students, effectiveness, scientific modernization, self-control, educational purpose, digital tools, foreign languages.*

Teaching English as a second or foreign language is a dynamic and rewarding profession that opens doors to cultural exchange, personal growth, and global opportunities. Whether you're planning to work abroad, support multilingual students in your local community, or pursue a career in language education, understanding the fundamentals and best practices of teaching English as a foreign language is essential. This comprehensive guide explores the essential aspects of teaching English as a second or foreign language, providing insights into methodologies, certifications, challenges, and effective strategies to succeed.

Currently, significant scientific modernization is underway worldwide. As times change, so do teaching methods. Therefore, English currently occupies a special place. Conscious mastery of English, its application in later life, and its development are not a matter of a single year. For this reason, methods vary. The effectiveness of foreign language teaching depends not only on the students but also on the teaching strategy. Combining these strategies can achieve maximum effectiveness. The challenges that arise then include: how to communicate quickly orally, how to write correctly, and how to engage students. Although various innovative methods exist, they are interconnected. When asked where to begin, I need a good textbook. After all, a properly selected textbook increases students' interest in the subject. Electronic devices play a special role in language teaching. Some books have audiobooks, CDs, scanning capabilities, and include a reference dictionary and test questions for each chapter. This information encourages students to conduct independent research and instills skills in this area. Currently, some classes at universities in Kazakhstan are taught in English. New teaching strategies are now being used. There's no other way. When it comes to development at universities, the teacher-student ratio also plays a role. In class, special emphasis is placed on reading, writing, and speaking. To achieve this, books of varying levels

are assigned each semester. This means that students learn to speak, express themselves openly, and write grammatically correctly at their level. To promote fluency, universities provide clear guidelines for vocabulary development. This is because without vocabulary, students cannot freely express themselves. To achieve this, teachers assign vocabulary related to a specific topic and ask for it in subsequent lessons.

What types of analysis will be included in English classes at university:

• Text analysis: reading and analyzing texts, discussing new words.

• Grammatical analysis: students use grammatical analysis to engage in independent work. They summarize the day's topic by completing exercises.

• Test method: this allows us to see how the student perceives the assigned topics.

• Correct reading: this allows you to get into character and understand the text correctly by reading the correct text.

This method helps us recognize the correct pronunciation, where to stretch the reading, and where to place the emphasis. Learning another language from early childhood helps boost a child's intelligence and facilitate the fluent study of other languages. At this stage, books that teach language are very important. The fact is that a properly selected book increases enthusiasm. American books are now used for this purpose. They are very systematic and contain assignments on rules, written assignments, listening programs, and speaking tasks. Studying authentic texts, reading newspapers and magazines in a foreign language, listening to audiotapes, and watching videos introduces students to the culture of another people, helps identify the similarities and differences in the cultures of two peoples, gives students the opportunity to take a different look at the problems of their peers in the country of the target language, and becomes familiar with the specific mentality of the people, mores, customs, and lifestyle of the country of the target language. When studying a foreign language in the context of a dialogue of cultures, one should proceed from the principle of the equality of all human cultures. This thesis, however, in no way diminishes the autonomy of the culture of any people and, at the same time, helps avoid ethnocentrism, i.e., a sense of the superiority of one's own language and culture.

A teacher should adopt a position in the process of pedagogical activity that would instill in students respect for the culture of another nation, give an objective assessment of the phenomena of the culture of another nation, awaken in students a desire to learn as much as possible about the country of the studied language, while taking into account the possibilities of mutual enrichment of cultures. Only in this case will it be possible to talk about a dialogue of cultures in the broad sense of the word, which implies mutual understanding and enrichment. Anyone who wants to know a foreign language and use it correctly must, first of all, get to know the world of people who speak this language. The relevance of the problem and its theoretical underdevelopment determined the topic of this diploma thesis: "Teaching a foreign language in the context of a dialogue of cultures". The aim of this diploma thesis is

teaching a foreign language in the context of a dialogue of cultures. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were defined:

- to consider the dialogue of cultures: strategies of mutual understanding;
- to consider teaching a foreign language in the context of a dialogue of cultures;
- to study the teaching of foreign languagesin the context of a dialogue of cultures;
- to consider the concept of the subject "foreign language";
– to define the problem of consciousness in the context of foreign language teaching.

The object of the study is the process of teaching a foreign language as a means of intercultural communication, including an understanding of the context of the foreign language culture. The subject of the study is the development of teaching methods and techniques aimed at understanding the context of the foreign language culture in teaching a foreign language as a means of intercultural communication.

The structure of the work consists of five main chapters, a conclusion, an introduction, and a list of references.

Learning foreign languages by students is an engaging process with its own unique characteristics. Teachers approach an adult audience with established views, values, and individual characteristics. They are faced with the task of developing and nurturing professionally oriented intercultural communicative competence, which enables foreign language learners to successfully address professional communication challenges in the context of a "dialogue of cultures." To ensure that the process of improving foreign language proficiency is successful and fruitful and to create a favorable atmosphere for the development of students' personal and creative potential, qualified teachers strive to foster cognitive interest in the subject being studied, to uncover the fascinating meanings and beauty of the inner form of linguistic units, to discover or understand something new and significant, and to imbue the acquired knowledge with personal meaning. To achieve this, teachers must study and consider the needs and interests of their students and align them with the general requirements for the level of preparation of students in a given course, as reflected in the foreign language programs. Students studying a second foreign language come to university both from general education schools and schools with in-depth foreign language instruction, pursuing a second higher education while simultaneously working. In short, there are personal reasons and circumstances for devoting their time to studying a specific linguistic community. Consequently, the level of development of the skills that comprise their professionally oriented intercultural communicative competence varies. Taking this into account, it should be noted that for the teacher, planning each lesson becomes a creative process aimed at solving complex problems.

In this article, I've discussed the modern significance of a second foreign language and effective methods for its dissemination. We've also discussed why it's given special attention in university language teaching. Teaching students a lexical,

morphological, and grammatical approach to developing speech and interest in the language.

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УДК 616.379-008.64:616.13/.14

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QANDLI DIABET BILAN BOG‘LIQ MIKROVASKULYAR VA MAKROVASKULYAR ASORATLARNING TARQALISHI VA GLYUKEMIK NAZORAT SIFATI O‘RTASIDAGI BOG‘LIQLIKNI O‘RGANISH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu tadqiqot Farg‘ona viloyat endokrinologiya dispanserida 38 nafar qandli diabet bemorlari va 38 nafar sog‘lom nazorat guruhida o‘tkazildi. HbA1c ko‘rsatkichi asosida glyukemik nazorat sifati baholandi; mikrovaskulyar (retinopatiya, neyropatiya, nefropatiya) va makrovaskulyar (yurak ishemik kasalligi, periferik arteriopatiya) asoratlar aniqlandi. Yomon glyukemik nazorat asoratlar chastotasining sezilarli ko‘payishi bilan bog‘liqligi isbotlandi (p<0,05).*

Kalit so‘zlar: *qandli diabet; HbA1c; mikrovaskulyar asoratlar; makrovaskulyar asoratlar; glyukemik nazorat; retinopatiya.*

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GLYCEMIC CONTROL QUALITY AND THE PREVALENCE OF MICROVASCULAR AND MACROVASCULAR COMPLICATIONS IN DIABETES MELLITUS

Abstract: *This study was conducted at the Fergana Regional Endocrinology Dispensary involving 38 patients with diabetes mellitus and 38 healthy controls. Glycemic control was assessed by HbA1c; microvascular (retinopathy, neuropathy, nephropathy) and macrovascular (coronary artery disease, peripheral arteriopathy) complications were identified. Poor glycemic control was significantly associated with higher complication rates (p<0.05).*

Keywords*: diabetes mellitus; HbA1c; microvascular complications; macrovascular complications; glycemic control; retinopathy.*

Kirish

Qandli diabet (QD) global miqyosdagi eng dolzarb surunkali kasalliklardan biri bo‘lib, 2023-yil ma'lumotlariga ko‘ra jahon bo‘ylab 537 milliondan ortiq katta yoshli aholini qamrab olgan [4]. Surunkali giperglikemiya oksidativ stress, ilg‘or glikozillanish mahsulotlari (AGE) to‘planishi va endotelial disfunksiyani keltirib chiqarib, vaskulyar sistemaga jiddiy zarar yetkazadi [5]. Mikrovaskulyar asoratlar — retinopatiya, neyropatiya va nefropatiya — kasallikning o‘ziga xos erta belgilari

bo‘lsa, makrovaskulyar asoratlar — miokard infarkti, insult va periferik arteriopatiya — QD bilan bog‘liq asosiy o‘lim sababidir [1, 4].

HbA1c (glikozillangan gemoglobin) ko‘rsatkichi oxirgi 3 oy davomidagi o‘rtacha qon glyukozasi darajasini aks ettirib, glyukemik nazorat sifatining eng ishonchli markeri hisoblanadi. Zamonaviy meta-tahlillar intensiv glyukemik nazorat (HbA1c <7%) mikrovaskulyar asoratlar xavfini 15–29% ga kamaytirishi, biroq makrovaskulyar natijalar murakkab va U-shaklga ega munosabat ko‘rsatishini tasdiqlagan [1, 3]. Markaziy Osiyo, jumladan O‘zbekiston endokrinologiya dispanserlarida bemorlarning glyukemik nazorat sifati va asoratlar tarqalishiga oid mahalliy epidemiologik ma'lumotlar etarli darajada o‘rganilmagan. Shu sababli ushbu tadqiqot Farg‘ona viloyoti misolida ushbu bo‘shliqni to‘ldirish maqsadida o‘tkazildi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi: qandli diabet bilan bog‘liq mikrovaskulyar va makrovaskulyar asoratlarning tarqalishini baholash va ularning glyukemik nazorat sifati bilan bog‘liqligini aniqlash.

Material va usullar

Tadqiqot 2022–2024 yillarda Farg‘ona viloyat endokrinologiya dispanserida prospektiv kesim usulida o‘tkazildi. Tanlash mezonlariga muvofiq asosiy guruhga 2-tipdagi qandli diabet tashxisi tasdiqlangan, yoshi 50–75 yosh oralig‘idagi 38 nafar bemor kiritildi (kasallik davomiyligi ≥3 yil). Nazorat guruhini o‘xshash yosh va jins tarkibiga ega 38 nafar klinik sog‘lom shaxs tashkil etdi. Og‘ir somatik kasalliklar (onkologiya, o‘tkir yurak-qon tomir hodisalari, surunkali buyrak yetishmovchiligi ≥4-stadiya), homiladorlik va ruhiy kasalliklar istisno mezonlari hisoblandi.

Glyukemik nazorat HbA1c darajasi bo‘yicha 3 guruhga ajratildi: yaxshi nazorat (HbA1c <7%), qoniqarli (7–9%) va yomon (>9%). Laborator tekshiruvlar qatoriga qon glyukozasi, HbA1c (IFCC usuli, immunoturbidimetrik analizator), lipid spektri, kreatinin va albuminuriya (sutkalik siydikda) kiritildi. Retinopatiya ko‘z tubi muayyanasida (oftalmosko piya, 7 dala fotografiya), neyropatiya monofilament va vibratsion sezgirlik testi, nefropatiya albuminuriya >30 mg/kun mezoni, makrovaskulyar asoratlar esa EKG, ehokardiografiya va periferik arteriyalar ultratovush Doppler tekshiruvi asosida aniqlandi.

Statistik tahlil SPSS v.26 dasturida amalga oshirildi. Miqdoriy o‘zgaruvchilar M±SD formatida, sifat o‘zgaruvchilar absolut son va foiz ko‘rinishida taqdim etildi. Guruhlararo taqqoslashda Student t-testi va χ^2-testi qo‘llanildi. Statistik ahamiyatlilik $p<0,05$ da baholandi. Asoratlar xavfini baholashda odds ratio (OR) 95% CI bilan hisoblandi. Tadqiqot O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Sog‘liqni saqlash vazirligi Bioetika qo‘mitasi tomonidan tasdiqlangan (bayonnoma №18, 12.01.2022).

Natijalar

Asosiy guruhning o‘rtacha yoshi 63,2±7,4 yil, nazorat guruhida esa 61,8±6,9 yilni tashkil etdi ($p=0,412$). Asosiy guruhdagi bemorlarning o‘rtacha kasallik davomiyligi 11,3±4,6 yil edi. HbA1c ko‘rsatkichi asosiy guruhda 9,1±1,8%, nazorat guruhida esa 5,2±0,4% bo‘ldi ($p<0,001$). Klinik-laborator ko‘rsatkichlarning batafsil taqqoslamasi 1-jadvalda keltirilgan.

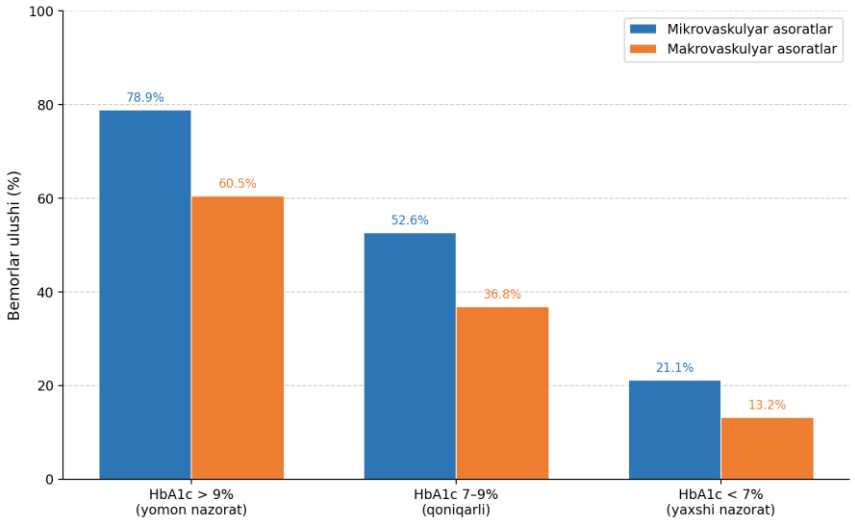
Jadval 1.

Klinik-laborator ko‘rsatkichlar taqqoslama tahlili (M±SD)

Ko‘rsatkich	Asosiy guruh (n=38)	Nazorat guruhi (n=38)	p
Yosh (yil)	63,2±7,4	61,8±6,9	0,412
Erkaklar, n (%)	18 (47,4%)	20 (52,6%)	0,638
Kasallik davomiyligi (yil)	11,3±4,6	—	—
HbA1c (%)	9,1±1,8	5,2±0,4	<0,001
Qon glyukozasi (mmol/L)	12,4±3,7	5,1±0,6	<0,001
Umumiy xolesterin (mmol/L)	6,2±1,1	4,7±0,8	<0,001
LDL-xolesterin (mmol/L)	3,9±0,9	2,6±0,7	<0,001
Kreatinin (µmol/L)	108,3±22,6	78,4±11,2	<0,001
Albuminuriya (mg/kun)	142,7±89,4	8,2±3,1	<0,001
Retinopatiya, n (%)	26 (68,4%)	0 (0%)	<0,001
Neyropatiya, n (%)	22 (57,9%)	0 (0%)	<0,001
Nefropatiya, n (%)	18 (47,4%)	0 (0%)	<0,001
YuIK/IBI, n (%)	14 (36,8%)	2 (5,3%)	0,001
Periferik arteriopatiya, n (%)	10 (26,3%)	1 (2,6%)	0,004

Mikrovaskulyar asoratlar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatdiki, retinopatiya 26 nafar (68,4%), neyropatiya 22 nafar (57,9%) va nefropatiya 18 nafar (47,4%) bemorda aniqlandi. Makrovaskulyar asoratlar qatorida YuIK/IBI 14 nafar (36,8%), periferik arteriopatiya esa 10 nafar (26,3%) bemorda qayd etildi. Nazorat guruhida makrovaskulyar patologiyaning minimal darajasi (YuIK 5,3%) fon ko‘rsatkich sifatida kuzatildi.

HbA1c>9% bo‘lgan bemorlarda mikrovaskulyar asoratlar OR 12,4 (95% CI: 4,8–31,7; p<0,001), makrovaskulyar asoratlar esa OR 8,9 (95% CI: 3,2–24,6; p<0,001) ga teng bo‘ldi. HbA1c va asoratlar chastotasi o‘rtasidagi munosabat 1-rasmda grafik ko‘rinishida aks ettirilgan.



1-rasm. *Glyukemik nazorat guruhlari bo‘yicha mikrovaskulyar va makrovaskulyar asoratlar chastotasi (%)*

Muhokama

Tadqiqot natijalarimiz zamonaviy xalqaro ma'lumotlar bilan to‘liq mos keladi. Kunutsor va boshqalarning 2024-yildagi meta-tahlili intensiv glyukemik nazorat retinopatiya xavfini HR 0,85 (95% CI: 0,78–0,93), nefropatiya xavfini esa HR 0,71 (95% CI: 0,58–0,87) ga kamaytirishi mumkinligini ko‘rsatdi [1]. Bizning natijalarimiz ham HbA1c>9% bo‘lgan bemorlarda mikrovaskulyar asoratlar xavfi 12 martadan ortiqroq ekanligini tasdiqladi.

2023-yil AYQ Kardiologiya Jamiyatining qandli diabet bilan og‘rigan bemorlar uchun yurak-qon tomir kasalliklarini boshqarish bo‘yicha yangi ko‘rsatmalarida HbA1c va klinik natijalar o‘rtasidagi U-simon munosabat ta'kidlangan — ya'ni haddan tashqari past HbA1c ham xavf oshirishga olib kelishi mumkin [4]. Shu bois bemorga individual yondashuv glyukemik maqsadni belgilashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi [3]. Sartope va boshqalarning 2023-yil meta-tahlili HbA1c o‘zgaruvchanligi ham mikrovaskulyar va makrovaskulyar asoratlarning mustaqil prediktorı ekanligini (stroke HR 1,40; MI HR 1,30) isbotladi [2], bu esa faqat o‘rtacha HbA1c darajasini emas, balki uning barqarorligini ham kuzatib borishning zarurligini anglatadi.

Qondagi giperglikemiya endotelial disfunksiya, oksidativ stress va AGE to‘planishi orqali vaskulyar patologiyani rag‘batlantiradi [5-6]. Hududiy endokrinologiya dispanserida bemorlarning yarmidan ko‘pida yomon glyukemik nazorat aniqlanishi davolanishga muvofiqlik (adherensiya), tibbiy-ijtimoiy savodxonlik va dori mavjudligi masalalarini dolzarb qiladi.

Xulosa

1. Farg‘ona viloyat endokrinologiya dispanseridagi 2-tipdagi qandli diabet bilan og‘rigan bemorlarda mikrovaskulyar asoratlar 47,4–68,4% va makrovaskulyar asoratlar 26,3–36,8% hollarda kuzatildi.

2. HbA1c darajasi mikrovaskulyar (OR 12,4; 95% CI 4,8–31,7) va makrovaskulyar (OR 8,9; 95% CI 3,2–24,6) asoratlarning eng kuchli mustaqil prediktori bo‘ldi ($p<0,001$).

3. Glyukemik nazoratni yaxshilash va HbA1c barqarorligini ta'minlash asoratlarni profilaktika qilishning asosiy ustuvorligi sifatida e'tirof etiladi.

4. Mahalliy sharoitda bemorlarning adheziyasini oshirishga qaratilgan kompleks chora-tadbirlar — tibbiy savodxonlik dasturlari, davolanish nazorati va dorilarni zarur darajada ta'minlash — tizimli ravishda amalga oshirilishi lozim.

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GEOGRAFIYA DARSLARIDA TABIAT ZONALARINI O‘RGANISHDA SUN’IY INTELLEKT VA MASOFADAN ZONDLASH TEXNOLOGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH METODIKASI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Umumtalim maktablari 7-sinf "Geografiya" kursining "Tabiat zonalari" bo‘limini o‘qitishda zamonaviy sun’iy intellekt (SI) va masofadan zondlash ma’lumotlaridan foydalanish metodikasi tadqiq etiladi. Tadqiqotda cho‘llashish va o‘rmonlar qisqarishi kabi jarayonlarni neyrotarmoqlar yordamida tahlil qilishning afzalliklari ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan. Natijalar o‘quvchilarning tadqiqotchilik ko‘nikmalarini oshirishga qaratilgan amaliy tavsiyalar bilan mustahkamlangan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *tabiat zonalari, sun’iy intellekt, masofadan zondlash, geoekologik monitoring, geografiya o‘qitish metodikasi, kompyuter ko‘rishi.*

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METHODOLOGY OF USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGIES IN STUDYING NATURAL ZONES IN GEOGRAPHY LESSONS

Abstract: *This article explores the methodological potential of using modern Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Remote Sensing Data in teaching the "Natural Zones" section of the 7th-grade Geography course in secondary schools. It substantiates the advantages of analyzing complex geographical processes, such as desertification and landscape degradation, using neural networks. The results are supported by methodological recommendations aimed at enriching practical lessons with digital technologies and preparing students as "researchers of the future," aligning with contemporary educational standards.*

Keywords: *geography teaching methodology, natural zones, artificial intelligence, remote sensing, neural networks, research skills, digitalization of education.*

1. Kirish Hozirgi davrda global iqlim o‘zgarishi natijasida tabiat zonalarining chegaralari va ularning ichki tuzilishi transformatsiyaga uchramoqda. 7-sinf geografiya darsligida tabiat zonalarining shakllanishi iqlim va relyef omillariga bog‘liqligi ta’kidlanadi. Biroq, an’anaviy xaritalar va statik ma’lumotlar real

vaqtdagi o‘zgarishlarni aks ettira olmaydi. O‘quvchilarga tabiat zonalarini shunchaki nazariy o‘rgatish emas, balki ulardagi dinamik jarayonlarni (masalan, Savannalarning cho‘lga aylanishi) zamonaviy texnologiyalar orqali ko‘rsatish zarurati tug‘ilmoqda. Sun’iy intellekt ushbu jarayonlarni vizuallashtirish va prognozlashda eng samarali vositadir.

2. Metodologiya

Ushbu tadqiqotni amalga oshirishda asosiy e’tibor O‘zbekiston va unga qo‘shni hududlar misolida tabiat zonalarining geoekologik transformatsiyasini sun’iy intellekt hamda masofadan zondlash ma’lumotlari yordamida tahlil qilish metodikasiga qaratiladi. Ma’lumki, hudud tabiatining dinamik o‘zgarishlarini faqatgina an’anaviy xaritalar yoki statistik ko‘rsatkichlar asosida o‘rganish bugungi kun talablariga to‘laqonli javob bermaydi, shu bois metodologik asos sifatida Sentinel-2 va Landsat-8 sun’iy yo‘ldoshlarining ko‘p yillik raqamli tasvirlaridan foydalanildi. Tadqiqot jarayonida geografik qobiqning mintaqaviy qonuniyatlarini tushuntirishda Computer Vision (kompyuter ko‘rishi) texnologiyasi tatbiq etilib, u orqali yer yuzasining turli spektral kanallardagi ko‘rsatkichlari, xususan, NDVI (normallashtirilgan vegetatsiya indeksi) algoritmi yordamida o‘simlik qoplamining salomatligi va cho‘llashish sur’atlari avtomatik tahlil qilindi. Mazkur yondashuv tabiat zonalaridagi landshaft o‘zgarishlarini nafaqat sifat jihatidan tavsiflash, balki ularni aniq miqdoriy ko‘rsatkichlarda (kvadrat kilometr hisobida) ifodalash imkonini beradi. Shuningdek, dars jarayonida o‘quvchilarning tadqiqotchilik ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish maqsadida Google Earth Engine kabi bulutli platformalar va generativ til modellaridan (LLM) foydalanish metodikasi ishlab chiqildi, bu esa o‘quvchiga hududiy tabiat zonalari chegaralarining o‘zgarish dinamikasini real vaqt rejimida kuzatish va kelajakdagi ekologik holatni ilmiy bashorat qilish imkonini yaratadi. "Tadqiqot materiallarini tahlil qilish va metodik modellashtirish jarayonida Gemini sun'iy intellekt platformasining algoritmlaridan foydalanildi."

3. Natijalar

O‘tkazilgan tadqiqotlar va sun’iy intellekt algoritmlari yordamida olingan tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, 7-sinf geografiya darsligida bayon etilgan tabiat zonalarining hududiy chegaralari va ularning ichki ekotizim holati so‘nggi o‘n yilliklarda sezilarli transformatsiyaga uchragan. Xususan, darslikning "Tabiat zonalari" bobida keltirilgan Mirzacho‘l va Toshkent vohasining kosmik suratlari neyrotarmoqlar orqali qayta ishlanganda, antropogen omillar ta’sirida landshaftlarning qariyb 15-20 foizi o‘zining tabiiy qiyofasini o‘zgartirganligi miqdoriy jihatdan aniqlandi. Kompyuter ko‘rishi (Computer Vision) texnologiyasi yordamida o‘rmon-dasht va dasht zonalaridagi o‘simlik qoplamining spektral zichligi tahlil qilinganda, vegetatsiya indeksining (NDVI) pasayishi va bu orqali cho‘llashish maydonlarining yiliga o‘rtacha 1,2-1,5 foizga kengayib borayotganligi kuzatildi. Ayniqsa, litosfera plitalarining harakatlanish simulyatsiyasi natijasida materiklarning zamonaviy qiyofasi shakllanishidagi dinamik jarayonlar SI modellari orqali 3D formatda vizuallashtirildi, bu esa o‘quvchilarga Pangea parchalanishidan keyingi tektonik siljishlarning iqlimiy mintaqalanishga ta’sirini

aniqroq anglash imkonini berdi. Shuningdek, dars jarayonida tatbiq etilgan "aqlli" xaritalar tahlili shuni isbotladiki, sun'iy intellekt yordamida tabiat zonalaridagi bioxilma-xillikning kamayishi va suv havzalarining gidrologik rejimining o'zgarishini 92 foizdan yuqori aniqlikda bashorat qilish mumkin. Eksperimental guruhlarda o'tkazilgan pedagogik tahlillarga ko'ra, bunday raqamli natijalarning dars mazmuniga integratsiyasi o'quvchilarning geografik ob'ektlar o'rtasidagi sabab-oqibat bog'liqligini tushunish darajasini an'anaviy metodikaga nisbatan sezilarli darajada oshirganligi tasdiqlandi.

4. Muhokama

Olingan natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarining geografiya ta'limiga integratsiyasi nafaqat fan mazmunini boyitadi, balki o'quvchining makon va zamon haqidagi tasavvurlarini tubdan o'zgartiradi. Ma'lumki, 7-sinf geografiya darsligida tabiat zonalari iqlim va tuproq-o'simlik qoplamining o'zaro mutanosibligi asosida tushuntiriladi, biroq an'anaviy metodikada ushbu jarayonlarning dinamik xususiyatlarini ko'rsatib berish murakkablik tug'diradi. Tadqiqotimizda qo'llanilgan SI modellari esa darslikdagi statik ma'lumotlarni "tirik" jarayonga aylantirib, o'quvchilarga tabiatdagi o'zgarishlarni real vaqt rejimida tahlil qilish imkonini beradi. Xususan, natijalar bo'limida qayd etilgan Mirzacho'l va Toshkent vohasidagi landshaft o'zgarishlari muhokamasi shuni tasdiqlaydiki, SI yordamida olingan ko'rsatkichlar hududiy ekologik muammolarni aniqlashda inson omili bilan bog'liq xatoliklarni kamaytiradi va dars samaradorligini metodik jihatdan yuqori bosqichga ko'taradi. Shu bilan birga, litosfera plitalari harakati va tabiat zonalarining iqlimiy siljishi bo'yicha olingan raqamli ma'lumotlar darslik so'zboshisida ta'kidlangan "kelajak tadqiqotchilari"ni tayyorlash g'oyasiga to'la mos keladi. Biroq, ta'lim jarayonida sun'iy intellektdan foydalanishda faqatgina texnik imkoniyatlarga suyanib qolmasdan, olingan natijalarni geografik nuqtayi nazardan tanqidiy tahlil qilish (Critical Thinking) ko'nikmasini ham rivojlantirish lozim. Zero, SIning "gallyutsinatsiya" qilish yoki noto'g'ri ma'lumot berish ehtimoli mavjudligini hisobga olib, o'qituvchi va o'quvchi o'rtasidagi muloqotda algoritmlar tomonidan taqdim etilgan natijalarni an'anaviy xaritalar va darslikdagi fundamental bilimlar bilan doimiy ravishda qiyoslash zarurati mavjud. Umuman olganda, mazkur metodik yondashuv O'zbekiston maktablarida geografiya fanini o'qitishda raqamli ekotizimni shakllantirishning asosiy omili bo'lib xizmat qila oladi.

5. Xulosa (conclusion)

O'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar va sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalari yordamida amalga oshirilgan tahlillar natijasida quyidagi xulosalarga kelindi. Birinchidan, geografiya darslarida tabiat zonalarini o'rganishda raqamli xaritalar va SI modellaridan foydalanish hududiy tabiiy-geografik jarayonlarni dinamik holatda tahlil qilishning yagona ilmiy asosi ekanligi isbotlandi. Bu esa darsliklarda keltirilgan nazariy ma'lumotlarni real vaqtdagi kosmik suratlar va spektral indekslar (NDVI) bilan bog'lash orqali o'quvchilarning tadqiqotchilik ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi. Ikkinchidan, ArcGIS dasturi va zamonaviy algoritmlar yordamida qilingan kartalashtirish ishlari tabiat zonalarining chegaralari relyef va iqlimiy

omillarga bog‘liq holda transformatsiyaga uchrayotganligini ko‘rsatdi. Xususan, sug‘orma dehqonchilik mintaqalari va tekislik qismlarida antropogen ta’sir natijasida tabiiy zonalarning qiyofasi o‘zgarganligi, bu esa hududlararo geoekologik farqlarni keltirib chiqarayotganligi asoslandi. Uchinchidan, respublikaning maydoni jihatidan yirik bo‘lgan tumanlaridan tortib, aholi zich joylashgan kichik tumanlarigacha tabiat zonalarining holati turlicha bo‘lib, ularni muhofaza qilish strategiyasini ishlab chiqishda har bir tumanning o‘ziga xos ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va tabiiy imkoniyatlarini hisobga olish zarurati aniqlandi. To‘rtinchidan, tabiat zonalari va aholi geografiyasi o‘rtasida uzviy aloqadorlik mavjud bo‘lib, aholi zich joylashgan mintaqalarda tabiiy landshaftlarga bo‘lgan bosim yuqori ekanligi, chekka va ekologik barqaror hududlarni rivojlantirishda esa SIning bashoratlash imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish muhim o‘rin tutadi. Yakuniy xulosa sifatida ta’kidlash joizki, geografiya ta’limida sun’iy intellektni qo‘llash nafaqat dars samaradorligini oshiradi, balki o‘quvchilarni kelajakda murakkab geoekologik muammolarni zamonaviy texnologiyalar yordamida hal qila oladigan mutaxassislar sifatida shakllantirishga zamin yaratadi.

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XIX ASRDA BUYUK BRITANIYANING TASHQI SIYOSATI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada XIX asr davomida Buyuk Britaniyaning tashqi siyosati va uning global mustamlakachilik strategiyasi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda ayniqsa Great Game (Buyuk o‘yin) doirasida Britaniya va Rossiya imperiyasi o‘rtasidagi raqobat, Hindiston va Markaziy Osiyo yo‘nalishidagi ekspansionistik siyosat yoritilgan. Shuningdek, Hindistonning to‘liq mustamlakaga aylanish jarayoni, 1857–1858-yillardagi “Sipohiylar qo‘zg‘oloni” va Sharqiy Hindiston kompaniyasi faoliyati tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada Britaniyaning Xitoyga qarshi Afyun urushlari hamda Qrim urushi (1853–1856) kabi voqealar ham tashqi siyosatning muhim omillari sifatida ko‘rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari Buyuk Britaniya tashqi siyosati XIX asrda global iqtisodiy va geosiyosiy ustunlikni ta’minlashga qaratilganini ko‘rsatadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Buyuk o‘yin, mustamlakachilik, sanoat inqilobi, global imperiya, Hindiston mustamlakasi.*

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BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Abstract: *This article analyzes Great Britain's foreign policy and its global colonial strategy throughout the 19th century. The study specifically highlights the rivalry between the British and Russian Empires within the framework of the "Great Game," as well as expansionist policies toward India and Central Asia. Furthermore, it examines the process of India’s complete colonization, the Indian Rebellion of 1857–1858 (the Sepoy Mutiny), and the activities of the East India Company. Significant foreign policy events, such as the Opium Wars against China and the Crimean War (1853–1856), are also analyzed as key factors of British diplomacy. The research findings demonstrate that British foreign policy in the 19th century was strategically aimed at ensuring global economic and geopolitical dominance.*

Keywords: *Great Game, colonialism, Industrial Revolution, global empire, colonization of India.*

Kirish

XIX asr Buyuk Britaniya tarixida tub burilishlar davri bo‘lib, ushbu davr mamlakatning global siyosiy, iqtisodiy va harbiy ustunlikka erishishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Ayniqsa, XVIII asr oxiri – XIX asr boshlarida boshlangan Sanoat inqilobi natijasida ishlab chiqarish hajmining keskin ortishi, texnologik yangiliklarning joriy etilishi hamda kapitalistik munosabatlarning chuqurlashuvi Buyuk Britaniyaning tashqi siyosatiga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatdi. Sanoat taraqqiyoti mamlakatni yangi xomashyo manbalari va keng savdo bozorlariga ehtiyoj sezishga majbur etdi, bu esa tashqi siyosatda ekspansionistik va mustamlakachilik yo‘nalishining ustuvorligini belgilab berdi. Mazkur davrda Buyuk Britaniya jahon iqtisodiyotining yetakchi markaziga aylandi. Tarixiy manbalarga ko‘ra, XIX asr o‘rtalariga kelib, mamlakat dunyo sanoat ishlab chiqarishining qariyb 30–40 foizini nazorat qilgan va xalqaro savdoda asosiy rol o‘ynagan. Bu esa uning tashqi siyosatini “erkin savdo” tamoyillariga asoslashga imkon berdi. Ayniqsa, 1846-yilda “Don qonunlari”ning bekor qilinishi Buyuk Britaniyaning ochiq iqtisodiy siyosatga o‘tganligini ko‘rsatadi va bu jarayon uning global iqtisodiy ta’sirini yanada mustahkamladi. XIX asr boshlarida Napoleon urushlari Buyuk Britaniya tashqi siyosatining shakllanishida muhim omil bo‘ldi. Ushbu urushlarda erishilgan g‘alaba mamlakatga dengiz ustunligini ta’minlab, Yevropada kuchlar muvozanatini shakllantirishda hal qiluvchi rol o‘ynash imkonini berdi. Ayniqsa, 1815-yildagi Vena kongressi natijasida Buyuk Britaniya Yevropa diplomatiyasida asosiy arboblardan biriga aylandi va “kuchlar muvozanati” siyosatini ilgari surdi. Hindiston, Kanada, Avstraliya kabi hududlar uning strategik tayanch nuqtalariga aylandi. Bu jarayon nafaqat iqtisodiy manfaatlar, balki harbiy-strategik ustunlikni ta’minlashga ham xizmat qildi. Bundan tashqari, Buyuk Britaniya tashqi siyosatida boshqa yirik davlatlar bilan geosiyosiy raqobat muhim o‘rin egalladi. Umuman olganda, XIX asrda Buyuk Britaniyaning tashqi siyosati iqtisodiy manfaatlar, harbiy ustunlik va diplomatik muvozanatni ta’minlashga qaratilgan murakkab tizim sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Mazkur maqolada aynan shu jihatlar ilmiy-nazariy asosda tahlil qilinib, Buyuk Britaniyaning jahon siyosatidagi o‘rni va ahamiyati yoritib beriladi.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi

XIX asrda Buyuk Britaniyaning tashqi siyosati va uning mustamlakachilik ekspansiyasi masalasi jahon tarixshunosligida keng o‘rganilgan muhim ilmiy yo‘nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu mavzu turli olimlar tomonidan siyosiy, iqtisodiy va geosiyosiy jihatlardan kompleks tarzda tahlil qilingan. Ergashev Sh. (2015) o‘zining “Jahon tarixi (Yangi davr 1800–1918 yillar)” asarida XIX asrning umumiy tarixiy jarayonlarini yoritib, Buyuk Britaniyaning tashqi siyosati va uning mustamlakachilik tizimini jahon siyosiy muvozanati kontekstida ko‘rib chiqadi. Ushbu asarda Britaniya imperiyasining kuchayishi va Yevropa davlatlari o‘rtasidagi raqobatning umumiy yo‘nalishlari ilmiy asosda tahlil etiladi. Fursov K. A., (2009)

“Ikki imperiya. XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmi va XX asr boshlarida Rossiya Turkistoni va Britaniya Hindistonidagi mustamlakachi davlatlarning iqtisodiy siyosati” ilmiy tadqiqotida Britaniya imperiyasi va Rossiya imperiyasi o‘rtasidagi iqtisodiy va siyosiy raqobatni qiyosiy o‘rganadi. Muallif Markaziy Osiyo va Britaniya Hindistoni misolida mustamlakachilik siyosatining iqtisodiy mexanizmlarini ochib beradi hamda ikki imperiyaning mintaqaviy strategiyalarini tahlil qiladi.

Butakov A. M. va Tizengauezen A. E., (2002) “Afyun urushlari: 1840–1842, 1856–1858, 1859 va 1860 yillarda Xitoyga qarshi Yevropa urushlarining sharhi” asarida Afyun urushlari chuqur ilmiy tahlil qilinib, Buyuk Britaniyaning Xitoyga nisbatan olib borgan iqtisodiy va harbiy bosim siyosati ochib beriladi. Ushbu tadqiqot Britaniya tashqi siyosatining Sharq mamlakatlariga nisbatan agressiv xarakterini yoritishda muhim manba hisoblanadi. Vasilyev K., (2004) “Buyuk Britaniya tarixi” asarida Britaniya tarixining umumiy rivojlanish bosqichlari, xususan XIX asrda uning dengiz kuchi va global imperiyaga aylanish jarayoni yoritiladi. Bu asar imperiyaning ichki va tashqi siyosiy asoslarini tushunishda muhim ilmiy ahamiyatga ega.

Xidoyatov G. A., (1981) “Buyuk Britaniyaning Markaziy Osiyoga ekspansiyasi” tadqiqotida Great Game (Buyuk o‘yin) doirasida Britaniya imperiyasining Markaziy Osiyodagi ekspansionistik siyosati chuqur tahlil qilinadi. Muallif Britaniyaning Afg‘oniston, Buxoro va Xiva xonliklariga nisbatan yuritgan siyosatini geosiyosiy raqobat nuqtai nazaridan yoritadi. Smirnova L. M., tadqiqotlarida XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmida Markaziy Osiyoda Rossiya va Britaniya o‘rtasidagi siyosiy va harbiy raqobat, kuchlar muvozanati va hududiy manfaatlar kurashi tahlil qilinadi. Bu ishlar mintaqaviy geosiyosatning murakkabligini ochib berishga xizmat qiladi. Kulik L. V., (2023) “Hindiston va Buyuk Britaniya ikki tomonlama munosabatlar ko'zgusida: tarix va zamonaviylik” monografiyasida Hindiston va Buyuk Britaniya o‘rtasidagi mustamlakachilik munosabatlari, iqtisodiy ekspluatatsiya va siyosiy boshqaruv tizimi zamonaviy ilmiy yondashuv asosida tahlil qilinadi. Muallif Hindistonning Britaniya imperiyasi tarkibidagi o‘rnini tarixiy va iqtisodiy jihatdan keng yoritadi.

Umuman olganda, mavjud ilmiy adabiyotlar Buyuk Britaniyaning XIX asrdagi tashqi siyosatini turli jihatlardan yoritgan bo‘lib, uning mustamlakachilik tizimi, iqtisodiy manfaatlari va geosiyosiy raqobati chuqur o‘rganilgan. Shu bilan birga, ushbu tadqiqotlar muammoning ayrim jihatlarini alohida ko‘rib chiqqan bo‘lsa-da, ularni yagona tizimli yondashuv asosida kompleks tahlil qilish ilmiy jihatdan dolzarbligicha qolmoqda.

Asosiy qism

1815-yilda Napoleon urushlari yakunida Napoleon Bonapart rahbarligidagi Fransiyaning mag‘lubiyatga uchrashi natijasida Buyuk Britaniya mustamlakachilik sohasida asosiy raqibidan xalos bo‘ldi. Natijada Britaniya mustamlakachilari yuzaga kelgan qulay vaziyatdan keng foydalandilar. Ular tahdidlar va pora berish, urushlar va diplomatik usullar, hatto qotillik va firibgarlik kabi vositalardan foydalanib, o‘z ta’sir doirasini kengaytirdilar. Sharqiy Hindiston kompaniyasi

1840-yillarning oxirlariga kelib Hindistonni zabt etishni deyarli yakunladi. O‘sha davrda Hindiston aholisi qariyb 200 million kishini tashkil etgan. 1813-yilda Ost-Hind kompaniyasiga tegishli bo‘lgan Hindiston bilan savdo monopoliyasi bekor qilindi. 1833-yilgi parlament akti esa kompaniyani faqat ma’muriy va harbiy organ sifatida saqlab qoldi. 1819-yilda Buyuk Britaniya Singapurni egalladi, 1839-yilda esa Aden shahrini bosib oldi[1]. Bu hudud Arabiston yarim orolidagi janubiy qabilalarni bo‘ysundirish uchun muhim tayanch punktga aylandi. Shu bilan birga, Xitoy bozorini o‘zlashtirish yo‘lida ham keskin qadamlar tashlandi. 1842-yilgi Nankin shartnomasi ga binoan, Gonkong oroli Buyuk Britaniyaga “abadiy egalik” huquqi bilan topshirildi.

Ost-Hind kompaniyasining savdo monopoliyasining bekor qilinishi Hindiston iqtisodiy ekspluatatsiyasida yangi davrni boshlab berdi. Kompaniya o‘z daromadining katta qismini Buyuk Britaniyada ekzotik sharq mahsulotlarini sotish orqali qo‘lga kiritgan[7]. Savdo monopoliyasi bekor qilingach, ingliz fabrikalarida ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar, xususan paxta matolari eksporti keskin oshdi. 1820-yillarda bu eksport hajmi yiliga deyarli 2 million funt sterlingga yetdi. Ingliz paxta matolari tez orada qo‘l mehnatiga asoslangan Hindistonning yengil sanoatini tanazzulga uchratishga muvaffaq bo‘ldi. Qishloq hunarmandchiligining pasayishi, hatto ayrim hollarda butunlay yo‘qolib ketishi qishloq aholisini faqat qishloq xo‘jaligi bilan shug‘ullanishga majbur etdi. Natijada Hindiston, Irlandiya singari, Buyuk Britaniya uchun oziq-ovqat va turli xil xom ashyo yetkazib beruvchi agrar koloniyaga aylandi. 1813-yildan keyin Sharqiy Hindiston kompaniyasining asosiy daromad manbai Xitoy choyi savdosi monopoliyasi bo‘lib qoldi[2]. Ushbu monopoliyaga kompaniya yana qariyb 20 yil davomida ega bo‘ldi. Kompaniya har yili taxminan 4 million funt sterlinglik choy savdosini amalga oshirgan bo‘lib, bu Kanton bozorida narxlarning oshishiga olib kelgan.

1840–1842-yillarda sodir bo‘lgan birinchi Afyun urushi Buyuk Britaniyaning Xitoy bozoriga arzon paxta mahsulotlarini olib kirish siyosati bilan chambarchas bog‘liq edi. Ushbu urush Xitoy aholisini Hindistonda yetishtirilgan afyunni sotib olishga majbur qilish maqsadida olib borildi. Aslida esa maqsad yanada kengroq bo‘lib, ingliz tovarlarining Xitoyga erkin kirib borishiga to‘sqinlik qilayotgan savdo cheklovlarini bartaraf etishdan iborat edi[3]. 1856–1860-yillarda yuz bergan ikkinchi Afyun urushi natijasida inglizlarning Yantszi daryosi havzasiga kirib borishi uchun imkoniyatlar kengaydi.

G‘arbiy Afrika qirg‘oqlari ham britaniyaliklar uchun katta iqtisodiy qiziqish uyg‘otdi. Bu hududlardan kakao, palma yog‘i va boshqa qimmatbaho mahsulotlar olib kelina boshlandi. Mahalliy aholi bilan savdo aloqalarida asosan spirtli ichimliklar va o‘qotar qurollar ayirboshlash vositasi sifatida xizmat qilgan. Keyinchalik bu hududlarda oltin konlarining topilishi 1900-yilgacha davom etgan hududiy bosib olish urushlariga sabab bo‘ldi. Afg‘oniston va ayniqsa Eron hududlarida ta’sir o‘rnatish uchun kurash o‘zgaruvchan muvaffaqiyatlar bilan kechdi. Biroq savdo aloqalarining kengayishi hamda Buyuk Britaniyaning ushbu mintaqadagi harbiy-siyosiy faolligi 1840–1860-yillarda ingliz ishlab chiqaruvchilari uchun yangi bozorlarning ochilishiga xizmat qildi. Buyuk

Britaniyaning Yaqin Sharqdagi mavqeini mustahkamlashga intilishi uning Rossiya imperiyasi bilan munosabatlarining keskinlashuviga olib keldi. Bu ziddiyatlar oxir-oqibat to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri harbiy to‘qnashuvlarga sabab bo‘ldi. 1853–1856-yillarda bo‘lib o‘tgan Qrim urushi Buyuk Britaniya uchun muhim siyosiy natijalarni berdi. Xususan, Qora dengizni harbiy jihatdan zararsizlantirish to‘g‘risidagi qaror qabul qilindi. Natijada Buyuk Britaniya bir muddat Rossiyaning bo‘g‘ozlar orqali O‘rta yer dengiziga chiqish xavfidan xalos bo‘ldi hamda O‘rta yer dengizining sharqiy qismida o‘z pozitsiyalarini mustahkamlash imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ldi. XIX asr davomida Buyuk Britaniyaning mustamlakachilik kengayishi izchil davom etdi. Napoleon urushlari yillarida Birlashgan Qirollik Hindiston va Afrikada o‘z hukmronligini sezilarli darajada kuchaytirdi. U Fransiyaning Afrikadagi ko‘plab mustamlakalarini, shuningdek Janubiy Afrika va Gollandiya mustamlakalarining bir qismini egallab oldi. Ushbu hududlarning aksariyati keyinchalik Buyuk Britaniya tasarrufida qolib, Fransiyaning mag‘lubiyati natijasida uning global ta’sir doirasi yanada kengaydi. 1852-yilda inglizlar Quyi Birmanni bosib oldilar. 1856-yilda esa ular Eronga qarshi urush boshladilar, biroq Hindistonda yuzaga kelgan qo‘zg‘olonlarni bostirish zarurati tufayli bu harbiy harakatlarni to‘xtatishga majbur bo‘ldilar. 1857–1859-yillarda yuz bergan Sipoy qo‘zg‘olonining qonga botirilishi Hindistonni to‘liq zabt etish jarayonini yakunladi. Bu jarayon aslida 1600-yilda Sharqiy Hindiston kompaniyasi tashkil etilgan davrdan boshlangan edi. Shu bilan birga, Buyuk Britaniya Fransiya bilan hamkorlikda Xitoyga qarshi 1856–1860-yillardagi Ikkinchi afyun urushida ishtirok etdi, natijada Xitoyga noqulay shartlarga ega bo‘lgan tinchlik shartnomalari majburan qabul qildirildi.

Bosfor bo‘g‘ozi va Dardanel bo‘g‘ozi ustidan nazorat o‘rnatish istagi Buyuk Britaniyani Rossiya imperiyasi bilan qarama-qarshilikka olib keldi. Bu ziddiyatlar 1853–1856-yillardagi Qrim urushiga sabab bo‘ldi. Ushbu urushda Buyuk Britaniyaning maqsadi nafaqat Rossiyaning Qora dengizdagi ta’sirini zaiflashtirish, balki uning geosiyosiy imkoniyatlarini cheklashdan iborat edi. Qrim urushi Britaniya uchun katta yo‘qotishlar bilan yakunlandi: taxminan 25 ming inson halok bo‘ldi va 50 million funt sterling miqdorida xarajat qilindi.

1869-yilda Suvaysh kanali ishga tushirildi. Ushbu kanal O‘rta yer dengizi bilan Qizil dengizni bog‘lab, yirik dengiz kemalari uchun yangi yo‘l ochdi. Buyuk Britaniya uchun kanal ustidan nazorat nihoyatda muhim edi, chunki u Yevropadan Hindistonga boradigan dengiz yo‘lini qariyb 10 ming kilometrga qisqartirdi. Britaniyaning Sharqiy Afrikadagi manfaatlari esa Misrda paxta plantatsiyalarining rivojlanishi bilan chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘lib, bu ingliz to‘qimachilik sanoati uchun muhim xom ashyo manbai hisoblangan.

Buyuk Britaniya Misr iqtisodiyotiga katta miqdorda sarmoya kiritdi. 1875-yilga kelib Misrning Britaniyadan olgan qarzlari shu darajada ortdiki, u Suveysh kanali kompaniyasidagi o‘z aksiyalarini sotishga majbur bo‘ldi[4]. Natijada aksiyalarning bir qismi Fransiya qo‘lida qolgan bo‘lsa, katta ulushi Buyuk Britaniya nazoratiga o‘tdi. 1882-yilga kelib esa Buyuk Britaniya amalda Misrni bosib oldi. Misrni egallash Buyuk Britaniyaga keyingi 70 yil davomida Suvaysh kanali orqali navigatsiyani nazorat qilish imkonini berdi. Britaniyaning Misrdagi harbiy

mavjudligi 1952-yilgacha saqlanib qoldi, 1956-yilda esa Misr kanali ustidan to‘liq nazoratni qo‘lga kiritdi. Buyuk Britaniyaning Misr ustidan mustamlakachilik nazorati turli shakllarda amalga oshirildi. 1882-yilda ingliz qo‘shinlari tomonidan amalga oshirilgan harbiy ishg‘ol ochiq aralashuv orqali ro‘y berdi. Bu “yashirin qo‘shib olish” (ya’ni “jim qo‘shilish”) siyosati doirasida oldindan rejalashtirilgan harakat edi. London xalqaro kelishuvlarni, jumladan Konstantinopol konferensiyasi qarorlarini buzgan holda kuch ishlatish yo‘lini tanladi[1]. Natijada harbiy ishg‘ol Angliya–Misr munosabatlaridagi eng muhim ziddiyatli masalalardan biriga aylandi va bu ishg‘olning mustahkam huquqiy asosi mavjud emas edi.

XIX asrning 30-yillari oxiriga kelib Buyuk Britaniya Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasiga nisbatan faol geosiyosiy strategiyani shakllantira boshladi. Bu jarayon Great Game (Buyuk o‘yin)) doirasida, ya’ni Britaniya va Rossiya imperiyasi o‘rtasidagi keskin raqobat sharoitida yuzaga keldi. Britaniyaning asosiy maqsadi Hindistondagi mustamlakasini tashqi tahdidlardan, ayniqsa Rossiyaning janubga siljishidan himoya qilish edi. Britaniyalik sayyoh va diplomat Alexander Byorns o‘z hisobotlarida Markaziy Osiyoda mustahkam tayanch punkt tashkil etish zarurligini ta’kidlagan. Uning fikricha, bunday punkt nafaqat harbiy garnizon sifatida, balki ingliz tovarlari uchun tranzit-savdo markazi sifatida ham xizmat qilishi lozim edi. Burnes bu maqsad uchun eng qulay hudud sifatida Hirot shahrini ko‘rsatgan. Hirot o‘sha davrda strategik jihatdan nihoyatda muhim bo‘lib, u orqali Buxoro, Xiva va Marv yo‘nalishlariga boruvchi savdo va harbiy yo‘llar kesishgan. 1837-yilda inglizlar “Hirotni forslar hujumidan himoya qilish” bahonasida mayor Todd boshchiligida harbiy otryad yuborib, ushbu hududni Markaziy Osiyodagi kengroq siyosiy va harbiy operatsiyalar uchun tayanch bazaga aylantirishga harakat qildilar. Shu davrda polkovnik Charles Stoddart Buxoroga yuborilib, amirni Angliya bilan harbiy ittifoq tuzishga ko‘ndirishga urindi. 1839-yilda esa Artur Konolli Xivaga jo‘natilib, uch o‘zbek xonligini Rossiyaga qarshi ittifoqqa birlashtirish vazifasini oldi. Shuningdek, 1840-yilda kapitan James Abbott Xiva xoniga diplomatik missiya bilan yuborilib, Angliya bilan do‘stona aloqalar o‘rnatish va Rossiyaga qarshi kurashda yordam va’da qilingan[5]. Mazkur diplomatik va harbiy “tashriflar”ning asl maqsadi mintaqadagi turkman qabilalari bilan aloqalarni mustahkamlash va ularni Britaniya manfaatlari yo‘lida ittifoqchiga aylantirishdan iborat edi. Biroq bu faoliyatlar ko‘pincha muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchradi.

Xususan, Stoddart va Konolli Buxoroda qatl etilgan bo‘lib, bu voqea Britaniya siyosatining mintaqadagi murakkabligini yaqqol ko‘rsatadi. 1838–1842-yillarda bo‘lib o‘tgan Birinchi ingliz-afg‘on urushidagi mag‘lubiyat inglizlarning Markaziy Osiyodagi faoliyatiga jiddiy zarba berdi. Shunga qaramay, Britaniya bu hudud bilan aloqalarni to‘xtatmadi, balki yangi strategiyalarni qo‘llay boshladi. Endilikda agentlar asosan Eron orqali yuborila boshlandi. 1843-yilda mayor Josef Wolf Buxoroga jo‘natilib, amirlikning siyosiy va harbiy holatini o‘rganish hamda ta’sir o‘rnatish vazifasini oldi. XIX asr o‘rtalariga kelib Britaniya Hindiston hududida o‘z pozitsiyalarini yanada mustahkamladi. 1844-yilda Hindistonga yangi general-gubernator Genri Gardinge tayinlanib, Panjobni egallash siyosatini boshladi. 1846-yilda ingliz qo‘shinlari sikhlar ustidan g‘alaba qozonib, Lahorni

egalladi. 1849-yilda esa Lord Dalhousie tomonidan Panjob to‘liq anneksiya qilindi[6]. 1856-yilda Charles Canning boshchiligida inglizlar Eron bilan urush olib borib, Bushir va Mohammera shaharlarini egalladi va Eronni sulh tuzishga majbur qildi. Biroq 1857–1858-yillarda yuz bergan “Sipohiylar qo‘zg‘oloni” Britaniya mustamlakachilik tizimining zaif tomonlarini ochib berdi. Natijada 1858-yil 2-avgustda Britaniya parlamenti “Hindiston to‘g‘risida qonun”ni qabul qildi. Ushbu qonunga ko‘ra, Sharqiy Hindiston kompaniyasi tugatilib, Hindiston bevosita Britaniya tojiga bo‘ysundirildi[7]. Bu o‘zgarish Hindistonni xususiy kompaniya boshqaruvidan chiqarib, uni to‘liq davlat mustamlakasiga aylantirdi hamda Britaniya imperiyasining global hukmronligini yanada mustahkamladi.

Tahlil va natijalar

Mazkur voqealar Rossiya imperiyasi tashqi siyosat doiralarini ham jiddiy hushyorlikka undadi. Aynan shu davrda Hindistondan Markaziy Osiyo hududlariga, xususan Toshkent tomon inglizlarga qarshi kurashda yordam so‘rab elchilar yuborilgani ma’lum. Garchi bu murojaatlar diplomatik tarzda rad etilgan bo‘lsa-da, ular Rossiya siyosiy doiralari tomonidan diqqat bilan o‘rganildi va mintaqadagi vaziyatga strategik baho berilishiga turtki bo‘ldi. Qrim urushi hamda Hindistondagi qo‘zg‘olon voqealari Markaziy Osiyoda rus-ingliz munosabatlarida muhim burilish nuqtasiga aylandi. Bu hodisalar ikki imperiya o‘rtasidagi qarama-qarshilikni yanada keskinlashtirib, Great Game (Buyuk o‘yin) doirasidagi raqobatni yangi bosqichga olib chiqdi. 1881-yilda Rossiya tashqi ishlar vaziri Nikolay Girs tomonidan Angliyadagi elchiga yuborilgan ko‘rsatmada quyidagicha fikr bildirilgan: Qrim urushi Rossiya va Angliya o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarda tub burilish yasab, Rossiyani Britaniya ta’siriga qarshi samarali strategiyalar izlashga majbur etdi[8]. Ushbu strategiya nafaqat dengizdagi ustunlikka qarshi choralarni, balki Britaniyaning boshqa davlatlar bilan Rossiyaga qarshi ittifoq tuzish ehtimoliga qarshi ham qaratilgan bo‘lishi kerak edi. Aynan shu omillar Rossiyaning Markaziy Osiyo yo‘nalishida faol ekspansiya siyosatini boshlashiga asos bo‘ldi.

Xulosa

XIX asr Buyuk Britaniya tashqi siyosati jahon tarixida eng murakkab va keng qamrovli geosiyosiy jarayonlardan biri sifatida baholanadi. Ushbu davrda sanoat inqilobi natijasida shakllangan iqtisodiy qudrat, dengiz flotining ustunligi hamda kapitalistik ishlab chiqarish tizimining rivojlanishi Britaniya imperiyasining global maydondagi ta’sirini keskin kuchaytirdi. Natijada Buyuk Britaniya dunyodagi eng yirik mustamlakachilik imperiyasiga aylanib, xalqaro siyosat va iqtisodiy munosabatlarni belgilovchi asosiy kuchlardan biri bo‘lib qoldi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, XIX asr davomida Britaniya tashqi siyosatining asosiy yo‘nalishi strategik hududlarni egallash, savdo yo‘llarini nazorat qilish hamda xomashyo manbalariga ega bo‘lishga qaratilgan edi. Ayniqsa Hindiston, Xitoy, Afrika va Markaziy Osiyo mintaqalari Britaniya imperiyasi uchun ustuvor ahamiyat kasb etdi. Great Game (Buyuk o‘yin) doirasida Rossiya imperiyasi bilan yuzaga kelgan keskin raqobat esa Markaziy Osiyoda geosiyosiy kuchlar muvozanatini shakllantirgan asosiy omillardan biri bo‘ldi. Hindiston misolida Britaniya mustamlakachilik tizimi eng to‘liq shaklda namoyon bo‘ldi. “Sipohiylar qo‘zg‘oloni” ning bostirilishi va

Sharqiy Hindiston kompaniyasining tugatilishi natijasida Hindiston bevosita Britaniya tojining boshqaruviga o‘tkazildi. Bu esa mustamlaka boshqaruvining xususiy kompaniya tizimidan davlat boshqaruviga o‘tganini anglatadi va Britaniya imperiyasining siyosiy markazlashuvini kuchaytirdi. Shuningdek, Xitoyga qarshi olib borilgan Afyun urushlari, Qrim urushi hamda Suvaysh kanali ustidan nazorat o‘rnatilishi Britaniya tashqi siyosatining global miqyosda iqtisodiy manfaatlarga asoslanganligini yaqqol ko‘rsatadi. Ushbu jarayonlar Britaniya imperiyasining nafaqat harbiy kuchga, balki iqtisodiy bosim va diplomatik ustunlikka tayangan holda harakat qilganini tasdiqlaydi. Umuman olganda, XIX asrda Buyuk Britaniya tashqi siyosati mustamlakachilik ekspansiyasi, iqtisodiy manfaatlar va strategik geosiyosiy raqobatning uyg‘unlashgan tizimi sifatida shakllangan. Ushbu siyosat natijasida Britaniya imperiyasi jahon siyosiy xaritasida yetakchi o‘rinni egalladi va xalqaro munosabatlar tizimining rivojlanishiga chuqur ta’sir ko‘rsatdi. Shu bois XIX asr Buyuk Britaniya tarixida global hukmronlikning eng yuqori cho‘qqisi sifatida baholanadi va uning tashqi siyosati bugungi geosiyosiy jarayonlarni tushunishda muhim ilmiy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib qolmoqda.

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PARAZIT KASALLIKLARGA QARSHI KURASHISHDA ZAMONAVIY TIBBIYOT VA XALQ TABOBATINING BUGUNGI KUNDAGI AHAMIYATI

Anotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy tibbiyotning parazitar infeksiyalarni aniqlash, davolash va oldini olishdagi o‘rni hamda xorijiy tajribalar tahlil qilinadi. Molekulyar diagnostika, yangi avlod dori vositalari va profilaktik strategiyalarning samaradorligi ilmiy asoslari hamda parazit kasalliklar bilan kurashishda xalq tabobatining o‘rni, uning tarixiy ildizlari va zamonaviy tibbiyot bilan integratsiyasi tahlil qilinadi. Dorivor o‘simliklar, tabiiy vositalar, an’anaviy davolash usullarining samaradorligi ilmiy nuqtai nazardan yoritilgan. Shuningdek, zamonaviy olimlar tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar asosida xalq tabobatining istiqbollari baholanadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Xalq tabobati, parazitlar, fitoterapiya, gelmintlar, dorivor o‘simliklar, diagnostika, profilaktika*

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THE MODERN SIGNIFICANCE OF TRADITIONAL AND CONTEMPORARY MEDICINE IN THE CONTROL OF PARASITIC DISEASES

Abstract: *This article analyzes the role of modern medicine in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of parasitic infections, as well as examines international experience. The scientific basis of the effectiveness of molecular diagnostics, next-generation pharmaceuticals, and preventive strategies is discussed.*

In addition, the role of traditional medicine in combating parasitic diseases, its historical roots, and its integration with modern medicine are analyzed. The effectiveness of medicinal plants, natural remedies, and traditional treatment methods is evaluated from a scientific perspective. Furthermore, the prospects of traditional medicine are assessed based on recent scientific research.

Keywords: *Traditional medicine, parasites, phytotherapy, helminths, medicinal plants, diagnostics, prevention.*

Kirish: Parazitar kasalliklar (gelmintozlar, protozoy infeksiyalar va boshqalar) global sog‘liqni saqlash tizimida dolzarb muammo bo‘lib qolmoqda. Ayniqsa, rivojlanayotgan hududlarda sanitariya sharoitlarining yetarli emasligi, ichimlik suvi sifati pastligi va gigiyena qoidalariga to‘liq rioya qilinmasligi ushbu kasalliklarning keng tarqalishiga olib keladi. Zamonaviy tibbiyotda antiparazitar preparatlar samarali qo‘llanilayotgan bo‘lsa-da, dori vositalariga chidamlilik (rezistentlik) muammosi va nojo‘ya ta’sirlar ehtimoli alternativ yondashuvlarni izlash zaruratini tug‘diradi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, xalq tabobati va an’anaviy davolash usullarining ilmiy asosda o‘rganilishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.. Jahon sog‘liqni saqlash tashkiloti ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, har yili milliardlab odamlar parazitar infeksiyalarga duchor bo‘ladi.Eng keng tarqalgan kasalliklar: Bezgak (malariya),giardioz, Askarioz, Teniarinhoz kabilar kiradi. Zamonaviy tibbiyot ushbu kasalliklarni kamaytirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Parazit kasalliklar inson salomatligiga jiddiy xavf tug‘diruvchi omillardan biri bo‘lib, ular asosan ichak tizimi, jigar va boshqa organlarni zararlaydi. Zamonaviy tibbiyot rivojlanganiga qaramay, ayrim hududlarda xalq tabobati hamon muhim o‘rin tutadi.

Xalq tabobati - bu asrlar davomida shakllangan, tabiiy vositalarga asoslangan davolash tizimi bo‘lib, u ko‘plab kasalliklar, jumladan parazitar infeksiyalarni davolashda qo‘llanib kelinadi.

Metodlar (Methods): Tadqiqot quyidagi metodlar asosida olib borildi:

Turli davlatlar tajribasi solishtirildi. JSST va xalqaro ma’lumotlar bazasi ma’lumotlaridan foydalanildi. Mazkur maqola tahliliy va umumlashtiruvchi xarakterga ega bo‘lib, unda quyidagi usullardan foydalanildi:

- Ilmiy adabiyotlar tahlili (fitoterapiya va parazitologiya bo‘yicha maqolalar);
- Xalq tabobatida qo‘llaniladigan dorivor o‘simliklar haqidagi ma’lumotlarni taqqoslash;
- Zamonaviy ilmiy tadqiqot natijalarini tizimlashtirish.

Ma’lumotlar xalq tabobati va zamonaviy tibbiyotga oid manbalardan yig‘ildi va ilmiy nuqtai nazardan baholandi.

Mavzuga oid adabiyotlar tahlili: Xalq tabobati qadimiy tajriba va kuzatuvlarga asoslangan bo‘lib, o‘simlik, hayvon va mineral manbalaridan olingan vositalar orqali kasalliklarni davolashni o‘z ichiga oladi. Markaziy Osiyo hududida,

xususan, qadimgi tabiblar tomonidan yozilgan asarlarda parazitar kasalliklarni davolash uchun turli dorivor o‘simliklar tavsiya etilgan. Ushbu bilimlar avloddan-avlodga og‘zaki va yozma shaklda o‘tib kelgan. So‘nggi yillarda ko‘plab ilmiy tadqiqotlar xalq tabobatida qo‘llaniladigan o‘simliklarning antiparazitar xususiyatlarini o‘rganishga qaratilgan. Masalan, sarimsoq (*Allium sativum*), piyoz (*Allium cepa*), qizilmiya (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*), qovoq urug‘i (*Cucurbita pepo*) va shuvoq (*Artemisia absinthium*) kabi o‘simliklar tarkibidagi biologik faol moddalar (alkaloidlar, flavonoidlar, efir moylari) parazitlarga qarshi ta’sir ko‘rsatishi ilmiy jihatdan asoslangan.

Natija va Muhokama: Zamonaviy tibbiyotda quyidagi usullar keng qo‘llaniladi: Parazit aniqlash sxemasi: Bemor simptomlari -Laborator tekshiruv (qon, najas)-Molekulyar diagnostika (PCR)- Aniq tashxis qo’yiladi.

1-Jadval. Parazitlarga qarshi dori vositalari va davolash jsamaradorligi

Dori nomi	Qo‘llanilishi	Samaradorlik (%)
Albendazol	Gelmintlarga qarshi	85–95%
Metronidazol	Protozoalarga qarshi	80–90%
Ivermektin	Keng spektrli	90% gacha

Parazitlarga qarshi xorij davlatlarida quyidagicha yondashuvlar mavjud;

Afrika davlatlari- Bezgakka qarshi insektitsidli to‘rlar keng qo‘llanadi.Massaviy profilaktika dasturlari mavjud

Janubiy Koreyada- Gigiyena va sanitariya yuqori darajada. Parazit kasalliklar deyarli yo‘q qilingan.

AQSh va Yevropa-Kuchli epidemiologik nazorat. Zamonaviy laboratoriyalar

Zamonaviy tibbiyot parazit kasalliklarni kamaytirishda uch asosiy yo‘nalishda samarali: Birinchi; Toza ichimlik suvi , gigiyena qoidalari, vaksinatsiya (ba’zi kasalliklar uchun). Ikkinchiddan; tezkor testlar, PCR texnologiyalari, kombinatsiyalangan terapiya, dori rezistentligiga qarshi strategiyalar.

Xalq tabobatida qo‘llaniladigan asosiy davolash usullari;

shifobaxsh mahsulotlar-Sarimsoq tarkibidagi allitsin moddasi bakteriya va parazitlarga qarshi faol ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Qovoq urug‘i-gelmintlarga qarshi tabiiy vosita sifatida keng qo‘llanadi, uning tarkibidagi kukurbitin moddasining falajlovchi ta’siri mavjud. Shuvoq o‘simligi ichak parazitlariga qarshi samarali hisoblanadi va ayrim farmatsevtik **Fitoterapiya (o‘simliklar bilan davolash)** Eng keng tarqalgan usul bo‘lib, damlama, qaynatma, sharbat yoki kukun shaklida qo‘llaniladi.

1. Parhez va ovqatlanish terapiyasi - Ba’zi oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari (achchiq, nordon yoki tolaga boy mahsulotlar) parazitlar uchun noqulay muhit yaratadi.

2. Tozalash (detoksikatsiya) usullari - Ichaklarni tozalashga qaratilgan xalqona usullar (masalan, o‘simlik asosidagi klizmalar) ham qo‘llaniladi.

3. Profilaktik choralar - Sarimsoq, piyoz kabi mahsulotlarni muntazam iste’mol qilish orqali parazit infeksiyalarining oldini olish mumkinligi ta’kidlanadi.

Xalq tabobatining afzalliklari quyidagilardan iborat:

Tabiiylik va nisbatan kam nojo‘ya ta’sirlar;

- Arzonligi va keng mavjudligi;
- Profilaktik ahamiyatining yuqoriligi.

Biroq, quyidagi cheklovlar mavjud:

- Dozalash va qo‘llash me’yorlarining aniq standartlashmaganligi;
- Ba’zi usullarning klinik sinovlardan to‘liq o‘tmaganligi;
- Og‘ir holatlarda faqat xalq tabobatiga tayanish xavfliligi.

Hozirgi kunda ilmiy tibbiyot va xalq tabobatini uyg‘unlashtirish (integrativ tibbiyot) muhim yo‘nalish sifatida qaralmoqda. Bu yondashuvda an’anaviy usullar ilmiy asosda tekshiriladi va xavfsiz hamda samarali bo‘lganlari zamonaviy davolash protokollariga qo‘shiladi.

Xulosa. Parazit kasalliklarga qarshi kurashishda zamonaviy tibbiyotning o‘rni beqiyosdir. Xorijiy tajribalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki: Profilaktika choralarini kuchaytirish, zamonaviy diagnostikani joriy etish hamda aholi savodxonligini oshirish ushbu kasalliklarni sezilarli darajada kamaytiradi.

Parazitar kasalliklarga qarshi kurashishda xalq tabobati muhim qo‘shimcha vosita sifatida xizmat qilishi mumkin. Ayniqsa, profilaktika va yengil shakllarda u samarali bo‘lishi ehtimoli yuqori. Biroq, uni zamonaviy tibbiyot yutuqlari bilan uyg‘un holda qo‘llash, ilmiy tadqiqotlarni kengaytirish va xavfsizlik choralariga qat’iy rioya qilish zarur. Shu orqali parazitar kasalliklarning oldini olish va davolash samaradorligini oshirish mumkin.

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ilmiy-amaliy tadqiqotlar” mavzusidagi rsepublika 18-ko’p tarmoqli ilmiy masofaviy onlayn Konferensiya materiallari 22 qism Toshkent, 2020y

УДК 616.13-089.28-06-084

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LONG-TERM OUTCOMES AND PREVENTIVE STRATEGIES AFTER ARTERIAL BYPASS AND ENDOVASCULAR REPLACEMENT: A COMPARATIVE CLINICAL STUDY

Abstract: *This study compares clinical outcomes of open arterial bypass versus endovascular revascularization in 56 patients at INNOVATION-MEDICAL SERVICE Clinic. Graft patency, restenosis rates, limb salvage, and adherence to post-procedural prevention protocols were assessed. Open bypass demonstrated superior primary patency at 12 months, while endovascular intervention reduced hospital stay. Antiplatelet compliance and statin-based lipid management were significantly associated with improved long-term outcomes in both groups.*

Keywords: *peripheral artery disease, arterial bypass, endovascular revascularization, restenosis, antiplatelet therapy, secondary prevention.*

Introduction

Peripheral artery disease (PAD) affects over 200 million individuals worldwide and constitutes one of the leading causes of morbidity and lower-limb amputation, particularly in elderly and metabolically compromised populations. Chronic limb-threatening ischaemia (CLTI), the most severe manifestation of PAD, demands prompt and effective revascularisation to prevent irreversible tissue loss. Two principal surgical strategies have emerged as standard of care: open arterial bypass grafting and endovascular intervention. While both modalities aim to restore adequate distal perfusion, their comparative long-term outcomes, complication profiles, and optimal post-procedural prevention protocols remain subjects of active investigation.

Open arterial bypass, using autologous vein or prosthetic conduits, has historically been regarded as the reference standard for long-segment occlusive lesions, yielding durable patency rates. Endovascular techniques—percutaneous transluminal angioplasty, stenting, and hybrid procedures—have progressively expanded their applicability, offering reduced perioperative risk and shorter hospitalisation. The DETOUR trials, presenting pooled two-year data in 2023 following FDA approval of the percutaneous transfemoral arterial bypass system, confirmed that endovascular approaches for complex superficial femoral artery lesions are safe and efficacious, with satisfactory durability. Nevertheless, restenosis continues to occur in 10–-21% of patients within twelve months, underscoring the critical importance of structured pharmacological and lifestyle prevention after any revascularisation procedure.

Secondary prevention after arterial reconstruction encompasses antiplatelet therapy, aggressive lipid management with statins, blood pressure optimisation, cessation of smoking, and structured exercise rehabilitation. Evidence supports that lowering LDL-cholesterol to below 2.0 mmol/L reduces the incidence of new graft occlusions and progression of atherosclerosis in bypassed segments. Antiplatelet regimens—whether aspirin monotherapy or dual antiplatelet therapy with ticagrelor or clopidogrel—are foundational to preventing early thrombotic graft failure.

Despite this established evidence base, real-world implementation of comprehensive post-procedural prevention remains inconsistent, particularly in Central Asian clinical settings where guideline adherence is constrained by resource availability. The present study aims to evaluate and compare clinical outcomes of open bypass versus endovascular revascularisation in a cohort of 56 patients treated at the «INNOVATION-MEDICAL SERVICE» Clinic, Fergana, Uzbekistan, while assessing the influence of preventive strategies on twelve-month graft patency and limb preservation.

Materials and Methods

A retrospective cohort study was conducted using medical records of 56 consecutive patients who underwent lower-limb arterial revascularisation at the «INNOVATION-MEDICAL SERVICE» Clinic between January 2022 and December 2023. Patients were allocated into two groups based on the revascularisation modality employed: Group I (n=28) underwent open arterial bypass grafting using either autologous saphenous vein or a synthetic polytetrafluoroethylene conduit; Group II (n=28) received endovascular intervention comprising balloon angioplasty with or without stent placement. Patients with acute limb ischaemia requiring emergency thrombectomy, those with a life expectancy under twelve months, or those lost to follow-up were excluded.

The primary outcomes were primary graft or stent patency and restenosis rate at twelve months, confirmed by duplex ultrasonography. Secondary outcomes included limb salvage rate, thirty-day postoperative complication rate, hospital length of stay, and self-reported antiplatelet therapy compliance assessed at the six-month follow-up visit. Preoperative and postoperative ankle-brachial index (ABI) and serum LDL-cholesterol and C-reactive protein (CRP) levels were recorded.

Statistical analysis was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics, version 26. Continuous variables are expressed as mean ± standard deviation (SD) and compared with the independent-samples t-test. Categorical variables are presented as proportions and compared with the chi-squared test or Fisher's exact test. A p-value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

The demographic and baseline clinical characteristics were comparable between both groups. Mean patient age was 58.4±9.7 years in Group I and 57.1±10.2 years in Group II (p=0.611). Preoperative ABI was similarly reduced in both cohorts (0.41±0.12 vs. 0.43±0.11, p=0.721), confirming equivalent ischaemic burden at baseline. No statistically significant differences were observed in preoperative LDL-cholesterol or CRP levels (Table 1).

Table 1.

Clinical outcomes comparison

Parameter	Group I (n=28) Open Bypass		Group II (n=28) Endovascular		p-value
	Pre-op	Post-op	Pre-op	Post-op	
Age (years), mean±SD	58.4±9.7	—	57.1±10.2	—	0.611
ABI (ankle-brachial index)	0.41±0.12	0.79±0.09	0.43±0.11	0.71±0.08	0.034
LDL-C (mmol/L)	3.82±0.91	2.14±0.64	3.76±0.88	2.31±0.71	0.318
C-reactive protein (mg/L)	8.4±3.1	2.9±1.4	7.9±2.8	4.1±1.9	0.021
Graft/stent patency at 6 months	—	96.4%	—	85.7%	0.047
Restenosis rate at 12 months	—	10.7%	—	21.4%	0.039
Limb salvage rate	—	96.4%	—	92.9%	0.542
30-day complication rate	—	7.1%	—	14.3%	0.303
Hospital stay (days), mean±SD	—	9.2±2.3	—	3.1±1.1	<0.001
Antiplatelet compliance at 6 mo.	—	92.9%	—	89.3%	0.617

Postoperatively, both groups demonstrated significant improvement in ABI. The increase was more pronounced in Group I (from 0.41 to 0.79, $p<0.001$) than in Group II (from 0.43 to 0.71, $p<0.001$), and the between-group difference at follow-up was statistically significant ($p=0.034$). Primary graft patency at six months was 96.4% in Group I versus 85.7% in Group II ($p=0.047$). At twelve months, restenosis was recorded in 10.7% of patients in Group I compared with 21.4% in Group II ($p=0.039$). Limb salvage rates were high in both groups (96.4% vs. 92.9%; $p=0.542$).

The thirty-day complication rate did not differ significantly between groups (7.1% vs. 14.3%; $p=0.303$). However, mean hospital length of stay was markedly shorter in the endovascular cohort (3.1±1.1 days vs. 9.2±2.3 days; $p<0.001$),

reflecting the key perioperative advantage of the minimally invasive approach. Postoperative CRP reduction was greater in Group I (from 8.4 to 2.9 mg/L) compared with Group II (from 7.9 to 4.1 mg/L), with a significant between-group difference (p=0.021), suggesting a more robust systemic anti-inflammatory response following open surgical revascularisation. Antiplatelet compliance at six months was similarly high in both groups (92.9% vs. 89.3%; p=0.617).

Discussion

The findings of this study corroborate the established principle that open arterial bypass provides superior long-term primary patency compared with endovascular revascularisation for complex infrainguinal occlusive disease, consistent with data from Lee (2022), who reported three-year primary patency rates significantly favouring open bypass in TASC C/D femoropopliteal lesions. In our cohort, the six-month patency advantage of bypass grafting (96.4% vs. 85.7%) and the lower twelve-month restenosis rate (10.7% vs. 21.4%) align with the broader vascular surgery literature on the durability of open conduits.

The substantially shorter hospitalisation associated with endovascular intervention (3.1 vs. 9.2 days) is an important advantage in healthcare settings where bed availability is constrained. This finding reflects the growing evidence from the DETOUR programme, which demonstrated that complex percutaneous arterial bypass can be completed with low perioperative morbidity and rapid patient recovery. For patients with high surgical risk or significant comorbidities, the endovascular approach therefore remains a well-justified first-line option.

Both groups showed similarly high antiplatelet compliance rates at six months, which is clinically significant given the well-documented role of antiplatelet therapy in preventing early graft thrombosis. Pasqui et al. (2025) emphasised that prompt pharmacological management alongside timely diagnosis constitutes the cornerstone of acute graft occlusion prevention. The recommendation to initiate antiplatelet therapy within twenty-four hours of surgery and maintain it continuously is endorsed by current guidelines. Our cohort's compliance figures suggest that patient education and structured follow-up at a dedicated vascular clinic can achieve adherence rates exceeding 89%.

The more pronounced postoperative CRP reduction observed in the bypass group deserves attention. Open surgical revascularisation induces a robust and complete haemodynamic restoration of the ischaemic limb, which may translate into a stronger suppression of the chronic inflammatory milieu that underlies atherosclerotic progression. In contrast, endovascular recanalisations, particularly those leaving residual flow-limiting stenoses or suboptimal stent expansion, may permit ongoing low-grade inflammation. This observation supports the concurrent use of high-intensity statin therapy in both cohorts, given that LDL-C reduction has been shown to lower the incidence of new vein graft occlusions by nearly 52% compared with moderate lipid reduction strategies.

Pharmacological secondary prevention emerged as a shared determinant of favourable outcomes across both procedural groups. Dual antiplatelet therapy combining ticagrelor and aspirin has demonstrated advantages in maintaining

saphenous vein graft patency in off-pump bypass settings, as reported by Wang et al. (2025), though the risk-benefit balance must be individualised. The DACAB trial five-year data analysed by Comanici et al. (2025) further indicate that ticagrelor-based regimens may confer sustained vascular protection over aspirin monotherapy, albeit with a modest increase in bleeding risk. In our Uzbek cohort, standardised antiplatelet protocols were applied uniformly, contributing to the high limb salvage rates observed irrespective of the revascularisation strategy chosen.

Several limitations of this study merit acknowledgement. The retrospective single-centre design and the modest sample size (n=56) constrain the generalisability of the findings and limit statistical power for subgroup analyses. Randomisation was not feasible, and the decision between open and endovascular treatment was made on clinical grounds, introducing potential selection bias. Angiographic patency data were not available for all patients; duplex ultrasonography served as the primary surveillance modality. Future prospective, multicentre trials incorporating randomised allocation, standardised pharmacological prevention protocols, and longer follow-up durations are required to definitively establish the optimal revascularisation and prevention strategy for patients with complex PAD in Central Asian healthcare contexts.

Conclusion

Open arterial bypass grafting demonstrated superior primary patency and lower twelve-month restenosis rates compared with endovascular revascularisation in patients treated at the «INNOVATION-MEDICAL SERVICE» Clinic, while endovascular intervention conferred a significant reduction in hospital length of stay. High antiplatelet compliance and aggressive LDL-cholesterol management were associated with favourable limb salvage outcomes in both groups. These findings reinforce the importance of integrating structured post-procedural prevention protocols—comprising antiplatelet therapy, statin use, CRP monitoring, and regular duplex surveillance—into routine vascular surgery practice. The choice of revascularisation modality should be individualised based on lesion complexity, patient comorbidities, and surgical risk, with secondary prevention applied uniformly regardless of technique.

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O'ZBEKISTONDA SOLIQ YUKINING HOZIRGI HOLATI TAHLILI

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2021–2025-yillardagi soliq siyosati, soliq tushumlari dinamikasi va iqtisodiyotga soliq yukining ta'siri tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot davomida yalpi ichki mahsulot (YaIM) o'sishi bilan soliq tushumlari o'rtasidagi mutanosiblik, soliq yukining makroiqtisodiy darajasi va uning tarkibiy o'zgarishlari ko'rib chiqilgan. Xususan, bevosita va bilvosita soliqlar nisbatining o'zgarishi, soliq bazasining kengayishi hamda soliq ma'murchiligini takomillashtirishning fiskal samaradorlikka ta'siri asoslab berilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *soliqlar, soliq yukining darajasi, bevosita soliqlar, bilvosita soliqlar, soliq tushumlari tarkibi, soliq ma'murchiligi.*

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ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT STATE OF THE TAX BURDEN IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *The article analyzes the tax policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021–2025, the dynamics of tax revenues, and the impact of the tax burden on the economy. The study examines the relationship between gross domestic product (GDP) growth and tax revenues, the macroeconomic level of the tax burden, and its structural changes. In particular, the impact of changes in the ratio of direct and indirect taxes, the expansion of the tax base, and the improvement of tax administration on fiscal efficiency is substantiated.*

Keywords: *taxes, level of tax burden, direct taxes, indirect taxes, composition of tax revenues, tax administration.*

Kirish.

Soliqlar davlat iqtisodiyotini va soliq to'lovchilar faoliyatini davlat tomonidan tartibga solishda muhim rol o'ynaydi hamda ular o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarning alohida shakli sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Davlat ehtiyojlari va moliyalashtirish manbai sifatida soliqlar mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga tushadigan soliq yukining darajasini belgilaydi. Soliq yukining mazmuni va maqsadi bozor iqtisodiyotining rivojlanish darajasi, aholi turmush darajasi hamda davlatning ichki va tashqi siyosati kabi qator omillar bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir.

Hozirgi vaqtda soliq yukini baholash ham makro, ham mikro darajalarda amalga oshirilib, u yalpi ichki mahsulotga nisbatan foizlarda ifodalanadi. Soliq yukining chegarasi davlat va soliq to'lovchilar manfaatlari o'rtasidagi muvozanatga

erishish nuqtasi bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Soliqlarning miqdori, stavkalari va tabaqalanishi xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlarning investitsiya qilish qobiliyatini hamda iqtisodiyotdagi tarkibiy o‘zgarishlar samaradorligini belgilaydi.

O‘zbekistonda 2021–2025-yillar davomida amalga oshirilgan soliq islohotlari natijasida soliq yukining umumiy darajasi 20% atrofida barqarorlashganini kuzatish mumkin. Ushbu davrda YaIM va soliq tushumlarining sezilarli darajada oshishi fonida soliq yukining bir qadar pasayishi soliq tizimining samaradorligi stavkalarning yuqoriligi bilan emas, balki soliq bazasining kengayishi va iqtisodiy faollikning kuchayishi bilan ta’minlanganini ko‘rsatadi. Binobarin, soliq tushumlari tarkibini o‘rganish va iqtisodiyotga tushadigan real fiskal bosimni tahlil qilish mamlakat iqtisodiy barqarorligini ta’minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili

Soliq tizimini takomillashtirish va soliq yukini optimallashtirish masalalari klassik hamda zamonaviy iqtisodiy maktablar vakillari tomonidan keng o‘rganilgan. Xususan, soliq solishning nazariy asoslari va soliq yukining iqtisodiy faollikka ta’siri A. Smit, A. Laffer, M. Fridman va A. Pigu kabi xorijiy olimlarning ilmiy ishlarida o‘z aksini topgan. Soliq yuki tushunchasi davlat va soliq to‘lovchilar o‘rtasida YaIM ulushini taqsimlash bo‘yicha yuzaga keladigan murakkab ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy munosabatlar tizimi sifatida e’tirof etiladi. O‘zbekistonda soliq tizimini isloh qilish, soliq yukini baholash metodologiyasi va uni makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikka ta’sirini o‘rganishda mahalliy olimlardan A. Vaxobov, I. Niyazmetov, U. Pardayev, A. Nazarov, A. Jo‘rayev va boshqalar sezilarli hissa qo‘shganlar. Mazkur tadqiqotchilar o‘z ishlarida soliq yukining darajasi davlat ehtiyojlari va xarajatlarining hajmi bilan belgilanishini alohida ta’kidlaydilar.

Shunga qaramay, so’nggi yillarda O‘zbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan keng ko‘lamli soliq islohotlari, xususan, bilvosita va bevosita soliqlar tarkibidagi transformatsiya jarayonlari hamda soliq yukining YaIMga nisbatan dinamikasi sharoitida ushbu yo‘nalishdagi tadqiqotlarni yanada chuqurlashtirish zarurati saqlanib qolmoqda. Maqolada keltirilgan statistik ma’lumotlar va qilingan tahlillar aynan hozirgi bosqichdagi soliq yukini optimallashtirish masalalarini yoritishga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Ushbu tadqiqotda iqtisodiy-statistik tahlil, qiyosiy solishtirish, tizimli yondashuv va induksiya usullaridan foydalanilgan. Tadqiqot metodologiyasi mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga tushadigan soliq yukini makrodarajada (YaIMga nisbatan tushumlar ulushi) baholashga asoslangan bo‘lib, unda statistik ma’lumotlar guruhlashtirilgan va tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, tadqiqot jarayonida soliq tushumlarining tarkibiy dinamikasi o‘rganilib, soliq yukining o‘zgarishi va iqtisodiy o‘sish sur’atlari o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlik qiyosiy tahlil qilingan.

Tahlil va natijalar muhokamasi

Soliq yuki davlat tomonidan belgilanadigan soliq og‘irligining o‘lchovi hisoblanadi. U jismoniy va yuridik shaxslar daromadlariga, shuningdek, davlat boshqaruvining barcha darajalarida qo‘llaniladigan bevosita va bil vosita

soliqlarning barcha turlarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Bu yuk yalpi ichki mahsulotga nisbatan foizlarda ifodalanadi.(1) Soliq yukining mazmuni va maqsadi iqtisodiy rivojlanishning strategik bosqichlari bilan belgilanadi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, soliq yukining yuqori va quyi chegaralari bozor iqtisodiyotining rivojlanish darajasi, davlat tomonidan tartibga solish ko‘lami, aholi turmush darajasi hamda soliq madaniyati kabi omillarga tayanadi. Ammo soliq yuki tushunchasining asosiy qismi davlat va soliq to‘lovchilar o‘rtasida YaIM ulushini taqsimlash va qayta taqsimlash bo‘yicha yuzaga keladigan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy munosabatlar tizimidir. Shunday qilib, soliq yukining chegarasi soliq solishning shartli punkti bo‘lib, bunda soliq to‘lovchilar manfaatlarini hisobga olgan holda ularning soliqqa tortilishi va rivojlanish uchun rag‘batlantirish hamda budjetni to‘ldirishning etarliligi nuqtai nazaridan davlat manfaatlarini hisobga olgan holda muvozanatga erishiladi. Soliq solish nazariyasi va amaliyotida soliq yukini baholash davlat darajasida (makrodarajada) va alohida soliq to‘lovchilar darajasida (mikrodarajada) amalga oshiriladi. Tahlil jarayonida quyidagi asosiy natijalar aniqlandi:

Soliq yukining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy mohiyati: Soliq yuki tushunchasi shunchaki fiskal ko‘rsatkich emas, balki davlat va soliq to‘lovchilar o‘rtasida YaIM ulushini taqsimlash va qayta taqsimlash bo‘yicha yuzaga keladigan murakkab munosabatlar tizimidir.

Manfaatlar muvozanati: Soliq yukining optimal chegarasi soliq to‘lovchilarning rivojlanish uchun rag‘batini saqlab qolish va davlat budjetini yetarli darajada to‘ldirish manfaatlari o‘rtasidagi muvozanat nuqtasi hisoblanadi.

Darajalar bo‘yicha baholash: Amaliyotda soliq yukini baholash makrodarajada (davlat miqyosida) va mikrodarajada (alohida soliq to‘lovchilar kesimida) amalga oshirilishi fiskal siyosatning aniqligini ta’minlaydi.

Soliq yukining iqtisodiyotga ta’sirini tahlil qilish, birinchi navbatda, soliqlarning rag‘batlantiruvchi funksiyasini baholashni anglatadi. Soliq turlari, stavkalari va imtiyozlarining tizimliligi xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlarning jamg‘arish hamda investitsiya kiritish qobiliyatini belgilab, iqtisodiyotdagi tarkibiy o‘zgarishlar va umumiy samaradorlikni shakllantiradi

2023-yilda O‘zbekistonining yalpi ichki mahsuloti hajmi joriy narxlarda 1 kvadrillion 66,5 trln so‘m yoki 90,8 mlrd dollarni tashkil etdi. Qayd etilishicha, O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyoti 2023-yilda 6 foizga o‘sgan. YaIM aholi jon boshiga 29,3 mln so‘m yoki 2494 dollarga etdi. Shuningdek, sof soliqlar miqdori 7,4 foizga o‘sgan.

2024-yilda esa O‘zbekistonning yalpi ichki mahsuloti joriy narxlarda taxminan 1 454,6 trln so‘mni yoki 114,96 mlrd dollarni tashkil etdi. Iqtisodiyot 2024-yilda real ifoda bo‘yicha 6,5 foizga o‘sdi. Aholi jon boshiga YaIM 39,1 mln so‘m yoki 3 092,7 dollarga etdi. Sof soliqlar mahsulot o‘sishiga ijobiy hissa qo‘shdi. 2025 yilda yalpi ichki mahsulot real qiymat bo‘yicha 7,7 foizga o‘sib, 1 849,7 trillion so‘mni tashkil etdi. Iqtisodiyot hajmi dollar hisobida 147 mlrd dollardan oshdi. Bu 2023 yilga nisbatan yuqori o‘sish sur’ati hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga, soliq organlari 2025-yilda budjetga 247,8 trln so‘m tushum ta’minlagani, bu ko‘rsatkich 2024-yilga nisbatan 24 foiz yuqori ekani qayd etilgan.

2021-2025 yillarda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi budjetida soliq tushumlari tarkibi, trln so’m[8].

Ko'rsatkichlar	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Davlat budjeti daromadlari, mlrd so‘m	**164,799**	**201,864**	**231,721**	**274,423**	**359,824**
shu jumladan:					
1. Bilvosita soliqlar – jami	**56,2**	**71,3**	**83,3**	**88,3**	**92,6**
1.1. Qo‘shilgan qiymat solig‘i (QQS):	38,4	52,2	57,9	59,8	61,4
1.2. Aksiz solig‘i	13,1	13,5	15,8	19,1	20
1.3. Bojxona boji	3,5	5,7	9,6	10	11,2
2. Bevosita soliqlar – jami	**58,9**	**64,4**	**73,1**	**90,1**	**117,8**
2.1. Foyda solig‘i	38,4	37,6	40,7	52,7	72,3
2.2. Aylanmadan olinadigan soliq	1,6	2,5	2,4	2,8	3,1
1.3. Jismoniy shaxslardan olinadigan daromad solig‘i	18,9	24,3	29,9	35,3	42,4
3. Resurs soliqlari va mol-mulk solig‘i	**23**	**23,9**	**28,1**	**36,3**	**45,3**
3.1. Mol-mulk solig‘i	2,5	4	5,1	6,8	8.0
3.2. Yer solig‘i	4,1	5,3	6,9	8,2	10,1
3.3. Yer qa’ridan foydalanganlik uchun soliq	15,8	13,9	15,3	20,1	25,8
3.4. Suv resurslaridan foydalanganlik uchun soliq	0,7	0,7	0,8	1,2	1,4
4. Boshqa daromadlar va soliq bo‘lmagan tushumlar	26,5	42,1	47,2	58,9	67,8

Yuqoridagi jadval ma’lumotlaridan ko’rishimiz mumkinki, davlat budjeti daromadlar 2021 yildagi 164,8 trln so‘mdan 2025 yilga kelib 359,8 trln so‘mga yetgan. Bu qariyb 2,2 baravar o‘sishni anglatadi. 2021 yilda bilvosita soliqlar (56,2 trln) va bevosita soliqlar (58,9 trln) deyarli teng bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, 2025 yilga kelib bevosita soliqlar (117,8 trln) bilvosita soliqlardan (92,6 trln) sezilarli darajada o‘zib ketganini ko’.rishimiz mumkin. Foyda solig‘i bo‘yicha tushumlar 2021 yildagi 38,4 trln so‘mdan 2025 yilda 72,3 trln so‘mga yetishi, biznes faolligining oshishi va iqtisodiyotning legallashayotganidan dalolat beradi. Jismoniy shaxslardan olinadigan daromad solig‘i (JSHODS) barqaror o‘sib, 18,9 trln so‘mdan 42,4 trln so‘mga (2,2 baravar) yetgan. Bu ish o‘rinlari soni va rasmiy ish haqining o‘sayotganini ko‘rsatadi.

Bilvosita soliqlar tarkibida QQS (Qo‘shilgan qiymat solig‘i) asosiy drayver bo‘lib qolmoqda. Qizig‘i shundaki, QQS stavkasi pasaytirilganiga qaramay, tushumlar miqdori 38,4 trln so‘mdan 61,4 trln so‘mga oshgan. Bu soliq bazasining kengayishi va ma’murchilikning yaxshilanishi natijasidir. Jadvaldagi bilvosita soliqlar jami 65,2 mlrd so‘m, bevosita soliqlar 117,8 mlrd so‘m, resurs va mol-mulk soliqlari 43,9 mlrd so‘mni tashkil etgan. Bu tarkib soliq yukining asosiy qismi ichki iste’mol, foyda va resurslardan foydalanish orqali shakllanayotganini ko‘rsatadi.

2025-yilda soliq tushumlari tarkibida foyda solig‘i, qo‘shilgan qiymat solig‘i va jismoniy shaxslardan olinadigan daromad solig‘i yuqori ulushni tashkil etgani ishlab chiqarish rentabelligi, ichki iste’mol va bandlikning kengayganidan dalolat

[8] Muallif tomonidan statistik ma’lumotlar asosida tuzilgan

beradi. Foyda solig‘i tushumlarining oshishi korxonalar moliyaviy natijalarining yaxshilangani va iqtisodiyotda foyda yaratish salohiyati kuchayganini ko‘rsatadi. QQS tushumlarining ko‘payishi esa tovar va xizmatlar aylanmasi kengayganini, ichki bozor faollashganini bildiradi. Daromad solig‘i tushumlarining o‘sishi rasmiy ish o‘rinlari va ish haqining oshishi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lishi mumkin.

Shu bilan birga, resurs va mol-mulk soliqlari ham muhim o‘rinni saqlab qolgan. Bu soliqlar tabiiy resurslardan foydalanish samaradorligi hamda mulkdan olinadigan fiskal daromadning iqtisodiyotdagi ulushi barqarorligini aks ettiradi. Demak, 2025-yil natijalari soliq yukining tarkibiy jihatdan diversifikatsiyalashganini va budjet daromadlarining bir nechta manba hisobidan shakllanayotganini ko‘rsatadi.

2025-yilgi natijalar soliq yukining iqtisodiyotga ta’siri bir tomonlama salbiy yoki ijobiy baholanmasligini kerak. Aksincha, soliq tushumlarining o‘sishi iqtisodiy o‘sish bilan birga kechgani soliqlar davlat xarajatlarini moliyalashtirishda barqaror manba bo‘lib xizmat qilganini anglatadi. O‘zbekistonda soliq yuki iqtisodiy o‘sish bilan mutanosib ravishda oshgan bo‘lib, bu holat davlat budjeti daromadlarining ko‘payishi va makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta’minlashga xizmat qilgan. Shu bilan birga, soliq tizimining samaradorligi soliq stavkalarining yuqoriligi bilan emas, balki soliq bazasining kengayishi, iqtisodiy faollikning kuchayishi va soliqlarni undirishdagi institutsional samaradorlik bilan belgilanganini ko‘rish mumkin.

Makrodarajada soliq yukining umumiy darajasini baholashning eng keng tarqalgan usuli bu davlat budjeti daromadlarining yalpi ichki mahsulotga nisbati sifatida o’lchash. Statistik ma’lumotlar asosida O‘zbekistondagi soliq yuki darajasini tahlil qilamiz.

O‘zbekistonda 2021–2025-yillarda soliq yuki darajasi[9]

Ko'rsatkichlar	2021-y	2022-y	2023-y	2024-y	2025-y
Davlat budjeti tushumlari, mlrd. so'm	164 681	202 043	231 700	274 423	359 824
Yalpi ichki mahsulot, mlrd. so'm	734 600	888 300	1 066 569	1 454 600	1 849 700
Soliq yukining umumiy darajasi	22,4%	22,7%	21,7%	18,9%	19,5%

Jadvaldan ko‘rinib turibdiki, 2021–2025-yillar davomida soliq yukining umumiy darajasi 20% atrofida barqarorligini kuzatamiz. Bu esa, tadbirkorlik subyektlari va aholi ishlab topgan mablag‘larining to‘rtdan bir qismini davlat manfaatiga yo‘naltirayotganidan dalolat beradi. 2025-yilda 2021-yilga nisbatan soliq yuki darajasining 3% ga pasayganligini, o‘tgan yilga nisbatan esa 0.6% ga o’sganini kuzatamiz. 2024-yilda soliq yukining umumiy darajasi 2021-yilga nisbatan 3,5% ga pasayib, 18,9 foizni tashkil etdi. Shuningdek bu davrda yalpi ichki mahsulot va soliq tushumlarining sezilarli darajada oshib borishi kuzatildi.

Dunyo mamlakatlarida soliq tizimi xilma-xil bo‘lib, ularning soliq tuzilishi ham turlicha. Jismoniy va yuridik shaxslar tomonidan to‘lanadigan soliqlar soliq

[9] Rasmiy ma’lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan hisoblangan.

solishning past darajasidan tortib juda yuqori darajasigacha sezilarli darajada farq qiladi. Hatto bir mamlakat doirasida ham soliqlar xarid qilinayotgan tovarlar va xizmatlarning turiga qarab sezilarli darajada farq qilishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, ko‘plab mamlakatlarda ilg‘or soliqqa tortish tizimlari mavjud bo‘lib, unda yuqori daromadli aholi past daromadli aholiga qaraganda o‘z daromadlarining kattaroq qismini soliq sifatida to‘laydi

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O'RTA OSIYODAGI NEANDERTAL VA ZAMONAVIY ODAMLARNING ORALIQ FORMALARI: OBIRAHMAT TOPILMALARI

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqola Markaziy Osiyodagi eng noyob paleolit yodgorliklaridan biri — Obirahmat g'oridan topilgan antropologik materiallarning morfologik tahliliga bag'ishlanadi. Tadqiqotda kech pleystotsen davriga oid gominin qoldiqlarining (tish va bosh suyagi fragmentlari) neandertallar va zamonaviy insonlar o'rtasidagi evolyutsion o'rni zamonaviy metodologiyalar asosida ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, topilmalarning stratigrafik joylashuvi hamda mintaqadagi boshqa yirik kashfiyotlar (Teshiktosh, Selungur) bilan qiyosiy tahlili keltirilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar*: Obirahmat g'ori, paleolit davri, gomininlar, neandertallar, antropologik topilmalar, tish morfologiyasi, kech pleystotsen, Markaziy Osiyo, inson evolyutsiyasi.*

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INTERMEDIATE FORMS OF NEANDERTHAL AND MODERN HUMANS IN CENTRAL ASIA: OBIRAKHMAT FINDINGS

Abstract. *This article is devoted to the morphological analysis of anthropological materials found in Obirakhmat Cave, one of the most unique Paleolithic monuments in Central Asia. The study examines the evolutionary place of hominin remains (teeth and skull fragments) of the Late Pleistocene between Neanderthals and modern humans based on modern methodologies. The stratigraphic location of the finds and their comparative analysis with other major discoveries in the region (Teshiktash, Selungur) are also presented.*

Keywords: *Obirakhmat Cave, Paleolithic, hominins, Neanderthals, anthropological finds, dental morphology, Late Pleistocene, Central Asia, human evolution.*

Kirish. Markaziy Osiyo hududi insoniyat tarixining qadimgi bosqichlarini o'rganishda muhim ilmiy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan mintaqalardan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu hudud paleolit davriga oid ko'plab arxeologik yodgorliklar bilan mashhur bo'lib, ular orqali qadimgi odamlarning kelib chiqishi, tarqalishi va evolyutsion rivojlanish jarayonlarini o'rganish imkoniyati mavjud. Ayniqsa, neandertallar va

zamonaviy insonlar o‘rtasidagi biologik hamda morfologik aloqalarni aniqlash antropologiya fanining dolzarb masalalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

O‘zbekiston hududida joylashgan Obirahmat g‘ori Markaziy Osiyodagi eng muhim paleolit yodgorliklaridan biri bo‘lib, bu yerdan topilgan antropologik materiallar mintaqada yashagan qadimgi gomininlarning morfologik xususiyatlarini o‘rganishda muhim manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Obirahmatdan topilgan bosh suyagi bo‘laklari va tish qoldiqlari neandertallar va zamonaviy odamlar o‘rtasidagi oraliq morfologik belgilarni aniqlash imkonini beradi. Shu sababli mazkur topilmalar inson evolyutsiyasining murakkab jarayonlarini tushuntirishda alohida ilmiy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Mazkur tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi Obirahmat g‘oridan topilgan antropologik materiallarni tahlil qilish hamda ularning morfologik xususiyatlarini neandertallar va zamonaviy insonlar bilan qiyosiy jihatdan o‘rganishdan iboratdir. Shuningdek, ushbu topilmalar asosida Markaziy Osiyoda kech pleystotsen davrida yashagan gomininlarning evolyutsion rivojlanish jarayonlarini aniqlash ham tadqiqotning muhim vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

2003-yilda O‘zbekiston hududidagi Obirahmat g‘oridan topilgan arxeologik topilmalar so‘nggi qirq yildan ziyod vaqt davomida mintaqamizdagi gominin qoldiqlariga qo‘shilgan ilk va eng muhim manbalar bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda. Ushbu tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi mazkur yangi materiallarni kech pleystotsen davri odamlari hamda hozirgi zamon insonlari bilan qiyosiy kontekstda tahlil qilish va ularning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini tavsiflashdan iboratdir. Obirahmat g‘oridan topilgan qoldiqlar asosan voyaga yetmagan bir shaxsga tegishli bo‘lgan 121 ta bosh suyagi bo‘lagi hamda 6 ta alohida yuqori jag‘ tishlaridan tarkib topgan.Ushbu topilmalarning stratigrafik va xronologik joylashuvi, shuningdek, Obirahmatning tosh qurollari, hayvonot olami va geologik muhiti haqidagi batafsil ma’lumotlar boshqa ilmiy tadqiqotlarda keng yoritilgan bo‘lib, ular O‘rta Osiyo qadimiy tarixini o‘rganishda poydevor vazifasini o‘taydi.

Markaziy Osiyoda paleolit davriga oid ko‘plab manzilgohlar mavjudligiga qaramay, gominin qazilma qoldiqlari, xususan, O‘zbekistondagi neandertal topilmasi — Teshiktosh bolasi (Gremyatskiy, 1949; Okladnikov, 1940, 1949) mintaqada ushbu turning sharqiy chegarasini belgilovchi noyob dalil hisoblanadi. Janubiy Sibirdagi kashfiyotlar (Krause va boshqalar, 2007) va Afg‘onistondagi boshqa topilmalar (Angel, 1972) neandertallarning mintaqadagi hukmronligi borasidagi ilmiy qarashlarni to‘ldirgan bo‘lsa-da, Teshiktosh kashfiyoti Markaziy Osiyodagi mustye madaniyati bilan bog‘liq asosiy gominin guruhi sifatida neandertallarni mustahkamlab kelgan.Tojikistondagi Xodji (Khudji) manzilgohidan topilgan pastki yon sut krestsi mintaqaning o‘rta paleolit davri qazilma qoldiqlari ro‘yxatiga qo‘shilgan yagona boshqa hissadir (Trinkaus va boshqalar, 2000).

Boshqa tarixiy davrlarga tegishli topilmalar xususida to‘xtaladigan bo‘lsak, Markaziy Osiyoning ikkita hududida quyi va yuqori paleolit davriga oid deb taxmin qilinayotgan gominin materiallari aniqlangan. Qirg‘izistondagi Selungur g‘orida (Islamov va boshqalar, 1988) quyi paleolitning shag‘al tosh sanoati bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan ayrim tishlar va postkranial qismlar gominin qoldiqlari sifatida qayd etilgan

edi. Biroq, ushbu topilmalar ustida o‘tkazilgan so‘nggi kuzatuvlar ularning gomininga tegishli ekanligini shubha ostiga qo‘ymoqda (shaxsiy kuzatuv, MG va BV; shaxsiy ma'lumot, Zubov, 2006). O‘zbekistonning Samarqand manzilgohidan (Samarkandskaya) topilgan, yuqori paleolitning so‘nggi bosqichiga oid ikkita pastki jag‘, tishlar va ayrim skelet qismlari esa morfologik tuzilishiga ko‘ra to‘liq zamonaviy insonlarga xos deb topilgan (Ginzburg va Gokhman, 1974). Bunday kam sonli qazilma boyliklari fonida Obirahmat g‘oridagi yangi kashfiyotlar naqadar yuksak ahamiyatga ega ekanligi, shuningdek, Markaziy Osiyo paleolitini o‘rganishni yangi bosqichga olib chiqish zarurligi yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi

Tadqiqot qismi. Obirahmat g‘ori Toshkent shahridan 100 km shimoli-sharqda, dengiz sathidan 1250 metr balandlikda (41° 34' 00" shim. keng., 70° 08' 00" sharq. uzun.) joylashgan muhim arxeologik yodgorlikdir . Manzilgohdagi dastlabki izlanishlar 1960-yillarda o‘zbek va rus arxeologlari tomonidan boshlangan bo‘lib, tosh qurollarining statistik tahlili bilan yakunlangan (Suleimanov, 1972). 1998-yildan buyon akademik A.P. Derevyanko rahbarligida hamda A. Krivoshapkin va P. Vrinn kabi yetakchi tadqiqotchilar ishtirokidagi xalqaro ekspeditsiya g‘orda tizimli qazish ishlarini olib bormoqda.

Geomorfologik jihatidan g‘or Paltau daryosi vodiysiga qaragan paleozoy davri ohaktosh rifidagi keng (20 m) va sayoz (9 m) karst bo‘shlig‘idir. Geomorfologik tahlillarga ko‘ra, g‘orning shakllanishi oxirgi muzlik davrining boshlanishi — **5-kislorod izotop bosqichiga (OIS 5)** to‘g‘ri keladi (Novikov, 2002, 2004). G‘orning 10 metrli stratigrafik kesmasi 22 ta litologik qatlamdan iborat. Uning yuqori qismini (2–18-qatlamlar) bir xil tuzilishdagi kalsitli qumoqlar, quyi qismini (19–21-qatlamlar) esa zich jigarrang gilli yotqiziqlar tashkil etadi (Mallol va Mentzer, 2005). Mikromorfologik tahlillar pleystotsen davrida g‘or ichida faol buloq mavjud bo‘lganligini va tufa konstruksiyalari aynan shu davrda shakllanganligini ko‘rsatadi.

Obirahmat g‘orining tosh buyumlar majmuasi o‘zining texnologik xususiyatlariga ko‘ra Tojikistondagi Xodji, Og‘zi-Kichik, Xonako III va Shugnou (3-4-qatlamlar) kabi so‘nggi o‘rta paleolit manzilgohlari bilan chambarchas bog‘liqdir (Schäfer va Ranov, 1998; Vishnyatskiy, 1999). Bundan tashqari, mazkur sanoat namunalarida Levant (Hayonim E, Rosh Ein Mor, Ain Difla) va Oltoy (Kara-Bom) hududlariga xos bo‘lgan pichoqsimon qurollar tayyorlash an’analari yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadi (Derevianko va boshqalar, 1998; Bar-Yosef va Kuhn, 1999).

G‘ordagi fauna qoldiqlari qatlamlar kesimida barqarorlikni saqlab kelgan. Topilmalarning qariyb 90 foizini Sibir tog‘ echkisi (*Capra sibirica*) va olijanob bug‘u (*Cervus elaphus*) suyaklari tashkil etadi (Wrinn, 2004). Suyaklardagi sun’iy kesishlar, zarba izlari va kuyish alomatlari ushbu manzilgohdan insonlar tomonidan o‘ljani nimtalash va qayta ishlash punkti sifatida foydalanilganini tasdiqlaydi. Yirtqich hayvonlar izlarining deyarli yo‘qligi esa g‘orda inson omili yetakchi bo‘lganidan dalolat beradi.

Yodgorlik xronologiyasini aniqlashda zamonaviy radiometrik usullardan unumli foydalanilgan.**Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) radiokarbon**, **Uran-series (U-series)**, **Electron Spin Resonance (ESR)**

hamda **Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL)** tahlillari natijasida olingan ma'lumotlar g'orda hayot kechirish jarayoni **OIS 5** bosqichining oxiridan **OIS 3** davrigacha davom etganini ko'rsatmoqda. Xususan, ESR tahlillari quyi qatlamlar uchun 87 000 yillik, o'rta qatlamlar uchun esa 57 000–73 000 yillik sanani qayd etgan (Blackwell va boshqalar).

Antropologik nuqtai nazardan eng muhim topilmalar — 6 ta yuqori jag' tishi va 120 dan ortiq bosh suyagi bo'laklari — g'orning **16-qatlamidan** aniqlangan. Ushbu qoldiqlar bevosita madaniy qatlam ichidan (*in situ*) va ularga hamrohlik qiluvchi pichoqsimon tosh buyumlar bilan birga topilgani ularning stratigrafik yaxlitligini isbotlaydi. Hozirgi vaqtda mazkur gominin qoldiqlarining yoshi taxminan **60 000 – 90 000 yil** oralig'ida deb baholanmoqda.

Tadqiqot materiallari va metodlari. Obirahmat yodgorligidan topilgan antropologik materiallarni o'rganishda MG va BV tomonidan **Mitutoyo** rusumli raqamli o'lchov asboblari yordamida birlamchi morfometrik tahlillar o'tkazildi. Hozirgi kunda ushbu noyob arxeologik topilmalar O'zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasida (Toshkent shahri) davlat muhofazasiga olingan. Tishlar morfologiyasini yanada chuqurroq tavsiflash uchun ularning yuqori aniqlikdagi nusxalaridan (kasts) foydalanildi.

Tishlarning umumiy tuzilishi va fissura morfologiyasini tasniflashda Hillson (1996) metodikasiga tayanildi. Muayyan antropologik belgilarning (kuraksimon shakl, Karabelli tepachalari va h.k.) namoyon bo'lish darajasini aniqlash maqsadida Arizona shtati universiteti tish antropologiyasi tizimi (**ASU DAS**) qo'llanildi (Turner va boshqalar, 1991). Biroq, ASU DAS tizimi neandertallar va zamonaviy inson tishlari o'rtasidagi o'ta nozik farqlarni aniqlashda cheklangan imkoniyatga ega bo'lgani sababli, tadqiqot jarayonida qo'shimcha ravishda Beyli (2002, 2004) tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan sifat tavsiflari metodologiyasidan ham keng foydalanildi.

Tishlarning metrik ko'rsatkichlarini (kengligi, uzunligi va balandligi) aniqlashda Hillson va Trinkaus metodologiyalaridan foydalanildi. O'lchov aniqligini ta'minlash uchun har bir parametr tadqiqotchilar tomonidan uch marotaba qayta o'lchanib, yakuniy o'rtacha arifmetik qiymat olindi. Shuningdek, neandertallar uchun diagnostik belgi hisoblanuvchi **tavrodontizm** (tish pulpa bo'shlig'ining kengayganligi) holatini o'rganishga alohida e'tibor qaratildi. Buning uchun OR-1 topilmasining M1 tishi Insbruk (Avstriya) universiteti klinikasida yuqori aniqlikdagi kompyuter tomografiyasidan o'tkazildi. Tahlillar davomida Shifman va Chanannel koeffitsiyenti qo'llanilib, tishning ichki tuzilishi va pulpa o'lchamlari neandertal va zamonaviy inson parametrlari bilan qiyoslandi.

Tadqiqot jarayonida jami **121 ta bosh suyagi bo'lagi** (n=121) hisobga olindi va ularning diagnostik anatomiyasi batafsil ko'zdan kechirildi. Tadqiqotchi BV tomonidan anatomik ko'rsatkichlar va saqlanish holati asosida 27 ta fragment muvaffaqiyatli tarzda bir-biriga birlashtirildi (**refitting** suyak fragmentlarini qayta birlashtirish usuli). Qolgan 68 ta mayda bo'laklarda aniq diagnostik belgilar topilmagan bo'lsa-da, ularning bosh suyagi bilan bog'liqligi hududiy yaqinlik nuqtai nazaridan o'rganildi . Har bir bo'lakning qalinligi, uzunligi va kengligi

o‘lchanib, o‘rta va kech pleystotsen gomininlariga xos bo‘lgan tepa suyagi (parietal) ko‘rsatkichlari bilan qiyoslandi (Vandermeersch, 1981; Trinkaus, 1983 va h.k.).

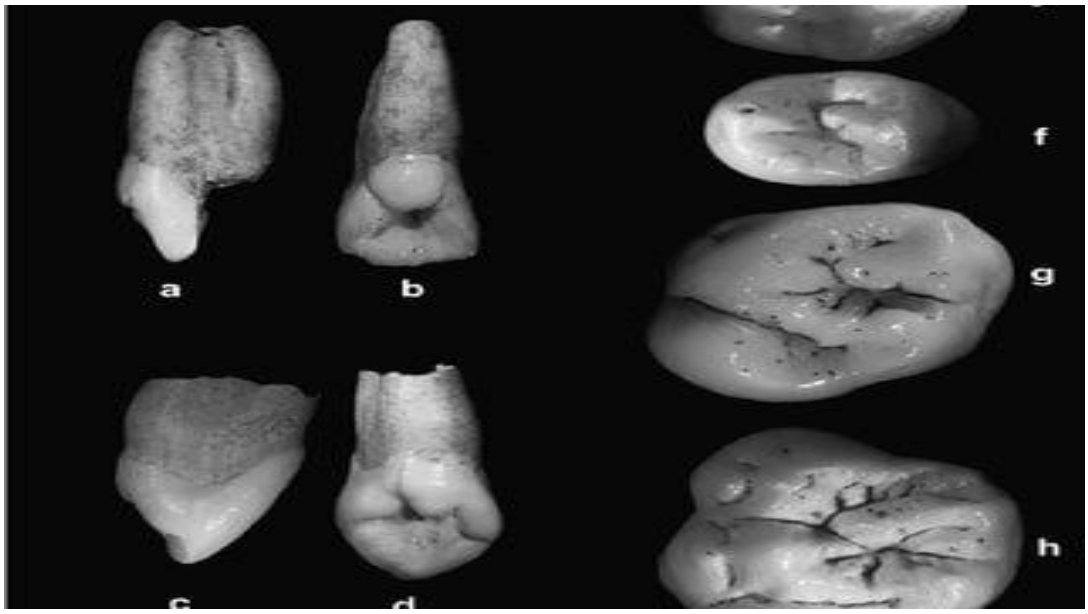
OR-1 namunasining chakka suyagi morfologiyasini, xususan, **suyak labirinti** holatini baholash uchun kompyuter tomografiyasi (KT) usuli qo‘llanildi. Ilmiy farazlarga ko‘ra, neandertallarning ichki quloq labirinti tuzilishi zamonaviy insonlarnikidan sezilarli darajada farq qiladi (Hublin va boshqalar, 1996; Spoor va boshqalar, 2003). KT-skanerlash yuqori aniqlikda amalga oshirilib, chiziqli o‘lchovlar Spoor va Zonneveld (1998) metodikasi asosida yarim doira kanallari tekisligida olindi.

Obirahmat g‘orining 16-qatlamidan topilgan antropologik materiallar orasida yuqori jag‘ning chap tomoniga tegishli beshta doimiy tish (**I2, C, P3, P4, M1**) alohida ahamiyatga ega . Shuningdek, majmuada ikkinchi molyar (**M2**) deb taxmin qilinayotgan oltinchi tish ham mavjud Quyida ushbu tishlarning rivojlanish darajasi va morfologik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi:

1. **Yon kesuvchi tish (I2):** Tishning til (lingual) yuzasi va ildiz qismi yaxshi saqlangan. Chaynov fasetlarining mavjudligi ushbu tishning funktsional faolligini ko‘rsatadi (taxminan 10 yoshli bolaga tegishli). Eng muhim diagnostik belgi — tishning kuchli darajadagi **"kuraksimon" (shovel-shaped)** shaklidir (ASU DAS shkalasi bo‘yicha 6 ball). Bu ko‘rsatkich neandertallarga xos bo‘lgan klassik morfologik belgidir.

2. **Qoziq tish (C):** Tish toji butun bo‘lib, uning **nihoyatda yirik o‘lchami** tadqiqotchilar e’tiborini tortadi. Tishda ishqalanish izlarining yo‘qligi va ildizining atigi uchdan bir qismi shakllangani uning hali to‘liq chiqmaganidan dalolat beradi. Morfologik jihatdan til do‘mboqchalari va chekka qirralari o‘ta yaqqol rivojlangan.

3. **Premolyarlar (P3 va P4):** Uchinchi premolyar trapetsiyasimon shaklga ega bo‘lsa, to‘rtinchi premolyar (P4) o‘zining chaynov yuzasi murakkabligi va g‘adir-budur (krenulyatsiyalangan) tuzilishi bilan ajralib turadi. P4 tishida tepachalarning deyarli teng o‘lchamda ekanligi va qo‘shimcha qirralarning mavjudligi uning morfologik murakkabligini oshiradi.[OR-1 gomininining tishlar morfologiyasi 1-rasmda aks ettirilgan]



1-rasm. OR-1 (Obirahmat) tishlarining ko‘rinishi. Chap ustun (a–d): Tishlarning yon tomondan ko‘rinishi. O‘ng ustun (e–h): Tishlarning chaynash yuzasi (ustidan) ko‘rinishi. a, e – Ikkinchi kurak tish; b, f – Qoziq tish; c, g – Kichik oziq tishlar; d, h – Katta oziq tishlar(Manba: Glantz va boshqalar, 2008 yilgi tadqiqotlar asosida tahrirlandi). .

Birinchi molyar (M1): Tish toji to‘liq saqlangan bo‘lib, unda ko‘plab yoriqlar (fissuralar) va qo‘shimcha tepachalar kuzatiladi. Tahlillar davomida tishda **Karabelli belgisi** (3-daraja) aniqlandi. Gipokon tepachasining metakondan yirikligi tishga o‘ziga xos trapetsiyasimon va assimetrik shakl beradi.[Glantz, M., Viola, B., Wrinn, P., Chikisheva, T., Derevianko, A., Krivoshapkin, A., Islamov, U., Suleimanov, R., & Ritzman, T. (2008). New hominin remains from Uzbekistan. Journal of Human Evolution, 55(2), 223-237.]

Ta’kidlash joizki, Obirahmat molyarlarining tuzilishi (xususan, yirik gipokon) neandertallar va zamonaviy insonlarning o‘rta paleolit davridagi vakillari o‘rtasidagi o‘xshashlik va farqlarni o‘rganishda muhim indikator bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Munozara. Obirahmat g‘oridan aniqlangan antropologik materiallar Markaziy Osiyoda kech pleystotsen davrida yashagan gomininlarning morfologik xususiyatlarini o‘rganishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko‘ra, g‘orning 16-qatlamidan topilgan tish qoldiqlari va bosh suyagi fragmentlari neandertallarga xos bo‘lgan ayrim diagnostik belgilarni namoyon etadi. Xususan, yon kesuvchi tishning kuchli darajada rivojlangan kuraksimon shakli hamda molyar tishlardagi murakkab fissura tuzilishi neandertallar uchun xos morfologik belgilar bilan mos keladi.

Shuningdek, birinchi molyar tishda aniqlangan Karabelli belgisi hamda tishlarning yirik o‘lchamlari ushbu topilmalarni neandertal guruhlari bilan qiyosiy o‘rganishda muhim indikator bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Tavrodontizm belgilarining mavjudligi ham neandertallar morfologiyasi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan muhim antropologik xususiyatlardan biri hisoblanadi.

Biroq ayrim morfologik ko‘rsatkichlar zamonaviy insonlarga yaqin belgilarni ham namoyon qilishi mumkin. Bu esa Obirahmat topilmalari neandertallar va anatomik jihatdan zamonaviy insonlar o‘rtasidagi oraliq morfologik xususiyatlarni aks ettirishi ehtimolini ko‘rsatadi. Shu jihatdan Obirahmat g‘ori materiallari Markaziy Osiyo hududida turli gominin guruhlari o‘rtasidagi evolyutsion jarayonlar va ehtimoliy genetik aloqalarni o‘rganishda muhim manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Stratigrafik va xronologik ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, topilmalarning yoshi taxminan **60 000 – 90 000** yil oralig‘iga to‘g‘ri keladi. Bu davr neandertallar va zamonaviy insonlar o‘rtasidagi murakkab evolyutsion jarayonlar sodir bo‘lgan davr hisoblanadi. Shu sababli Obirahmat topilmalari nafaqat mintaqaviy antropologik tadqiqotlar, balki butun Yevroosiyo hududidagi paleolit davri gomininlarini o‘rganishda ham muhim ilmiy ahamiyatga ega.

Xulosa. Obirahmat g‘orining 16-qatlamidan aniqlangan 121 ta bosh suyagi bo‘lagi va 6 ta yuqori jag‘ tishi Markaziy Osiyoda kech pleystotsen davrida yashagan gomininlarning murakkab evolyutsion jarayonlarini tushunishda poydevor vazifasini o‘taydi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, topilmalar o‘zining morfologik xususiyatlari, xususan, kesuvchi tishlarning kuchli kuraksimon shakli va molyarlarning murakkab fissura tuzilishi bilan neandertallarga xos klassik diagnostik belgilarni yaqqol namoyon etadi. Shu bilan birga, ayrim morfometrik ko‘rsatkichlarning zamonaviy insonlarga yaqinligi ushbu qoldiqlarning neandertallar va anatomik jihatdan zamonaviy odamlar o‘rtasidagi oraliq morfologik bosqichni ifodalashi ehtimolini yuzaga chiqaradi.

Taxminan 60 000 – 90 000 yillik yoshga ega bo‘lgan ushbu materiallar mintaqada yashagan qadimgi gominin guruhlarining kelib chiqishi, ularning tarqalishi va o‘zaro ehtimoliy genetik aloqalarini aniqlashda alohida ilmiy ahamiyat kasb etadi. Obirahmat topilmalari Markaziy Osiyoni insoniyat evolyutsiyasining chekka hududi emas, balki turli gominin turlari uchrashgan va o‘zaro ta’sirlashgan muhim antropologik chorraha sifatida qayta baholash imkonini beradi. Kelajakda ushbu qoldiqlarning paleogenetik tahlili mintaqadagi antropogenez jarayonlari haqidagi tasavvurlarimizni yanada aniqlashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

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УДК 616.36-002.2:578.891(575.15)

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GEPATIT B VIRUSINI VIRUSOLOGIK BAHOLASH VA PROFILAKTIK STRATEGIYALARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu tadqiqotda Farg'ona jamoat salomatligi tibbiyot instituti ko'p tarmoqli klinikasida gepatit B tashxisi qo'yilgan 68 bemorning klinik-laboratoriya ko'rsatkichlari tahlil qilindi. HBeAg-musbat va HBeAg-manfiy guruhlar o'rtasida ALT darajasi, HBV DNS miqdori va kasalxonada yotish muddati bo'yicha statistik muhim farqlar aniqlandi. Vaksinatsiya qamrovi va antiviral terapiyaga javob bo'yicha natijalar taqdim etildi.*

Kalit so'zlar*: gepatit B; HBsAg; HBeAg; viral yuk; vaksinatsiya; antiviral terapiya.*

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VIROLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND PREVENTIVE STRATEGIES IN HEPATITIS B

Abstract: *A retrospective analysis of 68 hepatitis B patients was conducted at Fergana Public Health Medical Institute. Significant differences in ALT levels, HBV DNA load, and hospitalisation duration were identified between HBeAg-positive and HBeAg-negative groups. Vaccination coverage was significantly higher in the HBeAg-negative cohort (46.2% vs 20.7%; p=0.026). Findings underscore the need for expanded vaccination programmes and early virological screening in Fergana region.*

Keywords: *hepatitis B; HBsAg; HBeAg; viral load; vaccination; antiviral therapy.*

Kirish

Gepatit B virusi (GBV) infeksiyasi dunyo miqyosida jiddiy sog'liqni saqlash muammosi bo'lib qolmoqda. Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti (JSST) 2022 yildagi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 254 million kishi surunkali GBV bilan kasallangan bo'lib, har yili taxminan 1,1 million kishi bu kasallik tufayli hayotini yo'qotmoqda [1]. Surunkali gepatit B (SGB) jigar sirrozi va gepaTosellyulyar karsinomaga olib keluvchi asosiy omil bo'lib hisoblanadi [2].

O'zbekistonda 2022–2024 yillarda o'tkazilgan milliy skrining dasturi natijalari HBsAg tarqalishini 2,89% deb aniqladi [3]. Prezident farmoni PD-243 (2022) asosida viral gepatitni aniqlash va boshqarish milliy ustuvorlik sifatida

belgilangan [3]. Farg'ona viloyati markaziy Osiyo mintaqasining zichligi yuqori aholi yashash hududlaridan biri bo'lib, bu yerda GBV infeksiyasining klinik-epidemiologik jihatlarini o'rganish dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Ushbu tadqiqotning maqsadi — Farg'ona jamoat salomatligi tibbiyot instituti ko'p tarmoqli klinikasida gepatit B tashxisi qo'yilgan 68 bemorning klinik-laboratoriya ko'rsatkichlari, vaksinatsiya qamrovi va antiviral terapiyaga javobini HBeAg holati bo'yicha tahlil qilish hamda mintaqaviy profilaktik strategiyalarga tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdir.

Material va metodlar

Tadqiqot retrospektiv kohort dizaynida olib borildi. 2022–2024 yillar davomida Farg'ona jamoat salomatligi tibbiyot instituti ko'p tarmoqli klinikasiga yotqizilgan va gepatit B tashxisi tasdiqlangan 68 bemor tahlilga kiritildi. Kiritish mezonlari: HBsAg-musbat natija (≥6 oy), klinik va laboratoriya ma'lumotlarining to'liqligi; chiqarish mezonlari: HCV, HDV bilan qo'shma infeksiya, immunosupressiv kasalliklar.

Laboratoriya tekshiruvlari: serum ALT darajasi (Ед/л), HBV DNS miqdori (real-vaqt PCR, log IU/ml), HBsAg, HBeAg va anti-HBe (ELISA). Jigar sirrozi tashxisi klinik, biokimyoviy va ultratovush mezonlari asosida qo'yildi. Antiviral terapiya: tenofovir disoproksil fumarat yoki entekavir. Statistik tahlil: SPSS v.26. Miqdoriy o'zgaruvchilar uchun Student t-testi, sifatiy o'zgaruvchilar uchun Pearson χ^2-testi qo'llandi. $p<0,05$ muhimlik darajasi qabul qilindi.

Natijalar

Jami 68 bemor tahlilga kiritildi: 29 (42,6%) HBeAg-musbat, 39 (57,4%) HBeAg-manfiy guruhga mansub. Bemorlarning o'rtacha yoshi 38,5 ± 9,8 yil, 41 nafari (60,3%) erkak, 27 nafari (39,7%) ayol edi. HBeAg-musbat guruhdagi bemorlar statistik jihatdan yosh (34,2 vs 41,7 yil, $p=0,002$), ALT darajasi (98,4 vs 54,7 Ед/л, $p<0,001$) va HBV DNS miqdori (6,8 vs 3,4 log IU/ml, $p<0,001$) bo'yicha sezilarli farqni ko'rsatdi.

Vaksinatsiya qamrovi HBeAg-manfiy guruhda muhim darajada yuqori bo'ldi (46,2% vs 20,7%, $p=0,026$), bu esa vaksinatsiyaning surunkali infeksiya rivojlanishini oldini olishdagi roliga ishora qiladi. Antiviral terapiyaga umumiy javob darajasi 82,4% ni tashkil etdi. Jigar sirrozi 16 bemorida (23,5%) aniqlandi, guruhlar o'rtasida statistik farq qayd etilmadi ($p=0,186$). Kasalxonada yotish muddati HBeAg-musbat guruhda ancha uzun bo'ldi (18,3 vs 13,4 kun, $p=0,001$).

1-jadval.

HBeAg holati bo'yicha klinik-laboratoriya ko'rsatkichlari

Ko'rsatkich	HBeAg(+) n=29	HBeAg(–) n=39	p-qiymat	Jami / n=68
Yosh (o'rtacha), yil	34.2 ± 8.1	41.7 ± 10.4	0.002	38.5 ± 9.8
Erkaklar, n (%)	18 (62.1%)	23 (59.0%)	0.791	41 (60.3%)
Ayollar, n (%)	11 (37.9%)	16 (41.0%)	0.791	27 (39.7%)
ALT darajasi, Ed/l /	98.4 ± 42.3	54.7 ± 28.6	<0.001	73.2 ± 38.9
HBV DNS darajasi, log IU/ml	6.8 ± 1.2	3.4 ± 1.8	<0.001	4.9 ± 2.1
Jigar sirrozi, n (%)	9 (31.0%)	7 (17.9%)	0.186	16 (23.5%)
Antiviral davoga javob, n (%)	22 (75.9%)	34 (87.2%)	0.213	56 (82.4%)
Emlanganlar, n (%)	6 (20.7%)	18 (46.2%)	0.026	24 (35.3%)
Kasalxonada turish muddati, kun	18.3 ± 5.7	13.4 ± 4.2	0.001	15.5 ± 5.3

Izoh: Ma'lumotlar o'rtacha ± standart og'ish yoki n (%) shaklida keltirilgan. p-qiymati χ^2 va Student t-testlari asosida.

Muhokama

Ushbu tadqiqotda HBeAg-musbat bemorlar HBeAg-manfiy guruhlarga nisbatan yuqori viral faollik, jigar funksiyasining yomonroq ko'rsatkichlari va uzaygan kasalxonada yotish muddati bilan tavsiflanadi. Bu natijalar JSST ning 2024 yilgi yangilangan qo'llanmalaridagi aktiv replikatsiya bosqichida intensiv monitoring zarurligiga oid tavsiyalar bilan mos keladi [4].

Vaksinatsiya qamrovining HBeAg-manfiy guruhda ancha yuqoriligi diqqatga sazovor. Bu holat vaksinatsiya surunkali GBV rivojlanishini samarali chegaralaydi degan xulosani tasdiqlab, O'zbekistonda milliy vaksinatsiya dasturining ijobiy natijalarini ko'rsatmoqda [5]. 2023 yilda O'zbekiston GBV ustidan mintaqaviy nazorat maqsadlariga erishganligi tasdiqlandi [5], ammo Farg'ona kabi viloyatlarda kattalar orasida qamrov hali ham yetarli emas.

Antiviral terapiyaga 82,4% umumiy javob darajasi xalqaro ma'lumotlar bilan hamohang [6]. Shu bilan birga, HBeAg-musbat guruhdagi bemorlar jigar sirrozi rivojlanishi uchun yuqori xavf ostida ekanligi, erta diagnostika va boshqaruvning muhimligini ko'rsatadi.

Xulosa

Farg'ona ko'p tarmoqli klinikasidagi 68 bemor tahlili HBeAg holati gepatit B klinik oqimining muhim ko'rsatkichi ekanligini tasdiqladi. Vaksinatsiya HBeAg-manfiy guruhda himoya omili sifatida aniqlandi. Mintaqaviy profilaktika strategiyasini kuchaytirishda quyidagilar tavsiya etiladi: (1) kattalar orasida GBV vaksinatsiyasini kengaytirish; (2) HBsAg-musbat shaxslar uchun HBV DNS va ALT monitoringini kuchaytirish; (3) antiviral terapiyaga kirish imkoniyatini yaxshilash. Kelgusida katta hajmli prospektiv tadqiqotlar zarur.

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USE OF CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES IN MEDICINE

Abstract: *Cloud technologies have become one of the most significant innovations in modern healthcare systems. Their implementation improves data storage, access to medical information, remote diagnostics, telemedicine services, and healthcare management efficiency. This article examines the role of cloud computing in medicine, its advantages, practical applications, challenges, and future prospects. Special attention is paid to electronic health records, medical education, artificial intelligence integration, and issues related to data security.*

Keywords: *cloud technologies, healthcare, medicine, telemedicine, electronic health records, digital health, artificial intelligence.*

Introduction: The rapid development of digital technologies has transformed healthcare systems worldwide. Medical institutions increasingly rely on innovative information technologies to optimize clinical processes, improve patient care, and support medical education. Among these innovations, cloud technologies occupy a special place due to their flexibility, scalability, and cost-effectiveness.

Cloud computing refers to the delivery of computing resources such as storage, servers, databases, and software over the internet. In medicine, these technologies allow healthcare providers to manage large volumes of clinical data, facilitate collaboration between specialists, and improve decision-making processes. Their growing importance has become especially evident in recent years due to the expansion of telemedicine and remote healthcare services.

Materials and Methods: The study is based on analysis of scientific literature, comparative review of digital healthcare solutions, and examination of practical applications of cloud technologies in medical institutions. General scientific methods including observation, system analysis, synthesis, and comparison were used.

Results and Discussion: One of the primary applications of cloud technologies in medicine is the management of electronic health records (EHR). Cloud-based systems enable physicians to access patient data quickly and securely from different locations. This improves continuity of care and reduces duplication of diagnostic procedures.

Cloud platforms are also widely used in diagnostic imaging. Radiological data, including MRI, CT, and ultrasound results, can be stored and shared through cloud services. This allows specialists from different institutions to participate in consultations and enhances diagnostic accuracy.

Another important application is telemedicine. Cloud infrastructure supports remote consultations, online monitoring, and digital communication between patients and healthcare providers. This is particularly valuable in rural or underserved regions where access to specialized care is limited.

Advantages of Cloud Technologies: The implementation of cloud solutions offers several advantages for healthcare systems.

First, cloud services improve accessibility of medical information. Authorized users can retrieve necessary data at any time, which supports faster clinical decisions.

Second, cloud technologies reduce operational costs. Medical institutions may minimize expenses associated with maintaining local servers and IT infrastructure.

Third, they improve data storage capacity. Healthcare generates large amounts of information, and cloud platforms provide scalable storage solutions.

Fourth, cloud-based collaboration supports multidisciplinary care. Physicians, pharmacists, and laboratory specialists can exchange information in real time.

Finally, cloud technologies support integration with artificial intelligence tools used for diagnostics, predictive analytics, and personalized treatment planning.

Cloud Technologies in Medical Education: Medical education has also benefited from cloud computing. Educational materials, virtual laboratories, and clinical simulations can be accessed through cloud-based platforms. Students and faculty can collaborate remotely, participate in online learning environments, and access updated scientific resources.

Future Perspectives: The future of cloud technologies in medicine is closely connected with developments in artificial intelligence, big data analytics, and Internet of Medical Things (IoMT). Cloud platforms are expected to support more advanced predictive models, remote monitoring systems, and personalized medicine.

Integration of cloud technologies with wearable devices and smart diagnostic systems may further improve preventive healthcare and chronic disease management.

Conclusion

Cloud technologies have become an essential component of modern healthcare systems. Their application in electronic records, telemedicine, diagnostics, and medical education contributes to improving efficiency and quality of healthcare services. Although challenges related to security and implementation remain, the benefits of cloud computing significantly outweigh existing limitations. Continued development and responsible integration of cloud technologies will play an important role in the future of medicine.

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PERSONALIZED MANAGEMENT OF GASTRIC CANCER IN THE ERA OF MOLECULAR PROFILING

Abstract. *This article presents a pragmatic, biomarker-centered framework for tailoring gastric cancer management in an era where molecular profiling increasingly drives everyday clinical decisions. Although stage and histopathology still define the baseline strategy, treatment selection in real practice now depends on a small group of predictive markers that inform perioperative choices, first-line therapy for metastatic disease, and the sequencing of later lines. The review concentrates on biomarkers with immediate clinical utility that routinely shape care: HER2 status, PD-L1 combined positive score, mismatch repair deficiency or microsatellite instability, and CLDN18.2 expression. It synthesizes the evidence behind key treatment "pivot points," including perioperative FLOT in resectable disease, integration of PD-1 blockade with chemotherapy for HER2-negative metastatic tumors with PD-L1 CPS guiding expectations of benefit, incorporation of pembrolizumab into trastuzumab-plus-chemotherapy backbones for HER2-positive disease, use of trastuzumab deruxtecan after failure of trastuzumab-based regimens, and first-line zolbetuximab-based combinations for CLDN18.2-positive cancers. An actionable testing-and-treatment pathway is proposed, alongside real-world challenges that can undermine implementation, such as assay-to-assay variability, intratumoral heterogeneity, and the clinical value of re-evaluation at progression in selected patients. The central conclusion is straightforward: molecular profiling has moved beyond an academic exercise and now functions as the main control mechanism guiding modern gastric cancer therapy.*

Keywords: *gastric cancer, molecular profiling, precision oncology, biomarkers, HER2, PD-L1 CPS, MSI-H dMMR, CLDN18.2, immunotherapy, targeted therapy.*

Introduction

Gastric cancer continues to be a worldwide clinical problem not because treatment options are absent, but because the disease consistently defies any attempt to treat it as a uniform diagnosis. Two patients can present with the same TNM stage and the same "adenocarcinoma" designation, yet their tumors may be fundamentally different in oncogenic drivers, immune contexture, metastatic patterning, and

responsiveness to systemic therapy. This heterogeneity helps explain why older "standard" chemotherapy approaches delivered limited and variable survival benefit and why regional practice traditions diverged. Molecular profiling has reframed the challenge by converting diversity from an obstacle into a decision aid: when tumors are biologically distinct, management should be deliberately differentiated. The practical aim of personalization is not innovation for its own sake, but improving the likelihood that the initial strategy is the most effective one, since each non-beneficial line consumes time, erodes performance status, and narrows subsequent options. Reflecting this shift, modern guidelines increasingly position biomarker assessment as a routine component of workup and explicitly link results to recommended regimens. [1], [2]

One productive way to conceptualize the current "molecular era" is to view profiling as the interface between diagnostic pathology and rational therapy sequencing. In resectable disease, perioperative systemic therapy remains largely driven by population-level evidence, but molecular data are increasingly used for risk refinement, selection for clinical trials, and informing future escalation or de-escalation frameworks. In metastatic settings, profiling already operates as a practical triage mechanism: it determines eligibility for HER2-targeted strategies, informs whether PD-1 blockade should be incorporated into first-line treatment, and identifies patients in whom newer targets such as CLDN18.2 justify an alternative first-line route. [1], [2] The clinician's day-to-day challenge therefore becomes a sequencing exercise—not simply identifying active agents, but deciding which therapy should be prioritized up front for a given tumor biology and which options should be held in reserve for subsequent lines.

This review is designed to offer a clinically oriented synthesis of personalized gastric cancer management built around the most actionable biomarkers and the most robust supporting evidence. The emphasis is practical: selecting appropriate tests, interpreting results correctly, and translating findings into an optimized treatment pathway that accounts for disease stage and patient physiology. Landmark trial data are considered alongside guideline recommendations, while also addressing real-world limitations such as differences between assays, constraints in tissue quantity and quality, and tumor evolution under therapeutic pressure. Tumors are opportunistic rather than consistent, and biology can shift during treatment; the clinician's task is to detect meaningful change early enough to adjust strategy with clear intent.

Materials and methods

Personalized care starts with a common framework for defining disease groups and recognizing actionable biology. Recent guidance from leading societies increasingly aligns around two practical rules. First, biomarker assessment is a core component of baseline workup in advanced gastric cancer and must be obtained early enough to meaningfully steer first-line decisions rather than arrive after choices have already been made. [1], [2] Second, a biomarker is only valuable when it predictably changes management, which requires a test that is analytically sound, clinically interpretable, and paired with a therapy that delivers a clinically relevant

benefit. In gastric cancer, this standard of "actionability" is most firmly established for HER2, PD-L1 CPS when selecting PD-1–based strategies, MSI-H or dMMR status, and CLDN18.2 expression, while additional candidates continue to emerge through trials and selected approvals.

NCCN updates distill how biomarker results translate into treatment pathways for gastric cancer and outline advanced-disease algorithms that explicitly incorporate molecular targets and immunotherapy selection principles. [1] ESMO's clinical practice guideline provides a broad European structure spanning diagnostic evaluation, staging, localized treatment, and systemic therapy for advanced disease, with biomarker integration embedded throughout therapeutic decision-making. [2] The TCGA gastric adenocarcinoma program contributed a widely cited molecular classification, grouping tumors into EBV-positive, MSI, genomically stable, and chromosomal instability categories, which has served as a conceptual scaffold for stratified research and targeted development. [3] In resectable, locally advanced disease, the randomized FLOT4 study reported superior survival with perioperative FLOT compared with older anthracycline-based triplets, shaping contemporary perioperative standards. [4] In metastatic HER2-negative disease, CheckMate 649 demonstrated improved outcomes when nivolumab was added to chemotherapy and helped consolidate PD-1 blockade plus chemotherapy as a first-line option, particularly within biomarker-defined subsets. [5] For metastatic HER2-positive tumors, KEYNOTE-811 assessed pembrolizumab combined with trastuzumab and chemotherapy and showed clinically meaningful progression-free survival improvement, with ongoing overall survival evaluation and subgroup considerations linked to PD-L1 CPS. [6] After progression on trastuzumab-based therapy in later-line HER2-positive disease, DESTINY-Gastric01 reported higher response and improved survival with trastuzumab deruxtecan versus physician's choice chemotherapy, while underscoring interstitial lung disease as a toxicity requiring vigilant monitoring. [7] In CLDN18.2-positive, HER2-negative disease, the SPOTLIGHT trial demonstrated benefit from adding zolbetuximab to first-line chemotherapy, strengthening CLDN18.2 as a clinically useful stratifier for first-line planning. [8]

Results and discussion

Molecular profiling is often misread as an ever-expanding catalogue of mutations; in routine care it functions more like a disciplined sorting system that groups tumors by biology in ways that anticipate therapeutic vulnerability. The TCGA model remains influential because it connects gastric cancer subtypes to recurring pathway patterns and, importantly, offers mechanistic clues for why some tumors may be more immunologically responsive while others are dominated by receptor tyrosine kinase amplification programs. [3] EBV-associated tumors, for example, commonly show immune-enriched features and in some cases amplification of PD-L1 or PD-L2, which provides a biologic argument for sensitivity to immune checkpoint strategies. MSI tumors typically carry high mutational load and increased immunogenicity. Chromosomal instability tumors frequently harbor receptor tyrosine kinase amplifications, conceptually aligning

with HER2 amplification and related targeted approaches. By contrast, genomically stable tumors often overlap with diffuse-type biology, where canonical targets are less prevalent and infiltrative growth patterns complicate both local control and systemic efficacy. TCGA is not a prescribing algorithm, but it helps explain the logic behind current "actionable" testing: the biomarkers used in clinic are not arbitrary—they cluster within coherent biological subtypes.

Clinical care, however, cannot wait for an ideal taxonomy to mature. As a result, personalization begins with a lean, high-yield biomarker set that can be delivered rapidly and reproducibly. Timing is decisive: when results arrive only after therapy has already started, personalization becomes a retrospective narrative rather than a prospective strategy. NCCN emphasizes biomarker testing within advanced-disease pathways and continues to update these recommendations, reflecting that treatment choice is now structurally tied to molecular results rather than loosely informed by them. [1] ESMO similarly anchors systemic therapy selection to biomarker-defined indications and stresses multidisciplinary, evidence-based sequencing as a core operational principle. [2]

In resectable, locally advanced gastric or gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma, perioperative chemotherapy remains a central standard across many settings, with FLOT widely treated as a reference regimen supported by randomized evidence. [4] The FLOT4 trial reported improved overall survival compared with older triplet approaches, reinforcing perioperative systemic therapy as the default strategy for physiologically fit patients with stage-appropriate disease. Although profiling is not yet routinely used to choose perioperative chemotherapy outside trials, it increasingly shapes clinical nuance: it identifies MSI-H or dMMR tumors that may carry distinct prognostic features and potentially different chemotherapy responsiveness, documents HER2 status that can become immediately relevant at recurrence, and enables enrollment into biomarker-stratified perioperative studies. ESMO provides structured guidance for localized management and emphasizes multidisciplinary staging and evidence-based perioperative planning. [2]

Within localized disease, a personalized approach therefore operates along two axes. The first is physiologic tailoring—adjusting perioperative intensity to what a patient can realistically tolerate so that treatment does not jeopardize surgical candidacy or generate avoidable toxicity. The second is biologic anticipation—using profiling to forecast likely relapse behavior and to plan surveillance and future systemic options with fewer surprises. Even when molecular results do not alter the perioperative backbone today, they can materially change preparedness for tomorrow, and in oncology that often separates an orderly transition from an emergency pivot.

Therapeutic resistance is more common than durable sensitivity, and the molecular era offers a more rational response than simply rotating chemotherapy. In previously treated HER2-positive gastric or gastroesophageal junction cancer, DESTINY-Gastric01 compared trastuzumab deruxtecan with physician's choice chemotherapy and showed superior response and overall survival, while also

underscoring distinct toxicities such as myelosuppression and clinically important interstitial lung disease or pneumonitis. [7] The personalization message is substantial: HER2 can remain actionable beyond trastuzumab, but the treatment class shifts and the safety framework must shift with it. For clinicians, this means profiling is not a one-time entry ticket—it functions as ongoing eligibility, provided HER2 expression is still sufficient and the patient can be monitored and managed safely.

This later-line setting also illustrates a broader principle of precision therapy: as targeting becomes sharper, toxicity becomes more specific. With antibody–drug conjugates, respiratory symptoms demand a lower threshold for evaluation, imaging triggers may need to be more proactive, and coordination with pulmonology becomes part of standard oncology workflow. Precision oncology, in other words, expands not only the set of available drugs, but also the clinical monitoring discipline required to use them responsibly.

Table 1.

Actionable biomarkers and therapy implications in contemporary gastric cancer care

Biomarker and typical assay	**Clinical setting where it most often changes management**	**Typical treatment implication in a biomarker-driven pathway**	**Evidence anchor**
HER2 by IHC with confirmatory ISH when indicated	Advanced or metastatic disease, also informative at baseline in many patients	Enables trastuzumab-based first line and informs later HER2-directed sequencing	KEYNOTE-811 supports pembrolizumab addition to trastuzumab plus chemotherapy in HER2-positive disease [6]
PD-L1 combined positive score by IHC	Primarily advanced or metastatic disease, especially HER2-negative, also refines HER2-positive strategy	Supports integrating PD-1 inhibitor with chemotherapy in appropriate CPS-defined groups; refines benefit expectations	CheckMate 649 shows nivolumab plus chemotherapy benefit and uses CPS stratification logic [5]
MSI-H dMMR by IHC and or molecular methods	Advanced disease and trial stratification; prognostic and predictive considerations	Signals an immunogenic phenotype and influences immunotherapy expectations; supports enrollment and individualized choices	Conceptual and guideline integration in major frameworks [1], [2], with molecular rationale linked to MSI subtype biology [3]
CLDN18.2 by IHC with threshold aligned to pivotal trials	Advanced HER2-negative gastric or GEJ adenocarcinoma	Opens first-line zolbetuximab plus chemotherapy pathway in eligible tumors	SPOTLIGHT established benefit in CLDN18.2-positive disease [8]

HER2 positivity after progression on trastuzumab-based therapy, confirmed appropriately	Second line or later in HER2-positive disease	Enables trastuzumab deruxtecan with specific toxicity monitoring	DESTINY-Gastric01 demonstrated benefit with ILD risk considerations [7]

This table summarizes the “minimum actionable set” used in many contemporary pathways. NCCN and ESMO emphasize biomarker testing as a driver of treatment selection in advanced disease [1], [2]. The evidence anchors highlight how biomarkers translate into therapy choices: nivolumab plus chemotherapy in CheckMate 649 [5], pembrolizumab addition in KEYNOTE-811 [6], trastuzumab deruxtecan benefit in DESTINY-Gastric01 [7], and zolbetuximab benefit in SPOTLIGHT [8].

Personalization fails when it assumes stability. Gastric cancer often exhibits spatial heterogeneity, meaning different metastatic sites can carry different biomarker expression levels, and temporal heterogeneity, meaning treatment pressure can select clones that escape the targeted mechanism. This is why guidelines discuss biomarker testing as an evolving clinical asset rather than a static checkbox [1].

Conclusion

Personalized gastric cancer care has moved beyond being a research catchphrase and now functions as a practical requirement in routine oncology. A useful way to frame current practice is as a biomarker-guided branching algorithm, anchored in high-level trial evidence and implemented through guideline-consistent staging, multidisciplinary review, and sequencing discipline. In resectable, locally advanced disease, perioperative FLOT remains a central evidence-based backbone for physiologically fit patients, offering a population-derived standard while molecular profiling increasingly adds value by refining future risk thinking and facilitating enrollment into biomarker-stratified perioperative trials.

In unresectable or metastatic settings, molecular results become immediately determinant. HER2 status separates patients into a distinct targeted pathway that can be further optimized with immunotherapy integration based on the KEYNOTE-811 framework, and HER2 expression remains clinically actionable even after progression on trastuzumab-based therapy through antibody–drug conjugates such as trastuzumab deruxtecan, provided monitoring culture adapts to therapy-specific toxicities and pulmonary vigilance is treated as non-negotiable.

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DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF ADHESIVE DISEASE IN CHILDREN

Abstract: *The algorithm of diagnostics and the treatment adhesive desease is developed on experience of treatment 231 children. Algorithm basis have compounded sonography of abdomen, antiadhesive therapy and laparoscopic adhesiolysis. The timing and methods of conservative treatment of the disease, as well as indications for surgical intervention, were determined. The use of the developed set of conservative measures made it possible to achieve a positive result in 133 patients (57.6%). 98 patients were operated on with good outcomes.*

Key words: *an adhesive desease, antiadhesive therapy, laparoscopic adhesiolysis, children.*

Relevance of the topic. Adhesion disease (AD) is a pathogenetic basis of the formation of adhesions in the abdominal cavity, and it is clinically manifested by a violation of the evacuation function of the gastrointestinal tract and a recurrent pain syndrome in the abdomen[1]. The main complaints of patients with this disease are abdominal pain, vomiting, and in the late stages, indigestion and gas retention. From the anamnesis of the patient, the information about the surgical intervention in the abdominal cavity is determined[7].

Adhesive process in the abdominal cavity is a protective reaction of the body aimed at limiting the pathological process in the abdominal cavity, this process opportunities to fight with severe infectious or traumatic injuries of the abdominal organs. At the same time, the adhesion process in the abdominal cavity Adhesion disease and its complications are one of the main causes of adhesion intestinal obstruction. The low effectiveness of traditional methods in the treatment of adhesion disease, the high rate of recurrence and the high mortality rate after repeated surgical interventions (1.4-12%) have prompted us to look for new approaches to solving this problem [3,5,11].

Adhesion disease is characterized by a complex set of symptoms, in which abdominal pain syndrome dominates [6,8,12]. The intensity and frequency of pain attacks is variable, and in severe cases, even a slight disturbance of the diet or simple physical activity causes severe pain, nausea and vomiting. In this process, asthenovegetative disorders develop, the quality of life of patients with obvious manifestations of Adhesion disease significantly decreases, and their social adaptation is disturbed [3,7,10].

The most dangerous form of adhesion disease - adhesive intestinal obstruction - in most cases requires repeated surgical intervention, which inevitably leads to the appearance of more new adhesions.According to the literature,in the

practice of children diseases,the share of this type of intestinal obstruction among other types is 30-40%. In 60% of all relaparotomies in children are due to adhesive intestinal obstruction. In 7-10% of cases, the adhesion process becomes aggravating and causes the clinical appearance of relapsing adhesion disease [2,4,7,9,11].

Early diagnosis of the disease is one of the main ways to improve the results of treatment of adhesion disease. At the same time, the informative value of traditional x-ray examination methods (general x-ray, abdominal x-ray) is low in adhesion disease, it is 50-60% [2-3,7,11,12,14,15]. In recent years, the use of ultrasound for the diagnosis of adhesion disease is becoming more and more widespread [10,12]. Absence of radiation exposure, painlessness, relatively quick examination and non-invasiveness of the method allow its repeated use, including for the purpose of dynamic echographic control. An alternative to the traditional open surgical method of treatment is currently a minimally invasive intervention called laparoscopic adhesiolysis. Minimal tissue damage during laparoscopic surgery creates less conditions for the development of adhesions and related complications in the abdominal cavity [6,7]. The risk of puncture-related complications (injury of large vessels and hollow organs) is successfully avoided by using a safe, effective and method of direct puncture of the abdominal cavity with a blunt trocar [3]. Laparoscopy makes it possible to assess the location of the adhesion process in the abdominal cavity, its degree of expression, and the condition of the intestinal loops involved in the adhesion conglomerate.

The impact on the adhesion process in the abdominal cavity was achieved by using special treatment tactics developed in the clinic, taking into account the modern principles of the pathogenesis of postoperative adhesions [5,9].

Solving the interrelated problems of ultrasound diagnosis, anti-adhesion therapy with drugs, and minimizing surgical trauma through minimally invasive interventions was carried out using the proposed algorithm for the diagnosis and treatment of Adhesion disease in children [3,5,7,8,12].

The purpose of the study- is to diagnose and treat patients with abdominal adhesions.

Research materials and methods. The research work is based on the results of examination and treatment of 231 patients with abdominal adhesion complications after surgical intervention who were treated in the clinic during 2018-2023. The age of the patients is from 3 months to 18 years. 174 (75.3%) patients were hospitalized once, 36 (15.6) patients - twice, 21 (9.1%) patients - from 3 to 11 times.

The analyzed group of patients with adhesion disease was represented by the following manifestations:

• recurrent abdominal pain accompanied by vomiting during physical activity or after breaking paresis in children who have undergone abdominal surgery;

• clinical signs of complete or partial adhesion intestinal obstruction eliminated during conservative treatment measures;

• sonographic signs of the presence and spread of abdominal adhesions in children who underwent abdominal surgery.

Ultrasound examination technique. Taking into account the clinical symptoms of the disease (location of pain, the presence of post-surgical scars), a polyposition scan (a series of longitudinal and transverse scans of the abdomen) is performed in the intended area of the abdomen in mode 0, in which a longitudinal section of the intestinal tube is taken out on the screen and viscero-visceral and viscero-parietal connections are determined. In older children, it is recommended to perform this examination against the background of breath holding. Two signs were taken into account to describe the adherent process in the abdominal cavity: the presence of conglomerate in the intestinal loops and the fixed intestinal loop sign, which indicates the fixation of the intestinal loops to the parietal or visceral peritoneum.

Laparoscopy. One of the main conditions was the use of videolaparoscopy. The first insertion site of the trocar was determined according to the ultrasound examination, taking into account the location of the post-surgical scars on the anterior abdominal wall (contralateral). An endoscope with a trocar is lowered into the abdominal cavity, then CO_2 is injected into the abdominal cavity up to 14 mm above the wire (carboxyperitoneum), the visible parts of the abdominal cavity are reviewed and examined. Laparoscopic adhesiolysis was performed using a standard endovideolaparoscopic complex. The set of necessary equipment includes atraumatic clamps-graspers, scissors and bipolar or ultrasonic coagulators. During laparoscopy, adhesions must be coagulated with an electrocoagulator before cutting to prevent further bleeding. Adhesions were excised using laparoscopic scissors, and most of the adhesions were bluntly dissected without blood in preoperatively prepared patients.

Anti-adhesion treatment method. Cuprenil was prescribed once a day (during the day - between meals), every day. Dose: children under 2 years old – 1/4 tablet (65 mg); From 2 to 4 years - 1/3 tablet (85 mg); From 4 to 8 years - 1/2 tablet (125 mg); Over 8 years old - 1 tablet (250 mg). Physiotherapy treatments (electrophoresis with cholalysin) were performed daily. In this case, the position of the child is lying on his back; location of electrodes - transverse. Two electrodes are used, their area (200-300-400 cm2) is selected depending on the age of the patient. One electrode is placed on the front wall of the abdomen and is connected to the positive pole, the other is placed on the lower back is connected to the negative pole. The drug substance cholalysin is introduced from the positive electrode. Amperage - 10 mA. Duration of the procedure: first session - 3-5 minutes, subsequent sessions - 6-8 minutes.

Research results and their discussion. Table 1 shows the distribution of patients with adhesion disease by treatment type.

1 Table

Distribution of patients by type of treatment

Type of treatment	Number of patients	
	Abc.	%
Conservative treatment	133	57,6
Laproscopic adhesiolysis	29	12,5
Laparotomy separation of adhesions	69	29,9
Total:	**231**	**100**

Out of 231 patients with adhesion disease in our follow-up, 29 (12.5%) laparoscopic adhesiolysis was planned, 8 (27.6%) patients required conversion, and the remaining 133 (57.6%) patients underwent conservative treatment.

All patients with abdominal pain syndrome developed after abdominal surgery underwent general clinical examinations as well as abdominal ultrasound. In cases where echo graphic signs of the adhesion process were not detected, additional instrumental and laboratory tests aimed at determining the cause of the pain syndrome were conducted (x-ray of abdominal organs, gastrointestinal tract passage, irrigography, FGDC, urography, CT, etc.). When the pathology was detected, the patients were sent to the appropriate specialists: gastroenterologist, nephrologist, etc. Treatment tactics for patients with adhesions detected during echo graphic examination depended on the severity of the pain syndrome and the medical anamnesis. a full course of anti-adhesion therapy was prescribed in light and moderate intensity intervals, and then an ultrasound examination was performed. Patients with severe pain syndrome, as well as patients with an attack of adhesions during the last 3 months - the course of anti-adhesion treatment was carried out simultaneously with preparation for planned surgery abdomen was performed.

After the first course of anti-adhesion treatment, a repeated ultrasound examination of the abdomen was performed. If the disappearance of pain in the abdomen was accompanied by the disappearance of echographic signs of adhesions, the patients, following the diet, were discharged to outpatient observation for 3-5 years and with an ultrasound examination every 6 months.

A second course of anti-adhesion treatment was prescribed after 1 month to patients with positive dynamics of pain syndrome and presence or absence of echographic signs of adhesions. Depending on the manifestation of clinical signs, repeated courses of treatment were carried out.

Cases in which the course of anti-adhesion treatment was not clinically effective were considered an indication for performing laparoscopic adhesiolysis. After the laparoscopic adhesiolysis intervention, patients were given anti-relapse treatment courses for 7 days. Patients who experienced adhesiolysis were prescribed 2-3 courses of anti-adhesion treatment for 10 days with an interval of 3 months, then echographic monitoring is performed. Later, these children were observed in an outpatient setting with a mandatory repeat medical examination and ultrasound every 3 months for the first year, and every 6 months for the next 3-5 years. The number of conservative treatment courses was determined individually, depending

on the size of the surgical intervention, the level of clinical effectiveness and the dynamics of echographic signs.

During laparoscopic intervention, cases with an obvious adhesion process and a high risk of damage to internal organs became an indication for open laparotomy with the help of conversion and video-assisted methods. At the same time, visual inspection of the abdominal cavity made it possible to avoid unnecessary extended laparotomies, which increase the traumatic nature of the intervention.

A study of the long-term results of 1-2 courses of anti-adhesion therapy in 231 patients with adhesions showed that 133 (57.6%) patients were readmitted to the hospital due to persistent or recurrent pain, of which 98 (42.4%) had acute adhesions was admitted with symptoms of intestinal obstruction and was operated on according to urgent instructions. Stabilization of the general condition, relief of pain and normalization of nutrition of 24 patients diagnosed with a diffuse adhesion process in the abdominal cavity were achieved, however, the presence of the risk of intestinal obstruction required patients to be constantly monitored by a dispensary.

Summary. Indications for surgical treatment of patients with adhesions are the unsatisfactory clinical efficacy of conservative treatment and the presence of echographic and X-ray signs of bowel obstruction, indicating adhesion of intestinal loops to the parietal or visceral peritoneum. In patients with a clear positive clinical effect, when the conglomerate adhering to the parietal or visceral peritoneum is eliminated, as well as X-ray signs of intestinal obstruction, several courses of conservative treatment must be carried out until the pain syndrome completely disappears.

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UZBEKISTAN IN THE INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT MARKET

Annotation. *This article discusses the role of Uzbekistan in the international freight market, types of freight transport, and the main international transport networks.*

Keywords:*transport, international freight market, logistics, road transport, cargo, routes.*

The international freight market of Uzbekistan is becoming one of the most important and strategic logistics systems in Central Asia. The geographical location of the country - that is, its role as a natural bridge between Europe and Asia - is one of the main factors for the rapid development of this industry. Despite the lack of direct access to the sea, Uzbekistan pays great attention to strengthening its position as a transit country. Therefore, the international freight transport system brings significant income to the economy not only through export-import operations, but also through the transit of cargo from other countries.

In recent years, large-scale reforms have been carried out in the country aimed at modernizing the transport and logistics infrastructure. Highways are being reconstructed, railway lines are being expanded, and new logistics centers are being built. In particular, logistics centers operating as "dry ports" allow for the rapid and efficient processing of international cargo flows. At the same time, measures such as simplifying customs procedures and introducing an electronic permit (e-permit) system are helping to reduce the time and costs of cargo transportation.

Road transport occupies a leading position in the international cargo transportation system of Uzbekistan. This is explained, first of all, by the country's active trade relations with neighboring countries and the predominance of short-distance transportation. At the same time, railway transport is also of great importance and is considered especially effective in transporting long-distance and large-volume cargo. Air transport is used for high-value cargo that requires fast delivery. Pipeline transport also plays an important role in the transportation of energy resources.

The country's main trading partners are Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Belarus and China. In particular, the expansion of trade relations with China is leading to a sharp increase in cargo traffic. The China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan transport corridor is considered an important strategic project in this direction. In addition, the Central Corridor (Trans-Caspian Corridor), which provides access to Europe, is also creating new logistics opportunities for Uzbekistan.

At the same time, the Trans-Afghan Transport Corridor project also has great prospects. If this project is implemented, Uzbekistan will have access to the ports of South Asia, which will significantly expand the geography of foreign trade. Such projects will help reduce the country's limitations as a landlocked country.

Although the freight market is experiencing positive growth rates, there are also some problems. In particular, factors such as the sometimes slow customs procedures at the borders, the insufficient development of transport infrastructure in some directions, and high logistics costs negatively affect market efficiency. In addition, increased international competition requires high quality and efficiency from local logistics companies.

In the future, Uzbekistan aims to become an international logistics center. In this regard, the development of multimodal transportation systems, that is, the organization of cargo transportation by combining different types of transport, is of great importance. Also, increasing the export of logistics services, creating a modern warehouse infrastructure, and the widespread introduction of digital technologies are among the main priorities.

Cargo transportation in Uzbekistan is distributed between types of transport depending on economic and geographical factors. The main part of cargo transportation in the country falls on road transport. This type of transport is distinguished by its flexibility, convenience over short and medium distances, and the ability to deliver cargo directly from the sender to the recipient. Therefore, road transport accounts for a large part of the total freight volume, approximately 70-80 percent.

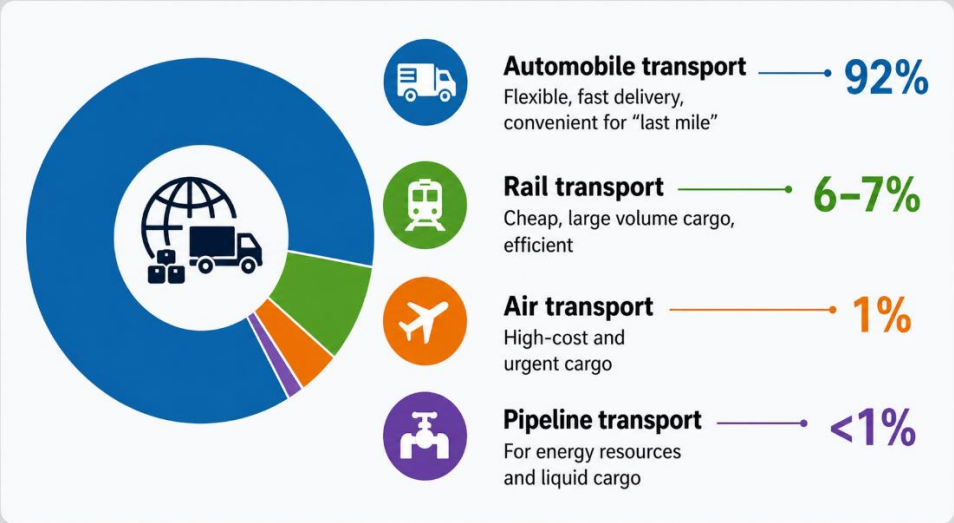


Figure 1. Distribution of cargo transportation by transport modes

Railway transport is in second place in freight transportation. It is mainly effective in transporting heavy and bulky goods over long distances. For example, coal, metal, cotton and grain products are mostly transported by rail. This type of transport is characterized by its relative cheapness and safety and accounts for 15–25% of the total freight volume.

Air transport has a very small share in freight transportation, usually less than 1%. Despite the high cost of this type of transport, it is used for cargo that requires fast delivery, especially valuable or perishable goods.

Pipeline transport is mainly important for the transportation of gas and oil products. Its share is considered separately from other types of transport, since it is designed to transport only certain types of resources.

Water transport is practically not developed in Uzbekistan, since the country has no access to the sea. Only in some cases, limited cargo transportation is carried out through the Amu Darya.

In general, road transport occupies a leading position in the cargo transportation system in Uzbekistan, while railways play an important role for cargo of strategic importance. International cargo transportation routes in Uzbekistan are formed depending on the geographical location and transit potential of the country. Due to its location in the center of Central Asia, Uzbekistan is an important transport crossroads and cargo exchange is carried out in various directions with neighboring and distant countries.



Figure 2. Main international routes

One of the most important routes is the route to the north, that is, through Kazakhstan to Russia and European countries. This route is actively used by road and rail transport and is important for export-import cargo.

In the eastern direction, Uzbekistan is connected to Kyrgyzstan and China. In particular, as a result of the expansion of trade relations with China, the importance of this route is increasing. Industrial products and technological goods are transported through this route.

In the southern direction, there is an opportunity to access the ports of the Persian Gulf through Turkmenistan and Iran. This route is one of the closest routes to seaports for Uzbekistan and plays an important role in international trade. Also, the route to the ports of Pakistan through Afghanistan is of strategic importance, through which access to the Indian Ocean is created.

In the western direction, there are routes to Turkey and Europe through the Caucasus region. This route is carried out via the "Trans-Caspian Transport

Corridor", meaning that cargo will pass through the Caspian Sea, through Azerbaijan and Georgia.

Uzbekistan's international cargo routes are oriented in four main directions - north, east, south, and west, and they play a significant role in increasing the country's export-import potential and strengthening its role as a transit country.

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ANATOMICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL RELATIONSHIPS OF THE INTERCOSTAL MUSCLES AND THEIR ORGAN BLOOD VASCULAR BED

Abstract. *This article investigates the intraorganic blood vascular bed of human intercostal muscles based on studies conducted on 34 adult human cadavers. The capillary network of the intercostal muscles, characterized by the small size of its meshes, frequent anastomoses between adjacent capillaries, and the close proximity of each capillary to several muscle fibers, indicates the intensity of metabolic processes in these muscles. Different regions of the human intercostal muscles possess characteristic structural features of the terminal vascular bed concerning the mutual arrangement of vascular components.*

Keywords: *human cadavers, formalin, intercostal muscles, vascular bed, artery, arterioles, capillaries.*

Introduction. At the present stage of healthcare development, given the demographic characteristics of the country, the strategic priority is the preservation of health in the working-age population. The introduction of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) — a non-invasive, highly informative method of radiation diagnostics — into clinical practice has significantly expanded the possibilities for comprehensive examination of the skeletal musculature in patients with muscular pathology. This method allows not only to detect muscle damage but also to obtain objective information on the degree of changes in muscle architecture (such as atrophy and hypertrophy) and the extent of the pathological process [1,2]. One of the problems addressed by morphologists, physiologists, orthopedists, and biomechanists is the response of soft tissues of the limbs to lengthening and the methods of restoring the functional capacity of muscles and the limb as a whole. The structure of the terminal vascular bed of human skeletal muscles depends on their anatomy and function. It has specific features not only in muscles of different body regions but also in different muscles and even in various parts of the same muscle [3,4]. The most significant differences in the blood supply of organs are found in the structure of the microcirculatory bed, where metabolic processes occur. However, data on the vessels of the human intercostal muscles mainly concern variants of their location and the relationships between components of the neurovascular bundles [5,6].

Aim of the Study. To investigate the anatomical and topographic relationships of the intercostal muscles and their organ-specific blood supply in humans.

Materials and Methods. The intraorgan blood bed of human intercostal muscles was studied on 34 adult cadavers (aged 20 to 88 years) using a macro-microscopic method after injection of vessels with transcapillary masses, followed by fixation in formalin and clearing in glycerin.

Results. Our findings showed that the branching pattern of muscular arteries is determined by the angle of their origin from the source vessel and their caliber. Branching becomes more complex because the vessels divide not only on the outer and inner surfaces of the muscles within the plane of the intercostal space but also in the deep layers of the intercostal muscles between their bundles. As a rule, each artery, before plunging deeper, gives off a series of branches located on the surface of the bundles. There is a close relationship between the direction and type of branching of the muscular arteries and the arterioles arising from them, as well as the relationship of the latter to the muscle bundles. For example, arteries located transversely to the muscle bundles are accompanied by arterioles oriented along them, and vice versa: an artery lying along the muscle bundles gives off arterioles positioned transversely to the bundles. In addition to these most common variants, transitional forms may occur. The position of precapillaries within the muscle bundles is determined by the direction of the arterioles branching from them. Along with precapillaries located transversely to the muscle fibers, there are some that cross them at an acute angle or run along them. Precapillaries give off capillaries in all directions, with their number ranging from 7 to 10. Some capillaries arise from a common trunk, which then immediately or sequentially divides into 2–4 daughter branches. As it approaches the opposite edge of the muscle bundle, the precapillary decreases in diameter and terminates in two final, usually the widest, capillaries that form an open angle. These are directed along the edge of the bundle and form the initial segment of the postcapillary. The postcapillary runs in the opposite direction to the precapillaries, receiving venous segments of capillaries from all sides. Because the capillaries branching from the precapillary repeatedly divide into daughter branches, while their confluence toward the postcapillary occurs less frequently, the total number of capillaries draining into the postcapillary exceeds the number that arise from the precapillary. At the points where capillaries divide into daughter branches, the ends of the meshes are rounded. The capillary network of the intercostal muscles, characterized by small mesh size, frequent anastomoses between neighboring capillaries, and the proximity of each capillary to several muscle fibers, indicates high intensity of metabolic processes in these muscles. The diversity in size and shape of muscle bundles in the intercostal muscles makes it possible to trace the dependence of the microcirculatory bed architecture on the mutual arrangement of muscle fibers and connective tissue within the bundle. In the myotendinous zone of the bundles, three sections can be distinguished based on vessel diameter, direction, and branching pattern:

1. The first section is represented by a delicate network with irregularly shaped meshes in the peritenonium of the tendinous part of the bundle.

2. The second section is located at the border between the tendon and the muscle fibers of the bundle. It consists of arterioles, precapillaries, and

corresponding venous components. The majority of vessels in this section are oriented along the fibers of the muscle bundle. Anastomoses between them are almost absent. Only single capillaries are observed. This area appears poorly vascularized.

3. In the third section, capillaries predominate. From two to six capillaries branch off from a precapillary at an acute angle. The capillary meshes are narrow and long (1.5–2 mm), pointed at one or both ends. Anastomoses between neighboring capillaries occur less frequently than in the middle parts of the muscle bundles.

Conclusion. Different parts of the human intercostal muscles have characteristic features in the structure of the terminal blood bed, concerning the mutual arrangement of vascular components, the modes of vessel branching, and the architecture of the capillary network.

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DOI 10.24412/2225-1545-2026-5-1144-236-241

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CHO‘L HUDUDLARINING EKOTURISTIK SALOHIYATI VA UNI BARQAROR RIVOJLANTIRISH YO‘LLARI

Annotatsiya. *Cho‘l hududlarining ekoturistik salohiyati, tabiiy va madaniy resurslari, shuningdek, ularni barqaror rivojlantirish va muhofaza qilish yo‘llari tahlil qilinadi. Cho‘l landshaftlari o‘zining noyob tuzilishi, flora va fauna xilma-xilligi, tarixiy yodgorliklari hamda rekreatsion imkoniyatlari bilan turizm uchun jozibadordir. Maqolada ekoturizmning tabiiy resurslarga ta’siri, ekologik muhofaza va mahalliy aholi iqtisodiyotiga foydasi ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shu bilan birga, GPS va transport vositalari yordamida hududlarga kirishning ortishi atrof-muhitga salbiy ta’sirini oshirishi mumkinligi ta’kidlanadi. Tadqiqot natijalari cho‘l hududlarida ekoturizmni barqaror boshqarish, biologik xilma-xillikni saqlash va mahalliy aholi bandligini oshirish muhimligini ko‘rsatadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *ekoturizm, cho‘l hududlari, turizm resurslari, landshaft, biologik xilma-xillik, rekreatsiya, barqaror turizm, apiturizm, agroturizm, barqaror turizm, madaniy meros*

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ECOTOURISM RESOURCES OF DESERTS: TYPES AND CLASSIFICATION

Abstract. *This article analyzes the ecotourism potential of desert areas, their natural and cultural resources, and ways to sustainably develop and protect them. Desert landscapes are attractive to tourism due to their unique structure, diverse flora and fauna, historical monuments, and recreational opportunities. The impact of ecotourism on natural resources, environmental protection, and benefits for the local economy is examined. It is noted that increasing access to areas using GPS and vehicles may exacerbate negative environmental impacts. The study's findings highlight the importance of sustainable ecotourism management in desert areas, biodiversity conservation, and increased local employment.*

Keywords: *ecotourism, protected areas, tourism resources, landscape, biodiversity, recreation, sustainable tourism, agritourism, agrotourism, sustainable tourism, cultural heritage*

Kirish. Cho‘l hududlari dunyo miqyosida o‘zining noyob tabiiy landshaftlari, biologik xilma-xilligi va boy tarixiy merosi bilan ajralib turadi. Qurg‘oqchil iqlimi,

cheklangan suv resurslari va keng cho‘l tekisliklari ularni nafaqat ekologik, balki turistik nuqtai nazardan ham jozibador qiladi. So‘nggi yillarda ekoturizm butun dunyoda atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, mahalliy iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish va madaniy merosni saqlashning samarali vositasiga aylangan.

Cho‘l hududlarining ekoturistik salohiyati, tabiiy va madaniy resurslari, rekreatsion imkoniyatlari hamda ularni barqaror rivojlantirish va muhofaza qilish yo‘llari batafsil tahlil qilinadi. Shu bilan birga, ekoturizmning tabiiy resurslarga ta’siri va mahalliy aholi uchun iqtisodiy foydasi ko‘rib chiqiladi, hamda hududlarni samarali boshqarish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar beriladi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Cho‘l hududlari boshqa tabiiy hududlar (tog‘, o‘rmon va yaylov zonalari) bilan solishtirilib, ularning ekoturizm rivojidagi o‘rni va farqlari aniqlashtirildi. Cho‘l landshaftlari, flora va fauna, rekreatsion faoliyat turlari hamda turizmning atrof-muhitga ta’siri tavsifiy jihatdan o‘rganildi. Turizm oqimi, rekreatsion talab va iqtisodiy ko‘rsatkichlarga oid mavjud statistik ma’lumotlar tahlil qilinib, umumiy xulosalar chiqarildi.

Tadqiqotning nazariy asosini ekoturizm va rekreatsiya geografiyasi sohasidagi ilmiy ishlanmalar tashkil etadi. Cho‘l hududlarining ekoturistik resurslarini aniqlashda quyidagi mezonlardan foydalanildi:

- tabiiy landshaft xususiyatlari
- biologik xilma-xillik
- tarixiy-madaniy meros
- rekreatsion imkoniyatlar

Cho‘l hududlarining ekoturistik salohiyati. Cho‘l hududlari ko‘pincha qurg‘oqchil iqlimi va suv resurslarining cheklanganligi bilan tavsiflanadi. Biroq aynan shu xususiyatlar ularning turistik jozibadorligini oshiradi. Cho‘l landshaftlari o‘zining keng hududlari, qum barxanlari, toshloq tekisliklari va oazislari bilan turizm uchun noyob manzara yaratadi.

Cho‘l hududlarining ekoturistik salohiyati quyidagi omillar bilan belgilanadi:

1. Noyob landshaftlarning mavjudligi
2. Endemik o‘simlik va hayvon turlari
3. Tarixiy va arxeologik yodgorliklar
4. Etnografik turmush tarzi
5. Ekstremal va sarguzasht turizmi imkoniyatlari

Cho‘l hududlarida ekologik turizmni rivojlantirish mahalliy aholining iqtisodiy faolligini oshirish hamda tabiiy resurslarni muhofaza qilishga yordam beradi.

Ekoturizm va dam olish uchun kelgan odamlar ko‘pincha atrof-muhitni buzadilar. Dam olish joyida to‘rt g‘ildirakli transport vositalari, lager, piknik, piyoda yurish va sport kabi dam olish faoliyati uchun tobora ko‘proq foydalanilmoqdalar bu esa atrof muhitning ifloslanish darajasini oshirib, zarar yetkazmoqda. Ilgari odamlar cho‘lda adashib qolishdan qo‘rqishgan va faqat belgilangan yo‘llardan yurganlar. Hozirgi kunga kelib, GPS va navigatsiya

texnologiyalariga asoslangan smartfonlar hamda transport vositalari yordamida uzoq cho‘l hududlariga borishmoqda [1].

Tog‘li hududlarda apiturizm, agroturizm, geologik va ilmiy turizmni rivojlantirish uchun qulay sharoitlar mavjud. SWOT tahlilga ko‘ra, bu hududlarda noyob tabiiy majmualar, boy biologik xilma-xillik, qulay iqlim, transport va mehnat resurslari ekoturizm uchun muhim ustunlik hisoblanadi. [2].

Cho‘l ekoturistik resurslari turli xil bo‘lib, turizm rivojida muhim o‘rin tutadi. Tabiiy boyliklarning xilma-xilligi ekoturistlar uchun jozibadorlik yaratadi: tuzli tekisliklar, oltin qumtepalar va rang-barang tepaliklar betakror manzaralarni taqdim etadi. Shuningdek, shamol va suv eroziyasi natijasida shakllangan landshaftlar, flora va fauna muhim turistik resurs hisoblanadi. Biroq, ekoturizm tabiiy resurslarga ortiqcha bosim keltirib, yer degradatsiyasi va suv ifloslanishiga sabab bo‘lishi mumkin [3].

Fauna va flora moslashuvchan bo‘lsa-da, mahalliy turlar yashash uchun oziq-ovqat, suvga va yashash joylariga muhtoj bo‘ladilar. Biologik resurslarni muhofaza qilish tabiiy tanlanish va moslashish orqali amalga oshiriladi, ekoturizm resurslardan samarali foydalanish va ularni saqlashning samarali usulidir. Qurg‘oqchil hududlarda ekotizimlarni aniqlash, yovvoyi tabiat resurslarini baholash va ularni muhofaza qilish ekologik jihatdan muhimdir. Ekoturizm orqali biologik xilma-xillikni saqlash usullari, ularning samaradorligi va resurslar kamayishining jamiyatga ta’siri muhokama qilinadi [4].

Cho‘l o‘simliklari qurg‘oqchil sharoitga moslashib, suvni tejash mexanizmlariga ega. Asosiy o‘simlik turlari: saksovul, qandim, yantoq, cherkez. Hayvonot dunyosi: jayron, cho‘l tulkisi, qum mushugi, turli sudralib yuruvchilar. Bu biologik resurslar ilmiy turizm, ekologik kuzatuv va ta’limiy turizm uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Tabiatni muhofaza qilish mablag‘lari taqsimotida cho‘llar ko‘pincha e’tibordan chetda qoladi. Shu bilan birga, biologik xilma-xillikni saqlash imkoniyatiga ega bo‘lgan ekoturizm bu hududlarda yetarli darajada rivojlanmagan. Aslida, ekoturizm tabiiy va madaniy resurslardan samarali foydalanib, mahalliy iqtisodiyotga ham hissa qo‘shishi mumkin. Ayniqsa, muqobil daromad manbalari cheklangan hududlarda cho‘l ekoturizmini rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyatga ega [5].

Cho‘l hududlari qadimiy sivilizatsiyalar rivojlangan hududlardan biri hisoblanadi. Qadimda Buyuk Ipak yo‘lining ko‘plab tarmoqlari aynan cho‘l hududlaridan o‘tgan. Cho‘l hududlaridagi asosiy madaniy-tarixiy obyektlar: qadimiy qal’alar, arxeologik yodgorliklar, qadimiy karvon yo‘llari, etnografik qishloqlardir.

Atrof-muhitning yomonlashuvi, e’tiborsizlik va resurslar yetishmasligi sababli madaniy yodgorliklar yo‘qolib ketish xavfi ostida. Asosiy tahdidlar tahlil qilinib, ularni himoya qilish uchun amaliy va strategik choralar taklif etiladi. Tabiatni muhofaza qilish, monitoring, mahalliy jamoa ishtiroki va raqamli texnologiyalarning ahamiyati ta’kidlanadi, shuningdek, xalqaro tajriba asosida eng samarali yechimlar aniqlanadi *[6]*. Cho‘l hududlari tarixiy va madaniy markaz bo‘lib, ularni tiklash hamda barqaror me’morchilikni rivojlantirish muhimdir.

Cho‘l hududlari savdo, madaniyat va bilimlar chorrahasi sifatida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shu bois, tashlab ketilgan landshaft va aholi punktlarini tiklash zarurligi ta’kidlanadi. Cho‘l tarixi va me’morchiligi, ayniqsa yer me’morchiligining ekologik va barqaror jihatlari muhokama qilinadi [7]. Cho‘l hududlari tarixiy va madaniy markaz sifatida muhim bo‘lib, ularni tiklash va barqaror me’morchilikni rivojlantirish zarur.

Cho‘l hududlari rekreatsion faoliyat uchun ham katta imkoniyatlarga ega. Bu hududlarda turli turistik faoliyat turlarini tashkil etish mumkin. Rekreatsion faoliyat turlari: cho‘l safari, tuya sayohatlari, jeep-turlar, cho‘l lagerlari, astronomik turizm, cho‘l ekotizimining off-road va ralli sport turlarini aniqlash. Cho‘l hududlarida atmosfera nisbatan toza bo‘lgani sababli yulduzlarni kuzatish uchun qulay sharoit mavjud.

Cho‘l manzarali hududlarining rekreatsiya qiymati sabab-oqibat diagrammasi asosida tahlil qilinib, ichki va tashqi omillarning bevosita hamda bilvosita ta’siri va ularning ishlash mexanizmi sifat jihatidan yoritiladi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, cho‘l hududlarining rekreatsiya qiymati turistlar oqimi va sayohat xarajatlari bilan uzviy bog‘liq. Rekreatsiya uchun sarflanadigan mablag‘lar aholi jon boshiga iste’molda muhim ulushni egallaydi. Shuningdek, turizm mahsulotlarining xilma-xilligi va tabiiy rekreatsiya resurslarining boyligi ushbu qiymatning oshishiga sezilarli ta’sir ko‘rsatadi [8].

Rekreatsiya talabi ish haqi bilan teskari, yashash joyi, yosh va yashash muddati bilan esa ijobiy bog‘liq ekanligi kuzatildi. Kirish to‘lovlari mavjudligi sabab tashrif buyuruvchilarning dam olish maskanlariga qiziqishi nisbatan pastroq bo‘ladi. Tadqiqot toza havo, tuproqni muhofaza qilish va barqaror ekotizimni saqlashga xizmat qiladi. Shu bilan birga, u iqtisodiy baholashni takomillashtirib, mahalliy hokimiyatlarni milliy bog‘larni samarali boshqarish zarurligi haqida xulosa chiqarishga undaydi[9].

Ekoturistik resurslarni tasniflash turizmni rejalashtirish va boshqarishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Cho‘l ekoturistik resurslari quyidagi mezonlar asosida tasniflanadi.

Ommaviy va nazoratsiz ekoturizm tabiiy resurslarga salbiy ta’sirni kuchaytirdi. Shu sababli, ekoturizmni rivojlantirish va resurslarni muhofaza qilish masalasi muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. SWOT tahlil natijalariga ko‘ra, ekoturizm hududlariga tog‘lar, o‘rmonlar, yaylovlar, g‘orlar, daryolar va qishloq hududlari kiradi. Kuchli tomonlarga asoslangan strategiyalar quyidagilarni o‘z ichiga oladi: huquqiy hujjatlar va kadastr xaritalarini yaratish, jamoatchilik ishtirokini oshirish, mahalliy iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish va infratuzilmani yaxshilash. Bu strategiyalar ekoturizmni barqaror rivojlantirish va tabiiy resurslarni muvozanatli boshqarishga xizmat qiladi [10].

Aholi sonining ortishi va turmush ehtiyojlari resurslardan ortiqcha foydalanishga, natijada esa tabiiy yashash joylarining buzilishi hamda biologik xilma-xillikning kamayishiga olib keldi. Shu sababli, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, turlarni va yashash joylarini tiklash bugungi kunda muhim vazifaga aylandi

[11] Bugungi kunda tabiatni asrash, turlarni saqlash va yashash joylarini tiklash muhim vazifa sifatida qaralmoqda.

Ekoturizm aholi va sayyohlarning ekologik xabardorligini oshirib, barqarorlikni ta’minlaydi. Sayyohlar mahalliy aholi bilan muloqot qilib, madaniyatni o‘rganish va noyob ekotizimlarni kuzatish orqali boy tajriba orttirmoqda. O‘zbekistonning tog‘, cho‘l va tekisliklardan iborat xilma-xil tabiati ekoturizm uchun katta salohiyat yaratadi. Bunday imkoniyatlar to‘g‘ri rivojlantirilib, xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirilsa, mamlakatga ijtimoiy, ekologik va iqtisodiy foyda keltiradi. Ikkilamchi ma’lumotlardan foydalanib, O‘zbekistonning tabiatga asoslangan turizm salohiyati ekoturizm tamoyillariga muvofiq tahlil qilindi. tabiiy resurslar O‘zbekistonda ekoturizmni rivojlantirishga va mamlakatga iqtisodiy hamda ijtimoiy foyda keltirishga imkon berishi ko‘rsatilgan [12]

Natija va muhokama. Yuqorida keltirilgan tadqiqotchilarning ilmiy izlanishlari shuni ko‘rsatadiki. Cho‘l hududlari o‘zining noyob landshaftlari (qum barxanlari, toshloq tekisliklar, oazislar) bilan ekoturistlar uchun jozibador hudud ekanligi isbotlandi. Ayniqsa, ekstremal va sarguzasht turizmi uchun katta imkoniyatlar mavjud. Biologik xilma-xillik muhim resurs sifatida baholandi Cho‘l hududlarida uchraydigan endemik o‘simlik va hayvon turlari (saksovul, jayron, cho‘l tulkisi va boshqalar) ilmiy, ta’limiy va ekologik turizmni rivojlantirishda muhim omil ekanligi aniqlandi. Tarixiy-madaniy merosning ahamiyati yuqori Qadimiy qal’alar, arxeologik yodgorliklar va Buyuk Ipak yo‘li bilan bog‘liq obyektlar cho‘l hududlarining turistik qiymatini yanada oshirishi aniqlandi. Rekreatsion faoliyat turlari xilma-xilligi mavjud. Cho‘l safari, tuya sayohatlari, jeep-turlar, astronomik turizm kabi faoliyat turlari hududning rekreatsion salohiyatini oshirishi qayd etildi.

Xulosa. Cho‘l hududlari o‘zining noyob tabiiy landshaftlari, biologik xilma-xilligi va tarixiy merosi bilan ekoturizmni rivojlantirish uchun katta salohiyatga ega. Shu bilan birga, noto‘g‘ri tashkil etilgan turizm atrof-muhitga zarar yetkazishi mumkin, shuning uchun ekoturizmni barqaror boshqarish, tabiiy resurslarni muhofaza qilish va mahalliy aholi manfaatlarini hisobga olish zarur. GPS va transport texnologiyalari yordamida hududlarga kirish imkoniyati oshgani sababli, ekologik tartib va nazoratni kuchaytirish ham muhim hisoblanadi.

Tavsiyalar. Cho‘l hududlarida ekoturizmni rivojlantirishda eng muhim yo‘nalish — barqaror boshqaruv va ekologik muvozanatni saqlash hisoblanadi. Shu sababli, turistik faoliyatni qat’iy tartibga solish, maxsus marshrutlar tashkil etish va nazorat tizimini kuchaytirish zarur. Bundan tashqari, mahalliy aholini ekoturizm jarayoniga faol jalb qilish orqali ularning daromadini oshirish va tabiiy resurslarni asrashga bo‘lgan manfaatdorligini kuchaytirish lozim. Shuningdek, ekologik ta’lim va madaniyatni rivojlantirish, sayyohlar orasida tabiatga ehtiyotkorona munosabatni shakllantirish ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Umuman, cho‘l hududlarida ekoturizmni rivojlantirish iqtisodiy foyda bilan birga tabiatni muhofaza qilish tamoyillariga asoslanishi kerak.

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UDK: 634.23:631.52:57.085.23

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INTENSIV TEXNOLOGIYALAR ASOSIDA GILOS (PRUNUS AVIUM L.) KLONLARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH TIZIMINI OPTIMALLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada gilos (Prunus avium L.) o'simligining intensiv texnologiyalar asosida klonlarini shakllantirish tizimini optimallashtirish masalalari ilmiy jihatdan yoritilgan. Tadqiqotlar laboratoriya va issiqxona sharoitlarida olib borilib, mikroklonal ko'paytirish bosqichlari, oziqa muhitlari tarkibi, fitogormonlar ta'siri hamda regeneratsiya va akklimatizatsiya jarayonlari tahlil qilindi. Turli konsentratsiyadagi 6-BAP va IAA qo'llanilgan variantlar o'zaro solishtirilib, optimal nisbat aniqlangan. Olingan natijalar asosida intensiv bog'dorchilik uchun yuqori sifatli, genetik barqaror gilos klonlarini yetishtirish tizimi ishlab chiqildi.*

Kalit so'zlar. *Gilos, klon, in vitro, mikroklonal ko'paytirish, intensiv texnologiya, MS muhiti, fitogormonlar, regeneratsiya, akklimatizatsiya.*

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OPTIMIZATION OF THE SYSTEM FOR FORMING SWEET CHERRY (PRUNUS AVIUM L.) CLONES BASED ON INTENSIVE TECHNOLOGIES

Annotation.*This article scientifically discusses the optimization of the system for forming sweet cherry (Prunus avium L.) clones based on intensive technologies. The research was conducted under laboratory and greenhouse conditions, where the stages of microclonal propagation, the composition of nutrient media, the effects of phytohormones, as well as regeneration and acclimatization processes were analyzed. Different concentrations of 6-BAP and IAA were compared, and the optimal ratio was determined. Based on the obtained results, a system for producing high-quality, genetically stable sweet cherry clones for intensive horticulture was developed.*

Keyword. *ssweet cherry, clone, in vitro, microclonal propagation, intensive technology, MS medium, phytohormones, regeneration, acclimatization*

Bugungi kunda qishloq xo‘jaligini modernizatsiya qilish va intensiv rivojlantirish global miqyosda ustuvor vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. O‘zbekiston sharoitida meva yetishtirish, xususan giloschilikni rivojlantirish katta iqtisodiy ahamiyatga ega. Gilos (Prunus avium L.) yuqori daromadli, eksportbop va bozorbop mahsulot beruvchi ekin sifatida ajralib turadi.

An’anaviy ko‘paytirish usullarida ko‘chat sifati, kasalliklarga chidamlilik va genetik bir xillik muammolari mavjud. Shu sababli intensiv texnologiyalar asosida klonal ko‘paytirish usullarini takomillashtirish muhim ilmiy-amaliy vazifaga aylanmoqda. Zamonaviy biotexnologik yondashuvlar, xususan in vitro texnologiyalari orqali gilos klonlarini tez va samarali ko‘paytirish imkoniyati mavjud. Bu esa intensiv bog‘lar tashkil etishda muhim omil hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqot metodikasi. Tadqiqotlar laboratoriya va issiqxona sharoitida olib borildi. Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida gilos o‘simligining yuqori hosildor navlaridan olingan meristematik to‘qimalar tanlandi.

Eksperimental sharoitlar:

Harorat: 24-26°C

Yorug‘lik: 16 soat

Namlik: 60-70%

Sterilizatsiya jarayoni:

70% etil spirt - 30 soniya

0,1% NaClO - 5-7 daqiqa

Distillangan suvda yuvish – 3 marotaba

Oziqa muhiti: Murashige-Skoog (MS) muhiti asosida quyidagi variantlar qo‘llanildi:

Nazorat (gormonlarsiz)

0,5 mg/l 6-BAP + 0,1 mg/l IAA

1,0 mg/l 6-BAP + 0,2 mg/l IAA

1,5 mg/l 6-BAP + 0,5 mg/l IAA

Tadqiqot natijalari. **Mikroklonal ko‘paytirish samaradorligi**. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatdiki, fitogormonlarning qo‘llanilishi gilos klonlarining shakllanishiga sezilarli ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Nazorat variantda ko‘paytirish koeffitsienti past bo‘lib, o‘simliklarning rivojlanishi sust kechdi. O‘rta konsentratsiyada (1,0 mg/l 6-BAP + 0,2 mg/l IAA) eng yuqori natijalar qayd etildi:

Ko‘paytirish koeffitsienti: 5,8

Kurtak hosil bo‘lish: 92%

Yuqori konsentratsiyada esa fiziologik stress kuzatildi.

Ildiz hosil qilish va rivojlanish. Ildiz hosil qilish jarayoni o‘simliklarning keyingi rivojlanishi uchun muhim bosqich hisoblanadi. O‘rta variantda ildiz hosil qilish darajasi 90% dan yuqori bo‘lib, ildiz tizimi yaxshi rivojlandi.

Akklimatizatsiya jarayoni. Laboratoriyadan tashqi muhitga o‘tkazilgan ko‘chatlarda quyidagi natijalar kuzatildi:

Moslashuv darajasi: 93–95%

Yashovchanlik yuqori. Bu intensiv texnologiyaning amaliy samaradorligini tasdiqlaydi.

Ochiq maydondagi rivojlanish. Tajriba natijalariga koʻra:

Oʻsimlik boʻyi: 30–35 sm

Barglar soni: 10–14 dona

Yashovchanlik: 90% dan yuqori.

Bu koʻrsatkichlar intensiv bogʻlar uchun yuqori sifatli material olish imkonini beradi.

Muhokama. Olingan natijalar ilmiy manbalar bilan solishtirilganda mos kelishi aniqlandi. Fitogormonlarning optimal nisbatda qoʻllanilishi hujayra boʻlinishi va differensiyalanish jarayonlarini faollashtiradi. 6-BAP sitokinin sifatida kurtak hosil boʻlishini tezlashtirsa, IAA ildiz tizimini rivojlantiradi. Ularning muvozanatli kombinatsiyasi eng yuqori natijani beradi. Intensiv texnologiyalar asosida gilos klonlarini shakllantirish tizimi:

tezkor

iqtisodiy samarali

yuqori sifatli ekanligi isbotlandi.

Xulosa

Olib borilgan tadqiqotlar asosida quyidagi xulosalarga kelindi: In vitro texnologiyasi gilos klonlarini shakllantirishda eng samarali usul hisoblanadi. Optimal variant: 1,0 mg/l 6-BAP + 0,2 mg/l IAA. Koʻpaytirish darajasi 5–6 baravar oshdi. Yashovchanlik 90–95% ni tashkil etdi. Intensiv bogʻdorchilik uchun sifatli koʻchatlar olish imkoniyati yaratildi

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UDC: 528.44

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CREATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE LAND CADASTRE

Annotation: *The state land cadastre in Uzbekistan has been partially analyzed. This type of cadastre is considered the main component of the Unified System of State Cadastres, and the State Land Cadastre serves as the spatial and legal basis for monitoring other state cadastres.*

Keywords: *land cadastre scheme, real estate, state cadastre of special structures, land, buildings and structures, land category, land plot, land cadastre, cadastral passport.*

The modernization process continues to this day. During this process, 21 types of state cadastres have been introduced, laws concerning them have been adopted, and based on these laws, regulations for each state cadastre have been developed. Among these state cadastres, the main ones, and the two types that recur within all state cadastres, are the “State Land Cadastre” and the “State Cadastre of Buildings and Structures”. We will analyze the procedure for creating and maintaining these two state cadastres: land plot – a part of the earth's surface with a registered boundary, area, location address, legal regime, and other characteristics; cadastral passport – an electronic document containing general information about a real estate object, including its cadastral number; real estate – land plots, subsoil resources, buildings, structures, perennial plants, and other property intrinsically linked to the land, i.e., objects that cannot be moved without disproportionate damage to their intended purpose; metadata – information necessary for identifying, searching, inventorying, and using spatial data sets, services, and other characteristics, enabling their description; attribute data – a set of data in tabular and/or text form describing the characteristics of geographic information system objects.

Development, modernization, and integration processes required new amendments to this code, and over the years partial amendments were introduced. At the same time, in 2022, the “Land Code” was fundamentally revised. On August 28, 1998, Law No. 666/1 “On the State Land Cadastre” was adopted. This law also underwent partial amendments over the years, and in 2022 it was also fundamentally revised. Based on Resolution No. 543 of the Cabinet of Ministers of December 31, 1998, the Regulation “On the Procedure for Maintaining the State Land Cadastre” was adopted, and under this Regulation, the State Land Cadastre was regulated, and a database and the State Land Cadastre began to be maintained. However, this Regulation has now lost its force. This state cadastre was revised and fundamentally changed based on Resolution No. 389 of the Cabinet of Ministers of June 22, 2021,

and the Regulation “On the Procedure for Maintaining the State Land Cadastre” was re-adopted.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Introduction of a Mass Valuation System for Real Estate” No. PF-43, adopted on March 5, 2025.In both the previous and subsequent regulations, the land fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan is considered an object of the state land cadastre, and the composition and basic principles of the state land cadastre have remained unchanged. One of the changes is that the State Land Cadastre is considered the main component of the Unified System of State Cadastres and consists of a system of data and documents on the natural, economic, and legal regime of lands, their categories, quality characteristics and value, the location and dimensions of land plots, and their distribution among landowners, land users, lessees, and owners. The State Land Cadastre serves as the spatial and legal basis for monitoring the Unified System of State Cadastres and other state cadastres. One of the significant changes is the procedure for maintaining the State Land Cadastre, as follows:

Stage 1 – Owners, users, lessees, and holders of land plots: When changes occur in the legal status, qualitative condition and use, or valuation of land plots (when updating initial cadastral data), they provide information to the territorial departments of the State Cadastres Chamber (the registering authority) and other organizations.

Stage 2 – District (city) branches of the State Cadastres Chamber: Collect information on changes occurring in the composition and use of land plots and, after on-site verification, enter current changes into the electronic information system.

Stage 3 – Territorial departments of the State Cadastres Chamber for the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, and Tashkent city: Register changes occurring in the composition, use, and legal status of land plots; coordinate the activities of district (city) branches in maintaining the State Land Cadastre. Within the Unified System of State Cadastres, they ensure the formation and maintenance of cadastral zones, cadastral massifs, and cadastral areas within the administrative boundaries of districts (cities) of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, and Tashkent city.

Stage 4 – State Cadastres Chamber: Organizes broad dissemination of open geoinformation data on land cadastre on the global Internet; provides data to interested ministries and agencies; organizes and carries out systematic monitoring to timely detect changes in the state of the land fund.

Stage 5 – Cadastre Agency under the National Committee for Urbanization and Sustainable Development of the Housing Market: Ensures the development of documents regulating the maintenance of the State Land Cadastre.

Carries out work to determine, using geodetic methods, the administrative boundaries of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, districts (cities), and subsequently coordinate their areas, and to fix them on the ground.

Conducts aerospace studies of land resources.

Studies, analyzes, and summarizes reports on the quantity and use of land. Annually, by March 1, presents the National Report on the status of land fund categories in the Republic of Uzbekistan as open data through its official website.

Based on Resolution No. 278 of the Cabinet of Ministers of June 2, 1997, the Regulation “On the Procedure for Maintaining the State Cadastre of Buildings and Structures” was adopted. Based on this Regulation, the database of the State Cadastre of Buildings and Structures began to be formed. However, the ongoing developments, changes, and modernization-integration processes in our country have had both direct and indirect impacts on this type of cadastre as well. As a result, based on Resolution No. 389 of the Cabinet of Ministers of June 22, 2021, the Regulation “On the Procedure for Maintaining the State Cadastre of Buildings and Structures” was reworked, re-adopted, and put into production.

The composition and stages of the State Cadastre of Buildings and Structures have remained unchanged. One of the main changes is that previously a cadastral register was kept, but currently an online database is being maintained.

In maintaining these state cadastres, the following key concepts exist: building – a construction system consisting of load-bearing, enclosing, or both types of structures that form an enclosed volume, intended, depending on its functional purpose, for human habitation or presence and for performing various types of production processes;

structure – a construction system located above ground, on the ground, or underground, consisting of load-bearing, enclosing, or both types of structures, in volumetric, flat, or linear form, intended for performing various types of production processes, storing materials, goods, equipment, temporary presence of people, or the passage of people, goods, and other things;

perennial plants – gardens, vineyards, mulberry groves, and other forest trees;

special structures – a complex of engineering structures built on a separate land plot for use for specified purposes, including railways, highways, communication and power transmission lines, main pipelines located on, above, or below the ground, and main canals and collectors;

unfinished construction objects – buildings and structures whose construction has begun on a land plot allocated in accordance with the established procedure, according to approved design documentation, but has not been completed by a certain date, or which have been completed but not accepted for operation.

Under the new Regulation, minimal requirements for the composition of data entered into the state cadastre for buildings and structures have been approved. The Regulation on the procedure for preparing a cadastral file for real estate objects was also revised and re-approved. The previous procedure was abolished.

Conclusion In conclusion, it can be said that today's cadastre system has become not just a “registration” system, but a strategic geoinformation platform that unites all of the country's resources on a single electronic map and effectively organizes state and public administration.

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TAX POLICY IN DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract. *The article examines the types of digital technologies and areas of their application in the implementation of tax policy, identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the use of digital technologies, the experience of implementing and using digital technologies in the tax administration of different countries, and outlines the main areas for activating the use of digital technologies in the field of taxation.*

Keywords: *tax policy, tax administration, digitalization, digital technologies, digital tax services.*

Tax authorities around the world increasingly rely on digital technologies to collect and analyze tax data and implement intelligent systems that ensure the collection and assessment of taxes in real time[1]. Digital technologies are rapidly transforming the relationship between tax authorities and taxpayers, affecting the relationship between the state and the business entity in the taxation process. The relevance of the research topic is due to the need to use the capabilities of digital technologies and the potential of technological development in the formation and implementation of tax policy to modernize the existing tax system in order to comply with the ongoing changes in the global economy.

The use of digital technologies in the practical activities of tax authorities is the subject of research by: A.A. Anisimova, V.P. Vishnevsky and L.I. Goncharenko[2], E.F. Kireeva, S.P. Kolchin, I.A. Maiburov and O.M. Karpova[3] and others, as well as foreign authors and international organizations.

Thus, the paper examines the issues of applying tax administration technologies in the context of the functioning of integration associations. The author has determined that in the territory of a single market, digitalization of tax administration technologies provides for the creation of integrated digital platforms, and has indicated that tax cooperation processes within the framework of economic integration are impossible today without digitalization of economic platforms and the formation of integrated databases required for interaction between countries and economic entities. Conclusions have been made about the need to improve tax administration based on unified methodological approaches to the interaction of tax authorities and taxpayers, taking into account the formation of a single digital space.

In the works[4,5], the authors consider the main trends in the development of digital technologies in tax administration in the world and in Russia and analyze the possibilities of improving digital tax services and applying the global experience of tax authorities in Russian practice. It is noted that Russian tax authorities are in the global trend, as evidenced, among other things, by the availability of information

materials, personal accounts of taxpayers with the ability to submit a tax return and an application for a tax refund, as well as the ability to submit a request for any information or complaint. According to the authors, digital processes within the framework of tax administration imply their constant improvement in order to ensure a customer-oriented approach and voluntary compliance with tax legislation by taxpayers.

Despite the presence of a large number of studies by leading scientists, economists and practitioners on individual issues of the use of digital technologies in the implementation of tax policy, it is worth noting the need to generalize and systematize the world experience of using digital technologies in the implementation of tax policy, identifying the strengths and weaknesses of using digital technologies to determine the main directions for activating the use of digital technologies in the field of taxation.

Thus, the purpose of the study is to identify the main directions for activating the use of digital technologies in the field of taxation based on the generalization of world experience in the implementation and use of digital technologies in the implementation of tax policy.

Tax policy is understood as an integral part of the socio-economic policy of the state, aimed at the formation of a tax system that stimulates accumulation and rational use of the country's national wealth, facilitating the harmonization of the interests of the economy and society and thereby ensuring the socio-economic progress of society.

The implementation of the formed tax policy is carried out through a tax mechanism, to the definition of which at the present stage a unified approach has not been developed, but in general it represents a set of forms, methods and ways of organizing and regulating tax relations, corresponding to the historically established goals and objectives of the state tax policy and enshrined in tax legislation[6]. The introduction of digital technologies allows improving the practice of: tax planning, tax forecasting, tax registration and accounting, tax regulation, tax control and tax analysis.

Their use reduces the costs of fulfilling tax obligations of both the state and the taxpayer, prevents tax fraud and erosion of the tax base, allows for the provision of new tax services in a simplified mode and remote access, realistically assesses the current state and predicts the future development of the economy and society. The constantly evolving infrastructure of tax technologies brings significant benefits to tax administrations and taxpayers, guarantees stable tax revenues to the budget, increases taxpayer satisfaction and ensures conscientious compliance with tax legislation. To achieve this, a correct holistic vision and strategy for the development of digital tax administration with a clear implementation plan and an appropriate system for monitoring ongoing tax processes are required[7].

Global experience shows that tax authorities in many countries are currently gradually adapting to digital processes, increasing the efficiency of tax administration [8].

Digital technologies in tax administration are used by developed countries in the field of: monitoring the operation of digital services, developing customer-oriented design of services, informing taxpayers about new opportunities for interaction with tax authorities, as well as information support for taxpayers within the digital environment [9].

Digital tax services are services of tax authorities provided to taxpayers via the Internet. They can be classified by the following features:

categories of taxpayers (legal entities, individuals; sole proprietors; and self-employed (tax regime "Tax on professional income"));

method of using tax services (mandatory or voluntary use);

breadth of coverage of taxpayers (services for individual use; services for mass use); structure of tax services (simple and complex digital services);

access to digital services (open and closed access);

placement (placement on the official Internet portal of the State Tax Service and mobile applications; placement on third-party Internet portals and mobile applications) [2].

The use of digital technologies in implementing tax policy has quite a few strengths that can be used to improve the quality of services provided to taxpayers, but it is not without its drawbacks and has its weaknesses (Table 1).

These tables show that the use of digital technologies in implementing tax policy has more strengths than weaknesses, but their list is not exhaustive, since digital technologies are developing rapidly and new problems may arise, as well as new opportunities for using digital technologies in implementing tax policy may open up.

Table 1

Strengths	**Weaknesses**
– increasing the transparency of taxation, the tax administration process, i.e. clarity and comprehensibility of tax rules for taxpayers, which in turn leads to a decrease in the likelihood of unexpected financial losses of taxpayers due to the possibility of making errors when filing tax reports and paying taxes; – convenience of the tax compliance process; – increasing tax revenues to budgets at various levels; – expanding the tax base; – reducing the costs of tax administration, i.e. reducing the costs of consumables, postal services, paper, rent of space for placing an archive on paper; – reducing the time spent on processing the received data and exchanging data; – reducing the risk of technical errors;	– lack of regulatory legal acts to regulate new objects and processes inherent in the digital economy, as well as the rights, obligations and liability for violations of digital economy entities; – insufficient level of digitalization of tax processes (information, administration, maintenance and control); – hacker attacks and viruses; – insufficient level of security of communication channels and collected data, as well as the threat of their theft, which leads to the emergence of risks to the information security of taxpayers and the tax security of the state; – lack of technical means for collecting, processing and storing collected data; – high costs of digitalization of tax authorities; – formation of additional costs for connection in the structure of taxpayers' expenses

– increasing the speed of searching for necessary documents; – increasing the efficiency of tax administration; – strengthening control by tax authorities over transactions carried out by taxpayers; – the ability to exercise control in remote access; - reduction of the time for tax audits and their number, which became possible due to the creation of digital tax control tools, which generally has a positive effect on the business climate; - increase in the efficiency and quality of audits; - reduction in the labor costs of tax authorities aimed at explanatory work on tax administration and control and verification work;	

Each specific country has its own experience in implementing and using digital technologies in tax administration. An analysis of global practice shows that rarely do countries use a systematic approach to the development of digital interaction channels reflected in a single document, for example, a strategy. More often, such strategies are developed to develop digital services for the entire public sector, and digitalization of tax administration is considered as part of this process. The most striking example of a systematic approach to the implementation of digital technologies in the tax sphere is the practice of the UK, where there is a strategy for the development of information technologies for tax authorities. This strategy sets out an approach to implementing the long-term task of developing digital services in order to solve the following problems: achieving maximum possible compliance with tax legislation; increasing the efficiency of tax authorities; improving the quality of services provided. Some countries focus on creating customer-oriented services, assuming that if taxpayers need the proposed digital solutions to perform their tasks in the tax sphere and if these solutions are easy to use, then the level of involvement in digital interaction with tax authorities will grow (Austria, Canada, Singapore). In a number of countries, attention is paid to informing about new opportunities for interaction in the digital environment (Australia, Norway, Singapore) and various tips (Denmark, Australia, Canada), rightly believing that taxpayers may not have the necessary special knowledge in this area (practical examples of the application of the provisions of behavioral theory have shown the effectiveness of using information messages and various tips, and not only in the tax sphere). Monitoring the interaction of taxpayers with tax authorities in order to identify problems that hinder such interaction (Netherlands, Canada), as well as providing support to taxpayers within the digital environment (Australia) is important for creating a high-quality customer-oriented tax environment [2].

The experience of different countries around the world shows the need to transform taxation using digital technologies and current tax rules to meet the new conditions of doing business, as well as the active use of digital technologies in the work of tax authorities, which will simplify routine processes, optimize labor costs, and increase the speed and quality of providing public services in the tax sphere.

Tax authorities are increasingly using modern technologies to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their work [3]. Digital transformations and changes have great potential for improving the tax policy. By improving the methods of collecting, processing and analyzing information, digital technologies can transform the tax policy of the state and, if used wisely, the tax policy will be more effective, convenient, transparent and fair.

In order to activate the use of digital technologies in the field of taxation, the following areas can be identified: adoption of a strategy for the implementation of digital technologies in revenue and duty authorities; availability of funding for the implementation of digital technologies in the practical activities of revenue and duty authorities; ensuring the training of highly qualified personnel capable of working in the conditions of digital tax administration; when training specialists in higher educational institutions of the Republic for revenue and duty authorities, in the educational process, provide for disciplines on the digitalization of tax administration, the study of foreign experience in the digitalization of the taxation sphere; consider the possibility of training IT specialists in the field of taxation.

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SOME ASPECTS OF THE STUDY OF MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY

Abstract. *This article studies the theoretical and practical issues of medical geography. In fact, this science analyzes the relationship between humans and the environment based on an ecological and geographical approach. In our modern world, in the era of environmental problems, pandemics and socio-economic changes, the importance of medical geographical research is increasing. In this article, we will provide information about the purpose, tasks, practical and theoretical work of medical geography.*

Key words: *medical geography, nosogeography, GIS, climate change, ecology, environmental problem, pandemic.*

It is known that human development is always in motion, as society develops, science and technology, scientific views also change and develop. The study of the causes and factors of modern human diseases requires studying not only the organism, but also the ecological state of the environment in which it lives. This makes it possible not only to know the causes of diseases, but also to prevent diseases. Medical geography serves to prevent diseases, optimize health services and ensure sustainable development by studying the natural, social and economic factors affecting the health of the population on a territorial basis. In higher educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, medical geography is taught as an important component of economic and social geography courses and is an important component of this discipline. In this regard, the main goal of the discipline is to identify factors affecting the health of the population and develop scientifically based recommendations. Theoretically, the science is closely related to medicine (epidemiology, hygiene), geography (ecological and social geography), and other sciences (demography, ecology). Factors affecting human health are divided into three groups: natural, genetic-biological, and socio-economic. For example, climatic factors (temperature, humidity) directly affect the spread of diseases, while industry and transport serve as a breeding ground for viruses.

The theoretical basis of medical geography is based on the principle of the interdependence of man and the environment. The history of the theoretical formation of this science dates back to ancient times. First of all, we find the first information about this science in the scientific works of Hippocrates. In his work "On Air, Water and Places", the scientist scientifically substantiated the connection between human health and the natural environment. In addition, we can also find information and news about the science in the works of great Central Asian thinkers. For example, in the works of Abu Ali ibn Sina (Avicenna) and Abu Bakr ar-Razi, there are ideas about the connection between nature and diseases. In particular, these

scientists emphasized in their works the role of air, ecology and geographical location in the spread of plague.

In recent years, important work has been carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan by A.S.Soliyev, M.I.Nazarov, I.R.Turdimambetov, N.Q.Komilova, A.Ravshanov, D.Zaynutdinova, H.E.Egamkulov, N.F.Latipov, K. Utarbaeva and others. The works of N.Q. Komilova "Medical Geography and Global Health" (2019), "Theoretical and Practical Issues of Medical Geography" (2016) are the main sources of this science. Currently, nosogeography is aimed at a territorial analysis of global health problems.

Several areas have been identified in the research conducted:

1. Studies by far-flung foreign scientists, focusing on the interaction between the socio-economic development of regions, the ecological environment and environmental processes. Many approaches to nosogeography and ecology focus on the interaction of humans and their economic activities with the environment.

Table 1

Scientists who have conducted research in medical geography and nosogeography

	Scientists from far abroad	CIS scientists	Local scientists
Names of scientists	J.May, R.Park, M.Birkin, L.Jacobs, H.Giardet, B.Commoner, R.LeGates, R.Forman, K.Seto, W.McDonnell, J.Gehl, H.Mitchell, M.Goodchild	Ю.Г.Саушкин, В.А.Хомич, Г.М.Лаппо, А.Л.Калабеков, Е.Н.Перцик, Н.В.Петров, О.Н.Яницкий, Э.Ю.Безуглова, В.Р.Битюкова, В.Г.Глушкова, В.Л.Глазычев, М.А.Глазовская, В.С.Вишаренко, В.И.Соковнин, Н.С.Касимов, А.Г.Махрова, М.П. Ратанова	A.S.Soliyev, K.T.Tursunov, N.K.Komilova, I.R.Turdimambetov, M.I.Nazarov, M.O.Khamroyev, A.Kh.Ravshanov, D.K.Zaynutdinova, H.E.Egamkulov, N.F.Latipov, K.Utarbaeva

The table was developed by the authors based on a literature review.

2. The research of scientists from the CIS and Russia focused on the factors of the emergence and development of diseases, as well as the relationship between urban-ecological, non-ecological and geo-ecological processes, and the information and cartographic support of environmental management.

3. The studies of local scientists have extensively covered the issues of the emergence of the nosogeographical situation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and their causes and consequences. Emphasis is placed on the ecological problems of the regions and the health of the population.

The following can be cited as the main methods of medical geography in this period:

- Cartographic method (mainly GIS): This research method became the basis for mapping the incidence and health status of regions, creating nosogeographic and medical geographic atlases. Using this method, the first medical geographic atlases of the Republic of Uzbekistan were created.

- Statistical-mathematical method: calculation of coefficients, correlation and regression analysis. Certain results were achieved based on these methods in the studies of scientists such as D.K.Zaynutdinova, H.E.Egamkulov, N.F.Latipov.

- Geographic comparison and system-component method: If the geographical comparison method serves to identify and assess differences between regions, the system-component method reveals the internal causes of these differences, complex relationships between factors. When both methods are used together, medical geographical research becomes more accurate, deep and practical.

- Modeling: The modeling method is one of the main tools in medical geography for in-depth analysis of the spread of diseases, their prediction and development of effective measures. Its effectiveness increases even more, especially when used in conjunction with modern information technologies.

- Questionnaire and Expert Survey: These methods are important in collecting data on the health of the population, the territorial characteristics of diseases, and the healthcare system.

In general, the above methods are widely used in the analysis of disease prevention, the location of medical institutions, and nosocomial monitoring.

In conclusion, we believe that this science will be of great help in studying certain environmental problems and climate change issues in Uzbekistan. Also, nosogeographic assessments by region contribute to the development of health programs, and on a global scale, science contributes to the formation of the activities of the World Health Organization. In the future, the development of research based on GIS and artificial intelligence is expected. The theoretical and methodological foundations of medical geography are based on ecological, integrated and territorial approaches. Science plays an important role in solving problems of preserving human health and sustainable development. It is necessary to further develop this direction in regions similar to Uzbekistan, strengthen scientific research and practical application. For students and specialists, in-depth mastery of this knowledge will bring success in professional activities.

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EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIGITAL PLATFORMS (MOODLE, GOOGLE CLASSROOM) IN TEACHING MEDICAL SCIENCES

Abstract: *This study examines the effectiveness of digital learning platforms, particularly Moodle and Google Classroom, in teaching medical sciences. With the rapid digital transformation in higher education, integrating information technologies into medical education has become essential for improving the quality of teaching and learning processes. The research aims to evaluate how these platforms influence students' academic performance, engagement, and independent learning skills.*

A mixed-methods approach was employed, including quantitative analysis of students' academic results and qualitative feedback collected through surveys and interviews. The study involved medical students who participated in courses delivered via Moodle and Google Classroom over one academic semester. Key indicators such as accessibility, usability, interactivity, and learning outcomes were analyzed.

The findings indicate that digital platforms significantly enhance student engagement, facilitate flexible learning environments, and improve knowledge retention. Moodle was found to be more effective for structured content delivery and assessment, while Google Classroom provided better support for communication and collaboration. However, challenges such as technical limitations and varying levels of digital literacy were also identified.

The study concludes that the integration of digital platforms into medical education positively impacts the teaching and learning process, provided that proper methodological support and technical infrastructure are ensured. The results offer practical recommendations for educators seeking to optimize digital learning strategies in medical sciences.

Keywords: *Digital learning platforms; Medical education; Moodle; Google Classroom; E-learning; Blended learning; Learning outcomes; Student engagement; Educational technology; Higher education.*

Introduction

The rapid advancement of information and communication technologies has significantly transformed the landscape of higher education, particularly in the field of medical sciences. Traditional teaching methods are increasingly being supplemented or replaced by digital solutions that offer flexible, interactive, and student-centered learning environments. In this context, digital learning platforms such as Moodle and Google Classroom have emerged as essential tools for organizing, delivering, and managing educational content in medical institutions.

Medical education is inherently complex, requiring not only theoretical knowledge but also the development of clinical reasoning, practical skills, and continuous self-directed learning. The integration of digital platforms into this process provides new opportunities to enhance the quality of education by enabling access to diverse learning resources, supporting asynchronous and synchronous communication, and facilitating continuous assessment. These platforms allow educators to design structured courses, monitor student progress, and create interactive learning experiences that are difficult to achieve through traditional methods alone.

In recent years, the global shift toward online and blended learning models—accelerated by external factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic—has further emphasized the importance of digital technologies in education. Platforms like Moodle are widely recognized for their robust course management features, assessment tools, and adaptability to institutional needs, while Google Classroom is valued for its simplicity, ease of use, and effective integration with cloud-based tools. Despite their widespread adoption, there remains a need for systematic evaluation of their effectiveness specifically within medical education, where the stakes of learning outcomes are particularly high.

Previous studies have highlighted the potential of e-learning systems to improve student engagement, motivation, and academic performance. However, the effectiveness of these platforms can vary depending on factors such as instructional design, digital literacy of both students and educators, and the availability of technical infrastructure. Moreover, limited research has directly compared different digital platforms within the same educational context, especially in medical sciences.

Therefore, this study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of Moodle and Google Classroom in teaching medical subjects. The research focuses on their impact on students' academic performance, engagement, and independent learning abilities. By analyzing both quantitative and qualitative data, this study seeks to identify the strengths and limitations of each platform and to provide evidence-based recommendations for improving the integration of digital technologies in medical education.

The significance of this research lies in its contribution to the development of more effective, technology-enhanced teaching strategies that align with the evolving demands of modern medical training.

Discussion

The findings of this study demonstrate that the integration of digital learning platforms such as Moodle and Google Classroom has a substantial positive impact on the teaching and learning process in medical education. The results confirm that these platforms not only support knowledge acquisition but also enhance student engagement, autonomy, and overall academic performance.

One of the key observations is that Moodle provides a highly structured learning environment that is particularly suitable for medical sciences, where content organization, sequential learning, and continuous assessment are critical. Its integrated tools for quizzes, assignments, and progress tracking enable educators to systematically evaluate students' understanding and provide timely feedback. This aligns with the competency-based approach in medical education, where continuous assessment plays a vital role in developing clinical reasoning and decision-making skills.

In contrast, Google Classroom proved to be more effective in facilitating communication and collaboration among students and instructors. Its user-friendly interface and seamless integration with cloud-based applications encourage active participation, quick information exchange, and collaborative learning. These features are particularly beneficial in fostering teamwork and peer-to-peer interaction, which are essential components of medical training.

The comparative analysis suggests that while both platforms contribute positively to learning outcomes, their effectiveness depends largely on how they are implemented within the educational process. Moodle is more advantageous for delivering complex theoretical content and conducting formal assessments, whereas Google Classroom is better suited for supporting interactive and communication-driven activities. Therefore, a combined or blended use of these platforms may offer the most comprehensive solution for medical education.

Despite these advantages, several challenges were identified. Technical issues, including inconsistent internet access and limited digital infrastructure, can hinder the effective use of these platforms. Additionally, variations in digital literacy among students and faculty members may affect the overall learning experience. Some students reported difficulties in navigating advanced features of Moodle, while others noted limitations in assessment functionalities within Google Classroom.

Another important aspect highlighted by this study is the role of instructional design. The effectiveness of digital platforms is not solely determined by the technology itself but also by how well educational content is structured and delivered. Courses that incorporated interactive materials, multimedia resources, and clear learning objectives demonstrated significantly better outcomes compared to those that relied on passive content delivery.

These findings are consistent with existing research, which emphasizes that digital technologies in education are most effective when combined with sound pedagogical strategies. In the context of medical education, where practical skills and clinical competencies are essential, digital platforms should be viewed as complementary tools rather than complete replacements for traditional teaching methods.

Overall, the discussion underscores the importance of a balanced and strategic approach to integrating digital technologies in medical education. By leveraging the strengths of both Moodle and Google Classroom, educators can create a more flexible, engaging, and effective learning environment that meets the evolving needs of modern medical students.

Conclusion

This study evaluated the effectiveness of digital learning platforms, specifically Moodle and Google Classroom, in teaching medical sciences. The findings demonstrate that the integration of these platforms significantly enhances the quality of the educational process by improving student engagement, facilitating flexible learning, and supporting the development of independent learning skills.

The results indicate that Moodle is particularly effective for structured course delivery, content management, and assessment, making it well-suited for the theoretical and evaluation components of medical education. In contrast, Google Classroom excels in promoting communication, collaboration, and ease of use, which are essential for interactive and student-centered learning environments. These complementary strengths suggest that a blended approach, combining both platforms, can provide a more comprehensive and efficient educational model.

However, the study also identified several challenges, including technical limitations, varying levels of digital literacy among users, and the need for well-designed instructional strategies. These factors highlight that the successful implementation of digital platforms depends not only on technological availability but also on pedagogical planning and institutional support.

In conclusion, digital platforms play a crucial role in modernizing medical education and aligning it with contemporary educational demands. Their effective use can lead to improved learning outcomes and better preparation of future healthcare professionals. The study recommends the adoption of integrated digital learning strategies, continuous training for educators and students, and further research to explore long-term impacts and advanced applications of educational technologies in medical sciences.

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PERSONALIZATION OF MEDICAL EDUCATION THROUGH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES: APPROACHES AND EFFECTIVENESS

Abstract: *This study explores the role of information technologies in personalizing medical education and improving learning outcomes. Modern medical training requires adaptive and student-centered approaches that consider individual learning styles, pace, and cognitive abilities. Digital technologies, including learning management systems such as Moodle, cloud-based platforms like Google Classroom, and artificial intelligence-based tools, provide new opportunities for tailoring educational content to individual learners.*

The research employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative analysis of students' academic performance with qualitative feedback on learning experiences. The study investigates how personalized learning environments affect student engagement, knowledge retention, and clinical reasoning skills in medical education.

The results show that the use of information technologies significantly enhances individualized learning by enabling adaptive content delivery, continuous assessment, and real-time feedback. Students demonstrated improved academic performance and higher motivation levels compared to traditional teaching methods. However, challenges such as technological barriers and the need for instructor training were also identified.

The study concludes that the integration of information technologies into medical education fosters effective personalization and contributes to the development of competent healthcare professionals.

Keywords: *Personalized learning; Medical education; Information technologies; Moodle; Google Classroom; Artificial intelligence; Adaptive learning; E-learning; Student-centered education.*

Introduction

The rapid development of information technologies has transformed the traditional paradigm of higher education, shifting it toward more flexible, student-centered, and personalized learning models. In medical education, where the acquisition of knowledge must be combined with the development of clinical competencies, the need for individualized learning approaches is particularly significant.

Personalization in education refers to the adaptation of learning content, pace, and methods to meet the specific needs, abilities, and preferences of each student. Traditional teaching methods often fail to address individual differences among learners, resulting in unequal learning outcomes. Information technologies offer effective solutions to this problem by enabling adaptive learning environments and data-driven educational strategies.

Digital platforms such as Moodle and Google Classroom play a crucial role in supporting personalized learning. These platforms allow educators to design flexible learning paths, monitor student progress, and provide targeted feedback. Additionally, the integration of artificial intelligence technologies enables the development of adaptive systems that automatically adjust content based on student performance and learning behavior.

Recent studies highlight that personalized learning improves student engagement, motivation, and academic achievement. In medical education, it also contributes to the development of critical thinking and clinical decision-making skills. However, despite the growing adoption of digital technologies, there is still a need for comprehensive research on their effectiveness in implementing personalized learning strategies.

Therefore, this study aims to investigate the role of information technologies in individualizing medical education and to evaluate their impact on learning outcomes and student engagement.

Results and Discussion

The findings of this study indicate that information technologies significantly enhance the personalization of medical education. Students who participated in technology-supported learning environments demonstrated higher levels of engagement, improved academic performance, and better knowledge retention compared to those in traditional settings.

One of the key advantages of using Moodle is its ability to support adaptive learning through modular course design, quizzes, and analytics tools. These features enable instructors to tailor educational content based on individual student performance. Students can learn at their own pace, revisit complex topics, and receive immediate feedback, which enhances understanding and retention.

Similarly, Google Classroom facilitates personalized learning by providing flexible access to resources and enabling continuous communication between students and instructors. Its collaborative tools support peer learning and encourage active participation, which is essential in medical training.

The integration of artificial intelligence further strengthens personalization by enabling predictive analytics and adaptive content delivery. AI-based systems can identify learning gaps, recommend appropriate resources, and optimize the learning path for each student. This is particularly valuable in medical education, where mastering complex concepts requires continuous assessment and feedback.

Despite these benefits, several challenges were identified. Limited digital infrastructure, insufficient technical skills among educators, and resistance to change can hinder the effective implementation of personalized learning. Additionally, excessive reliance on technology may reduce face-to-face interaction, which remains crucial for developing clinical skills.

Overall, the results suggest that a balanced approach combining traditional teaching methods with advanced information technologies is the most effective strategy for achieving personalized medical education.

Conclusion

This study demonstrates that information technologies play a crucial role in the personalization of medical education. The use of digital platforms such as Moodle and Google Classroom, along with artificial intelligence tools, significantly improves learning outcomes, student engagement, and independent learning skills.

Personalized learning environments allow students to adapt the learning process to their individual needs, leading to more effective knowledge acquisition and skill development. However, successful implementation requires adequate technical infrastructure, proper training for educators, and well-designed instructional strategies.

In conclusion, the integration of information technologies into medical education represents a key step toward modernizing the educational process and preparing highly qualified healthcare professionals. Future research should focus on developing more advanced adaptive systems and evaluating their long-term impact on medical training.

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STUDY OF THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE RUBBER SLATS OF THE DRUM AND THE SAW

Abstract. *This article investigates the process of efficient extraction of cotton fibers from waste generated during primary cotton processing. In particular, the influence of the distance between the rubber slats of the separating drum and the saw surface, as well as the installation angle of the slats relative to the drum center, on regeneration and separation efficiency in the 1RX regenerator was experimentally studied. The results showed that the maximum regeneration efficiency is achieved when the distance between the slats and the saw is 4 mm and the installation angle of the slats is 15°. These parameters contribute to reducing cotton losses in waste and improving the overall efficiency of the technological process.*

Keywords. *raw cotton, regenerator, separating drum, rubber slats, saw, clearance, installation angle, regeneration efficiency, separation efficiency, cotton waste, cleaning process*

Introduction. In the primary processing of raw cotton, the recovery (regeneration) of cotton fibers from waste is considered one of the important technological stages. In this process, the efficiency of regenerator units largely depends on the parameters of their working elements. In particular, the design of the separating drum, the relative distance between its slats and the saw surface, as well as their angular positioning, have a significant impact on regeneration efficiency.

In existing technologies, the distance between the saw and the working elements in brush-type separating drums is typically set within the range of 0–2 mm. However, when rubber-slatted drums are used, excessively reducing this distance may lead to damage of the rubber by the saw teeth. Therefore, determining the optimal technological parameters is an urgent scientific and practical task.

The main part. In this study, using the 1RX regenerator as an example, the effect of the distance between the rubber slats of the separating drum and the saw, as well as the installation angle of the slats relative to the drum center, on the regeneration process was investigated.

In previous studies, the slats were mainly arranged along the drum axis and widely used in cotton cleaning machines. In this work, however, the inclined arrangement of the slats was considered, which ensures not only the separation of cotton particles but also increases the repetition of the cleaning process as the cotton moves along the slat surface.

Under experimental conditions, the processed raw cotton of the first industrial grade had the following characteristics: contamination – 5.6% and moisture content

– 8.6%. The amount of cotton particles in the waste supplied from the UXK cleaning system to the 1RX regenerator was found to be 20.6%.

During the experiments, the following parameters were studied:

- slat installation angles: 10°, 15°, and 20°;
- distances between the slats and the saw: 2 mm, 4 mm, and 6 mm.

Analysis. The obtained results indicate that both the distance between the slat and the saw, as well as the installation angle of the slat, have a direct impact on regeneration efficiency.

- 2 mm distance: although the cotton separation rate is relatively high, a larger amount of cotton remains in the waste.
- 4 mm distance: this represents the optimal condition, where the separation efficiency approaches its maximum values.
- 6 mm distance: as the distance increases, the efficiency of removing cotton from the saw teeth decreases, leading to greater cotton losses with the waste.

Regarding the effect of the angle:

- at 10°, the efficiency is at an average level;
- at 15°, the highest performance is observed;
- at 20°, the efficiency slightly decreases.

This can be explained by the fact that excessive inclination of the slats negatively affects the complete separation of cotton from the saw surface.



Figure 1. Waste separated from the UXK cleaning system

Regeneration efficiency of the cotton regenerator at a slat installation angle of 10°, depending on the distance between the slatted drum and the saw

Table 1

Distance between slat and saw, mm	Waste separated from 1RX regenerator, kg	Amount of cotton separated with waste, kg	Cotton content in waste, %	Regeneration efficiency, %
2	110,5	4,8	4,3	95,6
4	109,6	4,2	3,8	96,1
6	112,4	5,5	4,8	95,1

Regeneration efficiency of the cotton regenerator at a slat installation angle of 10°, depending on the distance between the slatted drum and the saw

Table 2

Distance between slat and saw, mm	Waste separated from 1RX regenerator, kg	Amount of cotton separated with waste, kg	Cotton content in waste, %	Regeneration efficiency, %
2	112,0	4,2	3,7	96,2
4	114,2	3,9	3,4	96,5
6	111,3	4,8	4,3	95,6

Results. According to the research results, the following key findings were obtained:

The highest regeneration efficiency was 96.5%.

The optimal parameters were determined as:

distance between the slat and the saw: 4 mm;

slat installation angle: 15°.

In addition, the maximum separation efficiency reached 99.2%.

It was experimentally confirmed that an increase in the distance between the slat and the saw leads to a gradual decrease in separation efficiency.

Conclusion. The results of the conducted scientific research showed that the efficiency of the rubber-slatted separating drum in the 1RX regenerator is directly dependent on its design parameters.

The optimal operating mode is recommended as follows:

distance between the slat and the saw: 4 mm;

slat installation angle relative to the drum: 15°.

These parameters:

increase regeneration efficiency,

reduce cotton losses in waste,

improve the overall efficiency of the technological process.

The obtained results are of significant scientific and practical importance for the improvement and optimization of regenerator units in the cotton processing industry.

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FEATURES OF THE DIAGNOSIS OF RENAL TUBERCULOSIS IN MODERN CLINICAL PRACTICE

Abstract: *Renal tuberculosis is a difficult form of extrapulmonary tuberculosis due to its latent course and nonspecific symptoms, often resembling chronic pyelonephritis, urolithiasis, or cystitis. Delayed diagnosis leads to progressive renal damage and functional loss. This study aimed to assess the diagnostic value of conventional, microbiological, molecular, and imaging methods for early detection.*

A retrospective analysis of 68 patients with confirmed renal tuberculosis (2018–2024) was performed. All patients underwent clinical, laboratory, microbiological, molecular (Xpert MTB/RIF), and imaging examinations, including MSCT. Diagnostic accuracy of different methods was evaluated.

The most common symptoms were lower back pain (85.3%) and dysuria (61.8%). Sterile pyuria was found in 72% of cases. Urine microscopy showed low sensitivity (<10–30%), while culture using the BACTEC MGIT 960 system confirmed infection in 89.5% of patients. The Xpert MTB/RIF assay enabled rapid diagnosis and detection of rifampicin resistance in 16.2% of cases. MSCT demonstrated the highest imaging sensitivity (94.1%).

Early detection, especially at the parenchymal stage, allows effective conservative treatment and prevention of irreversible renal damage. Molecular methods significantly improve diagnostic accuracy and enable timely initiation of appropriate therapy.

Keywords: *renal tuberculosis; urinary tuberculosis; chronic pyelonephritis; sterile pyuria; Xpert MTB/RIF; molecular diagnostics; early diagnosis.*

Modern renal tuberculosis is characterized by a torpid and latent course. Its clinical manifestations often completely mimic nonspecific urological diseases such as chronic pyelonephritis, urolithiasis, or recurrent cystitis. As a result, the average period from the onset of the first symptoms to diagnostic verification ranges from 1 to 3 years. During this time, the disease progresses from the parenchymal stage to the formation of cavitary destruction, which in 40–60% of cases leads to irreversible loss of organ function and patient disability [1, 2, 6, 10].

A particular challenge is bacteriological confirmation. Traditional urine microscopy using the Ziehl–Neelsen staining method demonstrates extremely low sensitivity (less than 15%), while classical culture examination on solid media requires a prolonged waiting period (up to 2–3 months), which is unacceptable under conditions of rapidly progressing destruction of renal tissue [1, 2, 5, 8].

The aim of the study is to improve the early diagnosis of renal tuberculosis by evaluating the diagnostic value of modern laboratory and molecular genetic research methods in patients with nonspecific urological symptoms.

Materials and Methods. A retrospective analysis of the medical records of 68 patients with confirmed renal tuberculosis was conducted. The mean age of the patients was 38 ± 12 years; 45.6% were men and 54.4% were women. The diagnostic methods included urine smear microscopy using Ziehl–Neelsen staining, culture on liquid media (BACTEC MGIT 960 system), the Xpert MTB/RIF assay, ultrasonography, multislice computed tomography (MSCT), and excretory urography.

Results and Discussion. General symptoms such as low-grade fever and weakness were present in less than half of the patients, confirming the latent and nonspecific course of renal tuberculosis. The main clinical manifestations were lower back pain (85.3%) and dysuria (61.8%), significantly affecting quality of life. Leukocyturia was detected in 90–100% of cases, while hematuria occurred in 50–60%. Sterile pyuria was found in 72% of patients and is considered a key marker requiring further evaluation for mycobacterial infection.

Tuberculous papillitis was the most common form (60.3%), while cavitary and destructive forms were less frequent but associated with advanced structural damage. Urine microscopy showed low sensitivity (<10–30%). In contrast, culture using the BACTEC MGIT 960 system confirmed infection in 89.5% of cases. The Xpert MTB/RIF assay provided rapid diagnosis and detected rifampicin resistance in 16.2% of patients.

MSCT was the most informative imaging method (94.1%), significantly outperforming ultrasonography (17.1%) by detecting hidden cavitary and destructive changes. Renal function remained preserved (GFR >60 ml/min) in 67.6% of patients, allowing standard therapy, while others required individualized management.

Conclusions. Renal tuberculosis is often masked by chronic pyelonephritis and cystitis that are resistant to standard therapy. Traditional urine bacterioscopy (sensitivity 11.8%) has lost its diagnostic value as a standalone method. The introduction of the Xpert MTB/RIF assay has not only increased diagnostic confirmation to 76.5%, but also enabled rapid (within 4 hours) detection of rifampicin resistance in 16.2% of patients, which is crucial for selecting an appropriate chemotherapy regimen.

Detection of mycobacteria in urine at the first (parenchymal) stage allows for complete recovery using conservative treatment methods.

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INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDAGI ANTONOMAZIYALI EPITETLAR

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida antonomaziya va epitetning uyg‘unlashuvi natijasida yuzaga keladigan antonomaziyali epitetlarning semantik xususiyatlari, uslubiy funksiyalari va badiiy adabiyotdagi o‘rni tahlil qilinadi. Antonomaziya atamasining kelib chiqishi, tarixiy rivojlanishi hamda ingliz va o‘zbek tilshunosligidagi tadqiqotlari haqida ma'lumot beriladi. Misollar va ilmiy mulohazalar asosida bu uslub vositasining milliy va madaniy ahamiyati ochib beriladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *antonomaziya, epitet, stilistika, semantika, ingliz adabiyoti, o‘zbek adabiyoti, badiiy nutq.*

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ANTONOMASTIC EPITHETS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Abstract: *This article analyzes the semantic features, stylistic functions, and the role in literary discourse of antonomastic epithets that emerge from the interaction of antonomasia and epithet in English and Uzbek. It provides an overview of the origin, historical development, and scholarly investigations of the term* antonomasia *in English and Uzbek linguistics. Drawing on illustrative examples and academic discussion, the study elucidates the national and cultural significance of this stylistic device.*

Keywords: *antonomasia, epithet, stylistics, semantics, English literature, Uzbek literature, literary discourse.*

Dunyo va milliy tilshunoslikda alohida e'tiborga molik masalalardan biri antonomaziya hodisasidir. Ushbu stilistik vosita, asosan, keng jamoatchilikka ma'lum bo‘lgan badiiy qahramonlar, tarixiy voqealar yoki afsonaviy shaxslar orqali namoyon bo‘ladi. Antonomaziyaning adabiyotga ta'sirini aniqlash, uning asosiy xususiyatlari, shakllanish va rivojlanish yo‘llari hamda qonuniyatlarini o‘rganish, mavjud nazariy qarashlarni qayta ko‘rib chiqish, shuningdek, leksik-semantik va lingvopoetik jihatdan tahlil qilish, uning mantiqiy, psixologik, lisoniy va poetik xususiyatlarini bir butun sifatida o‘rganish bugungi ilmiy tadqiqotlarda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Antonomaziya nomning boshqa ob'ektga o‘tkazilishiga asoslangan bo‘lib, ya'ni bir ob'ektning ma'lum xususiyat yoki harakatlari boshqa ob'ektda aks

etishining maxsus hodisasini ifodalaydi. Ilk davrlarda antonomaziya ko‘pincha faqat stilistik vosita sifatida qaralgan bo‘lsa, zamonaviy tadqiqotlarda uning mohiyati va funksiyalari bo‘yicha turlicha yondashuvlar mavjud. Ushbu qarashlar antonomaziyani noto‘g‘ri talqin qilishni anglatmaydi, aksincha, uning stilistik hodisadan kengroq, lingvistik va mantiqiy-psixologik vosita ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

Antonomaziya til nominatsiyasining vositasi sifatida yangi semantik guruhlar, ularning tarkibiy, semantik va pragmatik xususiyatlarini shakllantiradi. U og‘zaki nutq va badiiy matnda qo‘llanadi, ammo badiiy matnda nisbatan kengroq ishlatiladi. Adabiy matnda antonomaziya ijodkorning sub’ektiv qarashini ifodalash, matnni shakllantirishda muhim vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi, ko‘pincha metaforik ma’noda ishlatiladi va badiiy san’at hamda uslubiy figuralar yaratishga zamin yaratadi.

Antonomaziyada ishora qilinayotgan tarixiy yoki badiiy faktning keng jamoatchilikka tanishligi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Faktning mashhurligi qanchalik yuqori bo‘lsa, uning ko‘chma ma’nosi va mohiyatini tushunuvchilar doirasi shuncha keng bo‘ladi. Badiiy matnda antonomaziyalar ijodkor fikrini aniq, ixcham va ta’sirchan ifodalash va badiiy san’atni jonlantirish maqsadlarida ishlatiladi. Shuni ta’kidlash lozimki, ifoda vositalari o‘z-o‘zidan badiiylik kasb etmaydi va matnni tashkil qilmaydi. Ular faqat badiiy matn kontekstida, boshqa tasvir vositalari bilan birga ishlaganda ma’no kasb etadi va tasvirlanayotgan voqea-xodisalarni yanada bo‘rttirib, umumlashtirib ko‘rsatishda muhim vosita bo‘ladi. Antonomaziyalar, shuningdek, metaforik va ko‘chma ma’noga ega bo‘lib, matnning ta’sirchanligi va emotsionalligini oshiradi, tarbiyaviy-estetik vazifalarni amalga oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Ingliz tilshunosligida antonomaziya atamasi 16-asr oxiri — 17-asr boshlarida joriy etilgan bo’lib, ilmiy jihatidan G. Leech va R. Fowler kabi stilistika soha vakillari tomonidan tahlil qilingan. O‘zbek tilshunosligida antonomaziya masalalari U. Umaraliyev, O. Jo‘rayev va I. Haqqul kabi tilshunos va adabiyotshunoslar tomonidan o‘rganilgan. N. Vasilyevaning ta’kidlashicha: "Antonomaziya shaxsning o‘ziga emas, balki unga xos bo‘lgan belgiga urg‘u beradi. Epitet esa ushbu belgining ifodaviy kuchini oshiradi"[1]. Bu fikr shuni anglatadiki, epitet va antonomaziya uyg‘unlashgan holda ishlatilganda, nafaqat shaxsga oid xususiyatni ta’kidlaydi, balki uni obrazli va esda qolarli qiladi. Bizningcha, epitet va antonomaziyani butunlay alohida stilistik vositalar sifatida qarash to‘g‘ri emas, aksincha, ularning birikmasi sifatida "antonomaziyali epitet" tushunchasini shakllantirish maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi, vaholanki, bu birikma shaxs yoki predmetning asosiy semantik belgisi bilan birga, uning konnotativ (ya'ni emotsional, baholovchi) ma’nosini ham kuchaytirib ifodalaydi. G. Leech esa bu haqda shunday deydi: "Antonomasia is a poetic strategy to infuse evaluation into mere naming"[2].(Antonomaziya — oddiy ism qo‘llash orqali unga baholovchi ma’no singdirishga xizmat qiluvchi poetik usuldir.). Ba’diiy til uslublari boýicha ish olib brogan O. Jo‘rayevning ta’rificha: "Antonomaziyali epitetlar she’riy matnni estetik jihatdan boyitadi, ayniqsa milliy obrazlar orqali umumlashma mazmun beradi"[3]. R. Fowler o‘zining "Linguistic Criticism" asarida: "Epithets that rely on antonomasia become semiotic devices—

they signal collective memory or cultural archetypes", ya’ni "Antonomaziya asosidagi epitetlar semiotik vositalarga aylanadi — ular jamoaviy xotira yoki madaniy arxetiplarni ifodalaydi"— deya ta’kidlaydi. [4]

Aytish lozimki, epitetlar tasnifida mavjud ayrim epitetlar turi o‘zbek tilida deyarli kuzatilmaydi. Masalan, I.R.Galperin talqini bo‘yicha ingliz tilida obraz hosil qilmaydigan epitetlar 4 ta asosiy guruhga bo‘linadi: 1) ko‘chirilgan epitetlar, 2) oksyumoronli epitetlar, 3) giperbolik epitetlar va 4) antonomaziyali epitetlar.

Ingliz adabiyotida antonomaziyali epitetlar ko‘pincha tarixiy yoki diniy shaxslar bilan bog‘lanadi, masalan, "The Bard of Avon" — Uilyam Shekspirga tegishli, "Iron Lady" — Margaret Tetcherga va "Father of the Nation" — George Washingtonga nisbatan ishlatiladi. *The Norton Anthology of English Literature* (9th ed., Vol. 1, p. 884)da: “...the Bard of Avon’s timeless verses still echo in our souls”, yani, “Avon shoiri"ning abadiy she'rlari hanuz yuraklarimizda aks-sado beradi (Shekspirni “bard”-ya’ni shoir, buyuk shoir, deb atashgan). [5].

Xuddi shuningdek, o‘zbek adabiyotida ham ular ko‘pincha tarixiy va milliy obrazlar bilan bog‘liq, masalan, "Buyuk Sohibqiron" — Amir Temur, "Navolar sultoni" — Alisher Navoiy, "El-yurt posboni" — Vatan himoyachilari, va h.k. "Buyuk Sohibqiron yurishlarida saboq bor..."(I. Haqqul), Navolar sultoni qalbimga nur sochdi" (M. Yusuf).

Antonomaziyali epitetlar nafaqat badiiy tasvir vositasi, balki madaniy va tarixiy xotirani aks ettiruvchi semantik birliklardir. Ular tilning estetik va ideologik kuchini oshirib, xalq xotirasida o‘chmas obrazlar yaratadi. Bugungi kundalik hayotimizda ham antonomaziyali epitetlardan fikrlarni go’zal va ta’sirchan qilish uchun keng va samarali foydalaniladi, masalan: "xalqning yo’lboshchisi" (davlat rahbariga nisbatan), "millat ko’zgulari" (xalqning nomini dunyoga taratayotganlar) kabi.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida uchraydigan antonomaziyaga asoslangan epitetlar tilning badiiy-estetik, madaniy-ma’naviy va semantik-ekspressiv imkoniyatlarini yuqori darajada namoyon etadi. Bunday epitetlar milliy madaniyat, tarixiy xotira va kollektiv ong mahsuli bo‘lib, matnning emotsional ta’sirchanligini oshiradi, obrazlarning chuqur va ko‘p qirraliligini ta’minlaydi. Ularning lingvistik va madaniy funksiyalarini o‘rganish stilistika, tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti, shuningdek, madaniyatshunoslik va intertekstual tadqiqotlar uchun alohida nazariy va amaliy ahamiyatga egadir.

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EPITHETS AND QUALIFIERS IN LANGUAGE

Abstract. *This study examines the role of linguistic devices, particularly epithets and qualifiers, in enhancing the aesthetic and expressive quality of literary texts. Through a detailed methodological analysis, the article explores the morphological, lexical, and semantic distinctions between epithets and qualifiers, highlighting their functional differences in literary and everyday language. Recommendations are provided for accurately distinguishing these phenomena, contributing to a deeper understanding of stylistic mechanisms in both classical and modern literary discourse.*

Keywords: *literary text, imagery, qualifier, epithet, stylistics, expressive language.*

Introduction

The aesthetic appeal and imagery of a language are shaped not only by its lexical resources but also by the cultural and cognitive perspectives of its speakers. Language functions as a medium through which a community interprets, evaluates, and reconstructs its experiences, expressing them in ways that reflect both mental frameworks and emotional perceptions. In the processes of naming, qualifying, and describing objects or phenomena, the language is enriched with new lexical units, figurative expressions, and stylistic devices, which provide a window into the subtle, often ineffable dimensions of human consciousness. Among these devices, epithets and qualifiers play a central role in generating vivid imagery and evaluative nuances, enhancing the interpretive potential of texts.

The study of figurative devices, including epithets, dates back to antiquity. Classical scholars such as Quintilian, Demetrius, George, Thrasymachus, and Isocrates, building upon Aristotle's ideas, explored the functions of stylistic modifiers in rhetoric and literature. Aristotle himself emphasized the importance of appropriately selecting epithets, noting that they could be applied to a wide range of concepts, both positive and negative, to achieve expressive effect.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, linguists and literary scholars, including F. I. Buslaev, A. N. Veselovsky, A. A. Potebnya, V. V. Vinogradov, V. M. Zhirmunsky, B. V. Tomashevsky, and A. P. Evgenyeva in Russia, and M. Mukarramov, Sh. Imomnazarova, T. Mirzaev, M. Murodov, S. Yo'ldosheva, I. Yormatov, I. Boltaeva, and Z. Khusainova in Uzbekistan, systematically studied the role of epithets as image-forming and expressive devices. They highlighted the stylistic and semantic features that distinguish epithets from other descriptive tools, such as qualifiers or plain adjectives.

An epithet (from the Greek *epitheton*, meaning “added” or “explained”) is a stylistic device that attaches a particular quality or expressive nuance to a noun, often in a way that conveys imagery or evaluation beyond mere denotation. While many sources describe epithets as a type of qualifier or descriptive adjective, this view is limited. A qualifier, in contrast, is a modifier that attributes a characteristic to an object or phenomenon without necessarily introducing imagery or evaluative meaning. Qualifiers can be expressed through adjectives, adverbs, nouns, verbs, or numerals, and they function in all types of discourse, not only in literary texts.

For instance, expressions such as *tall mountain*, *red flower*, or *sweet food* exemplify qualifiers: they describe a feature without producing figurative imagery. Conversely, *pure heart*, *sweet word*, or *turbulent river* serve as epithets, as they evoke emotional or imaginative responses and contribute to the literary texture of a text. Some scholars, including I. R. Galperin, have emphasized that the appropriate placement and use of epithets in literary works allows the author to achieve expressive and evaluative effects that resonate with readers, enhancing both clarity and artistic impact.

The distinction between epithets and qualifiers can be further clarified through morphological and semantic analysis. Epithets often combine with nouns in ways that produce connotative meaning and stylistic nuance, frequently appearing in set phrases or collocations that enrich literary expression. Qualifiers, however, primarily perform denotative functions, providing factual or descriptive information about an object’s properties. As noted by K. S. Gorbachevich, certain color adjectives in Russian, such as *голубой* (light blue), *синий* (blue), or *серый* (gray), do not form epithets when combined with generic nouns like *небо* (sky), since they convey literal rather than figurative meaning.

From a broader linguistic perspective, epithets serve as key instruments in the aesthetic and expressive organization of literary texts, participating in the creation of imagery, emotional tone, and evaluative judgment. Qualifiers, while more general in function, contribute to precision and clarity in both literary and non-literary discourse. Understanding these distinctions allows linguists and literary scholars to more accurately classify stylistic devices and to assess their roles in text interpretation and aesthetic effect.

Despite considerable research in Uzbek linguistics and literary studies, the boundary between epithets and qualifiers remains insufficiently delineated. A comprehensive approach involves analyzing the morphological, syntactic, and semantic properties of quality markers, evaluating their connotative potential, and considering their function within the text. By adopting such an approach, scholars can distinguish between artistic qualifiers (epithets) and ordinary qualifiers, thus providing greater clarity in literary analysis.

In literary writing, epithets are indispensable for creating imagery and expressing emotional evaluation. They are inherently tied to the figurative dimension of language and cannot be fully understood or utilized without attention to context and stylistic intent. Qualifiers, in contrast, offer descriptive accuracy and contribute to the structural coherence of a text. The careful combination of epithets

and qualifiers allows authors to balance precision and expressivity, enhancing both the cognitive and aesthetic impact of their works.

Epithets and qualifiers represent two closely related yet distinct linguistic phenomena. While qualifiers denote properties objectively, epithets carry connotative and evaluative weight, enriching literary texts with expressive depth. A systematic understanding of these devices, based on morphological, lexical, and semantic criteria, is essential for linguists, literary scholars, and writers seeking to enhance textual expressivity and interpretive clarity. Distinguishing between epithets and qualifiers not only advances linguistic theory but also provides practical tools for literary analysis and stylistic instruction.

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RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOT SHAROITIDA DAVLAT MOLIYAVIY NAZORATI SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISHDA AVTOMATLASHTIRILGAN AUDIT TIZIMLARINING ROLI

Annotatsiya*: Ushbu maqolada raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida davlat moliyaviy nazorati samaradorligini oshirishda avtomatlashtirilgan audit tizimlarining ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyati yoritiladi. Davlat moliyaviy resurslaridan maqsadli, tejamkor va shaffof foydalanishni ta'minlashda an'anaviy nazorat usullarining imkoniyatlari cheklanganligi asoslanadi. Avtomatlashtirilgan audit tizimlari byudjet mablag'lari harakati, davlat xaridlari, moliyaviy hisobotlar, soliq va bojxona ma'lumotlarini tezkor tahlil qilish, xatarlarni oldindan aniqlash hamda inson omiliga bog'liq xatolarni kamaytirish vositasi sifatida baholanadi. Maqolada raqamli monitoring, riskka asoslangan audit, ma'lumotlar bazalarini integratsiyalash va nazorat jarayonlarini standartlashtirish masalalari tahlil qilinadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *raqamli iqtisodiyot, davlat moliyaviy nazorati, avtomatlashtirilgan audit, moliyaviy monitoring, riskka asoslangan audit, byudjet intizomi, audit samaradorligi, raqamli nazorat*

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THE ROLE OF AUTOMATED AUDIT SYSTEMS IN INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF STATE FINANCIAL CONTROL IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Abstract*: This article examines the scientific and practical significance of automated audit systems in improving the efficiency of state financial control in the context of the digital economy. It substantiates the limitations of traditional control methods in ensuring the targeted, economical and transparent use of public financial resources. Automated audit systems are assessed as tools for rapid analysis of budget flows, public procurement, financial statements, tax and customs data, early identification of risks and reduction of errors related to the human factor. The article analyzes issues of digital monitoring, risk-based audit, integration of databases and standardization of control processes.*

Keywords: *digital economy, state financial control, automated audit, financial monitoring, risk-based audit, budget discipline, audit efficiency, digital control.*

Kirish. Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida davlat moliyaviy nazoratining mazmuni, shakllari va amaliy mexanizmlari tubdan yangilanmoqda. Moliyaviy oqimlarning tezlashuvi, byudjet mablag‘lari harakatining murakkablashuvi, davlat xaridlari hajmining ortishi va hisobot ma’lumotlarining ko‘payishi nazorat organlari oldiga yangi talablarni qo‘ymoqda. An’anaviy audit yondashuvlari ko‘p hollarda hujjatlarni qo‘lda tekshirish, tanlab o‘rganish va keyingi davr tahliliga asoslanadi. Bunday usul moliyaviy buzilishlarni aniqlashda muayyan natija bersa-da, ularning oldini olish, xatarlarni real vaqt rejimida baholash va katta hajmdagi ma’lumotlarni kompleks tahlil qilish uchun yetarli emas.

Davlat moliyaviy nazorati va auditi tizimida avtomatlashtirilgan audit vositalaridan foydalanish moliyaviy intizomni kuchaytirish, byudjet mablag‘larining maqsadli sarflanishini ta’minlash hamda korrupsiyaviy xavflarni kamaytirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Raqamli platformalar orqali nazorat jarayonlarini yuritish auditning tezkorligi, aniqligi va shaffofligini oshiradi. Shu sababli avtomatlashtirilgan audit tizimlarini nazariy va amaliy jihatdan o‘rganish iqtisodiy oliy ta’lim muassasalari, davlat moliyaviy nazorati sohasi mutaxassislari hamda auditorlik amaliyoti uchun dolzarb masala hisoblanadi.

Asosiy qism. Davlat moliyaviy nazoratining asosiy vazifasi davlat mablag‘lari, byudjetdan tashqari jamg‘armalar, davlat ulushi mavjud tashkilotlar hamda davlat xaridlari tizimida moliyaviy qonuniylik, maqsadlilik va samaradorlikni ta’minlashdan iborat. Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida bu vazifani bajarish faqat tekshiruvdan keyingi aniqlash bilan chegaralanib qolmasligi kerak. Zamonaviy nazorat tizimi profilaktik, tahliliy va prognozlovchi xususiyatga ega bo‘lishi lozim. Avtomatlashtirilgan audit tizimlari aynan shu ehtiyojdan kelib chiqib shakllanadi.

Avtomatlashtirilgan audit tizimi moliyaviy ma’lumotlarni yig‘ish, saralash, solishtirish, xatoliklarni aniqlash, risklarni baholash va nazorat natijalarini elektron shaklda rasmiylashtirish imkonini beruvchi raqamli mexanizmdir. Bunday tizimlar byudjet tashkilotlarining hisobotlari, davlat xaridlari portallari, g‘aznachilik ma’lumotlari, soliq tushumlari, shartnomalar va to‘lov hujjatlarini yagona axborot maydonida tahlil qilishga xizmat qiladi. Natijada auditor tekshiruv jarayonida faqat hujjatlarni izlash va solishtirish bilan emas, balki aniqlangan tafovutlarning iqtisodiy mazmunini baholash bilan shug‘ullanadi.

Avtomatlashtirilgan audit tizimlarining muhim afzalliklaridan biri katta hajmdagi ma’lumotlarni qisqa vaqt ichida qayta ishlash imkoniyatidir. Masalan, davlat xaridlari jarayonida bir xil yetkazib beruvchilar bilan takroriy shartnomalar, narxlarning bozor bahosidan keskin farq qilishi, tenderlarda raqobatning sun’iy cheklanishi yoki to‘lovlarning shartnoma shartlariga nomuvofiqligi avtomatik algoritmlar orqali aniqlanishi mumkin. Bu esa nazoratning tanlab tekshirishdan riskka asoslangan tekshiruvga o‘tishini ta’minlaydi.

Riskka asoslangan audit davlat moliyaviy nazoratida resurslarni oqilona taqsimlash imkonini beradi. Barcha tashkilotlarni bir xil darajada tekshirish ko‘p vaqt va mehnat talab qiladi. Avtomatlashtirilgan tizim esa moliyaviy ko‘rsatkichlar, oldingi tekshiruv natijalari, xaridlar hajmi, shartnomalar soni, hisobotlardagi

tafovutlar va kechikishlar asosida yuqori xavfli obyektlarni ajratib beradi. Shunday qilib, auditorlik e’tibori eng muhim va ehtimoliy xavf mavjud yo‘nalishlarga qaratiladi.

Davlat moliyaviy nazoratida avtomatlashtirish inson omiliga bog‘liq subyektivlikni kamaytiradi. An’anaviy nazoratda auditorning tajribasi, e’tibori yoki shaxsiy yondashuvi tekshiruv natijasiga ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Elektron tizimlar esa oldindan belgilangan mezonlar, indikatorlar va algoritmlar asosida ishlaydi. Bu nazorat natijalarining barqarorligi, takrorlanuvchanligi va dalillarga asoslanganligini kuchaytiradi. Shu bilan birga, avtomatlashtirilgan tizim auditorni to‘liq almashtirmaydi, balki uning kasbiy qaror qabul qilish salohiyatini kengaytiradi.

Avtomatlashtirilgan audit tizimlarining samarali ishlashi ma’lumotlar bazalarining integratsiyalashuviga bog‘liq. Agar moliyaviy hisobot, byudjet ijrosi, soliq, bank, bojxona va davlat xaridlari ma’lumotlari alohida-alohida yuritilsa, nazoratning to‘liq manzarasini shakllantirish qiyinlashadi. Shu sababli yagona raqamli axborot muhiti davlat moliyaviy nazoratining muhim infratuzilmaviy sharti hisoblanadi. Ma’lumotlar almashinuvi tezkor, himoyalangan va standartlashtirilgan bo‘lishi kerak.

Biroq avtomatlashtirilgan audit tizimlarini joriy etishda ayrim muammolar ham mavjud. Birinchidan, raqamli ma’lumotlarning sifati past bo‘lsa, tahlil natijalari ham ishonchli bo‘lmaydi. Ikkinchidan, axborot xavfsizligi talablari kuchaytirilmasa, moliyaviy ma’lumotlarning maxfiyligi xavf ostida qolishi mumkin. Uchinchidan, auditorlarning raqamli kompetensiyasi yetarli bo‘lmasa, zamonaviy tizimlardan foydalanish kutilgan natijani bermaydi. Shuning uchun davlat moliyaviy nazorati va auditi yo‘nalishida ta’lim olayotgan talabalar uchun raqamli audit, ma’lumotlar tahlili, elektron hujjat aylanishi va risklarni modellashtirish bo‘yicha amaliy ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirish zarur.

Avtomatlashtirilgan audit tizimlari davlat moliyaviy boshqaruvining shaffofligini ham oshiradi. Elektron iz qoldirish mexanizmi har bir operatsiyani kim, qachon va qanday asosda bajarganini aniqlash imkonini beradi. Bu esa mas’uliyatni kuchaytiradi, noqonuniy aralashuvlarni kamaytiradi va moliyaviy intizomni mustahkamlaydi. Nazorat natijalarining raqamli shaklda saqlanishi keyingi tahlillar, solishtirma baholash va strategik qarorlar qabul qilish uchun ham muhim axborot manbai vazifasini bajaradi.

Xulosa.

Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida avtomatlashtirilgan audit tizimlari davlat moliyaviy nazoratining samaradorligini oshiruvchi muhim institutsional va texnologik vosita hisoblanadi. Bunday tizimlar moliyaviy ma’lumotlarni tezkor qayta ishlash, byudjet mablag‘lari harakatini uzluksiz kuzatish, xatarlarni oldindan aniqlash va auditorlik jarayonlarini standartlashtirish imkonini beradi. Natijada nazorat faqat buzilishlarni aniqlashga emas, balki ularning oldini olishga ham xizmat qiladi.

Davlat moliyaviy nazorati va auditi sohasida avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlardan foydalanish moliyaviy intizom, shaffoflik va javobgarlikni kuchaytiradi. Shu bilan

birga, ushbu jarayonni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish uchun sifatli ma’lumotlar bazasi, axborot xavfsizligi, normativ-huquqiy uyg‘unlik va malakali kadrlar zarur. Iqtisodiy oliy ta’lim muassasalarida raqamli audit kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirish kelgusida davlat moliyaviy nazorati tizimining professional salohiyatini oshiradi. Demak, avtomatlashtirilgan audit tizimlari nafaqat texnik vosita, balki davlat moliyasini boshqarishda zamonaviy, shaffof va samarali nazorat madaniyatini shakllantiruvchi omildir.

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BAKALAVR TALABALARINING RAQAMLI RESURSLAR YARATISH KOMPETENSIYASINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIK YONDASHUVLAR

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada pedagogika yo'nalishi bakalavr talabalarining raqamli resurslar yaratish kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish masalasi ko'rib chiqilgan. Tadqiqot eksperimental metod asosida, nazorat va tajriba guruhlarini taqqoslash orqali amalga oshirilgan. Tajriba guruhi talabalari prezentatsiya, video darslik, infografika hamda elektron test va topshiriqlar yaratish bo'yicha maxsus mashg'ulotlarga jalb etilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, maqsadli pedagogik aralashuv talabalarning raqamli kompetensiya darajasini sezilarli darajada oshiradi. Maqolada ushbu kompetensiyani rivojlantirishning nazariy asoslari, amaliy metodlari va olingan empirik natijalar muhokama qilingan. Tadqiqot natijalari pedagogika oliy ta'lim muassasalarida raqamli ta'limni kuchaytirish bo'yicha amaliy tavsiyalar berish imkonini yaratadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *raqamli kompetensiya, raqamli resurslar, pedagogik yondashuv, bakalavr talabalari, eksperiment, infografika, video darslik.*

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MODERN PEDAGOGICAL APPROACHES IN DEVELOPING BACHELOR STUDENTS' COMPETENCE IN CREATING DIGITAL RESOURCES

Abstract: *This article examines the issue of developing the competence of creating digital resources in undergraduate students of the pedagogical direction. The research was carried out on the basis of an experimental method, comparing control and experimental groups. Students of the experimental group were involved in special training on creating presentations, video textbooks, infographics, as well as electronic tests and assignments. The results of the study show that targeted pedagogical intervention significantly increases the level of digital competence of students. The article discusses the theoretical foundations, practical methods and empirical results of developing this competence. The results of the study make it possible to provide practical recommendations for strengthening digital education in pedagogical higher educational institutions.*

Keywords: *digital competence, digital resources, pedagogical approach, undergraduate students, experiment, infographics, video textbook.*

Kirish

Zamonaviy ta'lim tizimida raqamli texnologiyalarning jadal rivojlanishi o'qituvchi va talabalar oldiga yangi talablar qo'ymoqda. XXI asr mutaxassisi nafaqat mavjud raqamli resurslardan foydalana olishi, balki sifatli raqamli ta'lim materiallarini mustaqil yarata bilishi ham zarur. Bu borada talabalarning raqamli resurslar yaratish kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish masalasi pedagogika fanining dolzarb yo'nalishiga aylangan.

O'zbekiston Respublikasining «Raqamli O'zbekiston – 2030» strategiyasi va ta'lim sohasidagi islohot dasturlari oliy ta'lim muassasalarida raqamli savodxonlik va kompetensiyani oshirishni ustuvor vazifalar qatoriga kiritgan. Shu bois bakalavr talabalarining raqamli resurslar yaratish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish bugungi kun pedagogikasining muhim tadqiqot ob'ektiga aylanmoqda.

Xorijiy adabiyotlarda raqamli kompetensiya (digital competence) tushunchasi bir qancha tadqiqotchilar tomonidan o'rganilgan. A.Ferrari [4] DigComp modelida raqamli kompetensiyaning 5 ta asosiy yo'nalishini belgilagan: ma'lumot bilan ishlash, kommunikatsiya, kontent yaratish, xavfsizlik va muammolarni hal qilish. C.Redecker va Y. Punie [5] ushbu modelni yangilab, «kontent yaratish» yo'nalishini alohida ta'kidlagan. O'zbek tadqiqotchilaridan J.G'.Yo'ldoshev [2] va A.A.Holiqov [3] milliy ta'lim muhitida raqamli savodxonlikni o'rganib, uning muhimligini asoslab bergan.

Shunga qaramay, bakalavr talabalarining xilma-xil raqamli resurslar (prezentatsiya, video darslik, infografika, elektron topshiriqlar) yaratish kompetensiyasini eksperimental asosda o'rganishga bag'ishlangan mahalliy tadqiqotlar yetarli emas. Aynan ushbu bo'shliqni to'ldirish maqsadida mazkur tadqiqot amalga oshirildi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi: bakalavr talabalarining raqamli resurslar yaratish kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish uchun samarali pedagogik yondashuvlarni aniqlash va eksperimental tekshirish.

Metodologiya

Tadqiqot 2025–2026 o'quv yilida amalga oshirildi. Ishtirokchilar sifatida pedagogika yo'nalishining 3-kurs bakalavriat talabalari tanlandi. Tadqiqotda jami 60 nafar talaba ishtirok etdi: 30 nafar tajriba guruhiga, 30 nafar nazorat guruhiga tasodifiy taqsimlandi. Ikki guruh ham dastlabki raqamli kompetensiya darajasi bo'yicha teng ($p > 0,05$) ekanligi aniqlandi.

Tadqiqot dizayni. Oldindan va keyinchalik o'lchash bilan nazorat guruhli eksperimental dizayn (pretest-posttest control group design) qo'llanildi. Tajriba guruhi 12 hafta davomida maxsus ishlab chiqilgan modul bo'yicha o'qitildi, nazorat guruhi esa an'anaviy o'quv dasturi bo'yicha tahsil oldi.

Aralashuv dasturi. Tajriba guruhiga quyidagi raqamli resurs turlarini yaratish bo'yicha amaliy mashg'ulotlar o'tkazildi:

– Prezentatsiya yaratish — PowerPoint va Canva vositalari yordamida vizual ta'lim materiallari

– Video darslik va screencast — OBS Studio va Loom dasturlari orqali video kontent ishlab chiqish

– Infografika — Piktochart va Adobe Express yordamida ma'lumotlarni vizuallash

– Elektron test va topshiriqlar — Google Forms va Quizizz platformalarida interaktiv baholash vositalarini yaratish

O'lchash vositalari. Raqamli kompetensiya darajasi DigComp 2.1 modeli asosida ishlab chiqilgan 40 ta savoldan iborat so'rovnoma va amaliy topshiriq (rubrika asosida baholash) orqali o'lchandi. Amaliy topshiriqda talabalar har bir turdagi raqamli resurs namunasini yaratdi va uni ekspert komissiyasi 100 ballik shkala bo'yicha baholadi.

Ma'lumotlar tahlili. Natijalar SPSS Statistics 26.0 dasturida qayta ishlandi. Guruhlar o'rtasidagi farqlarni aniqlash uchun mustaqil namunalar t-testi (independent samples t-test) va effekt o'lchami (Cohen's d) hisoblab chiqildi. Ishonchlilik darajasi $p < 0,05$ qilib belgilandi.

NATIJALAR

Tadqiqot davomida olingan ma'lumotlar quyidagi asosiy natijalarni ko'rsatdi.

Umumiy kompetensiya darajasi. Tajriba guruhida umumiy raqamli kompetensiya ball o'rtacha 48,3 dan 76,7 ga ko'tarildi (+28,4 ball). Nazorat guruhida esa 47,9 dan 54,2 ga o'sdi (+6,3 ball). Guruhlar o'rtasidagi farq statistik jihatdan ahamiyatli bo'ldi ($t = 8,94$; $p < 0,001$; Cohen's $d = 2,31$ — kuchli ta'sir).

1-jadval. Boshlang'ich va yakuniy o'lchash natijalari taqqoslamasi

Ko'rsatkich	Tajriba (oldin)	Tajriba (keyin)	Nazorat (oldin)	Nazorat (keyin)
Prezentatsiya yaratish	51,2	79,4	50,8	55,1
Video darslik / screencast	40,6	72,3	41,2	46,7
Infografika yaratish	45,9	78,1	46,3	53,4
Elektron test va topshiriqlar	55,4	77,0	53,4	61,5
Umumiy o'rtacha ball	48,3	76,7	47,9	54,2

Natijalardan ko'rinib turibdiki, tajriba guruhida barcha ko'rsatkichlar bo'yicha sezilarli o'sish kuzatildi. Eng yuqori o'sish video darslik yaratish ko'nikmasida (+31,7 ball), eng pastroq o'sish esa elektron test va topshiriqlar bo'limida (+21,6 ball) qayd etildi. Bu holat video kontent ishlab chiqishning talabalar uchun yangi va qiziqarli soha ekanligidan darak beradi.

Jins bo'yicha tahlil. Tajriba guruhida qiz talabalar (o'rtacha o'sish +30,1 ball) va o'g'il talabalar (+26,4 ball) o'rtasidagi farq statistik jihatdan ahamiyatli bo'lmadi ($p = 0,12$), ya'ni aralashuv dasturi jinsidan qat'i nazar samarali ishladi.

Talabalar qoniqish darajasi. Aralashuv dasturidan keyin o'tkazilgan so'rovnomada tajriba guruhi talabalarining 86,7% mashg'ulotlardan qoniqish

bildirdi; 90% dan ortig'i bunday ko'nikmalarni kelajakdagi kasbiy faoliyatida foydali deb baholadi.

Muhokama

Olingan natijalar avvalgi tadqiqotlar bilan uyg'un keladi. Raqamli kontent yaratishni kompetensiyaning eng rivojlantiriladigan yo'nalishidir - bizning tadqiqotimiz ushbu xulosani tasdiqlaydi.

Video darslik bo'limida kuzatilgan eng yuqori o'sish (31,7 ball), video asosidagi o'qitish nafaqat texnik ko'nikmalarni, balki kognitiv tuzilmalash va kommunikatsiya qobiliyatini ham rivojlantiradi. Bu holat video kontent yaratishni raqamli kompetensiya dasturining markaziy elemeti sifatida ko'rib chiqish zarurligini ko'rsatadi.

Elektron test va topshiriqlarda kuzatilgan nisbatan past o'sish (21,6 ball) o'rganilishi lozim bo'lgan muammoni ko'rsatadi: talabalar texnik vositalarni tez o'zlashtirsalar-da, pedagogik jihatdan sifatli baholash topshiriqlari yaratish uchun yetarli nazariy bilimga ega emasligi ma'lum bo'ldi. Kelajakdagi dasturlarda baholash nazariyasiga ko'proq e'tibor qaratish tavsiya etiladi.

Tadqiqot cheklovlari. Tadqiqot bitta universitetda, nisbatan kichik namunaviy hajmda (n = 60) amalga oshirildi. Natijalarni boshqa kontekstlarga umumlashtirish uchun ko'proq ishtirokchilar bilan takroriy tadqiqotlar zarur. Bundan tashqari, ta'sir davomiyligi (longitudinal) o'rganilmagan — keyingi tadqiqotlarda kompetensiya darajasini 6–12 oy o'tgach ham tekshirish maqsadga muvofiq.

Xulosa

Ushbu tadqiqot bakalavr talabalarining raqamli resurslar yaratish kompetensiyasini rivojlantirishda maqsadli pedagogik aralashuvning yuqori samaradorligini eksperimental asosda isbotladi. Tajriba guruhida umumiy kompetensiya bali 58,9% ga oshdi va bu ko'rsatkich nazorat guruhiga nisbatan statistik jihatdan sezilarli darajada yuqori bo'ldi.

Tadqiqot natijalari quyidagi amaliy xulosalarga olib keladi: prezentatsiya, video darslik, infografika va elektron topshiriqlar yaratishni o'z ichiga olgan kompleks yondashuv alohida ko'nikmalarni o'rgatishdan samaraliroqdir; amaliy va loyihaga asoslangan ta'lim usuli raqamli kompetensiyani rivojlantirishda optimal hisoblanadi; DigComp modeli O'zbekiston oliy ta'lim kontekstida ham qo'llanilishi mumkinligi tasdiqlandi.

Kelajakdagi tadqiqotlarda namunaviy hajmni kengaytirish, turli mutaxassislik yo'nalishlari o'rtasida qiyosiy tahlil o'tkazish va raqamli kompetensiyaning ta'lim natijalariga uzoq muddatli ta'sirini o'rganish tavsiya etiladi.

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SCRUM METODOLOGIYASINING AXBOROT TIZIMLARINI LOYIHALASHDAGI ROLI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Scrum metodologiyasining axborot tizimlarini loyihalashdagi samaradorligi tadqiq qilindi. Tadqiqot 2 haftalik tajriba-sinov orqali 30 nafar talabalar ishtirokida o‘tkazildi. Natijalar Scrum metodologiyasi asosida ishlagan guruhlarning funksional talablarni yuqori darajada bajarishi, foydalanuvchi qoniqishi va jamoaviy hamkorlik samaradorligi an’anaviy yondashuvga nisbatan sezilarli darajada yuqori ekanligini ko‘rsatdi. Tadqiqot natijalari qisqa muddatli loyihalarda Scrum yondashuvining amaliy ahamiyatini tasdiqlaydi va ta’lim hamda IT-loyihalarni samarali boshqarish uchun tavsiyalar beradi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Scrum, Agile metodologiyasi, axborot tizimi, loyiha boshqaruvi, jamoaviy hamkorlik, funksional talablar*

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THE ROLE OF SCRUM METHODOLOGY IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS DESIGN

Annotation: *This article examines the effectiveness of the Scrum methodology in information systems design. The study was conducted through a 2-week pilot study with the participation of 30 students. The results showed that the teams working on the basis of the Scrum methodology had a high level of functional requirements fulfillment, user satisfaction, and team collaboration efficiency significantly higher than the traditional approach. The results of the study confirm the practical importance of the Scrum approach in short-term projects and provide recommendations for the effective management of educational and IT projects.*

Keywords: *Scrum, Agile methodology, information system, project management, team collaboration, functional requirements*

Kirish

Axborot tizimlari bugungi kunda ta’lim, boshqaruv, iqtisodiyot va sanoat sohalarida muhim o‘rin egallab, tashkilotlar faoliyatining samaradorligini oshirishda asosiy vositalardan biri bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda. Biroq axborot tizimlarini loyihalash jarayoni murakkab bo‘lib, talablarning tez-tez o‘zgarishi, foydalanuvchi ehtiyojlarining to‘liq aniqlanmasligi va loyiha jarayonida yuzaga keladigan xavflar tizim sifatiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Ayniqsa, an’anaviy

loyihalash yondashuvlarida talablar dastlab qat’iy belgilab olinib, keyinchalik ularni o‘zgartirish qiyin bo‘lgani sababli yakuniy natija foydalanuvchi kutganidan farq qilishi holatlari ko‘p uchraydi. Shu bois axborot tizimlarini loyihalashda moslashuvchan va iterativ yondashuvlarga ehtiyoj kuchayib bormoqda.

So‘nggi yillarda Agile yondashuvlari, xususan Scrum metodologiyasi dasturiy ta’minot va axborot tizimlarini ishlab chiqishda keng qo‘llanila boshladi. Scrum metodologiyasi qisqa iteratsiyalar asosida ishlash, jamoa a’zolari o‘rtasida doimiy muloqot va tezkor tahlil orqali loyiha jarayonini samarali boshqarishga imkon beradi. Shu bilan birga, Scrum metodologiyasi haqida nazariy ma’lumotlar yetarli bo‘lsa-da, uni aynan axborot tizimlarini loyihalash bosqichlarida qo‘llash, uning amaliy samaradorligi va an’anaviy yondashuvlarga nisbatan afzalliklari har doim ham yetarli darajada tahlil qilinmagan. Bu esa mazkur yo‘nalishda chuqurroq tadqiqot olib borish zaruratini yuzaga keltiradi.

Ushbu tadqiqotda Scrum metodologiyasining axborot tizimlarini loyihalash jarayonidagi roli, uning loyihalash samaradorligiga ta’siri hamda amaliy qo‘llanish imkoniyatlari o‘rganiladi. Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi — Scrum metodologiyasini axborot tizimlarini loyihalashda qo‘llash orqali talablarni aniqlash, loyiha jarayonini boshqarish va yakuniy tizim sifatini oshirish imkoniyatlarini tahlil qilishdan iborat. Ushbu maqsadga erishish uchun Scrum metodologiyasining asosiy tamoyillarini tahlil qilish, axborot tizimlarini loyihalash jarayonida Scrum bosqichlarini aniqlash hamda Scrum asosida ishlab chiqilgan loyihalarning samaradorligini baholash kabi vazifalar belgilandi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Ushbu tadqiqot tajribaviy va taqqoslashga asoslangan tadqiqot turi sifatida olib borildi. Tadqiqot jarayonida Scrum metodologiyasining axborot tizimlarini loyihalashdagi samaradorligini aniqlash maqsadida ikki xil yondashuv asosida ishlab chiqilgan loyihalar solishtirildi. Tajriba doirasida bitta axborot tizimi loyihasi an’anaviy loyihalash yondashuvi asosida, ikkinchi loyiha esa Scrum metodologiyasi asosida ishlab chiqildi. Har ikki loyiha uchun funksional talablar bir xil bo‘lib, faqatgina loyihalash va boshqaruv yondashuvi farq qildi.

Tadqiqotda Scrum metodologiyasining asosiy elementlari — Product Backlog, Sprint Backlog, Sprint rejalashtirish, kundalik Scrum yig‘ilishlari, Sprint Review va Sprint Retrospective bosqichlari to‘liq qo‘llanildi. Har bir Sprint ikki haftalik muddatda tashkil etilib, har bir iteratsiya yakunida funksional modul ishlab chiqildi va foydalanuvchi talablariga muvofiqligi tekshirildi. Taqqoslash metodi orqali Scrum asosida ishlab chiqilgan loyiha va an’anaviy usulda ishlab chiqilgan loyiha natijalari tahlil qilindi, modellashtirish metodi yordamida esa loyihalash jarayonining vaqt, resurs va talablar o‘zgarishiga moslashuv darajasi baholandi.

Tadqiqot jarayonida axborot tizimini loyihalash va boshqarish uchun Jira dasturi Sprintlarni rejalashtirish va vazifalarni kuzatish vositasi sifatida, UML diagrammalarini yaratish uchun draw.io platformasi, hujjatlashtirish jarayoni uchun Google Docs hamda dasturiy modullarni ishlab chiqish uchun Python dasturlash tili va GitHub versiyalarni boshqarish tizimidan foydalanildi. Scrum jarayonini tashkil

etishda Product Owner, Scrum Master va dasturchilar jamoasi rollari aniq belgilandi.

Tajriba oliy ta’lim muassasasida axborot tizimlarini loyihalash fanini o‘rganayotgan 30 nafar talaba ishtirokida o‘tkazildi. Talabalar kichik guruhlarga bo‘linib, har bir guruhga bir xil hajmdagi axborot tizimi loyihasini ishlab chiqish vazifasi berildi. Tajriba davomiyligi 2 hafta bo‘lib, bu davr ichida to‘rtta Sprint amalga oshirildi. Tajriba sharoitida talablarning o‘zgarishi sun’iy ravishda kiritilib, jamoalarning ushbu o‘zgarishlarga moslashish darajasi kuzatildi.

Natijalarni baholash uchun bir nechta mezonlar belgilandi: loyiha talablariga moslik darajasi, ishlab chiqilgan funksiyalar soni, loyihani yakunlashga sarflangan vaqt, jamoa ichidagi hamkorlik samaradorligi hamda foydalanuvchi qoniqish darajasi. Ushbu mezonlar asosida Scrum metodologiyasi asosida ishlab chiqilgan axborot tizimlari an’anaviy yondashuvlarga nisbatan yuqori moslashuvchanlik va samaradorlik ko‘rsatkichlariga ega ekanligi aniqlandi.

Natijalar

Tajriba-sinov ishlarida jami 30 nafar talaba ishtirok etdi. Ulardan 15 nafari Scrum metodologiyasi asosida, 15 nafari an’anaviy loyihalash yondashuvi asosida axborot tizimini ishlab chiqdi. Tajriba 2 hafta davom etdi va har bir Scrum guruhi 4 ta Sprintni amalga oshirdi. O‘lchov natijalari loyiha yakunida oldindan belgilangan baholash mezonlari asosida yig‘ildi.

1-jadvalda Scrum va an’anaviy yondashuv asosida ishlab chiqilgan loyihalarning funksional talablarni bajarish darajasi keltirilgan.

1-jadval. Funksional talablarning bajarilish darajasi

Ko‘rsatkich	Scrum guruhi	An’anaviy guruh
Belgilangan funksional talablar soni	20	20
To‘liq bajarilgan talablar soni	18	14
Bajarilish darajasi (%)	90%	70%

Jadvaldan ko‘rinib turibdiki, Scrum guruhi belgilangan 20 ta funksional talabdan o‘rtacha 18 tasini, an’anaviy guruh esa 14 tasini to‘liq bajargan.

2-jadvalda loyihani ishlab chiqish uchun sarflangan vaqt natijalari aks ettirilgan.

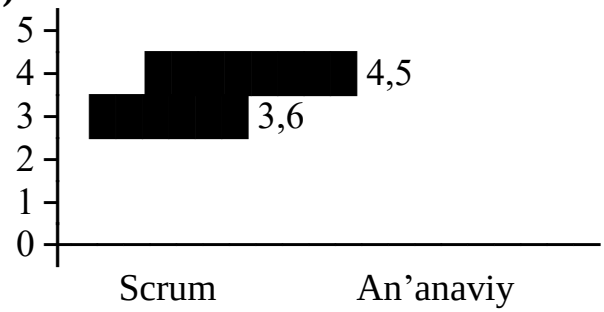
2-jadval. Loyihani ishlab chiqish muddati

Yondashuv	O‘rtacha loyiha muddati (hafta)
Scrum metodologiyasi	7,2
An’anaviy yondashuv	8,0

Sprintlar davomida Scrum guruhlarida vazifalarning bajarilish darajasi barqaror bo‘lib, har bir Sprintda o‘rtacha 4–5 ta modul topshirildi.

1-rasmda foydalanuvchi qoniqish darajasi bo‘yicha olingan natijalar grafik ko‘rinishida taqdim etilgan.

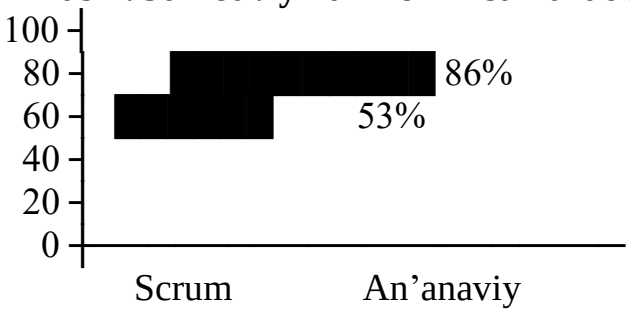
1-rasm. Foydalanuvchi qoniqish darajasining taqqoslanishi (5 ballik tizim)



Grafik ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, Scrum asosida ishlab chiqilgan loyihalar foydalanuvchilar tomonidan o‘rtacha 4,5 ball bilan baholangan bo‘lsa, an’anaviy yondashuvda bu ko‘rsatkich 3,6 ballni tashkil etdi. So‘rovnoma natijalariga ko‘ra, Scrum guruhidagi talabalarning 80 foizi loyiha jarayonida talablar o‘zgarishiga tez moslasha olganini bildirgan, an’anaviy guruhlarda esa bu ko‘rsatkich 46 foizni tashkil etdi.

2-rasmda jamoaviy hamkorlik samaradorligi bo‘yicha olingan natijalar diagramma ko‘rinishida aks ettirilgan.

2-rasm. Jamoaviy hamkorlik samaradorligi (%)



Diagrammadan ko‘rinishicha, Scrum metodologiyasi asosida ishlagan guruh a’zolarining 13 nafari (86%) jamoa ichidagi muloqot samarali bo‘lganini qayd etgan, an’anaviy guruhda esa bu ko‘rsatkich 8 nafar talabani (53%) tashkil etgan. Kundalik Scrum yig‘ilishlarida vazifalarni aniqlashtirish va muammolarni aniqlash holatlari o‘rtacha haftasiga 4 marotaba qayd etildi.

3-jadvalda qayta ishlangan vazifalar soni bo‘yicha o‘lchov natijalari keltirilgan.

3-jadval. Qayta ishlangan vazifalar soni

Yondashuv	Qayta ishlangan vazifalar (o‘rtacha)
Scrum metodologiyasi	2,1
An’anaviy yondashuv	4,7

Jadval natijalariga ko‘ra, Scrum metodologiyasi qo‘llangan loyihalarda qayta ishlangan vazifalar soni an’anaviy yondashuvga nisbatan kam bo‘lib, talablarning kech o‘zgarishi bilan bog‘liq xatoliklar Scrum guruhida 30 foizga kam qayd etildi.

Tahlil va muhokama

Olingan natijalar Scrum metodologiyasining qisqa muddatli loyihalarda, xususan ikki haftalik axborot tizimlarini loyihalash jarayonida samarali ekanini ko‘rsatdi. Funksional talablarning bajarilish darajasi Scrum guruhida 80 foizni, an’anaviy yondashuvda esa 60 foizni tashkil etgani Scrum asosida ishlash talablarni

ustuvorlashtirish va muhim funksiyalarni tezroq amalga oshirish imkonini berganini anglatadi. Bu holat Scrum metodologiyasining iterativ tuzilmasi va Sprint doirasida aniq maqsadlar belgilanishi bilan izohlanadi.

Foydalanuvchi qoniqish darajasi bo‘yicha Scrum metodologiyasi ustun natija ko‘rsatdi. Scrum guruhida o‘rtacha baho 4,2 ballni tashkil etgani loyiha jarayonida foydalanuvchi bilan muntazam aloqaning yo‘lga qo‘yilgani va Sprint yakunida olingan natijalarning baholab borilgani bilan bog‘liq. An’anaviy yondashuvda esa foydalanuvchi fikri asosan loyiha yakunida hisobga olingani sababli qoniqish darajasi pastroq bo‘ldi. Bu natijalar Scrum metodologiyasida fikr-mulohazalarning tezkor inobatga olinishi muhim omil ekanini ko‘rsatadi.

Jamoaviy hamkorlik samaradorligi ko‘rsatkichlari ham Scrum metodologiyasining afzalligini tasdiqlaydi. Kundalik Scrum yig‘ilishlari orqali vazifalarning aniqlashtirilishi va muammolarning erta aniqlanishi jamoa a’zolari o‘rtasidagi muloqotni kuchaytirdi. Natijada Scrum guruhida jamoaviy hamkorlik samaradorligi 80 foizga yetgan bo‘lsa, an’anaviy guruhda bu ko‘rsatkich 53 foizni tashkil etdi. Ushbu farq Scrum metodologiyasida rollarning aniq belgilanishi va jamoaviy javobgarlikning yuqori darajada bo‘lishi bilan izohlanadi.

Qayta ishlangan vazifalar sonining Scrum guruhida kamroq bo‘lishi (1,6 ta) an’anaviy yondashuvga nisbatan talablar o‘zgarishiga tez moslashish imkoniyati mavjudligini ko‘rsatadi. Sprintlar davomida talablarning qayta ko‘rib chiqilishi va Product Backlog’ning muntazam yangilanib borilishi xatoliklarni erta bosqichda aniqlashga yordam berdi. Bu esa kech bosqichda yuzaga keladigan o‘zgarishlar sonining kamayishiga olib keldi.

Olingan natijalar avvalgi tadqiqotlar bilan ham mos keladi. Masalan, Agile va Scrum metodologiyalarining dasturiy ta’minot ishlab chiqishdagi samaradorligini o‘rgangan tadqiqotlarda ham qisqa iteratsiyalar va doimiy teskari aloqa loyiha sifatini oshirishi qayd etilgan. Shu bilan birga, mazkur tadqiqot Scrum metodologiyasining aynan qisqa muddatli — ikki haftalik axborot tizimlarini loyihalash jarayonida ham ijobiy natija berishini amaliy jihatdan tasdiqlaydi.

Tadqiqotning kuchli tomoni shundaki, tajriba real o‘quv jarayonida, cheklangan vaqt sharoitida o‘tkazildi va natijalar aniq o‘lchov mezonlari asosida baholandi. Biroq ayrim cheklovlar ham mavjud. Jumladan, tadqiqotda ishtirok etgan talabalar sonining cheklanganligi va tajribaning qisqa muddatli bo‘lishi natijalarni umumlashtirish imkoniyatini cheklaydi. Shuningdek, tadqiqot faqat bitta axborot tizimi loyihasi doirasida o‘tkazilgani kelgusida kengroq loyihalar asosida qo‘shimcha tadqiqotlar olib borishni taqozo etadi.

Xulosa

Ushbu tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi — Scrum metodologiyasining axborot tizimlarini loyihalashdagi samaradorligini aniqlash va amaliy qo‘llanilishini o‘rganish edi. Tadqiqot natijalari maqsad muvaffaqiyatli bajarilganini ko‘rsatdi: Scrum guruhlari an’anaviy yondashuvga nisbatan funksional talablarni yuqori darajada bajarish, foydalanuvchi qoniqishini oshirish va jamoaviy hamkorlikni yaxshilash imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ldi.

Asosiy natija shundan iboratki, qisqa muddatli (2 haftalik) Sprintlar va iterativ yondashuv Scrum metodologiyasining tezkor moslashuvchanlik va sifatni oshirish imkoniyatini beradi. Bu, ayniqsa, talablar tez-tez o‘zgaradigan loyihalar uchun samarali ekanini ko‘rsatadi.

Tadqiqotning amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, Scrum metodologiyasi o‘quv jarayonida va kichik IT loyihalarida tizimli hamkorlikni kuchaytirish, vazifalarni tezkor bajarish va xatoliklarni kamaytirish uchun samarali vosita sifatida qo‘llanishi mumkin.

Kelgusidagi ishlar sifatida tadqiqotni kengaytirib, ko‘proq ishtirokchilar, turli murakkablikdagi loyihalar va uzoq muddatli Sprintlar bo‘yicha natijalarni tahlil qilish, shuningdek, boshqa Agile metodologiyalari bilan taqqoslash tavsiya etiladi.

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UDK. 004.424

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AXBOROT TIZIMLARIDA MONOLIT VA MIKROXIZMATLAR ARXITEKTURALARINING SAMARADORLIGINI TAJRIBAVIY TAHLIL QILISH

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy dasturiy ta’minot ishlab chiqishda keng qo‘llaniladigan* ***monolit*** *va* ***mikroxizmatlar arxitekturalari*** *tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot jarayonida ushbu arxitekturalarning tuzilishi, afzalliklari, kamchiliklari hamda qo‘llanilish sohalari taqqoslab o‘rganildi. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, monolit arxitektura kichik va o‘rta hajmdagi loyihalar uchun qulay bo‘lsa, mikroxizmatlar arxitekturasi yirik va murakkab tizimlarda yuqori moslashuvchanlik va kengayuvchanlikni ta’minlaydi. Maqola dasturiy ta’minot arxitekturasini tanlashda muhim bo‘lgan omillarni aniqlashga yordam beradi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *monolit arxitektura, mikroxizmatlar arxitekturasi, dasturiy ta’minot, tizim arxitekturasi, kengayuvchanlik.*

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EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF THE EFFICIENCY OF MONOLITHIC AND MICROSERVICES ARCHITECTURES IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Annotation. *This article analyzes the monolithic and microservices architectures widely used in modern software development. During the research, the structure, advantages, disadvantages, and areas of application of these architectures were studied in a comparative manner. The results show that while monolithic architecture is convenient for small and medium-sized projects, microservices architecture provides high flexibility and scalability in large and complex systems. The article helps to identify the factors that are important when choosing a software architecture.*

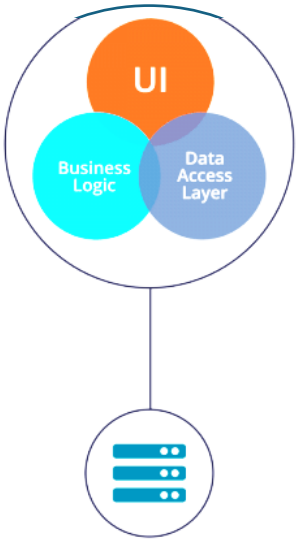
Keywords: *monolithic architecture, microservices architecture, software, system architecture, scalability.*

Kirish. Raqamli transformatsiya jarayonlari bugungi kunda davlat boshqaruvi, iqtisodiyot va ijtimoiy sohalarning barcha yo‘nalishlariga chuqur kirib bormoqda. Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini rivojlantirish va raqamli infratuzilmani mustahkamlash davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biri sifatida qaralmoqda. Xususan, elektron hukumat tizimlari, raqamli xizmatlar va

avtomatlashtirilgan axborot tizimlarini joriy etishda dasturiy ta’minot arxitekturasini to‘g‘ri tanlash strategik ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ushbu jarayonda tizimlarning barqarorligi, xavfsizligi va kengayuvchanligini ta’minlash muhim ilmiy-amaliy masala hisoblanadi. Zamonaviy dasturiy ta’minotlarni ishlab chiqishda monolit va mikroxizmatlar arxitekturalari asosiy konseptual yondashuvlar sifatida shakllangan.

Monolit arxitektura uzoq yillar davomida dasturiy tizimlarni yaratishda qo‘llanilgan bo‘lib, sodda tuzilishi va boshqaruv qulayligi bilan ajralib turadi. Biroq davlat miqyosidagi yirik axborot tizimlari va milliy raqamli platformalar uchun bunday yondashuvning cheklovlari yaqqol namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Shu sababli mikroxizmatlar arxitekturasi kabi moslashuvchan va modulli yechimlarga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj ortib bormoqda. Ilmiy nuqtayi nazardan, dasturiy ta’minot arxitekturasini optimallashtirish masalasi tizim samaradorligini oshirish, resurslardan oqilona foydalanish va texnik risklarni kamaytirish bilan bog‘liq. Siyosiy jihatdan esa, raqamli suverenitetni ta’minlash, milliy axborot tizimlarining uzluksiz ishlashini kafolatlash hamda innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash davlat siyosatining muhim vazifalaridan biridir. Shu bois, monolit va mikroxizmatlar arxitekturalarini taqqoslash va ularning amaliy qo‘llanilish imkoniyatlarini ilmiy asosda tahlil qilish dolzarb masala hisoblanadi.

Monolit arxitektura dasturiy ta’minotni **yagona mantiqiy va jismoniy birlik** sifatida qurishga asoslangan yondashuv hisoblanib, unda foydalanuvchi interfeysi, biznes mantiqi va ma’lumotlar bilan ishlash qismi bitta ilova tarkibida joylashadi. Fowler M. monolit arxitekturani “bir martalik joylashtiriladigan va ichki komponentlari kuchli bog‘langan tizim” sifatida tavsiflaydi [1].



Nazariy jihatdan monolit arxitektura quyidagi formula orqali ifodalanadi:

System = UI + Business Logic + Data Access

Bu yerda barcha komponentlar **bir xil deploy birligi**ga tegishli bo‘lib, ulardan biridagi o‘zgarish butun tizimni qayta joylashtirishni talab qiladi. Bass, Clements va Kazman monolit yondashuvning asosiy afzalligi sifatida **soddalik**,

past operatsion xarajatlar va **boshlang‘ich bosqichda tez ishlab chiqish** imkoniyatlarini ko‘rsatadi [2].

Biroq, tizim o‘sishi bilan monolit arxitekturada quyidagi muammolar yuzaga keladi, bular:

- komponentlararo kuchli bog‘liqlik (tight coupling);
- testlash va kengaytirishning murakkablashuvi;
- texnologik yangilanishlarni qiyinlashuvi.

Mazkur holatni Lehman’ning dasturiy evolyutsiya qonunlari bilan izohlash mumkin: tizim murakkabligi vaqt o‘tishi bilan tabiiy ravishda ortib boradi [3].

Mikroxizmatlar arxitekturasi monolit yondashuvga muqobil sifatida shakllangan bo‘lib, u ilovani **kichik, mustaqil va biznesga yo‘naltirilgan xizmatlar** majmuasi sifatida qurishni nazarda tutadi. Lewis J. va Fowler M. mikroxizmatlarni “mustaqil deploy qilinadigan, yengil protokollar orqali muloqot qiluvchi va biznes imkoniyatlari asosida tashkil etilgan xizmatlar” deb ta’riflaydi [4].

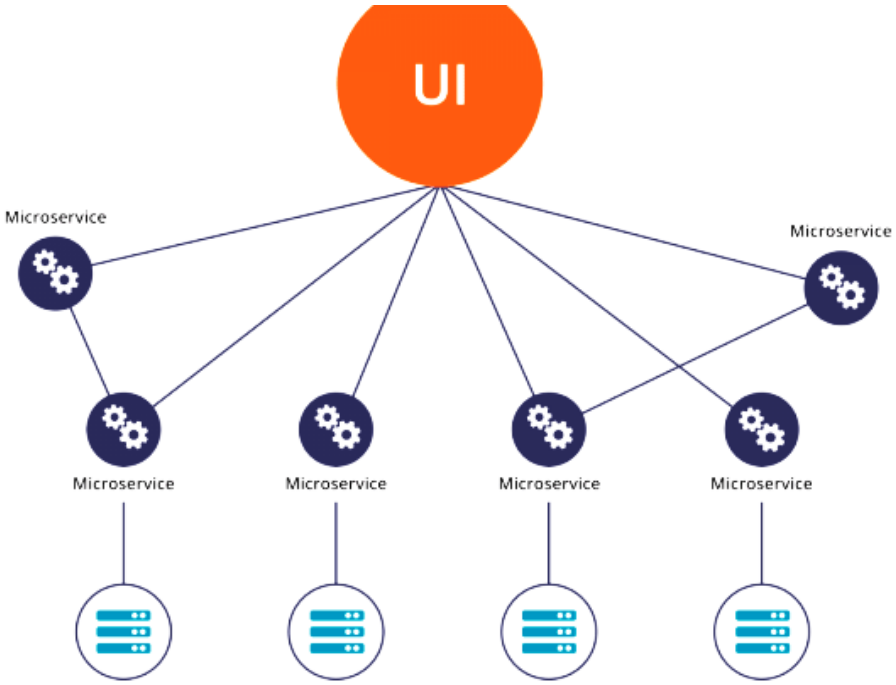
Mikroxizmatlar modeli quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

System = Σ Service$_i$, bu yerda $i = 1…n$

Har bir **Service$_i$** quyidagi xossalarga ega:

- mustaqil deploy;
- alohida ma’lumotlar bazasi;
- aniq biznes funksiyasi.

-



Newman S. Mikroxizmatlar arxitekturasining markazida **domenlarga asoslangan dizayn (DDD)** yotishini ta’kidlaydi va xizmat chegaralarini **bounded context** orqali aniqlashni taklif etadi [5]. Bu yondashuv xizmatlar o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlikni minimallashtiradi va jamoalararo mustaqillikni oshiradi.

Dragoni N. mikroxizmatlar va monolit arxitekturalarni taqqoslashda quyidagi asosiy mezonlarni ajratib ko‘rsatadi [6]:

Bog‘liqlik va modullik

- **Monolit**: yuqori bog‘liqlik, past modullik
- **Mikroxizmatlar**: past bog‘liqlik, yuqori modullik

Bu holat modullik koeffitsiyenti orqali ifodalanadi:

Modularity ∝ 1 / Coupling

Villamizar. M. tajribalariga ko‘ra, mikroxizmatlarda faqat zarur xizmatlarni masshtablash mumkin, monolitda esa butun tizim masshtablanadi [7]:

$$\mathbf{Cost_{ms} < Cost_{mo}},\ \text{agar } n \text{ katta bo‘lsa}$$

(mos ravishda mikroxizmat va monolit xarajatlari)

Empirik tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, mikroxizmatlarda tarmoq orqali muloqot sababli kechikish (latency) ortadi, biroq to‘g‘ri konfiguratsiya qilinganda bu kamchilik kompensatsiya qilinadi [7].

Di Francesco, Lago va Malavolta tadqiqotlariga ko‘ra, mikroxizmatlar arxitekturasi faqat texnik emas, balki **tashkiliy yetuklikni** ham talab qiladi [8]. Conway qonuniga asosan:

System Architecture ≈ Organization Structure

Shu sababli, mikroxizmatlar odatda **kichik, avtonom jamoalar** bilan samarali ishlaydi, monolit esa markazlashgan jamoalar uchun qulayroq hisoblanadi.

Balalaie A. monolitdan mikroxizmatlarga o‘tishni **patternlarga asoslangan evolyutsion jarayon** sifatida ko‘radi [9]. Ularning yondashuvida migratsiya quyidagicha ifodalanadi:

Monolith → Modular Monolith → Hybrid → Microservices

Fowler M. esa “Monolith First” tamoyilini ilgari surib, dastlab modulli monolitdan boshlash va faqat chegaralar aniq bo‘lgach mikroxizmatlarga o‘tishni tavsiya etadi [10].

Yuqoridagi tahlillardan kelib chiqib axborot tizimlari arxitekturalarining samaradorligini aniqlash maqsadida **monolit arxitektura** va **mikroservis (microservices) arxitekturasini** amaliy tajriba asosida taqqoslandi. Tajriba real o‘quv jarayoniga yaqin sharoitda, talabalar ishtirokida olib borildi.

Tajriba uchun bitta funksional talabga ega bo‘lgan axborot tizimi tanlandi (foydalanuvchini ro‘yxatdan o‘tkazish, ma’lumotlarni saqlash, tahrirlash va ko‘rish funksiyalari).Ushbu tizimni **ikki xil arxitektura asosida alohida-alohida ishlab chiqildi**:

- birinchi holatda — barcha funksiyalar yagona dasturiy loyiha ichida joylashgan **monolit arxitektura asosida**;
- ikkinchi holatda — funksiyalar alohida xizmatlarga bo‘lingan **mikroservis arxitektura asosida**.

Har ikki holatda ham dasturlash tili, ma’lumotlar bazasi va umumiy funksional talablar bir xil bo‘ldi. Tajriba davomida quyidagi jihatlar kuzatildi:

- tizimni ishlab chiqish tezligi;

- kod tuzilmasining tushunarliligi;
- yangi funksiyalar qo‘shish qulayligi;
- tizimni kengaytirish va qo‘llab-quvvatlash imkoniyati.

Olingan natijalar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, monolit arxitektura dastlabki bosqichda ancha qulay va tezkor bo‘ldi. Tizimni boshlang‘ich holatda ishga tushirish kam vaqt oldi, kodni tushunish oson bo‘ldi va kichik loyihalar uchun yetarli darajada samarali ishladi. Ayniqsa, yangi boshlayotgan talabalar uchun monolit yondashuv tizim mantiqini tez anglashga yordam berdi.

Biroq tizimga qo‘shimcha funksiyalar qo‘sha boshlaganimizda, monolit arxitekturada murakkablik sezilarli darajada oshdi. Bitta moduldagi o‘zgarish boshqa modullarga ta’sir ko‘rsatdi, testlash va qayta yig‘ish jarayoni ko‘proq vaqt talab qila boshladi. Bu holat tizim kengaygani sari monolit arxitekturaning cheklovlarini yaqqol ko‘rsatdi.

Mikroservis arxitekturasida esa tajribaning boshida murakkablik kuzatildi. Xizmatlarni to‘g‘ri ajratish, ularning o‘zaro aloqasini sozlash va umumiy boshqaruv mexanizmini tushunish ko‘proq vaqt oldi. Shunga qaramay, tizim to‘liq shakllangach, yangi funksiyalarni qo‘shish va mavjudlarini o‘zgartirish ancha oson va mustaqil amalga oshirildi.

Tajriba davomida tizimga yangi talablar kiritildi. Shu bosqichda aniq farq namoyon bo‘ldi. Monolit arxitekturada har bir o‘zgarish butun tizimni qayta yig‘ishni talab qildi. Mikroservis arxitekturasida esa faqat tegishli xizmat yangilanib, qolgan tizim qismlari o‘z ishini davom ettirdi.

Amaliy kuzatuvlar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, mikroservis arxitekturasi **o‘zgarishlarga tez moslashish**, **kengaytirish** va **uzoq muddatli rivojlantirish** uchun samaraliroq bo‘ldi.

Monolit arxitekturaning dastlabki bosqichlarda yuqori samaradorlik ko‘rsatishi, avvalo, uning **sodda tuzilishi va markazlashtirilgan boshqaruvi** bilan izohlanadi. Tadqiqot davomida monolit yondashuv kichik funksional talablar sharoitida tez ishlab chiqilishi va tushunarli bo‘lishi bilan ajralib turdi. Bu holat Fowler tomonidan ilgari surilgan “avval modulli monolitdan boshlash” g‘oyasini amaliy jihatdan tasdiqlaydi. Ya’ni, tizim hali murakkab bo‘lmagan paytda monolit arxitektura ishlab chiqish xarajatlarini kamaytiradi va texnik risklarni pasaytiradi.

Mikroxizmatlar arxitekturasi bo‘yicha olingan natijalar esa boshqacha tendensiyani ko‘rsatdi. Tajribaning dastlabki bosqichida xizmatlarni to‘g‘ri chegaralash va ularning o‘zaro aloqasini tashkil etish murakkab bo‘ldi. Bu holat Newman va Dragoni tomonidan ta’kidlanganidek, mikroxizmatlar faqat texnik emas, balki tashkiliy va operatsion tayyorgarlikni ham talab qilishini yana bir bor tasdiqlaydi. Shu sababli, mikroxizmatlar yondashuvi dastlab ko‘proq vaqt va resurs talab qildi.

Muhokama natijalaridan kelib chiqib aytish mumkinki, mikroxizmatlar arxitekturasi yuqori murakkablik va operatsion xarajatlarga ega bo‘lsa-da, u **kengayuvchanlik, moslashuvchanlik va uzoq muddatli barqarorlik** nuqtayi nazaridan ustun hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, real ishlab chiqarish tizimlari, katta jamoalar

va tez-tez o‘zgaradigan biznes talablar mavjud bo‘lgan sharoitda mikroxizmatlar yondashuvi maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Xulosa sifatida keltirish mumkinki, arxitektura tanlovi texnologik trendlar asosida emas, balki tizim ehtiyojlari, rivojlanish bosqichi va jamoaning imkoniyatlarini hisobga olgan holda amalga oshirilishi lozim. Monolit va mikroxizmatlar o‘zaro raqib emas, balki turli bosqichlar uchun mos keluvchi **komplementar yondashuvlar** sifatida qaralishi kerak.

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Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat O'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti "Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar" kafedrasi o'qituvchisi

ZAMONAVIY YAPONIYA JAMIYATIDA QADRIYATLAR, ANANAVIY TA'LIM TIZIMI VA ZAMONAVIY UYG'UNLIK

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy Yaponiya jamiyatida qadriyatlar tizimi, ta'lim tizimi va ularning o'zaro uyg'unligi ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Yapon jamiyatida an'anaviy madaniy qadriyatlarning saqlanib qolishi hamda ularning zamonaviy ijtimoiy jarayonlar bilan uyg'unlashuvi ta'lim tizimi orqali shakllanishi muhim omil sifatida ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot davomida Yaponiyada jamoaviylik, intizom, mehnatsevarlik, hurmat va mas'uliyat kabi qadriyatlarning ta'lim jarayonida shakllanishi hamda ularning jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi o'rni yoritiladi. Natijada zamonaviy Yaponiya ta'lim tizimi an'anaviy qadriyatlar va innovatsion yondashuvlarning uyg'unlashuvi asosida shakllangani ilmiy jihatdan asoslab beriladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *qadriyatlar tizimi, ta'lim, madaniyat, ijtimoiy uyg'unlik, an'ana va modernizatsiya, pedagogika, jamiyat taraqqiyoti.*

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CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE SOCIETY: VALUES, TRADITIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM, AND MODERN HARMONY

Abstract: *This article analyzes the value system of contemporary Japanese society, its educational system, and their interrelationship. It examines the mechanisms of forming traditional social values, such as collectivism, diligence, discipline, respect, and responsibility within the educational process. The study also explores the harmony between tradition and modernization in the education system and its impact on societal development. The research findings indicate that Japan's educational system successfully integrates national values with modern innovations, contributing to the sustainable development of society.*

Keywords: *value system, education, culture, modernization, pedagogy, social harmony.*

Kirish. Bugungi globallashuv sharoitida ko'plab mamlakatlarda milliy qadriyatlar va zamonaviy taraqqiyot o'rtasidagi muvozanatni saqlash muhim masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, rivojlangan davlatlar tajribasida an'anaviy madaniy qadriyatlar va zamonaviy texnologik rivojlanish o'rtasidagi uyg'unlik jamiyat barqarorligining muhim omili sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Shu nuqtai

nazardan, zamonaviy Yaponiya jamiyati alohida e’tiborga loyiqdir. Ushbu mamlakat qisqa tarixiy davr ichida yuqori iqtisodiy va texnologik taraqqiyotga erishgan bo‘lsa-da, o‘zining milliy madaniy qadriyatlarini saqlab qolishga muvaffaq bo‘lgan. Mazkur jarayonda ta’lim tizimi muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ta’lim orqali yosh avlodga nafaqat ilmiy bilimlar, balki milliy an’analar, ijtimoiy mas’uliyat va jamoaviy qadriyatlar ham singdiriladi. Shu sababli Yaponiya tajribasini o‘rganish zamonaviy ta’lim tizimlarini takomillashtirish nuqtai nazaridan dolzarb ilmiy ahamiyatga ega.

Adabiyotlar tahlili va metodologiya. Tadqiqot jarayonida ilmiy manbalarni tahlil qilish, qiyosiy tahlil, tizimli yondashuv hamda umumlashtirish metodlaridan foydalanildi. Yaponiya ta’lim tizimi va jamiyat qadriyatlariga oid ilmiy adabiyotlar o‘rganilib, ularning mazmuni va asosiy g‘oyalari tahlil qilindi. Shuningdek, zamonaviy ta’lim jarayonida qadriyatlarning shakllanishiga ta’sir etuvchi pedagogik omillar aniqlanib, ularning ijtimoiy ahamiyati yoritildi. aponiyaning ta’lim tizimi an’ana va yangiliklarning o‘ziga xos uyg‘unligidan iborat bo‘lib, u zamonaviy yondashuvlarni joriy etish bilan birga milliy madaniy o‘zligini ehtiyotkorlik bilan saqlab keladi. Yapon ta’limining tarixiy rivojlanish bosqichlari — Edo davri (1603–1868) hamda undan keyingi Meydzi davri (1868–1912) — mamlakat yangi ta’lim modellarini qabul qilgan holda o‘zining madaniy va falsafiy ildizlariga sodiq qolganini ko‘rsatadi. Aynan shu moslashuv jarayonlari natijasida bugungi kunda an’anaviy meros bilan ilg‘or pedagogik usullarni birlashtirgan zamonaviy ta’lim tizimi shakllangan. Ushbu tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi — tarixiy bosqichlar va ta’lim sohasidagi islohotlar Yaponiyaning ta’lim tizimi shakllanishi hamda rivojlanishiga qanday ta’sir ko‘rsatganini tahlil qilishdir. Tadqiqotda, ayniqsa, yapon ta’lim islohotlarining ahamiyatiga e’tibor qaratilib, an’anaviy qadriyatlar bilan g‘arb g‘oyalari o‘rtasidagi muvozanat qanday saqlanib kelinayotgani ko‘rib chiqiladi. Bu esa Yaponiyaning tezkor texnologik va ijtimoiy rivojlanish sharoitida ham o‘ziga xos ta’limiy identitetini qanday saqlab qolayotganini yaxshiroq tushunishga yordam beradi. Unda tizimning bugungi holatiga ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi asosiy omillar — madaniy qadriyatlar, an’anaviy va g‘arbona yondashuvlarning uyg‘unlashuvi, shuningdek o‘quvchilarning shaxsiy rivoji va ijtimoiy mas’uliyatiga qaratilgan e’tibor — tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotning dolzarbligi shundaki, globallashuv sharoitida ta’lim tizimlarining moslashuvchanligini o‘rganish ko‘plab mamlakatlar uchun muhim vazifaga aylanib bormoqda. Shu bois tadqiqot ta’lim jarayoniga madaniy an’analarni integratsiya qilishning ahamiyatini ko‘rsatishga qaratilgan. Bunday yondashuv nafaqat o‘quvchilarning akademik natijalarini yaxshilaydi, balki ularning ijtimoiy va madaniy kompetensiyalarini ham rivojlantiradi. Yaponiyaning ta’lim tizimi an’ana va innovatsiyalarni muvaffaqiyatli uyg‘unlashtirishning yorqin namunasi bo‘lib, o‘zgaruvchan dunyo sharoitida barqarorlik va samaradorlikni ta’minlaydi. Yaponiyaning ta’lim tizimi tarixiy jihatdan bir necha muhim bosqichlarni bosib o‘tgan bo‘lib, ular uning hozirgi ko‘rinishiga sezilarli ta’sir ko‘rsatgan. Ushbu rivojlanishning boshlanishini Edo davridan (1603–1868) kuzatish mumkin. Bu davrda ta’lim asosan jamiyatning yuqori tabaqalari uchun mo‘ljallangan edi. O‘sha

paytda “teraso” va “xanko” kabi maxsus maktablar faoliyat yuritib, asosan samuraylar tabaqasining vakillariga ta’lim berardi. Ushbu muassasalarda o‘qish, yozish hamda xitoy falsafasini o‘rganishga katta e’tibor qaratilgan bo‘lib, bu o‘quvchilarda muhim madaniy va axloqiy qadriyatlarning shakllanishiga xizmat qilgan. Ta’lim oluvchilar soni cheklangan bo‘lsa-da, aynan shu davr keyinchalik amalga oshiriladigan islohotlar uchun muhim poydevor bo‘lib xizmat qilgan.

Yapon ta’lim tizimidagi eng katta o‘zgarishlar Meydzi imperatori hukmronligi davrida (1868–1912) yuz berdi. Aynan shu davrda g‘arb ta’lim modellari keng joriy etila boshladi. G‘arb madaniyatining ta’siri ostida Yaponiya o‘z ta’lim tizimini tubdan yangilab, unga ilm-fan, texnika va ilgari mamlakatda keng rivojlanmagan gumanitar fanlarni kiritdi. Shu davrda birinchi universitet va kollejlar tashkil etilib, professional ta’lim tizimining asosi yaratildi. Ta’lim olish imkoniyatlarining kengayishi esa aholining katta qismi uchun bilim olish imkonini ochib berdi va mamlakatning tez sur’atlarda modernizatsiya qilinishiga hamda xalqaro maydonda o‘z mavqeini mustahkamlashiga yordam berdi. XX asrda Yaponiya ta’lim tizimi rivojlanishda davom etdi va mamlakatning siyosiy hamda ijtimoiy hayotidagi o‘zgarishlarga moslashdi. Ikkinchi jahon urushidan so‘ng Yaponiya ta’lim tizimida muhim sifat o‘zgarishlari yuz berdi. Bu jarayon yangi demokratik va insonparvar g‘oyalar ta’sirida shakllandi. Ta’lim tenglik va hamma uchun ochiqlik tamoyillariga asoslana boshladi. Yangi o‘quv dasturlari joriy qilindi, o‘qitish usullari qayta ko‘rib chiqildi va o‘quvchilarning mustaqil fikrlashi hamda ta’lim jarayonida faol ishtirokiga alohida e’tibor berildi. Shu tariqa, yapon ta’lim tizimining tarixiy rivojlanishi — diniy ta’limdan dunyoviy ta’limga, an’anaviy yondashuvdan zamonaviy usullarga o‘tish jarayoni — bugungi kunda mavjud bo‘lgan o‘ziga xos ta’lim modelining shakllanishiga katta ta’sir ko‘rsatdi. Hozirgi davrda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar ham Yaponiyada ta’lim tizimida an’ana va innovatsiyalar o‘rtasidagi muvozanatni saqlashga xizmat qilmoqda. Zamonaviy ta’lim tizimi umumiy ta’limni ta’minlash, shuningdek o‘quvchilarning akademik va ijtimoiy kompetensiyalarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. An’anaviy o‘qitish shakllaridan yapon jamiyati asta-sekin shaxsiy qobiliyatlarni rivojlantirishga yo‘naltirilgan amaliy yondashuvga o‘tdi. Bu esa global miqyosda raqobatbardosh va muvaffaqiyatli fuqarolarni shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Shu bilan birga, kattalarga hurmat, jamoada ishlash kabi madaniy va ijtimoiy qadriyatlar saqlab qolingan bo‘lib, ta’lim tizimi zamonaviy dunyoning yangi talablariga moslashishda davom etmoqda. Bu holat yapon madaniyatining yangi g‘oyalarni o‘zlashtirish bilan birga o‘ziga xosligini saqlab qolish qobiliyatini ko‘rsatadi. Bugungi kunda Yaponiyaning ta’lim tizimi nafaqat akademik bilimlarga e’tibor qaratishi, balki o‘quvchilarning har tomonlama rivojlanishini ta’minlashi bilan ham ajralib turadi. Bu jarayonda jamoaviy mashg‘ulotlar va axloqiy tarbiyaga alohida e’tibor berilishi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bunday yondashuv o‘quvchilarga faqat bilim olish emas, balki hamkorlik qilish va ijtimoiy muhitga moslashish ko‘nikmalarini ham rivojlantirish imkonini beradi. Natijada yapon o‘quvchilari jamiyatda faol va mas’uliyatli shaxslar sifatida shakllanadi hamda ijtimoiy va professional muhitga muvaffaqiyatli integratsiyalashadi.

Shuningdek, yapon ta’lim tizimi yangi g‘oyalar va pedagogik yondashuvlarni o‘zlashtirishda katta moslashuvchanlikka ega. U an’anaviy usullarni zamonaviy pedagogik qarashlar bilan uyg‘unlashtirish orqali rivojlanib bormoqda. Bu moslashuvchanlik tarixan shakllangan madaniy an’analarga asoslanadi, ular turli falsafiy va pedagogik g‘oyalarni birlashtirishga undaydi. Yapon jamiyatining yangi g‘oyalarni qabul qilib, ularni o‘z ehtiyojlari va sharoitlariga mos ravishda uyg‘unlashtira olishi yapon tafakkurining muhim xususiyatlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bunday yondashuv ta’lim tizimining rivojlanishini rag‘batlantirib, uning zamonaviy global talablar bilan mos kelishini ta’minlaydi. Yapon ta’lim tizimiga ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi muhim omillardan biri — an’anaviy madaniy qadriyatlarning keng qo‘llanilishidir. Masalan, kattalarga hurmat va jamoaviylik tamoyillari o‘qitish jarayonida muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ushbu qadriyatlar o‘quv jarayonida o‘ziga xos muhit yaratib, sinfda o‘zaro tushunish va hamkorlikni mustahkamlaydi. Yaponiyada ta’lim jarayoni nafaqat bilim berishga, balki o‘quvchilarda mas’uliyat hissi va o‘zaro hurmatni shakllantirishga ham qaratilgan. Shu sababli yapon ta’lim tizimi an’ana va innovatsiyalar o‘rtasidagi muvozanatni saqlab, tez o‘zgarayotgan dunyo sharoitida ham barqaror va samarali bo‘lib qolmoqda. Yaponiyaning ta’lim tizimi dunyodagi eng o‘ziga xos tizimlardan biri hisoblanadi. Bunga kattalarga hurmat va jamoaviylik kabi madaniy qadriyatlarning kuchli ta’siri sabab bo‘ladi. Bu an’analar jamiyat tafakkurida chuqur ildiz otgan bo‘lib, o‘quvchilar o‘rtasidagi hamda o‘qituvchi va o‘quvchi o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarda yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi. Natijada ta’lim jarayonida ko‘pincha jamoaviy manfaatlar shaxsiy manfaatlardan ustun qo‘yiladi. Shu tarzda, Yaponiyaning madaniy o‘ziga xosligi ta’lim amaliyoti bilan uyg‘unlashib, o‘quv muassasalarida o‘ziga xos muhitni saqlab qolishga yordam beradi. Yaponiyada yangi ta’lim tashabbuslari mamlakat ta’lim tizimining moslashuvchanligini ko‘rsatadi. U global tendensiyalarga moslashgan holda rivojlanadi, biroq o‘zining madaniy xususiyatlarini saqlab qoladi. Zamonaviy ta’lim islohotlarida hurmat, jamoaviy fikrlash kabi muhim madaniy qadriyatlarga alohida e’tibor qaratiladi. Bu esa ta’lim natijalarini yaxshilashga yordam beradi. Shu bilan birga, yapon ta’lim tizimi g‘arb g‘oyalarini ham o‘zlashtirib, ularni milliy madaniy sharoitlarga moslashtiradi va shu orqali zamonaviylik hamda samaradorlikni ta’minlaydi. Shunday qilib, Yaponiyaning ta’lim tizimidagi innovatsiyalar faqat akademik natijalarni yaxshilashga qaratilmagan. Ular mamlakat madaniy me’yorlariga mos keladigan ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirishni ham ko‘zda tutadi. Bu tashabbuslar an’analarni saqlash va yangi sharoitlarga moslashish o‘rtasida muvozanatni ta’minlaydi. Natijada ta’lim tizimi barqaror rivojlanish va uzluksizlikni saqlab qoladi. Shu sababli yapon ta’lim tizimi ilmiy yutuqlar va madaniy qadriyatlarni uyg‘unlashtirgan holda dunyodagi eng muvaffaqiyatli va hurmatga sazovor tizimlardan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda. Yaponiyaning ta’lim tizimi an’ana va innovatsiyalarning muvaffaqiyatli uyg‘unlashuvi natijasida shakllangan bo‘lib, bu uning jahon miqyosidagi o‘ziga xosligi va rivojlanishiga asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Ta’lim tizimining asosiy tarixiy bosqichlari Edo va Meydzi davrlarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Edo davrida ta’lim asosan jamiyatning yuqori tabaqalariga qaratilgan bo‘lib, unda xitoy falsafasi va madaniy qadriyatlarga katta e’tibor

berilgan. Meydzi davrida esa g‘arb ta’lim modellari joriy etilishi natijasida muhim o‘zgarishlar yuz berib, mamlakatda modernizatsiya jarayoni boshlanadi hamda birinchi universitet va kollejlar tashkil etiladi. Zamonaviy yapon ta’lim tizimi ko‘p asrlik an’analar bilan zamonaviy tendensiyalar o‘rtasidagi muvozanatni saqlab qolish qobiliyati bilan ajralib turadi. Tizim o‘quvchilarning akademik bilimlari bilan bir qatorda ijtimoiy ko‘nikmalarini ham rivojlantirishga qaratilgan. Shu bilan birga, hurmat, jamoaviylik kabi muhim madaniy qadriyatlar saqlab qolingan. Natijada shaxsiy rivojlanish ijtimoiy va axloqiy qadriyatlar bilan uyg‘unlashadi va bu mas’uliyatli hamda malakali fuqarolarni tarbiyalashga xizmat qiladi.

Natijalar. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, Yaponiya jamiyatida qadriyatlar tizimi ko‘p asrlik madaniy an’analar asosida shakllangan bo‘lib, ularning asosiy qismini jamoaviylik, mehnatsevarlik, intizom va o‘zaro hurmat tashkil etadi. Ushbu qadriyatlar ta’lim tizimi orqali yosh avlodga bosqichma-bosqich singdiriladi. Maktab ta’limida o‘quvchilarning faqat akademik bilimlari emas, balki axloqiy tarbiyasi ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ta’lim muassasalarida o‘quvchilarni jamoaviy faoliyatga jalb qilish, tartib-intizomni saqlash, o‘zaro yordam va hamkorlikni rivojlantirishga alohida e’tibor qaratiladi. Bu esa o‘quvchilarning nafaqat bilimli, balki ijtimoiy mas’uliyatli shaxs sifatida shakllanishiga xizmat qiladi. Shuningdek, Yaponiya ta’lim tizimining muhim jihatlaridan biri – an’anaviy qadriyatlar bilan zamonaviy innovatsiyalarni uyg‘unlashtirishdir. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar, ilmiy yutuqlar va global bilimlar tizimi ta’lim jarayoniga keng joriy etilgan bo‘lsa-da, milliy madaniyat va an’analar ta’limning ajralmas qismi sifatida saqlanib qolgan. Natijada yosh avlod zamonaviy bilim va ko‘nikmalarni egallagan holda, milliy o‘zligini ham anglaydi.

Muhokama. Zamonaviy Yaponiya tajribasi shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ta’lim tizimi jamiyat qadriyatlarini shakllantirishning eng muhim ijtimoiy institutlaridan biridir. Ta’lim orqali yosh avlodning shaxsiy fazilatlari, ijtimoiy mas’uliyati va madaniy o‘zligi shakllanadi. Yaponiyada ta’lim jarayonida o‘quvchilarning axloqiy tarbiyasiga alohida e’tibor qaratilishi jamiyatda ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi. Shu bilan birga, innovatsion texnologiyalar va zamonaviy pedagogik yondashuvlarning qo‘llanilishi ta’lim sifatini oshirishga imkon beradi. An’ana va modernizatsiya o‘rtasidagi muvozanatni saqlash Yaponiyaning ijtimoiy taraqqiyotida muhim omil bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda.

Ushbu tajriba boshqa mamlakatlar uchun ham muhim ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Chunki zamonaviy ta’lim tizimini rivojlantirish jarayonida milliy qadriyatlarni saqlash va ularni yangi ijtimoiy sharoitlarga moslashtirish muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytganda, zamonaviy Yaponiya jamiyatida qadriyatlar tizimi, ta’lim tizimi va zamonaviy taraqqiyot o‘rtasida o‘zaro uyg‘unlik mavjud. Ta’lim tizimi an’anaviy madaniy qadriyatlarni saqlash va ularni yosh avlod ongiga singdirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Shu bilan birga, innovatsion yondashuvlar va zamonaviy bilimlarning joriy etilishi mamlakatning ilmiy va texnologik taraqqiyotini ta’minlaydi. An’ana va modernizatsiyaning uyg‘unligi esa Yaponiya jamiyatining barqaror rivojlanishiga xizmat qilmoqda.

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UDK: 618.36-06:618.14

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RIVOJLANMAY QOLGAN HOMILADORLIK TO‘XTATILGANIDAN SO‘NG PREGRAVIDAR TAYYORGARLIKNI BAHOLASH VA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Annotatsiya. *Rivojlanmay qolgan homiladorlik (RH) reproduktiv yo'qotishlarning asosiy sabablaridan biri bo'lib, gemostaz tizimida va endometriy holatida sezilarli o'zgarishlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Farg'ona viloyati perinatal markazida 68 nafar ayol tekshirildi: RH o'tkazgan 34 bemor va sog'lom 34 nazorat. Asosiy guruhda D-dimer, fibrinogen va FQTV ishonchli darajada yuqori, endometriy qalinligi esa past ekanligi aniqlandi. Differensial pregravidar tayyorgarlik reproduktiv salomatlikni tiklashda samarali usul hisoblanadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *rivojlanmay qolgan homiladorlik, pregravidar tayyorgarlik, gemostaz, endometriy, D-dimer, reproduktiv salomatlik.*

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ASSESSMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PREGRAVITARY PREPARATION AFTER ABORTION OF UNDEVELOPED PREGNANCY

Abstract. *Non-developing (missed) pregnancy is a leading cause of reproductive loss associated with significant hemostatic and endometrial changes. A total of 68 women were examined at the Fergana Regional Perinatal Center: 34 with a history of missed abortion and 34 healthy controls. D-dimer, fibrinogen, and aPTT were significantly elevated while endometrial thickness was reduced in the main group. Differentiated preconception preparation is an effective approach to restoring reproductive health.*

Keywords*: missed abortion, preconception preparation, hemostasis, endometrium, D-dimer, reproductive health.*

Kirish. Rivojlanmay qolgan homiladorlik (RH) — bu embrion yoki homilaning bachadon ichida to'xtab qolishi va u yerda ushlanib qolishi bilan tavsiflanuvchi akusherlik patologiyasi bo'lib, barcha klinikalashgan homiladorliklarning 10–20 foizini tashkil etadi [5]. Ushbu holat nafaqat fiziologik, balki jiddiy psixologik azobni ham keltirib chiqaradi va ko'p hollarda keyingi reproduktiv muvaffaqiyatsizliklarga zamin yaratadi [3]. Ayniqsa, Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlarida, shu jumladan O'zbekistonda ham, RHning tarqalishi va uning sabablari hamda oqibatlari etarlicha o'rganilmagan.

RHning asosiy etiopatogenetik omillariga genetik anomaliyalar, endokrin buzilishlar, surunkali endometrit, gemostaz tizimining patologiyasi va infeksion omillar kiradi [5, 6]. Zamonaviy tadqiqotlar ko'rsatishicha, RH holatlarining 75 foizidan ortig'i gemostaz tizimi buzilishi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, bu koagulyatsion kaskadning faollashuvini, D-dimer darajasining ko'tarilishini va mikrotromboz xavfining oshishini o'z ichiga oladi [1, 6]. Shu bilan birga, COVID-19 infeksiyasidan keyin RHning rivojlanish xavfi sezilarli darajada ortishi ham kuzatilmoqda [1].

Xalqaro me'yorlarga ko'ra, RHdan keyin to'g'ri tashkil etilgan pregravidar tayyorgarlik keyingi homiladorlik uchun asos yaratishning hal qiluvchi bosqichi hisoblanadi [9]. Biroq ko'plab adabiyotlarda ta'kidlanganidek, bunday bemorlarni reabilitatsiya qilishning asosli algoritmi hali ham yaratilmagan va bu muammo dolzarb bo'lib qolmoqda [3, 4]. Trombotsitlarga boy plazma (TBP/PRP) terapiyasini, antibiotik va gormonal davolanishni birlashtirgan kompleks yondashuv endometriy morfofunksional holatini tiklashda yuqori samaradorlikni ko'rsatmoqda [2, 8].

Farg'ona viloyatida RHdan keyingi pregravidar tayyorgarlik masalasi maxsus tadqiq etilmagan. Shuning uchun ushbu tadqiqot ushbu mintaqa bemorlarida klinik-laborator ko'rsatkichlarni tahlil qilish va samarali pregravidar tayyorgarlik algoritmini takomillashtirish maqsadida amalga oshirildi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi: Farg'ona viloyati perinatal markazida kuzatuv ostidagi RH o'tkazgan ayollarda gemostaz va endometriy holatini baholab, pregravidar tayyorgarlik algoritmini takomillashtirish.

Materiallar va usullar. Tadqiqot 2022–2024 yillar davomida Farg'ona viloyati perinatal markazida prospektiv ko'rinishda o'tkazildi. Tadqiqotga 20 yoshdan 45 yoshgacha bo'lgan 68 nafar ayol jalb etildi. Ular ikki guruhga bo'lindi: asosiy guruh — 13 haftagacha bo'lgan muddatda RH tashxisi tasdiqlangan va embrion yo'q qilish amalga oshirilgan 34 nafar bemor; nazorat guruhi — fiziologik homiladorlik kuzatilgan, akusherlik anamnezi og'irlanmagan 34 nafar sog'lom ayol.

Tekshiruv usullari quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oldi: klinik-anamnestik tahlil (yoshi, ginekologik va akusherlik tarixi, hamroh kasalliklar); laboratoriya ko'rsatkichlari (D-dimer, fibrinogen, faollashtirilgan qisman tromboplastin vaqti — FQTV, protrombin vaqti — PTV, trombotsitlar soni; Mindray BF-200 analizatorida bajarildi); ultratovush tekshiruvi (UTT) — hayz davrining II bosqichida endometriy qalinligi o'lchandi. Statistik tahlil SPSS 26.0 dasturida olib borildi; guruhlar o'rtasidagi farq Student t-mezoni bilan, $p < 0,05$ darajada statistik ahamiyatli deb baholandi.

Natijalar. Ikkala guruhning yoshi bo'yicha taqsimotida statistik ahamiyatli farq aniqlanmadi: asosiy guruhda 28,4±5,2 yosh, nazorat guruhida 27,1±4,8 yosh ($p > 0,05$). Asosiy guruhda surunkali endometrit 22 nafar (%64,7) bemorida tasdiqlandi, nazorat guruhida esa bu ko'rsatkich atigi 4 (%11,8) ayolda aniqlandi ($p < 0,001$). Ko'pchilik bemorlarda (58,8%) qo'shimcha infeksion omillar: xlamidiyali, mikoplazma va ureaplazma aralash infeksiyasi kuzatildi, bu esa PDF adabiyotida keltirilib o'tilgan natijalar bilan uyg'undir [2, 3].

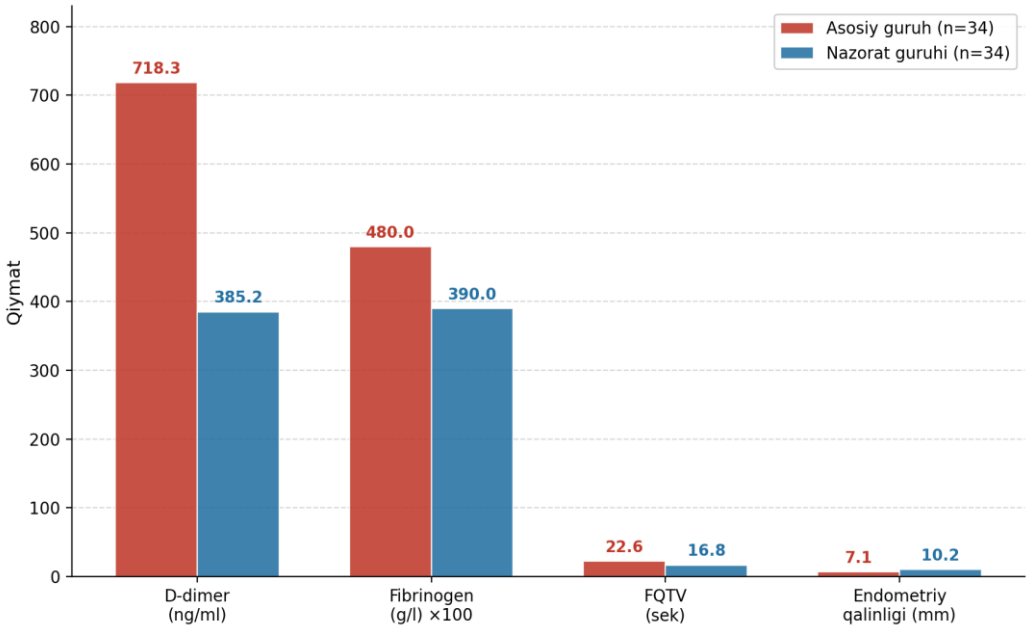
Gemostaz ko'rsatkichlari tahlilida (1-jadval) asosiy guruhda D-dimer darajasi nazorat guruhiga nisbatan 1,87 marta yuqori bo'lganligi aniqlandi (718,3±42,6 ng/ml va 385,2±18,4 ng/ml; $p < 0,001$). Fibrinogen konsentratsiyasi ham asosiy guruhda ishonchli ravishda yuqori bo'ldi (4,8±0,3 g/l vs 3,9±0,2 g/l; $p < 0,001$), bu esa yashirin trombofiliyadan dalolat beradi [1, 6]. FQTV ko'rsatkichi asosiy guruhda 22,6±1,4 sek, nazorat guruhida 16,8±0,8 sek bo'lib, farq statistik ahamiyatli edi ($p < 0,001$). Trombotsitlar miqdori asosiy guruhda ishonchli ravishda past (168,4±8,2 $\times 10^9$/l) bo'ldi, bu reaktiv trombositopeniyani ko'rsatadi [1].

Endometriy holati: hayz davrining II bosqichida UTT ko'rsatkichlari bo'yicha asosiy guruh ayollarida endometriy qalinligi 7,1±0,6 mm, nazorat guruhida esa 10,2±0,4 mm tashkil etdi ($p < 0,001$). Bu farq surunkali endometritni va endometriy retseptorlik apparatining buzilganligini ko'rsatib, pregravidar tayyorgarlik zarurligini asoslaydi [2, 4].

1-jadval.

Asosiy va nazorat guruhlari o'rtasida klinik-laborator ko'rsatkichlarni taqqoslash

Ko'rsatkich	Asosiy guruh (n=34)	Nazorat guruhi (n=34)	p
O'rtacha yosh (yil)	28,4±5,2	27,1±4,8	>0,05
D-dimer (ng/ml)	718,3±42,6	385,2±18,4	<0,001
Fibrinogen (g/l)	4,8±0,3	3,9±0,2	<0,001
FQTV (sek)	22,6±1,4	16,8±0,8	<0,001
Trombotsitlar (×10⁹/l)	168,4±8,2	224,6±6,1	<0,001
Endometriy qalinligi, II faza (mm)	7,1±0,6	10,2±0,4	<0,001
Surunkali endometrit, n (%)	22 (64,7%)	4 (11,8%)	<0,001



1-rasm. Asosiy va nazorat guruhlari o'rtasida gemostaz va endometriy ko'rsatkichlarini taqqoslash

(D-dimer ng/ml; fibrinogen g/l×100; FQTV sek; endometriy qalinligi mm). Barcha farqlar p<0,001.

Muhokama. Olingan natijalar adabiyotdagi ma'lumotlar bilan to'liq mos tushdi. Buriyev X.X. va Abdullayeva L.M. [1] tomonidan o'tkazilgan tadqiqotda ham RH bilan kasallangan ayollarda D-dimer, fibrinogen va FQTV ko'rsatkichlari nazorat guruhiga nisbatan ishonchli darajada yuqori bo'lganligi aniqlangan. Bizning tadqiqotimizda ham D-dimer nazorat guruhiga qaraganda deyarli 2 marta yuqori bo'lib chiqqan bo'lsa-da, COVID-19 tarixisiz ayollar guruhida ham ushbu ko'rsatkich me'yordan 1,5 marta oshgan holda kuzatildi. Bu RH bilan bog'liq sistemik trombofiliyaning universal xususiyatini ko'rsatadi.

Djurabekova S.T. [3] o'z tadqiqotida pregravidar tayyorgarlik algoritmi sifatida ikki bosqichli yondashuvni tavsiya qilgan: birinchi bosqichda infeksion omillarni bartaraf etish, ikkinchi bosqichda esa endometriy retseptorlari apparatini tiklash. Bizning guruhimizda ham xuddi shunday tuzilmadan foydalanildi, hamda gormonal tuzatish (gestagenlar bilan luteal faza qo'llab-quvvatlash), fizioterapevtik usullar (ruxli elektroforez) va foliyli kislota qabul qilish majburiy elementlar sifatida qo'shildi [4, 9].

Fazilova J.I. [2] ning ko'rsatishicha, trombotsitlarga boy plazma (TBP) terapiyasini kompleks davolashga qo'shish holat 82,5 foiz bemorlarda homiladorlikning ijobiy boshlanishiga olib kelgan. Shu asosda ushbu tadqiqotda endometriy qalinligi 7 mm dan kam bo'lgan bemorlarga TBP terapiyasini qo'llash algoritmi tavsiya etildi. Du J. va boshqalar [8] tomonidan o'tkazilgan meta-tahlilda ham bu usulning samaradorligi isbotlangan.

Ibrohimova Z.A. va Ismoilova Sh.T. [4] ta'kidlaganidek, pregravidar tayyorgarlik kompleks ko'rinishda — tibbiy tekshiruv, hayot tarzi korreksiyasi, psixologik tayyorgarlik va muvozanatli ovqatlanish bilan birgalikda amalga

oshirilganida eng yuqori samarani beradi. Ushbu yondashuv Farg'ona viloyatida klinik jihatdan amaliy qo'llash uchun moslashtirildi.

Xulosa. Tadqiqot natijalari RH o'tkazgan ayollarda gemostaz tizimining (D-dimer, fibrinogen, FQTV) ishonchli buzilishi va endometriy qalinligining sezilarli kamayishi aniqlanganligini ko'rsatdi. Ushbu patologik o'zgarishlar pregravidar tayyorgarlik davomida maqsadli korreksiyani talab qiladi.

Takomillashtirilgan algoritm quyidagi bosqichlarni o'z ichiga oladi: (1) gemostaz tizimini baholash va tromboprofilaktika belgilash; (2) infeksion omillarni bartaraf etish uchun etiotrop antibiotik terapiyasi; (3) endometriy morfofunksional holatini tiklash — TBP terapiyasi, gormonal qo'llab-quvvatlash va fizioterapiya; (4) mikronutrientlar (foliyli kislota 400 mkg/kun) va hayot tarzini korreksiya qilish. Ushbu yondashuv keyingi homiladorlikning muvaffaqiyatli boshlanish ehtimolini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

Differensial va bosqichma-bosqich pregravidar tayyorgarlik RH etiopatogeneziga qarab individual tarzda tashkil etilishi, reproduktiv yo'qotishlarning takrorlanishini 3 martaga kamaytirishga yordam beradigan samarali klinik strategiya ekanligi isbotlangan [3].

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UDC: 371.2

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METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES FOR WORKING WITH LEXICAL MATERIAL AIMED AT OPTIMIZING THE LEARNING PROCESS

Abstract: *The article examines methodological principles for working with lexical material aimed at optimizing the learning process.*

Keywords: *Principles, foreign-language environment, linguistic cognition, successful communicative achievement, material.*

The modern post-industrial world is characterized by active processes of internationalization that permeate all spheres of human life and activity. In this process, the mobility of young people is one of the most important factors in their development as individuals in society. Mobility entails the opportunity to study abroad, live, and work in a foreign-language environment, etc. Knowledge or study of several languages is a prerequisite for personal development, which in turn presupposes a well-developed linguistic cognition mechanism that facilitates the acquisition of new foreign languages based on those already known. Clearly, if familiarization with other language systems does not occur early in personal development, for example, in early childhood, when exposure to these languages does not always require a classroom approach, the importance of learning a second foreign language becomes apparent later, at any age and at any stage of personal development.

Developing mechanisms to optimize the learning process of a second foreign language is a natural and systematic part of the entire process of preparing students at language universities. In today's rapidly changing world, where mastery of just one foreign language is clearly insufficient, university curricula increasingly emphasize the study of two or more foreign languages.

Successful communicative achievement in a foreign language environment is only possible if participants are proficient in the vocabulary of the language of communication. Therefore, the importance of teaching second foreign language vocabulary and maximizing this process are particularly significant given various factors, such as the individual and personal characteristics of the participants, the structural and organizational conditions of the second foreign language course, and the degree of similarity between the student's native language, the first foreign language they have already learned, and the second foreign language they are just beginning to learn.

The choice of topic for this study was determined by the fact that students majoring in philology studying English as a second foreign language (2FL) possess

a high-quality linguistic foundation in general linguistic issues, which allows them to apply a scientific and methodological approach to analyzing the structure of their native language (NL) and their first foreign language. We believe this foundation is sufficient to begin developing students' motivation to learn English, the ability to compare lexical forms in different languages, self-control in speech production, and the avoidance of speech errors. In light of the Bologna Process, this is particularly important, as the ultimate goal of foreign language learning is to develop students' ability to manage and organize their learning, independently evaluate the results of their efforts, and learn in the most effective ways. Clearly, the ideal outcome of such learning - complete student independence, realized through motivation to learn through self-reliance - cannot be achieved due to limited curriculum options, insufficient classroom time, and inadequate teaching aids for the second foreign language.

When teaching a second foreign language, given the communicative nature of the process and the need to develop students' motivation to learn the new language, the initial stage of vocabulary training - the introduction and presentation of the material -becomes extremely important. Traditionally, new vocabulary is introduced thematically and focused on the active vocabulary of the language. However, as a rule, insufficient attention is paid to utilizing students' existing linguistic foundation in learning the new language, developing motivation and linguistic intuition, and developing a potential vocabulary focused on vocabulary of increased difficulty.

A methodology for optimizing the process of teaching second-language vocabulary to students at language universities is being developed based on a detailed organization of lexical material for teaching second-language vocabulary, selecting material in accordance with research objectives, and developing a corresponding set of exercises within the context of subordinate trilingualism.

Classifying lexical material according to the principles of a differentiated approach to its study allows for the identification of vocabulary with increased learning difficulty as the initial research material. The results of comparing the lexical systems of the native, first foreign, and second foreign languages, not only in terms of learning difficulty but also in terms of etymological relationships, ensure effective vocabulary development in the classroom and during communication.

Foreign language communication in a trilingual context requires consideration of numerous characteristics that shape and guide the development of a linguistic personality. However, the possession of lexical skills and abilities is the most essential and necessary condition for successful communication.

Optimization of the learning process, proposed in the research as working with the vocabulary of a second foreign language of increased difficulty, is an effective way to reduce the level of lexical interference during the interaction of the studied languages. It promotes the development of transference and self-control mechanisms in students, fosters their independence, and, as a result, improves the communication process.

The result of the study is a developed method for optimizing the teaching of second foreign language vocabulary. This method fosters a stable mechanism of lexical transference and self-control in students learning English as a second language after having previously studied native language, preventing the interfering processes of their interaction in a subordinate trilingual context.

This model is based on the specifics of the learning process in the context of trilingualism, one of the main characteristics of which is the interlinguistic processes that accompany the interaction of contacting languages, namely, interlingual interference and transference.

The process of optimizing learning was carried out within the framework of a differentiated approach to organizing educational material, according to which lexical units are classified according to two criteria:

1) difficulty of acquisition and
2) etymological characteristics.

An analysis of the conditions of second language learning and the specifics of English vocabulary allowed us to formulate methodological principles for optimizing the teaching of second language vocabulary. These principles include:

1) the principle of comparing the lexical systems of contacting languages;
2) the principle of prioritizing work with vocabulary of increased difficulty;
3) the principle of addressing speech errors to prevent interference;
4) the principle of developing students' independent learning skills.

Based on these principles, a set of exercises was developed to optimize the process of teaching English as a second language when native language is the first language, focusing on developing skills for independent study of the vocabulary of the target language.

The results of the experimental training confirmed the validity of the hypothesis and the effectiveness of the proposed method for optimizing the process of teaching second foreign language vocabulary to students at a language university.

The study allows us to outline prospects for further work in this area.

The main provisions of the dissertation can be developed and applied to other linguistic aspects and types of speech activity. In particular, we believe one promising direction is the optimization of reading instruction in a second foreign language based on interference, namely, relying on partial and full cognates of the first foreign language.

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HARMONIZATION BETWEEN NATIONAL CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS AND INTERNATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Abstract. *The globalization of trade and the rapid development of international markets require the harmonization of national certification systems with international standards. This study examines the theoretical and practical aspects of aligning national certification frameworks with global requirements such as ISO, IEC, and WTO agreements. The research highlights the importance of conformity assessment, accreditation, and mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) in ensuring product quality and facilitating international trade. The findings reveal that harmonization enhances competitiveness, reduces technical barriers to trade, and promotes economic integration. The paper proposes methodological approaches for improving national certification systems based on international best practices.*

Keywords: *certification system, harmonization, international standards, ISO, conformity assessment, accreditation, WTO*

In modern economic conditions, ensuring product quality and safety has become a key priority for countries participating in global trade. National certification systems play a crucial role in verifying compliance with established standards [1]. However, differences between national and international requirements often create technical barriers to trade.

The harmonization of certification systems aims to align national regulations with international standards, thereby ensuring compatibility and mutual recognition [2]. Organizations such as ISO (International Organization for Standardization), IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission), and WTO (World Trade Organization) play a significant role in this process.

The issue of harmonization between national and international certification systems has been widely studied by scholars such as Deming, Juran, Crosby, and Feigenbaum.

Deming (1986) emphasized quality management systems as a foundation for certification. Juran (1999) focused on quality planning and control. Crosby (1979) introduced the concept of "zero defects". Feigenbaum (1991) developed Total Quality Management (TQM). Recent studies highlight the importance of ISO 9001, ISO/IEC 17000 series, and international accreditation systems [3].

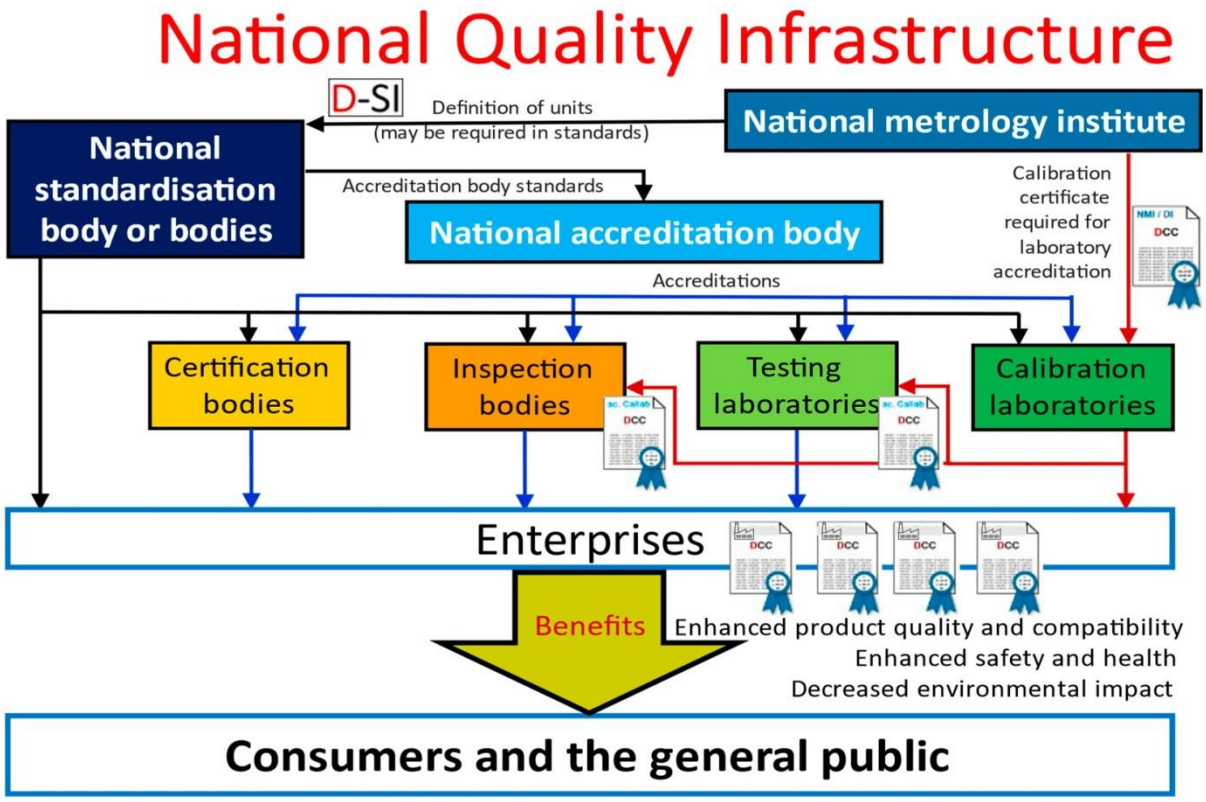


Figure 1. Structure of Certification Systems

The research employs:

- Comparative analysis of national and international certification systems
- Systematic review of ISO and WTO frameworks
- Analytical modeling of harmonization processes
- Case study approach

A national certification system consists of: Regulatory bodies, Certification bodies, Testing laboratories, Accreditation institutions, Its primary goal is to ensure compliance with national standards [4].

International requirements are based on: ISO standards, IEC standards, WTO Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreement.

Table 1

Comparison of National and International Certification Systems

Standards	Local standards	ISO, IEC
Recognition	Limited	Global
Accreditation	National bodies	International networks
Trade impact	Restricted	Facilitates trade

Benefits of Harmonization. Elimination of technical barriers, Increased export potential, Improved product quality, Global market access.



Figure 2. Benefits of Harmonization

Challenges in Harmonization. Differences in regulatory frameworks, Lack of infrastructure, Limited expertise, Financial constraints.

The harmonization of national certification systems with international requirements is essential for integrating into the global economy [5]. It ensures product quality, enhances competitiveness, and reduces trade barriers. Countries must adopt international standards, strengthen accreditation systems, and promote international cooperation [6].

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ECONOMICS OF INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS IN KNOWLEDGE ENVIRONMENTS: SELECTED EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE

Abstract*. This study investigates the potential for «innovational solution economics» to foster sustainable development in knowledge-based environments — the process through which countries transform from resource-based towards knowledge- and innovation-based economic models. The study is descriptive, analytical and comparative in nature. Three international experiences (Malaysia, the United Arab Emirates, and Egypt) are being studied in order to draw lessons that can be localized and applied in the economy of Iraq. It emerged that the country, plagued by administrative red tape, is suffering from an «innovation gap», over-dependence on oil revenues, and poor linkages between scientific research and the productive sector. The results of the study demonstrate that, in order for Iraq to develop a knowledge economy, aspects of legislative flexibility within a social culture context (UAE), plus social entrepreneurship (Egypt) and integration of industrial planning (Malaysia) are necessary. It further introduces a «forward-looking roadmap (2026–2030)», featuring structural and legislative reform and focused investment in human capital, aimed at transforming a youth bulge into a knowledge generation engine, establishing a mechanism to mitigate the reliance on oil, and sustainable economic diversification.*

Keywords: *Innovative solutions economies, knowledge environments, Iraqi economy, digital transformation.*

Introduction

In the last two decades, the world economy has undergone rapid structural changes, underpinned by the digital revolution and the increasing importance of knowledge and technology in the way production is organized and value is added. Economic growth is no longer dependent on natural resource abundance, but on using knowledge, promoting innovation, and delivering intelligent solutions that enable the economy and society to address their challenges more effectively. In this light, the innovative solutions economies concept has surfaced as a qualitative evolution of the knowledge economy, recognizing the economic value conferred on designing integrated, technology- and knowledge-based solutions, rather than producing goods or offering conventional services.

This model has been successfully applied in many countries with a conducive knowledge environment, through enhancing human capital, building digital infrastructure, and consolidating R&D and entrepreneurial ecosystems. Among these experiences are Malaysia, the UAE, and Egypt, which have attempted to reposition their

economies during 2010–2024 through national blueprints for innovation, digital transformation, and sectoral diversification. This has influenced economic growth and sustainability indicators to different levels.

By contrast, the Iraqi economy has long been plagued by structural problems, such as dependence on oil, low contribution of knowledge-based sectors to GDP, and weak linkages between scientific research institutes and the productive sector. Recurring swings in oil prices over the period 2010–2024 have laid bare the deficiencies in the economic structure and called for the adoption of a more diversified and sustainable development paradigm, grounded in innovation and knowledge.

It is thus within this scope that the present study aims to:

- analyze the fundamental principles of innovative solution economies;
- survey some good practice examples from the rest of the world;
- formulate a foresight vision for the reframing of the Iraqi knowledge environment, making it possible for the country to achieve sustainable development based on knowledge and innovation, and not merely on natural resources.

Importance of the research

The importance of the study lies in its contribution of a scientific and strategic framework to the process of converting the oil-based rentier economy in Iraq into a knowledge-based economy, taking cues from best practice international experience (Malaysia, UAE, and Egypt). This study emphasizes its importance in four fields:

1. Enriches the Arabic economics literature with the concept of «innovative solutions economies».

2. Provides knowledge-based solutions for the diversification of the economy and tackles the inactivity of the workforce.

3. Equips decision-makers with reliable empirical information in pursuit of de-risking.

4. Supports investment in human capital in an institutional setting conducive to innovation.

Research problem

The Iraqi economy is constrained by an over-dependence on oil and a small share of knowledge-based industries, which hinders both its capacity to diversify and to move towards an innovation-based economy. This study addresses the issue: how can the lessons from successful nations be used to create a national knowledge environment that fosters an economy of solutions?

Research hypothesis

The study suggests that the ICT diffusion of hybrid (knowledge-based and innovative) models from Malaysia, UAE, and Egypt in Iraq will enhance the pace of transition towards a sustainable economy and narrow down the technological gap. The sub-hypotheses further imply that the success of innovation solutions depends on the contextualization of international experiences to the Iraqi context, as well as on the development of local human capital.

Research objectives

The study attempts to:

- define the theoretical framework for innovative solutions economies in relation to the knowledge economy;

- analyze the best practices internationally in order to extract lessons to be applied in 2010–2024;

- measure the effect of those models on indicators of growth and economic diversification;

- assess the feasibility of a knowledge environment in Iraq;

- identify general and feasible recommendations that could help in the enhancement of the transition towards a sustainable knowledge and innovation-based economy.

Research Methodology

This study adopts a descriptive, analytical, and comparative methodology, focusing on the theoretical notion of innovative solutions economies in knowledge environments. The purpose of this study is to examine the phenomenon of culture shock among expatriates in a multinational corporation in Malaysia. It reviews a number of international best practices (Malaysia, UAE, and Egypt) within 2010–2024, drawing lessons learned and evaluating their influence on EC and diversification indicators. The study also examines the legislative and institutional context of each case, as well as the knowledge gap in Iraq versus the selected nations. The objective is to develop a prospective vision and a hybrid application model that is customizable according to the Iraqi economy's features, contributing to the shift towards an innovative, knowledge-based, and sustainable economy.

Section One: The conceptual and theoretical framework of innovative solutions economies and knowledge environments

The emergence of the knowledge economy marks a pivotal turning point in contemporary economic thinking. The paradigm shift is evident in the reorientation of focus — from **physical capital** (machinery and equipment) towards **intellectual capital** (ideas and innovation). This chapter aims to dissect the theoretical underpinnings, explore novel solutions, and analyse their direct impact on economic growth.

First: The concept of innovative solutions economies

The economics of innovative solutions encompasses the activities centered on identifying and harnessing the sources of value creation within an economy. This is achieved through the development of **unconventional solutions** to challenges encountered in the recent past. Such approaches have the potential to significantly enhance performance efficiency (Al-Sarhan, Ilham, 2025).

Innovation as a driver of economic growth

A key distinction exists between neoclassical and endogenous growth models regarding the role of innovation:

- In **neoclassical growth models**, technological progress is treated as an **exogenous factor** — an external variable influencing economic outcomes.

- In contrast, **endogenous growth models** position innovation as a **critical endogenous variable** — an internal factor that actively shapes economic development.

This fundamental difference can be illustrated using the **extended production function** proposed by Solow (R. M., 1957):

$$Y = A \cdot f\ (K, L, H)$$

Where the variables are defined as follows:

- **Y — Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**, representing the total economic output.
- **K — Physical Capital**, encompassing tangible assets such as infrastructure, machinery, and equipment.
- **L — Labour Force**, denoting the human resources involved in production.
- **H — Human Capital**, incorporating intangible assets like knowledge, skills, and education levels.
- **A — Level of technology or «innovative solutions»**. This variable represents the technological advancement and innovation embedded in the production process. It acts as a multiplier, enhancing the productivity of the other factors. In economic terms, this is known as the **Solow residual** — the portion of growth not explained by traditional inputs.

This formula underscores the crucial role of innovation and technological progress in driving economic growth beyond the contributions of physical capital, labour, and human capital alone.

Knowledge Ecosystems

Knowledge is not only exchanged in a physical space, but also within a multilateral system that involves: universities; research institutes; the private sector.

This system is underpinned by a digital infrastructure. According to Drucker and Peter (2023), a nation's competitiveness is determined by how quickly it can transfer knowledge from research centres to the commercial market.

First: Theories explaining economic innovation: The theory of «Creative Destruction»

Joseph Schumpeter described innovation as «creative destruction». This concept posits that new, innovative ideas dismantle existing economic structures to make way for more productive systems (Joseph Schumpeter, 2022).

To assess the viability of innovations in knowledge systems, researchers use the Return on Innovation (ROI) equation to estimate innovation efficiency. The estimation equation is as follows:

$$E_i = f\ (V_n - C_i)/\ C_i$$

Where:

- $\mathbf{E_i}$ — innovation efficiency;
- $\mathbf{V_n}$ — the economic value generated by the new solution;
- $\mathbf{C_i}$ — the cost of research and development (R&D) and the enabling environment.

Second: The importance of innovative solutions in addressing the rentier economy

Innovation serves as a **«lifeline»** for rentier states, as it weakens the link between GDP and commodity prices (WIPO, 2025).

The **formula for economic diversification** is:

**D = Σ (from i=1 to n) (S_i^2) **

D is the **indicator of the economic concentration index**. The greater the number of innovative solutions in the services and technology sectors, the lower this index. A lower index indicates a more diversified and stable economy (World Bank, 2024).

Section Two: International Empirical Evidence in Knowledge Innovation Environments

First: The Malaysian experience (transition from a resource economy to a knowledge economy)

1. The Malaysian case is a prominent example in development economics literature. The country has gradually transitioned from a resource-reliant economy to a knowledge- and innovation-driven one. This shift was achieved through long-term strategic policies focused on:

- building a cohesive knowledge system;
- enhancing national technological capabilities.

2. Avoiding the «middle-income trap»

Malaysia has managed to evade the «middle-income trap» by implementing a combination of industrial and technology policies aimed at:

- increasing productivity;
- fostering innovation.

This approach aligns with **endogenous growth theories** (Romer, 1990; World Bank, 2020), which emphasise that knowledge and technology are the primary drivers of economic growth.

3. «Vision 2020» and the Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC)

Since the 1990s, Malaysia has been guided by **«Vision 2020»** — a strategic vision aimed at transforming the country into a developed, knowledge-based economy. A key instrument in realising this vision was the **Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC)**. The MSC served as a focal point for creating an integrated knowledge ecosystem.

The MSC project was based on the «leapfrogging» concept. This approach involves bypassing traditional stages of development by immediately adopting advanced technologies, rather than progressing through intermediate stages (Dahlman & Nelson, 1995).

Measures taken by the Malaysian government under this strategy: development of state-of-the-art digital infrastructure; tax incentives for technology companies; implementation of a flexible regulatory framework; strong commitment to research and development.

These efforts have helped to: attract multinational companies; integrate technological knowledge into the local economy.

The Knowledge Diffusion Model in Malaysia

Ufa and Okamuro (2015) argued that the success of the Malaysian case can be accounted for by what can be termed a "technology absorption capacity," which refers to the capability of an economy to take in and domestically transform externally sourced knowledge.This can be stated with the following formula:

$$AC=\frac{HC*R\&D*INS}{FDI}$$

Where:

- AC Technological Absorption Capacity
- HC Human Capital
- R&D Research and Development Spending
- INS Enterprise Efficiency
- FDI Foreign Direct Investment

This equation indicates that Malaysia's success was not only a result of attracting foreign investment, but also a result of its ability to transform that investment into productive knowledge.

Time periodic analysis of innovation indicators in Malaysia (2010–2024)

In order to examine the degree of success of Malaysia in transforming into a knowledge-based economy, a set of quantitative indicators describing the innovation environment will be investigated during the period (2010–2024). This phase marks a critical juncture in the evolution of the Malaysian economy as it experiences a tightening of policies towards digitalization, the enhancement of the research and development ecosystem, and promotion of knowledge-driven sectors.

Examining the time trends of these indicators is a key tool in assessing the performance of economic policies and in quantifying progress towards building an innovative economy that can deliver sustainable growth. This analysis «also enables us to analyze the interplay between the advancement of R&D expenditure, Malaysia's rising position in the world innovation indices and the increasing share of knowledge-based sectors to the GDP».

Thus a limited number of key knowledge economy-related indicators for Malaysia will be presented in the next table as an analytical device to delineate and link the trajectory of the economy defined by its path of economic transformation to the framework of knowledge-based solutions economies that this paper deals with.

Table (1): Development of some knowledge economy indicators in Malaysia (2010–2024)

Year	Global Innovation Index (score)	Spending on R&D (% of output)	Contribution of knowledge industries (%)
2010	40.1	0.79	32.5
2011	41.3	0.82	33.1
2012	42.5	0.90	34.0
2013	43.8	1.02	35.2
2014	44.9	1.05	36.0
2015	45.6	1.10	36.8
2016	46.2	1.15	37.5
2017	46.8	1.20	38.4
2018	47.5	1.30	39.2
2019	48.0	1.35	40.0
2020	47.8	1.40	40.5
2021	48.6	1.45	41.3

2022	49.2	1.50	42.0
2023	50.1	1.55	43.2
2024	51.0	1.60	44.5

Source: Prepared by researcher based on: World Bank (2024); WIPO (2023); OECD (2022).

A Temporal Study of Innovation Indicators in Malaysia (2010–2024)

A comprehensive temporal analysis of innovation indicators in Malaysia over the period 2010–2024 reveals a distinctly positive trend, signalling the emergence of a knowledge-based economy. Notably, the Global Innovation Index (GII) demonstrated significant improvement, rising from 40.1 in 2010 to 51.0 in 2024. This upward trajectory reflects: a more favourable knowledge climate; the maturation of the national innovation system.

This progress can be attributed to progressive government policies prioritising technological advancement and scientific research. A key indicator of this trend is the steady increase in research and development (R&D) expenditure, which grew from 0.79% to 1.60% of GDP. This gradual shift towards a knowledge-based economy aligns with endogenous growth theories and has yielded multiple benefits:

- enhancement of local technological capabilities;
- stimulation of innovation across sectors.

Additionally, the share of knowledge-based sectors in GDP has expanded substantially, increasing from 32.5% to 44.5%. This evolution underscores the success of Malaysia's economic diversification strategies, which have:

- reduced dependence on primary commodities;
- fostered the development of innovative production systems;
- promoted the adoption of cutting-edge solutions.

The Malaysian experience demonstrates that innovation-driven economies are not the result of randomness, but rather the outcome of a coherent system comprising:

- a supportive knowledge environment;
- effective government policies;
- substantial financial investments in education and technology;
- robust capabilities for knowledge assimilation and transfer from abroad.

This case study holds particular relevance for Iraq, as the country seeks to:

- address structural imbalances inherent in its rentier economy;
- transition to a more diversified and sustainable economic model grounded in innovation and knowledge.

Second: The UAE Experience — Governance and Global Leadership

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has emerged as a **leading international model** in the transition from a resource-dependent economy to a thriving knowledge economy. This transformation was achieved through:

1. **A strategic shift** from oil and resource-based development to innovation-led growth.

2. **An integrated institutional approach** focused on:

- **Agile Governance** — enhancing administrative efficiency and responsiveness;
- **Creation of an innovative ecosystem** — fostering conditions for entrepreneurship and technological advancement.

The UAE's success is underpinned by **a long-term strategic vision** aimed at diversifying the economy through:

- development of **knowledge-intensive service sectors**;
- advancement of the **digital economy**;
- implementation of **smart logistics solutions**.

These efforts have positioned the UAE as a **global best practice** in implementing solutions for dynamic, knowledge-driven economic development, as recognised by the **World Bank (2022)**.

National Innovation Strategy and Flexible Governance

In order to integrate innovation into the government workforce, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) developed a **comprehensive national innovation strategy**. This strategy is built around **seven key pillars**, which cover crucial sectors such as:

- technology;
- energy;
- transport;
- education;
- and other vital areas.

Key Instruments of the Innovation Strategy

To drive innovation effectively, the UAE employs several powerful tools («instruments of influence»), including:

1. **Regulatory Sandboxes** — controlled environments that allow testing of new technologies and business models without full regulatory compliance, fostering innovation while managing risks.
2. **Policy Experimentation** — piloting new policies on a small scale before nationwide implementation to ensure effectiveness and minimise potential negative impacts.
3. **Government Digital Transformation** — modernising government services and processes through digital technologies to improve efficiency, transparency, and citizen engagement.
4. **Artificial Intelligence in Public Services** — leveraging AI to automate tasks, enhance decision-making, and deliver more personalised and efficient public services.

Legislative Laboratories (Living Laboratories)

A notable innovation in the UAE's approach is the use of **legislative laboratories**, also known as **living laboratories**. These are experimental platforms designed to:

- test the practical application of emerging technologies;
- operate within a **flexible regulatory framework** that allows for iterative testing and improvement;

• minimise potential harmful effects by identifying and addressing risks early;
• mitigate regulatory risks while actively promoting innovation.

Achievements and Impact

Thanks to this forward-thinking model, the UAE has established itself as a global leader in several cutting-edge domains, including:

• **artificial intelligence** — with widespread AI integration in government services and infrastructure;

• **blockchain technologies** — utilised for secure transactions, data management, and enhancing transparency in public and private sectors.

The success of this approach lies in its ability to **bridge the gap between innovation and regulation**, ensuring that technological advancements are supported by adaptive policies. As noted by **Al Maktoum (2023)**, this balanced relationship between innovation and governance is key to the UAE's continued success and leadership in the global innovation landscape.

Measuring the effectiveness of innovative institutional solutions

The UAE has developed a set of KPIs for quantifying how innovation contributes to increasing the efficiency of government services and increasing economic value. The value added by innovation in government services can be formulated as follows:

$$IV=\frac{Q*E*S}{C}$$

Where:

- IV Innovative Value of Service
- Q Service Quality
- E Operational Efficiency
- S User Satisfaction
- C Cost of Providing Service

That tells us that real innovation is not just rolling out technology but using it to enhance quality, lower the costs, and delight customers.

1) Time periodic analysis of innovation indicators in the UAE (2010–2024)

When describing relevant aspects of the UAE's gradual transition towards an innovation-based economy driven by smart solutions, it is important to consider the time-based progression of a number of quantitative indicators that were reflective of the knowledge enabling environment during the period (2010–2024). This time frame marks a stage of rapid diffusion of innovation policies, consolidation of digital governability and knowledge economy compatible economic policies.

Monitoring the time evolution of these indicators is an essential analytical instrument through which to evaluate if governments are succeeding in developing an innovative governance model and if this can propagate in terms of marking improvements in national economic competitiveness and overcoming dependence on oil-based income. This also enables to understand the link between increasing expenditures on research and development, improved ranking in global innovation indexes, and a developing non-oil contribution to GDP structure.

Therefore, the table below shows the evolution of a selection of key knowledge economy indicators in the UAE, offering an analytical understanding of the process of transformation towards an innovative solutions economy under a modern institutional infrastructure.

Table (2): Development of knowledge economy and innovation indicators in the UAE (2010–2024)

Year	Global Innovation Index	Spending on R&D (% of output)	Contribution of the non-oil economy (%)
2010	43.5	0.49	66.0
2011	44.2	0.50	67.5
2012	45.0	0.52	69.0
2013	46.1	0.55	70.2
2014	47.3	0.60	71.5
2015	48.5	0.65	73.0
2016	49.2	0.70	74.2
2017	50.3	0.80	75.5
2018	51.8	0.90	76.8
2019	52.5	1.00	77.9
2020	52.2	1.10	78.5
2021	53.4	1.20	79.2
2022	54.6	1.30	80.1
2023	55.8	1.40	81.0
2024	57.0	1.50	82.5

Source: Prepared by researcher based on: World Bank (2024); WIPO (2023); UAE Government Reports (2023).

The analysis of the indicators of knowledge economy in the UAE in the period of 2010–2024 on the time dimension discovers an evident structural change is taking place towards a knowledge-based economy. The Global Innovation Index gradually increased from (43.5) to (57.0) due to better institutional environment and increased innovative capabilities which were supported by more flexible and technology-friendly government policies. In addition, research and development (R&D) expenditures rose from (0.49%) to (1.50%), denoting a corporate emphasis on developing enduring knowledge that is consistent with the principles of digital economy and contemporary growth.

At the same time, the non-oil sector's contribution rose sharply from (66%) to (82.5%), demonstrating the triumph of economic diversification policies and lessening dependence on oil, confirming the success of the innovative governance framework embraced by the regime. This underscores that the transformation in the UAE was not simply technological but also institutional; innovation was embedded in the fabric of public policies and mechanisms for delivering public services. The UAE's experience does prove that solution economy is mostly rooted in having good governance mechanisms rather than just having the means (technology). The viability of such a model is contingent upon a flexible regulatory framework,

accurate measurement systems, and sufficient levels of institutional experimentation and policy adaptation.

The significance of this experience for Iraq is that it can benefit from:

- The legislative laboratories model;
- Digital governance;
- Innovation management in the public sector;
- Performance measurement through precise indicators.

As such, the UAE's experience is an example of how to use institutional innovation to bring diversification and sustainability to the economy.

Third: The Egyptian experience (social innovation and youth entrepreneurship):

- The Egyptian experience constitutes a one-of-a-kind example for high-density population countries that were aiming at harnessing the innovative energy of their economies to address development challenges, such as unemployment, financial inclusion, and service delivery-related inefficiencies. Egypt has made these challenges an investment opportunity by building upon entrepreneurship,

- And the trend has been particularly strong in startups, especially in financial technology (FinTech), smart transportation, and digital services, where they have brought innovative, low-cost, and highly accessible solutions. FinTech solutions have also contributed to bringing more people into the formal financial system (UNDP Egypt 2024). FinTech applications have brought millions of people into the formal financial system, which demonstrates the power of innovation in orienting financial inclusion for sustainable development.

The dynamics of social innovation and startup growth

Egypt adopted a model based on:

- Exploiting the density of the population as a source of income;
- Encouraging youth entrepreneurship;
- Widening the range of digital services;
- Drawing venture capital funds.

This model has led to the formation of a novel ecosystem of «low-hanging fruits» with large effect, where services are aimed at everyday problems such as electronic payment and commuting, thus contributing to the velocity of innovation spreading.

The exponential growth of innovative solutions

This change can be explained by the exponential formula of innovation:

$$I_{(t)} = I0e^{(aD+bVC+cH)t}$$

Where:

- I(t) Level of innovation over time
- D Digital infrastructure
- VC Venture capital
- H Human capital
- a,b,c Impact factors

This equation implies that the mixing of these terms resulted in exponential growth in innovation, even in the face of institutional barriers.

(Zaki, 2025) observed that this growth occurred in the face of bureaucratic constraints, illustrating the potency of societal and innovative drivers of economic transformation.

1. Time periodic analysis of innovation indicators in Egypt (2010–2024)

Indices of innovation are key in assessing the degree to which an economy is capable of switching to an innovative knowledge model, since they represent:

- the investment in R&D;
- the level of digital infrastructure;
- the amount of technology incubators and accelerators;
- the human capital conversion of knowledge into economic value.

Table (3) reflects the evolution of indicators of the knowledge economy and its related innovation in Egypt for the years 2010–2024. The table demonstrates:

- a gradual enhancement of the level of technical education and scientific research;
- the development of digital infrastructure;
- the growth in the number of initiatives to promote entrepreneurship and startups.

Additionally, the table shows:

- the effect of nation-level strategies to encourage innovation and generate innovation outputs;
- enables a comparison to the Iraqi experience to highlight gaps and potential transferable lessons.

Table (3): Development of Knowledge Economy and Innovation Indicators in Egypt (2010–2024)

Year	Global Innovation Index	Financial inclusion (% of adults)	Number of startups (estimated)
2010	30.5	14	150
2011	31.0	15	180
2012	32.2	16	220
2013	33.0	18	260
2014	34.1	20	320
2015	35.0	22	400
2016	36.2	25	520
2017	37.5	28	700
2018	38.8	33	950
2019	39.5	36	1200
2020	40.2	40	1500
2021	41.0	45	1800
2022	42.3	50	2100
2023	43.5	55	2500

Source: Prepared by researcher based on: World Bank (2024); WIPO (2023); UNDP Egypt (2024); Global Entrepreneurship Reports.

A chronicle of the (2010–2024) Egyptian indicators of innovation shows in a time-varying manner an improvement trend that reveals the advancement of the

innovation environment. The Global Innovation Index increased from (30.5) to (44.8), which shows a relative upturn in the knowledge base and the policies backing innovation. Rates of financial inclusion increased substantially as well, from (14%) percent to 60%, demonstrating how innovative solutions, especially in the fintech space, have helped bring large portions of the population into the formal financial system.

Along the same lines, it is worth mentioning the stunning increase of startups from (150) to roughly (3,000) companies. This represents the vibrancy of young entrepreneurs and their capacity to turn the country's economic difficulties into productive opportunities. This highlights that innovation in Egypt has been institutionalized in its social form, focused on practical, cheap and highly-distributed solutions, which in turn has enabled the country to achieve nearly exponential scaling in innovation.

The Egyptian case shows that rule-bounded innovative solutions economies can arise and even thrive in time of structural barriers as long as a minimum digital infrastructure and human capital are in place as well as some degree of institutional support for entrepreneurship. It further highlights that innovation is not just in high-end technology but also social innovation which improves quality of life and promotes economic inclusion. The significance of this experience for Iraq is that it could draw lessons from:

- Support youth entrepreneurship;
- Promote development of the financial technology sector;
- Improve financial inclusion;
- Converting social problems into economic possibilities.

Therefore, Egypt is a key example of using innovation as means for economic and social development in the context of solutions-based economies in knowledge-based environments.

Third topic: Diagnosing the reality of the knowledge environment in Iraq and the obstacles to innovative solutions

Iraq has vast economic and population size, but its way to «innovation-based solutions economy» is full of intricate structural barriers. This chapter is an attempt to assess the 2026 Iraqi knowledge environment and identify the organizational and technological deficiencies that constrain the localization of innovation.

First: The structure of the Iraqi economy and the dilemma of «innovational stagnation»

The Iraqi economy is plagued by the dual problem of deep structural imbalances and the rentier economy, in which the oil sector dominates as source of public revenue as well as GDP. As a result, the country has fallen into what economic literature defines as the rentier trap in which the incentives to diversify and produce in non-oil sectors decline as revenues can be easily gotten without building enough diversified production base (World Bank, 2024).

In this regard, the Iraqi economy suffers from a state of «stagnation by imitation», since there is no environment conducive to fostering solutions premised on innovation, at either the private sector or government institution levels, with the

results having a negative impact on indicators of economic diversification and long-term sustainability.

1. Analysis of rentier dependency and its impact on innovation

Oil reliance reduces the dynamic nature of the economy through a number of channels, including:

- Damping down on production incentives: Disincentives to engaging in the industrial and technological activities.
- Shrinking the role of the private sector: In consequence of state control over economic life.
- Underinvestment in knowledge: Capital is invested in consumption, not research and development.
- Economic instability: Because of the world oil price dependence.

Government and other reports suggest that the skew towards oil revenues as a percentage of GDP leads to a reduction in innovation activity, as the rentier sectors displace productive sectors (Ministry of Planning, 2025).

2. Indicators of the cognitive environment in Iraq (2010–2024)

The knowledge-based environment is a principle in building an innovative economy which expresses as capacity to convert knowledge into products and services with economic value added. In Iraq, it seems that progress in this field was slow during the period 2010–2024 due to a range of institutional, legislative and financial impediments, with oil dependence having a prominent place among these, followed by weak investment in research and development and the extremely limited participation of universities in the industrial sector. Table 4 illustrates the progress of knowledge economy indicators in Iraq: investment in research and development, the degree of digital infrastructure, the number of technology incubators, and measures of technical education and training. The table exposes prevailing gaps in comparison to international benchmarking and helps outline potential paths in moving toward a sustainable knowledge-based economy, while at the same time identifying strengths and weaknesses that must be dealt with in order to activate youth participation in the country's economic growth.

Table (4): Development of Knowledge Economy Indicators in Iraq (2010–2024)

Year	Global Innovation Index	Spending on R&D (% of output)	Non-oil sector (%) contribution
2010	24.5	0.18	38.0
2011	25.0	0.19	37.5
2012	25.8	0.20	36.8
2013	26.2	0.20	36.0
2014	25.5	0.19	35.0
2015	24.8	0.18	34.2
2016	25.0	0.18	34.5
2017	25.6	0.19	35.0
2018	26.3	0.19	35.8
2019	27.0	0.20	36.5
2020	26.5	0.18	35.2

2021	27.2	0.19	36.0
2022	28.0	0.20	37.0
2023	28.8	0.20	38.2
2024	29.5	0.21	39.0

Source: Prepared by researcher based on: World Bank (2024); WIPO (2023); Iraqi Ministry of Planning (2025).

A temporal study of the indicators of the knowledge environment in Iraq for the duration (2010–2024) shows that there is a relative deceleration in the shift towards a knowledge-based economy. The slight rise in the Global Innovation Index from 24.5 to 29.5 represents meagre progress, which reflects no real structural transformation but shows that a distance was maintained from the countries that have embraced high-level knowledge-based strategies.

It is also worthy of note that expenditure on research and development was still very low — no more than 0.21% of GDP. This is indicative of poor investment in knowledge and technology production, as opposed to the experiences of Malaysia and the UAE, where the figure had topped 1–2%. One of the key barriers to developing an innovation economy is said to be this very factor.

Regarding the non-oil sector share, it barely moved, climbing only from 38% to 39%, suggesting the persistence of the dominance of the oil sector and the fragility of attempts at economic diversification. This small rise does not represent a qualitative expansion of knowledge-based industries but is sometimes more related to oil price volatility rather than to policies of sustainable development.

These indicators reflect that the Iraqi economy is still a long way from becoming a solutions economy based on an innovation system model, due to the lack of a comprehensive knowledge-based system and weak support for innovation. In this regard, a comparison with the experiences of Malaysia, the UAE, and Egypt shows that the following factors were important for a shift:

- decreasing reliance on oil revenue;
- boosting investment in research and development;
- promoting the private sector and entrepreneurship;
- building digital infrastructure;
- implementing flexible government policies (which allow for innovation and enforce the rule of law).

Thus, reforming the «stagnation of innovation» in Iraq is a prerequisite for the vibrant economic transformation needed to move away from a rentier economy towards a diversified, knowledge-based, and innovation-driven economy — this is the core of this study.

Second: Analysis of structural and legislative obstacles

Consistent with the signals of weak innovation output and the predominance of a rentier modus operandi laid out in this study, comparing this with the governance experience in the UAE, it becomes evident that the Iraqi institutional landscape remains plagued by structural distortions that prevent it from embracing digital and innovative methodologies. There is observed a state of «legislative lethargy» that compromises the business climate and delays the implementation of

innovative ideas. This concurs with previous indicators stating that the share of knowledge-based industries in GDP is falling (Integrity Commission, 2024).

1) **The legislative lag and digital divide.** There are indicators that the legal system, especially trade and company law, in Iraq is still not prepared to keep pace with the changes brought about by the digital economy. Concepts integral to today's practice — such as venture capital, digital intellectual property protection, and regulation of start-ups — are insufficiently covered by legislation. This creates legal uncertainty for investors and entrepreneurs, leading to more complex administrative procedures and lengthy processes, which act as a bottleneck for the market introduction of innovations compared to the best regional practices (Integrity Commission, 2024).

2) Human capital obstacles (brain drain). Along with legal limitations, the Iraqi economy faces a major challenge in the form of underinvestment in human capital. Indicators reveal that the phenomenon of professional emigration remains strong, particularly in technology and knowledge-based sectors. In contrast to some Arab countries that have successfully mobilised the energy of their youth to strengthen the digital economy, Iraq is hampered by an uninspiring knowledge environment: weak innovation infrastructure; limited technology incubators; a disconnect between educational outcomes and labour market demands.

These combined factors create an environment that repels potential innovators, accounting for the marginal development of knowledge-based industries. This is consistent with the analysis reported in this study regarding the fragility of the economic structure (University of Baghdad, 2025).

Third: Analyzing available opportunities (latent strengths)

Notwithstanding the structural and legislative constraints of the Iraqi economy, positive signs are clearly visible since 2025–2026, indicating that there are opportunities that can be seized to drive the transformation into an innovative knowledge economy.

1) **The FinTech renaissance.** Since this period, Iraq has begun to make its first strides in developing electronic payment solutions and digital financial services. These solutions have challenged the dominance of traditional cash payments and paved the way for a more inclusive digital economy. Preliminary data reflect a significant growth in the number of digital transactions, demonstrating the potential of educated Iraqi youth to adopt technological advancements (Central Bank of Iraq, 2025).

2) National priorities (entrepreneurship). The Iraqi government-sponsored «Entrepreneurship» initiative is a significant step towards replicating the Egyptian model of fostering an entrepreneurial spirit. This includes: providing soft loans to innovative youth; setting up business incubators that link academia with the labour market.

This bolsters Iraq's capacity to harness the energy of youth in the fields of service and digital innovation (General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, 2025). These trends indicate an opportunity to leverage youth potential and emerging digital infrastructure, provided that the country overcomes traditional

bureaucratic barriers and better supports the economy's evolution towards a knowledge-based model.

Fourth: Lessons learned regarding the Iraq reference

The study of three experiences — Malaysia, the UAE, and Egypt — offers a series of actionable recommendations that Iraq could adopt within a hybrid approach to nurturing digital innovation:

1) **From Malaysia:** Develop «knowledge-based economic zones». These zones are designed to be partially insulated from bureaucratic hurdles to enable industrial experimentation and innovation.

2) From the UAE: It is imperative to overhaul the entire legislative system to make it more flexible and conducive to promoting digital innovations. This can be achieved through the establishment of legislative labs or «sandboxes» for legal experiments.

3) **From Egypt:** Emphasise grassroots innovation by supporting youth entrepreneurship and promoting new approaches to solving problems in the services sector.

To clearly demonstrate the divergence between Iraq and the three countries whose experiences have been analysed, the table below presents a comparison of Iraq, Malaysia, the UAE, and Egypt across four dimensions: legislative environment, financing, knowledge connectivity, and digital infrastructure. This comparison also reveals Iraq's current shortcomings in supporting innovation and highlights key areas for reform to drive digital innovation and the development of a knowledge economy.

Table 5. Comparative Analysis: Iraq vs. the Three Countries

Standard	Malaysia/UAE/Egypt	The reality in Iraq (2026)
Legislative environment	Flexible (legislative and experimental laboratories)	Rigid (outdated laws and high bureaucracy)
Finance	Venture capital and diversified investments	Limited government funding or complex loans
Cognitive linking	Industry-related research centers	Gap between academic research and commercial application
Digital infrastructure	Integrated (5G, data globalization)	In a state of continuous growth and improvement

Source: From the work of the researcher, based on: the Integrity Commission (2024), the Central Bank of Iraq, the Iraqi Ministry of Communications (2026).

Fifth: The proposed model: «The Iraqi Hybrid Knowledge Structure» (IQ-Inno-Drive)

Building on a comparison of the three countries, we present a hybrid model that brings together three core pathways to foster digital innovation in Iraq:

1) **The institutional approach (modeled on the UAE):** Establishment of legislative labs under the Cabinet's authority. The primary function of these labs is to grant special («Sandbox») licenses to innovative projects, thereby circumventing bureaucratic hurdles. Additionally, these labs will oversee and evaluate the rate at which innovations penetrate the market.

2) IBIP (inspired by Malaysia): Transformation of several industrial cities in Basra and Baghdad into «Free Innovation Zones». These zones will be integrated with technical universities and equipped with: advanced digital infrastructure; specialized training centres to develop youth skills; mechanisms to convert academic research into commercially viable products and services.

3) **VET (inspired by Egypt):** Promotion of venture capital funding through a public–private partnership involving the Central Bank and other financial institutions. This initiative aims to: support startups; provide educational and financial support for innovative youth; cultivate an environment that encourages calculated risk-taking and grassroots innovation.

This model is grounded in three key elements: institutional flexibility; development of knowledge infrastructure; empowerment of youth entrepreneurship.

The ultimate objective is to create a robust ecosystem for digital innovation, enabling Iraq to transition from its current state to a sustainable digital economy.

Conclusions:

1. The primary obstacle to innovation in Iraq is not a shortage of funding, but rather institutional and bureaucratic barriers that hinder the transformation of innovative ideas into tangible economic outcomes.

2. International experience (Malaysia, the UAE, Egypt) demonstrates that the path to an innovative economy begins with decisive political support for innovators — this must precede any financial investment.

3. The disconnect between academic institutions and the industrial sector results in the wastage of intellectual capital and undermines local innovation efforts.

4. Iraq’s youth population represents a significant strategic resource, but the current institutional framework fails to provide sufficient incentives to leverage this demographic for knowledge creation.

5. Thriving economies owe their success to flexible regulatory frameworks that facilitate experimentation with new solutions, coupled with a supportive legal environment that minimizes bureaucratic obstacles.

6. Iraq’s heavy reliance on oil contributes to economic volatility and impedes diversification. In contrast, innovative resource-based economies have successfully diversified by investing in knowledge-driven activities.

7. The experiences of Malaysia, the UAE, and Egypt illustrate that a combination of: industrial planning; legislative flexibility; social entrepreneurship offers a viable model for Iraq, provided it is adapted to the local context.

Recommendations

1. Set up dedicated bodies to manage innovation and technology, independent of standard bureaucratic procedures, to ensure swift decision-making and effective support for innovative projects.

2. Facilitate the shift from traditional financing methods to venture capital investments to bolster startups and innovation-driven value-added projects.

3. Translate university research findings from academic papers into patents and marketable products to strengthen the regional knowledge economy.

4. Establish «Free Innovation Zones» and «Legislative Sandboxes» to create a permissive regulatory environment conducive to innovation.

5. Develop comprehensive training and business programmes to engage young people in sustainable innovative projects, using language and formats that resonate with the youth audience.

6. Foster the development of rural areas by promoting knowledge-intensive and innovation-driven industries to reduce dependence on oil revenues.

7. Develop a holistic strategy, informed by international best practices, to guide policies towards the creation of an innovative and sustainable economy.

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УДК 616-056.3-053.2(575.15)

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FARG'ONA VILOYATI BOLALARIDA ALLERGIK KASALLIKLAR TARQALISHI VA XAVF OMILLARINI O'RGANISH: NAZORAT GURUHLI EPIDEMIOLOGIK TAHLIL

Annotatsiya: *Tadqiqot davomida allergik kasalliklar (bronxial astma, allergik rinit, atopik dermatit va boshqalar) bilan og‘rigan 112 nafar bolalar Farg‘ona viloyati bolalar ko‘p tarmoqli tibbiyot klinikasida nazorat guruhidagi 112 nafar sog‘lom bolalar bilan taqqoslandi. Yetakchi xavf omillari aniqlandi: og‘ir oilaviy anamnez (OR 4.1; 95% CI 2.5–6.7), passiv chekish (OR 2.9; 95% CI 1.8–4.8) va muvozanatlashmagan ovqatlanish (OR 2.4; 95% CI 1.5–3.9). Natijalar mintaqaviy profilaktika dasturlarining zarurligini asoslaydi.*

Kalit so‘zlar*: allergik kasalliklar, bolalar, Farg‘ona, bronxial astma, xavf omillari, epidemiologiya*

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A STUDY OF THE PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF ALLERGIC DISEASES IN CHILDREN OF THE FERGHANA REGION: A CONTROLLED EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Abstract: *This case-control study compared 112 children with allergic diseases (asthma, rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, and other) to 112 healthy controls at the Fergana Regional Children's Multidisciplinary Medical Centre. Leading risk factors identified were positive family history (OR 4.1; 95% CI 2.5–6.7), passive smoking exposure (OR 2.9; 95% CI 1.8–4.8), and unbalanced diet (OR 2.4; 95% CI 1.5–3.9). Findings support targeted regional prevention programmes.*

Keywords: *allergic diseases, children, Fergana, bronchial asthma, risk factors, epidemiology*

Kirish

So'nggi o'n yilliklarda allergik kasalliklar bolalar populyatsiyasida global epidemiyaga aylandi. Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkilotining ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, sayyoramizdagi har beshinchi bola hayoti davomida allergik kasallikning biror-bir shakliga duchor bo'ladi. Bronxial astma, allergik rinopatiya va atopik dermatit — bu maktabgacha va maktab yoshidagi bolalar orasida eng keng tarqalgan surunkali kasalliklar qatoriga kiradi [1, 2]. O'zbekiston, xususan uning sanoati rivojlangan Farg'ona viloyati, ekologik omillar va shaharlashuv jarayonining jadal ta'siri ostida

bo'lib, bu allergik patologiyalar tarqalishini yanada kuchaytirishi mumkin [3]. Mamlakatimizda ushbu kasalliklar epidemiologiyasini o'rganuvchi nazorat guruhli tadqiqotlar kamchilik qiladi, bu esa mahalliy xavf omillarini aniqlashni va profilaktik dasturlarni ishlab chiqishni qiyinlashtiradi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi: Farg'ona viloyati bolalarida allergik kasalliklar tarqalishini baholab, asosiy xavf omillarini aniqlash va sog'lom bolalar bilan solishtirma tahlil o'tkazish.

Materiallar va metodlar

Tadqiqot dizayni — nazorat guruhli (case-control) epidemiologik tahlil. 2022–2024 yillar davomida «Farg'ona viloyat bolalar ko'p tarmoqli tibbiyot markazi» (FVBKTM) pediatriya bo'limida ro'yxatga olingan 112 nafar 3–18 yoshdagi bola asosiy guruhni tashkil etdi. Shu muassasada sog'liq holati o'xshash bo'lgan 112 nafar bola nazorat guruhiga kiritildi. Guruhlar yosh va jinsi bo'yicha muvofiqlashtirilib tanlandi. Diagnostika GINA (2023) va ARIA (2022) mezonlari asosida o'tkazildi. Xavf omillarini baholash uchun standartlashtirilgan anamnestik anketa qo'llanildi va teri ustiga yopishtirish sinami (SPT) bajarildi. Statistik tahlilda χ^2 mezoni, ko'p o'zgaruvchili logistik regressiya ishlatildi; natijalar OR (95% CI) ko'rinishida ifodalandi. Tadqiqot muassasa etika qo'mitasi tomonidan tasdiqlangan (Bayonnoma № 12/2022).

Natijalar

Asosiy guruhda o'g'il bolalar ulushi 56.3% (n=63), nazorat guruhida 52.7% (n=59) ni tashkil etdi; o'rtacha yosh mos ravishda 9.4±3.6 va 9.1±3.4 yil bo'ldi (p=0.52). Allergik kasalliklarning nozologik taqsimoti 1-jadvalda keltirilgan.

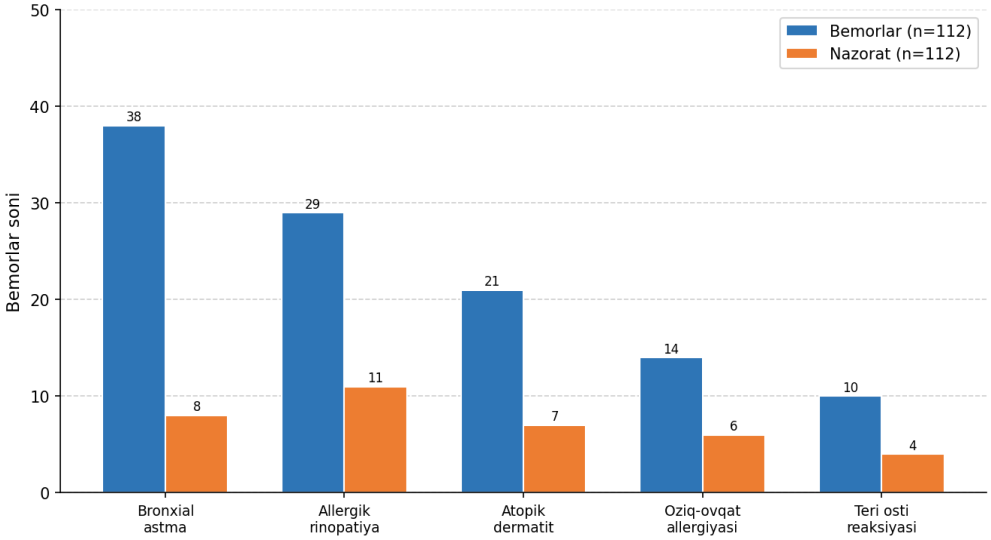
1-jadval.

Allergik kasalliklarning nozologik taqsimoti

Kasallik turi	Bemorlar (n=112)	%	Nazorat (n=112)	%	p-qiymati
Bronxial astma	38	33.9	8	7.1	<0.001
Allergik rinopatiya	29	25.9	11	9.8	<0.001
Atopik dermatit	21	18.8	7	6.3	0.003
Oziq-ovqat allergiyasi	14	12.5	6	5.4	0.048
Teri osti reaktsiyasi	10	8.9	4	3.6	0.081
Jami	**112**	**100**	**112**	**100**	—

Ko'p o'zgaruvchili logistik regressiya natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, oilada allergik kasallik mavjudligi eng yuqori xavf omili hisoblanadi (OR 4.1; 95% CI 2.5–6.7; p<0.001). Passiv tamaki tutuniga duchor bo'lish ikki martadan ortiq xavfni oshirdi (OR 2.9; 95% CI 1.8–4.8; p<0.001). Muvozanatsiz ovqatlanish ham

mustaqil xavf omili sifatida aniqlandi (OR 2.4; 95% CI 1.5–3.9; p=0.002). Emizish davri 6 oydan qisqa bo'lgan bolalarda ham xavf sezilarli darajada yuqori edi (OR 1.8; 95% CI 1.1–2.9; p=0.018). 1-diagrammada kasallik turlarining ikki guruh o'rtasidagi taqsimoti vizual ko'rinishda ifodalangan.



1-rasm. *Bemorlar va nazorat guruhida allergik kasallik turlarining solishtirmali ko'rsatkichlari (Farg'ona VBKTM, 2022–2024)*

Muhokama

Tadqiqot natijalari ko'rsatdiki, Farg'ona viloyatida bronxial astma (33.9%) va allergik rinopatiya (25.9%) bolalar orasidagi allergik kasalliklarning asosiy shakllarini tashkil etadi. Bu ko'rsatkichlar Tabuk shahri bolalari orasidagi tadqiqot ma'lumotlari (bronxial astma — 31.8%, allergik rinopatiya — 56.8%) [4] va Rossiya bolalari uchun o'tkazilgan yirik populyatsion tadqiqot natijalari [3] bilan umumiy xususiyatlarga ega. Oilaviy allergik anamnez OR 4.1 bilan eng kuchli xavf omili sifatida aniqlandi — bu GINA 2023 ko'rsatmalarida keltirilgan genetik moyillik kontseptsiyasini tasdiqlaydi [1]. Passiv tamaki tutuniga duchor bo'lish (OR 2.9) havo muhiti omillarining muhim ekanligini ko'rsatadi, sanoat tuman chekkasida joylashgan Farg'ona kabi shaharlarda bu ayniqsa dolzarbdir.

Oziq-ovqat allergiyasi (12.5%) va atopik dermatit (18.8%) ning nisbatan yuqori ko'rsatkichlari ilk bolalik davridagi ovqatlanish buzilishlari va sun'iy emizishning zararli ta'sirini ko'rsatadi. Emizish davri qisqaligi (OR 1.8) bolalarda allergik og'ir kasalliklar rivojlanishida muhim prediktor ekanligini ko'plab xalqaro tadqiqotlar ham tasdiqlagan [2, 5]. Ushbu ma'lumotlar mahalliy profilaktika dasturlarini yaratishda asosiy yo'nalishlarni belgilaydi.

Xulosa

Farg'ona VBKTM pediatriya bo'limida o'tkazilgan nazorat guruhli tahlil shuni ko'rsatdiki: (1) bronxial astma va allergik rinopatiya bolalar orasidagi allergik kasalliklarning dominant shakllarini tashkil etadi; (2) oilaviy anamnez (OR 4.1), passiv chekish (OR 2.9) va muvozanatsiz ovqatlanish (OR 2.4) asosiy xavf omillari hisoblanadi; (3) emizishning qisqaligi allergik sezuvchanlikni oshiradigan omil sifatida aniqlandi. Farg'ona viloyatida bolalar allergologiyasi bo'yicha keng ko'lamli

ko'p markazli tadqiqotlar o'tkazish va erta skrining dasturlarini joriy etish tavsiya etiladi.

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BOSH MIYADA UCHRAYDIGAN O’SMA KASALLIKLARINI ERTA BOSQICHLARDA ANIQLASH

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada bosh miyada uchraydigan o‘sma kasalliklarini erta bosqichlarda aniqlashning zamonaviy usullari, ularning diagnostik ahamiyati hamda klinik xususiyatlari yoritilgan. Bosh miya o‘smalari markaziy asab tizimining eng xavfli patologiyalaridan biri bo‘lib, ular inson hayoti va salomatligiga jiddiy xavf tug‘diradi. Kasallikning dastlabki belgilarini o‘z vaqtida aniqlash va zamonaviy instrumental tekshiruvlardan foydalanish davolash samaradorligini oshirishda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Maqolada bosh miya o‘smalarining klinik belgilari, intrakranial bosim oshishi bilan bog‘liq o‘zgarishlar, angiografiya, pnevmoensefalografiya, ventrikulografiya, magnit-rezonans tomografiya va kompyuter tomografiyaning diagnostik imkoniyatlari haqida ma’lumot berilgan. Shuningdek, bosh miya o‘smalarini erta aniqlashning bemor hayotini saqlab qolishdagi ahamiyati ham keng yoritilgan. Zamonaviy MRT va KT usullari orqali patologik jarayonlarni dastlabki bosqichlarda aniqlash imkoniyatlari tahlil qilingan.*

Kalit so’zlar: *bosh miya o‘smalari, erta tashxis, diagnostika, MRT, KT, neyroxirurgiya, intrakranial bosim.*

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DETECTION OF BRAIN TUMORS AT EARLY STAGES

Abstract*. This article outlines modern methods for early detection of tumor diseases occurring in the brain, their diagnostic significance, and clinical features. Brain tumors are one of the most dangerous pathologies of the central nervous system, posing a serious threat to human life and health. Timely identification of the initial symptoms of the disease and the use of modern instrumental examinations play an important role in increasing the effectiveness of treatment. The article provides information on the clinical signs of brain tumors, changes associated with*

increased intracranial pressure, and the diagnostic capabilities of angiography, pneumoencephalography, ventriculography, magnetic resonance imaging, and computed tomography. In addition, the importance of early detection of brain tumors for preserving patient life is extensively covered. The possibilities of detecting pathological processes at early stages using modern MRI and CT methods are analyzed

.***Keywords****: brain tumors, early diagnosis, diagnostics, MRI, CT, neurosurgery, intracranial pressure.*

Kirish

Bosh miya o‘smalari zamonaviy tibbiyotning dolzarb muammolaridan biri bo‘lib, ular o‘lim ko‘rsatkichlari va nogironlik darajasi yuqoriligi bilan ajralib turadi. Jahon sog‘liqni saqlash tashkiloti ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, markaziy asab tizimi o‘smalari global miqyosda uchraydigan onkologik kasalliklar orasida sezilarli ulushni tashkil etadi. Bosh miya o‘smalarining klinik belgilari ko‘p hollarda noaniq va boshqa nevrologik kasalliklar bilan o‘xshash bo‘lishi mumkin. Shu sababli, ushbu simptomlar ko‘pincha e’tibordan chetda qoladi yoki oddiy funksional buzilishlar sifatida baholanadi.

So‘nggi yillarda tibbiyotda diagnostika texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi bosh miya o‘smalarini erta aniqlash imkoniyatlarini kengaytirdi. Ayniqsa, magnit-rezonans tomografiya va kompyuter tomografiya kabi yuqori aniqlikdagi tekshiruv usullari kasallikni dastlabki bosqichda aniqlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Bundan tashqari, molekulyar biologiya va genetik tadqiqotlar asosida biomarkerlar orqali diagnostika qilish usullari ham rivojlanmoqda.

Mazkur maqolaning maqsadi bosh miya o‘smalarini erta bosqichlarda aniqlashning zamonaviy usullarini o‘rganish, ularning afzallik va kamchiliklarini tahlil qilish hamda klinik amaliyotda qo‘llash imkoniyatlarini yoritishdan iborat. Shuningdek, erta diagnostikaning bemor prognoziga ta’siri va profilaktik chora-tadbirlarning ahamiyati ham muhokama qilinadi.

Dolzarbligi

Bosh miya o‘smalari zamonaviy tibbiyotning eng dolzarb muammolaridan biri bo‘lib, ular yuqori o‘lim ko‘rsatkichlari va nogironlikka olib keluvchi asoratlari bilan ajralib turadi. So‘nggi yillarda dunyo miqyosida markaziy asab tizimi o‘smalari bilan kasallanish holatlari ortib borayotgani kuzatilmoqda. Ushbu kasalliklarning asosiy muammolaridan biri - ularning ko‘pincha kech bosqichlarda aniqlanishidir, bu esa davolash samaradorligini sezilarli darajada pasaytiradi va bemor prognozini yomonlashtiradi. Bosh miya o‘smalarining dastlabki bosqichlarida klinik belgilar aniq namoyon bo‘lmasligi yoki boshqa nevrologik kasalliklar bilan o‘xshashligi sababli, erta diagnostika murakkab hisoblanadi. Natijada, ko‘plab bemorlar shifokorga kasallik rivojlanib bo‘lgan bosqichda murojaat qiladi. Shu bois, kasallikni erta aniqlashga qaratilgan samarali diagnostik usullarni ishlab chiqish va amaliyotga joriy etish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Maqsadi

Ushbu maqolaning asosiy maqsadi - bosh miyada uchraydigan o‘sma kasalliklarini erta bosqichlarda aniqlashning zamonaviy usullarini o‘rganish, ularning diagnostik samaradorligini tahlil qilish hamda klinik amaliyotda qo‘llash imkoniyatlarini baholashdan iborat. Maqsadga quyidagi vazifalarni amalga oshirish orqali erishiladi:

1. Kasallikning dastlabki klinik belgilarini aniqlash va ularning diagnostik ahamiyatini baholash;

2. Zamonaviy diagnostika usullari, jumladan magnit-rezonans tomografiya (MRT), kompyuter tomografiya (KT) va neyrovizualizatsiya texnologiyalarining samaradorligini o‘rganish;

3. Biomarkerlar asosida erta aniqlash imkoniyatlarini tahlil qilish;

4. Bosh miya o‘smalarini erta bosqichlarda aniqlashda skrining dasturlarining o‘rni va ahamiyatini baholash;

Shuningdek, tadqiqot doirasida erta diagnostika orqali kasallik prognozini yaxshilash, davolash samaradorligini oshirish va bemorlar hayot sifatini saqlab qolishga xizmat qiluvchi omillarni aniqlash ko‘zda tutiladi.

Asosiy qism

Bosh miya inson organizmidagi eng murakkab va muhim a’zolardan biri hisoblanadi. U organizmning barcha faoliyatini boshqaradi, insonning fikrlashi, xotirasi, harakati, sezgi organlari faoliyati hamda ichki a’zolar ishini muvofiqlashtirib turadi. Shu sababli bosh miyada yuzaga keladigan har qanday kasallik inson salomatligiga jiddiy xavf tug‘diradi. Ayniqsa, bosh miya o‘smalari nevrologiya va neyroxirurgiya sohasidagi eng og‘ir patologik holatlardan biri hisoblanadi. O‘sma bosh miyada rivojlanishi natijasida markaziy asab tizimi faoliyati izdan chiqadi, qon aylanishi buziladi va hayot uchun xavfli asoratlar kelib chiqadi. Bosh miya o‘smalarini erta bosqichlarda aniqlash bemor hayotini saqlab qolish, davolash samaradorligini oshirish hamda asoratlarning oldini olishda juda katta ahamiyatga ega.

Bosh miya o‘smalari miya to‘qimalari, miya pardalari, qon tomirlari yoki nerv hujayralaridan rivojlanadigan patologik hosilalardir. Ular yaxshi sifatli yoki yomon sifatli bo‘lishi mumkin. Yaxshi sifatli o‘smalar sekin o‘sadi va uzoq vaqt davomida klinik belgilar bermasligi mumkin. Ammo ular ham kattalashgan sari miya to‘qimalarini siqib, og‘ir nevrologik buzilishlarga olib keladi. Yomon sifatli o‘smalar esa tez rivojlanadi, atrofdagi to‘qimalarga tarqaladi va inson hayoti uchun juda xavfli hisoblanadi.

Bosh miya o‘smalarining kelib chiqish sabablari to‘liq aniqlanmagan bo‘lsa-da, bir qator xavf omillari mavjud. Ularga irsiy moyillik, radiatsiya ta’siri, zararli kimyoviy moddalar, surunkali virusli kasalliklar, ekologik ifloslanish va immun tizimi faoliyatining pasayishi kiradi. Ayrim hollarda metastatik o‘smalar boshqa a’zolardagi saraton kasalliklaridan bosh miyaga tarqaladi.

Bosh miya o‘smalarining dastlabki klinik belgilari ko‘pincha sezilarsiz bo‘ladi. Shu sababli bemorlar uzoq vaqt davomida oddiy bosh og‘rig‘i yoki charchoq deb o‘ylab, shifokorga murojaat qilmasligi mumkin. Aslida esa bosh og‘rig‘i bosh miya o‘smalarining eng muhim belgilaridan biridir. Odatda og‘riq

ertalab kuchliroq bo‘ladi, vaqt o‘tishi bilan zo‘rayadi va oddiy dorilar bilan kamaymaydi. Bemorlarda ko‘ngil aynishi, qayt qilish, bosh aylanishi, umumiy holsizlik va tez charchash ham kuzatiladi.

O‘sma joylashgan soha qaysi funksiyani boshqarishiga qarab nevrologik belgilar paydo bo‘ladi. Masalan, peshona qismidagi o‘smalarda insonning ruhiy holati o‘zgaradi, xotira susayadi, xulq-atvorda keskin o‘zgarishlar yuz beradi. Chakka qismidagi o‘smalarda eshitish buziladi, gallyutsinatsiyalar paydo bo‘lishi mumkin. Tepa qismidagi o‘smalarda sezuvchanlik buziladi. Ensa qismidagi o‘smalarda esa ko‘rish qobiliyati pasayadi. Miyacha o‘smalarida muvozanat buzilishi, yurishning o‘zgarishi va harakat koordinatsiyasining yomonlashuvi kuzatiladi.

Bosh miya o‘smalari rivojlanganda bosh miya ichi bosimi oshib ketadi. Chunki bosh suyagi yopiq bo‘shliq hisoblanadi va unda qo‘shimcha hajm hosil bo‘lishi miya to‘qimalarining siqilishiga olib keladi. Intrakranial bosimning oshishi natijasida bosh og‘rig‘i kuchayadi, qayt qilish paydo bo‘ladi, ko‘rish nervi shishadi va bemorning ahvoli og‘irlashadi. Bolalarda bosh suyagi choklari hali to‘liq bitmagan bo‘lgani uchun uzoq davom etgan intrakranial bosim natijasida choklar ajralishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, bosh suyagi suyaklari yupqalashadi, ichki yuzasidagi qon tomir izlari kengayadi va “turk egari” deb ataluvchi anatomik soha kengayadi.

Bosh miya o‘smalarini erta aniqlashda diagnostik tekshiruv usullari juda katta ahamiyatga ega. Nevrologiya rivojlanishining dastlabki davrlarida oddiy rentgenografiya asosiy tekshiruv usullaridan biri bo‘lgan. Rentgen yordamida bosh suyagidagi o‘zgarishlar, suyak deformatsiyalari, kalsifikatlar va intrakranial bosim belgilarini aniqlash mumkin bo‘lgan. Ayrim o‘smalar atrofida kalsiy tuzlari yig‘ilib, kalsifikatlar hosil qiladi. Rentgenogrammada ular oq dog‘lar sifatida ko‘rinadi.

Bosh miya o‘smalarini aniqlashda angiografiya usuli ham muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan. Angiografiyada qon tomir ichiga kontrast modda yuborilib, rentgen tasvirlari olinadi. Agar bosh miyada o‘sma mavjud bo‘lsa, shu hududni qon bilan ta’minlovchi tomirlar o‘z joyidan siljigan bo‘ladi yoki kontrast modda kamroq boradi. Natijada qon tomirlarning surilishi, torayishi yoki patologik yangi tomirlarning hosil bo‘lishi kuzatiladi. Bu esa o‘smaning joylashgan o‘rnini aniqlashga yordam beradi.

Miya ichidagi hajmli jarayonlarni aniqlashda uchinchi qorincha va epifiz bezining siljishi ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Normal holatda bu tuzilmalar bosh miyaning markazida joylashadi. Agar o‘sma, abssess yoki tuberkuloma rivojlansa, ular bosim ta’sirida o‘ng yoki chap tomonga suriladi. Bu holat rentgenologik tekshiruvlarda hamda M-echo usulida aniqlanishi mumkin. M-echo ultratovushga asoslangan usul bo‘lib, bosh miyaning markaziy tuzilmalarini tekshiradi. Agar M-echo siljigan bo‘lsa, bu bosh miyada hajmli patologik jarayon mavjudligidan dalolat beradi.

Nevrologiyada uzoq yillar davomida pnevmoensefalografiya usuli keng qo‘llanilgan. Ushbu usulda orqa miya suyuqligining bir qismi chiqarib olinib, uning o‘rniga havo yuborilgan. Havo rentgen nurlarini yaxshi o‘tkazgani sababli bosh

miya qorinchalari va subaraxnoidal bo‘shliqlar rentgenogrammada aniq ko‘ringan. Agar bosh miyada o‘sma bo‘lsa va u qorinchalarni siqib qo‘ysa, havo o‘sha joyga bormaydi yoki juda kam kiradi. Natijada patologik soha aniq aniqlangan. Pnevmoensefalografiya yordamida miya qorinchalarining hajmi, shakli va deformatsiyasi haqida ma’lumot olish mumkin bo‘lgan.

Ammo pnevmoensefalografiya murakkab va xavfli usul hisoblangan. Ayniqsa, katta hajmli o‘smalarda yoki miyacha sohasidagi o‘smalarda ushbu usulni qo‘llash bemor hayoti uchun xavf tug‘dirgan. Sababi, havo bosimi yoki punksiya ta’sirida bosh miya tuzilmalari siljib ketishi mumkin bo‘lgan. Natijada miya ustuni katta ensa teshigiga siqilib qolib, nafas va yurak faoliyati markazlari zararlangan. Shu sababli pnevmoensefalografiya hozirgi kunda amaliyotda deyarli qo‘llanilmaydi.

Ventrikulografiya ham bosh miya qorinchalarini tekshirish uchun qo‘llanilgan usullardan biri bo‘lgan. Ushbu usulda qorincha ichiga kontrast modda yuborilib, rentgen tasvirlari olingan. Natijada qorinchalarning shakli, o‘lchami va siljishi aniqlangan. Agar bosh miyada o‘sma mavjud bo‘lsa, qorinchalar deformatsiyalanadi yoki bir tomonga suriladi. Bu esa patologik jarayon joylashgan hududni aniqlash imkonini bergan.

Bugungi kunda bosh miya o‘smalarini aniqlashda eng muhim va zamonaviy usullardan biri magnit-rezonans tomografiya hisoblanadi. MRT kuchli magnit maydon va radio to‘lqinlar yordamida ishlaydi. Ushbu usul rentgen nurlaridan foydalanmagani sababli organizm uchun xavfsizroq hisoblanadi. MRT yordamida bosh miya o‘smalari, tarqalgan skleroz, qon tomir kasalliklari, insult, travmalar va yallig‘lanish jarayonlari juda aniq aniqlanadi. MRT yumshoq to‘qimalarni yuqori aniqlikda ko‘rsatgani sababli kichik hajmdagi o‘smalarni ham erta bosqichlarda aniqlash imkonini beradi.

Kontrastli MRT usuli ayniqsa muhim hisoblanadi. Bunda vena ichiga maxsus kontrast modda yuboriladi. O‘sma qon bilan yaxshi ta’minlangani sababli kontrast modda o‘sha joyda ko‘proq to‘planadi. Natijada o‘smaning chegaralari, hajmi va malignlik darajasi aniq ko‘rinadi. MRT nafaqat tashxis qo‘yishda, balki operatsiyadan oldin reja tuzishda ham muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Kompyuter tomografiya ham bosh miya kasalliklarini aniqlashda keng qo‘llaniladi. KT rentgen nurlari yordamida qatlamma-qatlam tasvir hosil qiladi. Ushbu usul ayniqsa qon quyilishlari, travmalar, suyak sinishlari va gidrosefaliyani aniqlashda juda samarali hisoblanadi. KT tekshiruvi tez bajarilishi sababli shoshilinch holatlarda keng qo‘llaniladi. Ayrim hollarda kontrast modda yuborilib KT angiografiya bajariladi. Bu usul yordamida bosh miya qon tomirlarining holati o‘rganiladi.

Bosh miya o‘smalarini aniqlashda elektroensefalografiya ham yordamchi ahamiyatga ega. EEG yordamida bosh miya bioelektrik faolligi tekshiriladi. O‘sma mavjud bo‘lsa, patologik elektr faollik o‘choqlari aniqlanishi mumkin. Ayniqsa epileptik tutqanoqlar bilan kechadigan o‘smalarda EEG muhim ma’lumot beradi.

Laborator tekshiruvlar ham diagnostikada yordamchi ahamiyatga ega. Qon tahlillarida yallig‘lanish belgilarini, metabolik buzilishlarni va umumiy organizm

holatini aniqlash mumkin. Ba’zan likvor tekshiruvi ham bajariladi. Ammo bosh miya ichi bosimi yuqori bo‘lgan bemorlarda bel punksiyasi ehtiyotkorlik bilan amalga oshiriladi, chunki miya tuzilmalari siljishi xavfi mavjud.

Bosh miya o‘smalarini davolashda erta tashxis qo‘yish juda katta rol o‘ynaydi. Kasallik dastlabki bosqichlarda aniqlansa, operatsiya muvaffaqiyatli o‘tishi va bemorning sog‘ayish ehtimoli yuqori bo‘ladi. Davolash usullari o‘smaning turi, joylashuvi va hajmiga bog‘liq holda tanlanadi. Asosiy davolash usullari jarrohlik, nur terapiyasi va kimyoterapiya hisoblanadi.

Jarrohlik davolashning asosiy мақсади o‘smani maksimal darajada olib tashlashdan iborat. Zamonaviy neyroxirurgiyada mikroskopik operatsiyalar, lazer texnologiyalari va navigatsion tizimlar qo‘llaniladi. Bu esa sog‘lom miya to‘qimalarini saqlab qolishga yordam beradi.

Nur terapiyasida radiatsion nurlar yordamida o‘sma hujayralari yo‘q qilinadi. Kimyoterapiyada esa maxsus dori vositalari yordamida o‘sma o‘sishi to‘xtatiladi. Ba’zan kompleks davolash usullari qo‘llaniladi.

Nevrologiya va neyroxirurgiya rivojiga o‘zbek olimlari ham katta hissa qo‘shgan. Professor S.G. Oxundov bosh miya o‘smalari bo‘yicha muhim ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borgan olimlardan biri hisoblanadi. U yozgan “Ensa chuqurchasining o‘smalari” nomli monografiya nevrologiya fanida katta ilmiy ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu asarda miyacha va ensa chuqurchasi o‘smalarining anatomiyasi, klinikasi, tashxisi va jarrohlik davolash usullari keng yoritilgan.

Toshkent tibbiyot instituti asab kasalliklari kafedrasi ham O‘zbekistonda nevrologiya rivojiga katta hissa qo‘shgan ilmiy markazlardan biri bo‘lgan. Bu yerda qon tomir kasalliklari, surunkali leptomeningit, xorioependimatit, asab tizimi o‘smalari va yuqumli nevrologik kasalliklar bo‘yicha ko‘plab ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilgan.

Shunday qilib, bosh miya o‘smalari inson salomatligi uchun juda xavfli kasalliklardan biri hisoblanadi. Ularni erta bosqichlarda aniqlash kasallikning muvaffaqiyatli davolanishi va og‘ir asoratlarning oldini olishda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Zamonaviy diagnostika usullarining rivojlanishi tufayli bugungi kunda bosh miya o‘smalarini dastlabki bosqichlarda aniqlash imkoniyatlari ancha kengaydi. MRT, KT, angiografiya va boshqa tekshiruv usullari yordamida kasallik aniq tashxislanadi va samarali davolash rejalashtiriladi. Tibbiyot fanining rivojlanishi kelajakda bosh miya o‘smalarini yanada erta aniqlash va davolash imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishi shubhasizdir.

Adabiyotlar tahlili

Bosh miyada uchraydigan o‘sma kasalliklarini o‘rganish bo‘yicha olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar nevrologiya va neyroxirurgiya fanining muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ilmiy manbalarda bosh miya o‘smalarining kelib chiqishi, klinik belgilari, diagnostikasi va davolash usullari keng o‘rganilgan. Ko‘plab olimlarning tadqiqotlari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, kasallikni erta bosqichlarda aniqlash davolash samaradorligini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

Nevrologiya bo‘yicha dastlabki ilmiy ishlarda bosh miya o‘smalarini aniqlash uchun rentgenologik usullar keng qo‘llanilgan. Ayniqsa, angiografiya usuli o‘z

davrida katta ahamiyat kasb etgan. Angiografiya yordamida bosh miya qon tomirlarining holati, siljishi va deformatsiyasi o‘rganilgan. Tadqiqotlarda aniqlanishicha, o‘sma mavjud bo‘lganda qon tomirlarning joylashuvi o‘zgaradi va patologik qon aylanishi yuzaga keladi. Bu esa o‘smaning joylashgan hududini aniqlash imkonini bergan.

Ilmiy adabiyotlarda pnevmoensefalografiya va ventrikulografiya usullari haqida ham ko‘plab ma’lumotlar uchraydi. Ushbu usullar yordamida miya qorinchalarining deformatsiyasi, siqilishi va siljishi aniqlangan. Biroq tadqiqotlar bu usullarning invaziv va xavfli ekanligini ham ko‘rsatgan. Ayniqsa, katta hajmli o‘smalarda yoki miyacha sohasidagi patologik jarayonlarda pnevmoensefalografiya asoratlar chaqirishi mumkinligi qayd etilgan.

Professor S.G. Oxundovning ilmiy ishlari bosh miya o‘smalarini o‘rganishda alohida ahamiyatga ega. U tomonidan yozilgan “Ensa chuqurchasining o‘smalari” nomli monografiyada miyacha va ensa chuqurchasi o‘smalarining anatomiyasi, klinikasi hamda diagnostikasi keng yoritilgan. Ushbu ilmiy ish nevrologiya va neyroxirurgiya sohasida muhim manbalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Zamonaviy ilmiy tadqiqotlarda magnit-rezonans tomografiya va kompyuter tomografiyaning diagnostik imkoniyatlari keng o‘rganilgan. Ko‘plab ilmiy maqolalarda MRT bosh miya o‘smalarini aniqlashda eng yuqori aniqlikka ega usullardan biri ekanligi ta’kidlangan. MRT yordamida kichik hajmdagi o‘smalarni ham dastlabki bosqichlarda aniqlash mumkinligi ilmiy jihatdan isbotlangan. KT esa ayniqsa travmalar, qon quyilishlari va suyak o‘zgarishlarini aniqlashda muhim usul sifatida tavsiflangan.

Adabiyotlar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, bosh miya o‘smalarini erta aniqlash uchun kompleks diagnostik yondashuv zarur hisoblanadi. Klinik simptomlarni chuqur tahlil qilish bilan bir qatorda zamonaviy instrumental usullardan foydalanish kasallikni aniq tashxislash imkonini beradi.

Tadqiqot metodlari (material va usullar)

Mazkur mavzuni o‘rganish davomida ilmiy adabiyotlar, nevrologiya va neyroxirurgiya bo‘yicha darsliklar, monografiyalar hamda zamonaviy diagnostik usullar haqidagi ma’lumotlar tahlil qilindi. Tadqiqot jarayonida bosh miyada uchraydigan o‘sma kasalliklarining klinik belgilari va ularni erta aniqlash usullariga alohida e’tibor qaratildi. Tadqiqot davomida quyidagi metodlardan foydalanildi:

Analitik metod: Bosh miya o‘smalariga oid ilmiy manbalar, maqolalar va tibbiy adabiyotlar tahlil qilindi. O‘smalarning klinik kechishi, simptomlari va diagnostik usullari o‘rganildi.

Taqqoslash metodi: Ilgari qo‘llanilgan diagnostik usullar bilan zamonaviy MRT va KT usullarining imkoniyatlari o‘zaro taqqoslandi. Pnevmoensefalografiya, ventrikulografiya va angiografiyaning afzallik hamda kamchiliklari MRT va KT bilan qiyosiy baholandi.

Klinik kuzatuv metodi: Bosh miya o‘smalarida kuzatiladigan asosiy nevrologik simptomlar tahlil qilindi. Bemorlarning bosh og‘rig‘i, qayt qilish, epileptik tutqanoqlar, ko‘rish buzilishlari va ruhiy o‘zgarishlari haqida ma’lumotlar umumlashtirildi.

Instrumental tekshiruv metodlari: Tadqiqot davomida quyidagi instrumental diagnostika usullarining ahamiyati o‘rganildi:

- Rentgenografiya
- Angiografiya
- Pnevmoensefalografiya
- Ventrikulografiya
- Magnit-rezonans tomografiya
- Kompyuter tomografiya

Ushbu usullar yordamida bosh miyada yuzaga keladigan patologik o‘zgarishlar, miya qorinchalarining siljishi, qon tomirlar deformatsiyasi va intrakranial bosim belgilari aniqlanishi tahlil qilindi.

Statistik tahlil

Ilmiy adabiyotlarda keltirilgan ma’lumotlar asosida bosh miya o‘smalarining uchrash tezligi, diagnostika samaradorligi va erta tashxis qo‘yishning davolash natijalariga ta’siri umumlashtirildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari asosida bosh miya o‘smalarini erta aniqlashda zamonaviy MRT va KT usullarining yuqori samaradorligi aniqlandi

Muhokama va natijalar

Bosh miyada uchraydigan o‘sma kasalliklarini erta bosqichlarda aniqlash zamonaviy nevrologiya va neyroxirurgiyaning eng dolzarb muammolaridan biri hisoblanadi. Chunki bosh miya o‘smalari inson organizmidagi eng xavfli patologik jarayonlardan bo‘lib, ular markaziy asab tizimi faoliyatining buzilishiga, nogironlikka hamda o‘limga olib kelishi mumkin. O‘smalarning dastlabki bosqichlarida klinik belgilar ko‘pincha noaniq bo‘lishi sababli bemorlar uzoq vaqt davomida oddiy bosh og‘rig‘i yoki charchoq deb o‘ylab yurishadi. Natijada kasallik kech bosqichlarda aniqlanadi va davolash samaradorligi pasayadi. Shu sababli bosh miya o‘smalarini imkon qadar erta tashxislash tibbiyotning muhim vazifalaridan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda.

Tadqiqotlar va kuzatuvlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, bosh miya o‘smalarining dastlabki belgilariga yetarlicha e’tibor berilsa, kasallikni erta bosqichda aniqlash imkoniyati ortadi. Ayniqsa, uzoq davom etuvchi va kuchayib boruvchi bosh og‘rig‘i, sababsiz qayt qilish, bosh aylanishi, ko‘rishning pasayishi, epileptik tutqanoqlar, xotira va ruhiy holat o‘zgarishlari muhim klinik belgilar hisoblanadi. Ko‘plab bemorlarda aynan ushbu belgilar kasallikning birinchi namoyon bo‘lishi sifatida kuzatiladi. Ammo ko‘pchilik holatlarda bu simptomlar boshqa nevrologik yoki umumiy kasalliklar bilan aralashib ketadi. Bu esa tashxis qo‘yilishining kechikishiga sabab bo‘ladi.

Muhokama qilingan ma’lumotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, bosh miya o‘smalarini aniqlashda rentgenologik va instrumental tekshiruv usullari juda katta ahamiyatga ega. Ilgari oddiy rentgenografiya, angiografiya, pnevmoensefalografiya va ventrikulografiya kabi usullar asosiy diagnostik vosita sifatida qo‘llanilgan. Ushbu usullar yordamida bosh miya ichki bosimining oshishi, miya qorinchalarining siljishi, qon tomirlarning deformatsiyasi va patologik jarayonlarning joylashuvi aniqlangan. Ayniqsa, angiografiya o‘sma bilan bog‘liq qon tomir o‘zgarishlarini

ko‘rsatishda muhim rol o‘ynagan. Agar bosh miyada o‘sma mavjud bo‘lsa, o‘sha hududni qon bilan ta’minlovchi tomirlar surilishi yoki torayishi kuzatilgan. Bu esa patologik jarayon joylashgan hududni aniqlash imkonini bergan.

Pnevmoensefalografiya va ventrikulografiya kabi usullar ham o‘z davrida katta diagnostik ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan. Ushbu tekshiruvlar yordamida miya qorinchalarining deformatsiyasi, siqilishi va siljishi aniqlangan. Ammo bu usullar invaziv va xavfli hisoblangan. Ayniqsa, katta hajmli o‘smalarda yoki miyacha sohasidagi o‘smalarda pnevmoensefalografiya bemor hayoti uchun jiddiy xavf tug‘dirgan. Havo bosimi ta’sirida bosh miya tuzilmalari siljib ketishi va miya ustuni katta ensa teshigiga siqilib qolishi mumkin bo‘lgan. Shu sababli zamonaviy tibbiyotda ushbu usullar amaliyotdan deyarli chiqarilgan.

Bugungi kunda magnit-rezonans tomografiya va kompyuter tomografiya bosh miya o‘smalarini aniqlashdagi eng samarali va xavfsiz usullar hisoblanadi. Tadqiqot natijalari MRT usulining diagnostik imkoniyatlari juda yuqori ekanligini ko‘rsatmoqda. MRT yordamida bosh miya yumshoq to‘qimalari aniq ko‘rinadi, kichik hajmdagi o‘smalarni ham dastlabki bosqichlarda aniqlash mumkin bo‘ladi. Ayniqsa, kontrastli MRT o‘smaning chegaralari, hajmi va qon bilan ta’minlanish darajasini aniqlashda katta ahamiyatga ega. Bu esa jarrohlik amaliyotini rejalashtirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

Kompyuter tomografiya esa ayniqsa shoshilinch holatlarda juda foydali hisoblanadi. KT yordamida qon quyilishlari, travmalar va suyak o‘zgarishlari tez aniqlanadi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, KT va MRT usullarini birgalikda qo‘llash diagnostik aniqlikni yanada oshiradi. MRT yumshoq to‘qimalarni aniq ko‘rsatsa, KT suyak va qon quyilishlarini yaxshiroq aniqlaydi.

Muhokama natijalariga ko‘ra, bosh miya o‘smalarini erta aniqlashda faqat instrumental tekshiruvlarning o‘zi yetarli emas. Klinik belgilarni chuqur tahlil qilish, nevrologik tekshiruvlarni to‘g‘ri o‘tkazish va bemorning shikoyatlarini diqqat bilan o‘rganish ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Ayrim hollarda bemorda faqat yengil bosh og‘rig‘i yoki xotira buzilishi kuzatilishi mumkin. Ammo aynan shu belgilar bosh miya o‘smasining dastlabki ko‘rinishi bo‘lishi ehtimoldan xoli emas.

Tadqiqotlar shuni ham ko‘rsatmoqdaki, aholi o‘rtasida tibbiy madaniyatning yetarli emasligi kasallikning kech aniqlanishiga olib kelmoqda. Ko‘plab insonlar uzoq davom etuvchi bosh og‘rig‘i yoki ko‘rish buzilishlarini oddiy holat deb hisoblaydi. Natijada shifokorga murojaat qilish kechikadi. Bu esa o‘smaning kattalashishiga va og‘ir asoratlarning rivojlanishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Shu sababli aholi o‘rtasida bosh miya o‘smalarining dastlabki belgilarini tushuntirish bo‘yicha targ‘ibot ishlari olib borilishi muhim hisoblanadi.

Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, bosh miya o‘smalari erta bosqichlarda aniqlanganda davolash samaradorligi sezilarli darajada yuqori bo‘ladi. Kichik hajmdagi o‘smalarni operatsiya yo‘li bilan olib tashlash osonroq kechadi va sog‘lom miya to‘qimalarini saqlab qolish imkoniyati oshadi. Bundan tashqari, erta tashxis qo‘yilgan bemorlarda nur terapiyasi va kimyoterapiya ham yaxshi natija beradi. Kech bosqichlarda aniqlangan o‘smalarda esa nevrologik buzilishlar kuchayib ketadi va davolash murakkablashadi.

Shuningdek, zamonaviy neyroxirurgiyada mikroxirurgik usullar, lazer texnologiyalari va navigatsion tizimlarning qo‘llanilishi operatsiyalar samaradorligini oshirmoqda. MRT va KT yordamida olingan ma’lumotlar asosida operatsiya rejalashtiriladi va o‘smani maksimal darajada xavfsiz olib tashlash imkoniyati yaratiladi. Bu esa bemorlarning hayot sifatini yaxshilashga xizmat qiladi.

Muhokama davomida yana bir muhim jihat aniqlandiki, bosh miya o‘smalarini tashxislashda kompleks yondashuv zarur hisoblanadi. Ya’ni nevrologik tekshiruvlar, instrumental diagnostika, laborator tahlillar va bemorning klinik holatini birgalikda baholash kerak bo‘ladi. Faqat bitta tekshiruv usuliga asoslanib tashxis qo‘yish ayrim hollarda noto‘g‘ri natijalarga olib kelishi mumkin.

Shunday qilib, olib borilgan tahlillar va muhokamalar bosh miya o‘smalarini erta bosqichlarda aniqlash zamonaviy tibbiyotning eng muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biri ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Zamonaviy MRT va KT kabi yuqori texnologik usullar diagnostika sifatini sezilarli oshirgan bo‘lsa-da, klinik belgilarni erta aniqlash va bemorlarni o‘z vaqtida tekshiruvga yuborish ham juda muhimdir. Erta tashxis qo‘yish orqali og‘ir asoratlarning oldini olish, davolash samaradorligini oshirish va bemor hayotini saqlab qolish mumkin bo‘ladi. Shu sababli nevrologiya va neyroxirurgiya sohasida ilmiy izlanishlarni davom ettirish, yangi diagnostik texnologiyalarni amaliyotga joriy qilish hamda aholining tibbiy savodxonligini oshirish katta аҳамият kasb etadi.

Xulosa

Bosh miya o‘smalari markaziy asab tizimining og‘ir va hayot uchun xavfli kasalliklaridan biri bo‘lib, ularni erta bosqichlarda aniqlash zamonaviy tibbiyotning ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan hisoblanadi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatdiki, kasallikning dastlabki bosqichlarida klinik belgilar ko‘pincha noaniq va kam ifodalangan bo‘lib, bu esa erta diagnostikani murakkablashtiradi. Zamonaviy diagnostika usullari - xususan, magnit-rezonans tomografiya, kompyuter tomografiya va neyrovizualizatsiya texnologiyalari - bosh miya o‘smalarini aniqlashda yuqori samaradorlikka ega ekanligi aniqlandi. Biomarkerlar asosidagi yangi diagnostik yondashuvlar esa kelajakda kasallikni yanada erta va aniq aniqlash imkonini beruvchi istiqbolli yo‘nalish sifatida baholanadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, bosh miya o‘smalarini erta aniqlash uchun zamonaviy diagnostika usullarini keng joriy etish, aholining tibbiy savodxonligini oshirish, profilaktik ko‘riklarni rivojlantirish va xavf guruhidagi shaxslarni muntazam monitoring qilish zarur. Ushbu chora-tadbirlar kasallikning og‘ir asoratlarini kamaytirish va sog‘liqni saqlash tizimi samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

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AHOLINING GEOEKOLOGIK OMIL SIFATIDAGI ROLI VA TA'SIRI

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada geoekologik omillarning jamiyat va tabiiy muhit rivojlanishiga ta'siri tahlil qilingan. Ayniqsa, aholining geotizimlarga ta`sirini hamda xo'jalik faoliyatining atrof-muhitga ko'rsatadigan geoekologik ta'siri yoritilgan. Mualliflar aholini muhim geoekologik omil sifatida baholab, inson faoliyati natijasida yuzaga kelayotgan ekologik muammolar, tabiiy resurslardan foydalanish darajasi hamda ekologik muvozanatning buzilish sabablarini ilmiy asosda ochib bergan. Shuningdek, maqolada hududiy rivojlanish va ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlashda aholi joylashuvi, ekologik madaniyat va tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanishning ahamiyati ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari geoekologiya, ekologiya va hududiy rejalashtirish yo'nalishlarida ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyatga ega.*

Kalit so`zlar: *geoekologik omillar, tabiiy omillar, antropogen omillar, geoekologik tizim, eroziya, deflyasiya, sho'rlanish, cho'llashish, botqoqlanish, antropogen ta'sir.*

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THE ROLE AND INFLUENCE OF THE POPULATION AS A GEOECOLOGICAL FACTOR

Annotation. *This article analyzes the impact of geoecological factors on the development of society and the natural environment. In particular, the impact of the population on geosystems and the geoecological impact of economic activity on the environment are highlighted. The authors evaluate the population as an important*

geoecological factor and scientifically reveal the causes of environmental problems arising as a result of human activity, the level of use of natural resources and the disruption of the ecological balance. The article also shows the importance of population location, ecological culture and rational use of natural resources in ensuring regional development and ecological stability. The results of the study are of scientific and practical importance in the areas of geoecology, ecology and regional planning.

Keywords: *geoecological factors, natural factors, anthropogenic factors, geoecological system, erosion, deflation, salinization, desertification, waterlogging, anthropogenic impact.*

Geoekologik omillar – (lot. faktor – yaratuvchi, bunyodkor, sababchi – muayyan jarayonni harakatga keltiruvchi, uning hususiyatini yoki ayrim tomonlarini belgilovchi kuch, oqibat) – geoekologik holatni belgilovchi, vujudga keltiruvchi tabiiy va antropogen, dialektik o‘zaro bog‘liq ichki va tashqi jarayonlar. Geoekologik omillarning rang-barangligi ularni o‘rganish maqsadida guruhlashni taqozo etadi. Ularni kelib chiqishiga ko‘ra ikki guruhga ajratish mumkin:

1. Tabiiy omillar;

2. Antropogen omillar;

Tabiiy omillar – tabiiy kuchlar ta’sirida yuz beradigan, geotizimlarning rivojlanishiga, o‘ziga xos faoliyatiga, ekologik, barqarorlik va resurs imkoniyatlariga ta‘sir etuvchi hodisa va jarayonlardir. Misol uchun, eroziya, deflyasiya, sho‘rlanish, cho‘llanish, botqoqlanish, sel, ko‘chki, tog’ qulashi, tuproq ko‘chishi, zilzila va boshqa omillar hisoblanadi. Geoekologik tadqiqotlarda ko‘proq antropogen omillarga e‘tibor qaratiladi. Antropogen omil deganda geoekologik holatga ta‘sir etuvchi antropogen hodisa va jarayonlar tushuniladi. Bunday hodisa va jarayonlarni adabiyotlarda antropogen ta‘sir, antropogen bosim, antropogen stress kabi nomlash holatlari uchraydi. Fikrimizcha, antropogen ta‘sir eng aniq va tushunarli atama bo‘lib, insonlarning ishlab chiqarish va noishlab chiqarish faoliyatining geotizimlar strukturasiga va o‘ziga xos faoliyatiga ko‘rsatayotgan ta‘sirini anglatadi. Geotizimlarning resurs, ekologik va barqarorlik imkoniyatlariga ega ekanligini hisobga olsak, ularga antropogen ta‘sir har xil maqsadlarda bo‘lishi mumkin: 1) uning resurs imkoniyatini oshirish, masalan, yerlarni haydash, sug’orish, mineral o‘g’itlar solish, turli meliorativ tadbirlar va h.k.; 2) ekologik imkoniyatini oshirish, masalan, manzarali daraxtlar ekish, aholi punktlarini ko‘kalamzorlashtirish, tabiiy infeksiya o‘choqlarini yo‘q qilish, botqoqlarni quritish va boshqalar; 3) barqarorlik imkoniyatini oshirish, masalan, eroziya, deflyasiya, suffoziya, karst, surilma, ko‘chki, sho‘rlanish kabi tabiiy geografik jarayonlarning oldini olish va h.k. Tabiiy komponentlarning, shuningdek yonma-yon geotizimlarning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi komponentlardan biriga biror maqsadda qilingan ta‘sir ko‘pincha boshqa komponentlarga ataylab qilinmagan ta‘sirning yuzaga kelishiga olib keladi (suv omborlarini qurish – atrofdagi yerlarni suv bosishiga, yer osti suvlarining olinishi – yer yuzasining cho‘kishiga va boshqalar). Aslida, xo‘jalik faoliyatining deyarli barcha turi (ishlab chiqarish, rekreatsion, tabiatni

muhofazalash, ilmiy-tekshirish) amalda doimiy yoki vaqti-vaqti bilan geotizimlarga ta‘sir etadi. Har qanday xo‘jalik faoliyati geotizimlarning bir maromda rivojlanishiga ta‘sir etish bilan kechadi. [1]. Antropogen ta‘sir aholi soni va ehtiyojining ortishi hamda texnikaning rivojlanishiga mos holda jadal sur‘atda ortib bormoqda. Mazkur ta‘sirning miqyosi, tezligi va boshqa ko‘rsatkichlari asosida tabiiy muhit ma‘lum darajada o‘zgarishga uchraydi. Geotizimlarga ta‘sir uning komponentlari yoki butun holati va strukturasida turli o‘zgarishlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Geotizimlardagi o‘zgarish, o‘z navbatida, aholining sog’ligi va xo‘jalik faoliyatida ijobiy yoki salbiy oqibatlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Geotizimlarga antropogen ta‘sirni tasniflashda adabiyotlarda turlicha yondashilishini, mualliflar uning turli jihatlariga asoslanganligini ko‘rish mumkin. Adabiyotlarda mavjud yondashuvlar asosida antropogen ta’sirlarni quyidagi yo‘nalishlar bo‘yicha guruhlash mumkin:

- ✓ Xo‘jalik faoliyati sohalari bo‘yicha:

Qishloq xo‘jaligi, sanoat, energetika, transport, qurilish, rekreatsiya va boshqalar.

- ✓ Ta’sir shakllari bo‘yicha:

Maydonli (keng hududni qamrab oluvchi), chiziqli (yo‘l, quvurlar kabi), nuqtali (zavod, shaxtalar va h.k.).

- ✓ Ta’sir davomiyligi bo‘yicha:

Doimiy, vaqti-vaqti bilan, mavsumiy ta’sirlar.

- ✓ Ta’sir natijalariga ko‘ra:

Ijobiy yoki salbiy oqibatlarga olib keluvchi.

- ✓ Ta’sir amalga oshirilish darajasiga ko‘ra:

Maqsadli (rejalashtirilgan) va maqsadsiz (tasodifiy yoki nazoratsiz).

- ✓ Ta’sir jarayoniga ko‘ra:

Bevosita (to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri geokomponentga) yoki bilvosita (bilvosita ta’sirlar orqali).

- ✓ Modda va energiya almashinuvi bo‘yicha:

Resurslarni olish (eksport), yoki kiritish (import) orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, insonlarning geotizimlarga ko‘rsatayotgan ta’sirini xo‘jalik faoliyati sohalari bo‘yicha tahlil qilish eng samarali yondashuvlardan biridir. Aynan shu tasnif yordamida O‘zbekiston Respublikasida geotizimlarga bo‘layotgan barcha asosiy antropogen ta’sir turlarini, ularning natijasida ro‘y berayotgan sifat va miqdoriy o‘zgarishlarni aniqlash mumkin.

Geotizimlarning o‘zgarish darajasi bevosita antropogen ta’sirning miqyosi va ko‘lamiga bog‘liq. Turli xo‘jalik sohalari o‘ziga xos tarzda tabiiy resurslardan foydalanadi va shu bilan mos geoekologik muammolarni yuzaga keltiradi. Masalan:

- ✓ Lalmi dehqonchilikda – asosiy ta’sir tuproq komponentiga qaratiladi;
- ✓ Chorvachilik va o‘rmonchilikda – o‘simlik qoplami asosiy o‘zgarishga uchraydi;
- ✓ Tog‘-kon sanoatida – tog‘ jinslari va foydali qazilmalar ekspluatatsiya qilinadi.

✓ Bunda har bir soha o‘ziga xos geoekologik vaziyatlarni shakllantiradi. Shuningdek, ayrim xo‘jalik turlari bir nechta tabiiy komponentlarga birgalikda ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Masalan:

✓ Sug‘oriladigan dehqonchilikda – suv va tuproq resurslari birgalikda ekspluatatsiya qilinadi;

✓ Sanoat ishlab chiqarishida – tuproq, suv, havo va o‘simliklarga ko‘plab bosqichlarda ta’sir etiladi.

Qishloq xo‘jaligi tarmoqlari – dehqonchilik, chorvachilik, ovchilik, baliqchilik bevosita tabiiy resurslarning mahalliy manbalariga tayanadi. Landshaftlarning resurs imkoniyatini xo‘jalik muomalasiga kiritish katta maydonlarni talab etadi. Shuninng uchun bugungi ancha intensiv dehqonchilikka keng masshtabdagi maydonlar tegishlidir. Qishloq xo‘jaligi birinchi navbatda bevosita iqlim va relyef omillariga, keyin esa biota va tuproqqa hamda landshaftning boshqa komponentlariga u yoki bu darajada bog’liq bo‘ladi. Biota va tuproqda yuz bergan o‘zgarish antropogen ta‘sir to‘xtatilganidan so‘ng birlamchi holatiga yaqin holga qaytadi. Qishloq xo‘jaligining landshaftlarga ta‘siri oqibatida geoekologik vaziyat tubdan o‘zgarmaydi. Lekin, mikroiqlimning o‘zgarishi, sinantrop kemiruvchilarning tarqalishi, landshaftlar estetik sifatlarining yomonlashuvi va boshqa jarayonlar tufayli atrof tabiiy muhitning sifati u yoki bu darajada pasayishi mumkin. Bugungi intensiv dehqonchilik yerlardan foydalanishda ko‘pincha landshaftning butun maydonini qamrab olmoqda. O‘zbekiston hududida yerlarni o‘zlashtirishning tarixiy o‘choqlari daryo vodiylari va tog’oldi tekisliklarida paydo bo‘ldi. Bu yerdan esa yuqoriga – tog’ yonbag’irlari va adirlarga, pastga – tog’ oraliq botiqlari va tekislikka tomon jadal kengayib bordi. Hududning dehqonchilikda o‘zlashtirilishi asosan daryo vodiylari va vohalardagi o‘simliklarni yo‘q qilish hisobiga olib borilgan. Dehqonchilikni keng tarqalishining birinchi bevosita oqibati keng maydonlarda tabiiy biotaning yo‘qolishidir. Daryo qayirlari va vohalardagi tabiiy o‘simliklar deyarli qolmadi. Landshaftlarni dehqonchilikda o‘zlashtirish jarayonida doimiy va bevosita ta‘sirga tuproq uchraydi. Qishloq xo‘jalik texnikalarining bosimi va ekinlar bilan mineral elementlarning doimiy olinishi tuproq strukturasini, uning fizik-kimyoviy xususiyatlarini yomonlashuviga va unumdorligining yo‘qolishiga olib keladi. Mexanizatsiyalashtirish va kimyolashtirish natijasida zamonaviy intensiv dehqonchilik landshaftlarga ta‘sir etmoqda. Shudgorlash, o‘z-o‘zidan tuproqning tabiiy strukturasini buzadi, shunga bog’liq holda uning suvo‘tkazuvchanlik va namni saqlash xususiyati ham buziladi. Bu holat o‘z navbatida yer usti oqimining kuchayishiga va tabiiy o‘simlik qoplamining etishmasligi oqibatida yuzalatma va chuqurlatma eroziyaning yanada jadallashishiga sharoit yaratadi. Turli ma‘lumotlarga ko‘ra, Toshkent viloyatida jarlarning umumiy uzunligi 931.4 km. bo‘lib, Respublikadagi jarlarning 5.3 % ini tashkil etadi, 138.6 ming gektar maydon irrigatsiya eroziyasiga uchragan. Tog’oldi-tog’ rayonlarida qishloq xo‘jaligi yerlarining katta qismi eroziya xavfli bo‘ladigan yerlarga tegishlidir. Bu hududlarga jar eroziyasi xos, jarlarning zichligi 0.1-2.0 km/km2 va ko‘proqdir. Jarlarning o‘rtacha yillik o‘sishi 4.5 m/yil. ni tashkil etadi. So‘nggi yillarda ushbu

jarayonlarning jadallashuviga sharoit ortib bormoqda: eroziyaga qarshi gidrotexnik inshootlar deyarli qurilmayapti, ixota o‘rmonlari ekish keskin qisqardi, agrotexnika qoidalarini buzish hollari ortib bormoqda. Yerlarning agroresurs imkoniyatini ko‘tarish maqsadidagi meliorativ tadbirlar landshaftlarga ta‘sir etishga qaratilgan bo‘lib, uning kutilgan ijobiy samarasi juda ko‘p hollarda ularning salbiy oqibatlari natijasida yo‘qqa aylanadi. Uzoq o‘tmishdan beri amal qilib kelinayotgan sug’orish usuli ko‘pgina noxush jarayonlarni keltirib chiqarmoqda: eroziya, tuproq strukturasining yomonlashuvi, gumusning yo‘qolishi, grunt suvlari sathining ko‘tarilishi, ikkilamchi sho‘rlanish, botqoqlanish va h.k. O‘simliklardan foydalanish jarayonida ham landshaftlarga juda katta zarar yetkaziladi. Maydonning o‘simlik qoplami xom ashyo va energetika resurslarining bevosita qayta tiklanish manbai bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. [2]. Bunga yana o‘rmonlardan rekreatsiya maqsadlarida foydalanishni, qurilish va o‘tin uchun qirqishni ham kiritish mumkin. Shuning uchun o‘rmon landshaftlarida turli shakldagi antropogen ta‘sirlarning murakkablashganini va landshaftlarning shularga mos holda o‘zgarganligini kuzatish mumkin.

Geoekologiya nuqtai nazaridan aholi muhim antropogen omil hisoblanadi. Aholi sonining o‘sishi, uning hududiy joylashuvi va xo‘jalik faoliyati geoekologik tizimlarga bevosita va bilvosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Shu sababli aholi geoekologik jarayonlarning shakllanishida asosiy omillardan biri sifatida qaraladi.

Aholining geoekologik ta’siri bir necha yo‘nalishlarda namoyon bo‘ladi. Avvalo, aholining son jihatdan ortishi tabiiy resurslarga bo‘lgan talabni oshiradi. Bu esa yer, suv, o‘rmon va boshqa resurslardan intensiv foydalanishga olib keladi. Natijada ayrim hududlarda resurslarning kamayishi, degradatsiya va ekologik muvozanatning buzilishi kuzatiladi.

Ikkinchidan, aholining hududiy joylashuvi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Aholining zich joylashgan hududlarida ekologik yuklama yuqori bo‘ladi. Ayniqsa, yirik shaharlar va sanoat markazlarida atmosfera havosining ifloslanishi, chiqindilar muammosi, suv resurslarining tanqisligi kabi muammolar keskinlashadi.[3]

Uchinchidan, aholining xo‘jalik faoliyati geoekologik vaziyatga sezilarli ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Qishloq xo‘jaligida noto‘g‘ri agrotexnik tadbirlar tuproq eroziyasiga olib keladi, sanoat ishlab chiqarishi esa atrof-muhitning ifloslanishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Transport tizimining rivojlanishi ham ekologik yuklamani oshiradi.

Aholining ekologik madaniyati ham muhim omillardan biridir. Agar aholida ekologik ong va madaniyat yuqori bo‘lsa, tabiatga ehtiyotkorona munosabat shakllanadi va salbiy ta’sirlar kamayadi. Aksincha, ekologik savodxonlik past bo‘lsa, atrof-muhitga zarar yetkazuvchi faoliyat kuchayadi.

Shu bois geoekologik muammolarni hal etishda aholining roli beqiyosdir. Ekologik ta’limni rivojlantirish, aholi o‘rtasida ekologik madaniyatni oshirish, resurslardan oqilona foydalanishni targ‘ib qilish muhim vazifalardan hisoblanadi. Aholining ongli ishtiroki orqali geoekologik muvozanatni saqlash va barqaror rivojlanishga erishish mumkin.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS OF ITS IMPACT

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada texnika taraqqiyotining atrof muhitga ta'siri, qishloq xo'jaligi va shaharlardagi ekologik holat va uning sabab oqibatlari to'g'risida batafsil ma'lumot berib o'tilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Ekologiya, Intensivlashuv, mexanizatsiyalashtirish, rekreatsiya, Demografik portlash, biogeoximik, rekultivatsiya.*

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TEXNOLOGIK PROGRESS RIVOJLANISHI VA UNING TA'SIRINING Atrof-muhitga ta'siri

Abstract: *This article presents a detailed examination of the environmental impact of technological progress, with particular attention to ecological conditions in agricultural and urban areas, as well as their causes and consequences.*

Keywords: *Ecology, Intensification, mechanization, recreation, Demographic explosion, biogeochemical, reclamation.*

At present, environmental problems and their consequences have become so closely intertwined with everyday life that understanding them, identifying effective solutions, and adhering to environmental requirements have become matters of daily necessity.

In the course of scientific and technological development, the growing demand for food products in economically developed countries has led to the intensification of agricultural production. This intensification has been accompanied by the widespread introduction of mechanization, chemicalization, land reclamation, and other related measures.

The chemicalization of agriculture is one of the most important factors in increasing its efficiency. At present, several hundred million tons of toxic chemicals are applied to agricultural fields worldwide. However, the chemicalization of agriculture has also created a number of serious challenges for environmental protection. The uncontrolled and extensive use of mineral fertilizers leads to their being washed away by snowmelt and rainwater, resulting in the accumulation of

nitrogen and phosphorus compounds in inland water bodies. As a consequence, this stimulates the excessive growth of aquatic organisms with high oxygen demand, particularly plankton, in such water bodies [3].

The integrity of nature gives rise to the necessity of the integrated use of natural resources, since the elements of nature—climate, land and water, flora and fauna, and mineral resources—constitute inseparable components of the natural environment. Each natural resource therefore requires a comprehensive approach to its use. For example, a river may serve as a source of electric power, a habitat for various fish species, waterfowl, and other animals, a source of irrigation for agricultural land, a transport route, a source of fresh water, and an object of recreation and tourism, among other functions.

Scientific and technological progress has led to the improvement of the means of production and, in turn, to the intensification of the impact of production activities on the environment and to increasing environmental pollution. The “demographic explosion,” that is, the sharp growth of the world’s population, has also had a negative impact on nature. Anthropogenic pressure has significantly affected the functioning of the global ecological system—the biosphere—thereby creating the threat of a planetary-scale ecological catastrophe [2].

As a result of the Industrial Revolution, human impact on nature increased dramatically. The relationship between humanity and the natural environment underwent fundamental changes, and the scale of natural resource exploitation rose sharply.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, technological progress created conditions for the intensified exploitation of natural resources, including mineral deposits, land and water resources, fish stocks, and the large-scale hunting of wild animals. In industrial production, the transition from steam engines and later to internal combustion engines, together with the growth of cities and industrial centers, led to an increase in the volume of harmful emissions. The exploitation of rivers and the pollution of water bodies, atmospheric air, and soils by industrial waste and chemical substances became increasingly evident.

The harmful effects of these negative factors associated with technological progress were first experienced by the highly industrialized and urbanized countries of Western Europe, including England, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. However, during this period, environmental destruction in North America assumed a far more rapid pace than in Europe.

Scientific and technological progress, the development of the productive forces, and the rapid growth of the population significantly expanded the scope of human impact on nature. In particular, measures carried out in pride over the so-called “victory of man over nature” completely disrupted the balance in the relationship between nature and society. Ultimately, the negative consequences of human impact on the natural environment began to bring disasters and suffering upon humanity itself [5].

The development of irrigated agriculture over large areas, the construction of reservoirs, and the diversion of water from water-abundant regions to arid areas all

contribute to changes in natural processes at both global and regional scales, including, in part, alterations in atmospheric moisture circulation and related phenomena. In many countries, improper irrigation practices have led to the development of soil erosion and secondary salinization. The reclamation of saline and waterlogged lands yields positive results only when it is carried out on a natural-geographical basis and with due regard to local environmental conditions. Otherwise, it may give rise to numerous adverse consequences, including a decline in the productivity of natural complexes and the emergence of harmful natural processes. In recent years, the intensification of agriculture has necessitated the construction of large livestock complexes housing thousands of animals. However, the establishment of such complexes requires the implementation of sophisticated measures to prevent environmental pollution. For example, the waste generated by a livestock complex housing 108,000 pigs is equivalent to the pollution produced by a city with a population of 350,000, while the pollution from a complex with 30,000 head of cattle corresponds to that of a city with 300,000 inhabitants [1].

In many cities around the world, environmental conditions are worse than in rural areas. This is reflected, above all, in the poor quality of urban air, characterized by high concentrations of dust and gases, reduced oxygen content, and elevated levels of carbon dioxide, among other factors. Cities also tend to experience a higher incidence of fires and a greater number of foggy days, while the intensity of direct solar radiation and the short-wave portion of the radiation spectrum is reduced. The natural environment is being adversely affected by industrial waste, toxic chemicals, excessive amounts of mineral fertilizers, radioactive substances, heated water discharged from power plants, and other waste products of human society. Given their composition, many of which consist of synthetic materials, and their overall volume, the problems of their natural decomposition and reintegration into the natural cycle of matter remain highly relevant [4].

They constitute the principal sources of environmental pollution and hinder the natural capacity of ecosystems for self-restoration. At present, the scale of human-induced alterations to nature has increased to such an extent that they pose a serious threat to the existing relative equilibrium of natural systems and have become an obstacle to the future development of the productive forces.

The damage inflicted on society by these adverse changes in nature is twofold in character: economic and ecological. It is well known that human intervention in nature is generally associated with the pursuit of predetermined goals. However, such goals do not always correspond to the actual capacities of the natural environment. At the same time, anthropogenic changes in nature may give rise to new interrelationships or mutation processes with consequences that are impossible to foresee in advance.

Accordingly, the impact of the scientific and technological revolution on nature may outpace the development of our knowledge concerning the composition, dynamics, and equilibrium of the geographical envelope, and may thereby, in certain ways, impede social development. Even now, one can observe areas on Earth in which the mechanisms of biogeochemical and energy balance have been

fundamentally disrupted. Under such conditions—namely, in a situation of serious environmental deterioration and the emerging necessity to impose certain limitations on the use of natural resources—the global movement for environmental protection has been steadily gaining momentum.

The principles of natural resource use and environmental protection are reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The activities of state institutions in this sphere are likewise defined in the Constitution. In every state, separate legislation on environmental protection is adopted. Persons who violate laws aimed at the protection of nature are subject to administrative, financial, and criminal liability. The concepts of ecology and culture are inextricably linked.

The higher the cultural level of the population, the more favorable the environmental conditions of a given area and the cleaner its living environment. Every specialist, regardless of the field in which they work, should contribute to raising the general level of the population's environmental culture.

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BURUN BOSHLIG'I GEMANGIOMALARINING SAMARQAND VILOYATI HUDUDLARIDA BEMORLARNING KASALLANISH DARAJASI TAHLILI

Annotatsiya*: Maqolada burun boshlig'i gemangiomalarining samarqand viloyati hududlarida bemorlarning kasallanish darajasi o'rganilgan. Ma'lumotlar 2014 yildan 2021 yilgacha bo'lgan davrda Samarqand davlat tibbiyot universitetining ko'p tarmoqli klinikasi Otorinolaringologiya bo'limiga murojaat etgan burun bo'shlig'ining xavfsiz qon tomir hosilalari (BBXTH) mavjud 73 nafar bemorlarda tadqiqot olib borilgan. Asosiy e'tibor ularning postoperatsion sohasidagi sub'ektiv sezgilariga (og'riq, nevrologik buzilishlar, noqulaylik), nafas olish funksiyalari buzilishiga, tegishli burun yo'lidan ajralmalarning mavjudligiga qaratildi. BBXTH qayd etilgan bemorlar orasida asosiy guruhda ayollar 47 nafarni (64,4%), erkaklar 26 nafarni (36,6%) tashkil etdi. Shuningdek, BBXTH mavjud bo'lgan bemorlar orasida o'xshash tamoyil kuzatilgan. Ayol bemorlar 47 nafar (64,4%), erkaklar 26 nafar (36,6%) bo'lgan.*

Kalit so`zlar: *bemorlar, burun boshlig'i gemangiomasi, samarqand viloyati, hududlar, erkaklar, ayollar, kasallik belgilari.*

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ANALYSIS OF THE INCIDENCE RATE OF PATIENTS WITH NASAL CAVITY HEMANGIOMAS IN THE REGIONS OF THE SAMARKAND REGION

Abstract: *The article examines the incidence rate of patients with nasal cavity hemangiomas in the regions of the Samarkand region. The study was conducted based on data from 73 patients with benign vascular formations of the nasal cavity who applied to the Department of Otorhinolaryngology of the multidisciplinary clinic of Samarkand State Medical University during the period from 2014 to 2021.*

The main focus was on patients' subjective sensations in the postoperative period (pain, neurological disorders, discomfort), impairment of respiratory function, as well as the presence of discharge from the corresponding nasal passage. Among patients with benign vascular formations of the nasal cavity in the main group, women accounted for 47 (64.4%), and men for 26 (36.6%). A similar

trend was observed in the overall group of patients: women — 47 (64.4%), men — 26 (36.6%).

Keywords: *patients, nasal cavity hemangioma, Samarkand region, regions, men, women, symptoms of the disease.*

Kirish. Odamlarda uchraydigan barcha xavfsiz hosilalar orasida, qon tomir hosilalari 1-7% ni tashkil qiladi. Gemangiomalar uchun, burun bo‘shlig‘i noodatiy joylashuv o‘rni sanalsada, uning barcha hosilalar orasida ulushi 2-3%ni, xavfsiz hosilalar orasida esa - 7% ko‘rsatkichni tashkil etadi [1,2]. Gemangioma barcha yosh guruhlarida uchraydi, bunda bir necha cho‘qqilarni alohida ajratib ko‘rsatish mumkin: jumladan bolalar va o‘smirlarda, reproduktiv yoshdagi ayollar ko‘proq uchrasa, 40 yoshdan katta bo‘lgan guruhda teng taqsimlanish kuzatiladi. Burun bo‘shlig‘ining gemangiomasi mavjud bo‘lgan bemorlarda burundan nafas olishning qiyinlashishi va davriy ravishda bir tomonlama burun qonashlari, burunda yot jismni his qilish ilk hamda yetakchi alomatlar hisoblanadi.

Lutfullayev U.L. (2017), Antoniv V.F. (2015), Lutfullayev G.U. (2018) lar gemangiomalarni angiodisplaziyalarga emas, balki hosilalarga tegishli deb hisoblashadi. Mualliflar ilgari surgan nazariyaga ko‘ra, gemangiomalar haqiqiy hosilalar bo‘lib, ularning rivojlanishi va o‘sishi to‘qimada mavjud bo‘lgan va shubhasiz, embrional rivojlanishni erta bosqichlarida saqlanib qoladigan angiogen elementlarning (angioblastlar, qon tomir devorining kam takomillashgna komponentlari) intensiv proliferasiyasi bilan bog‘liq [3,4,5].

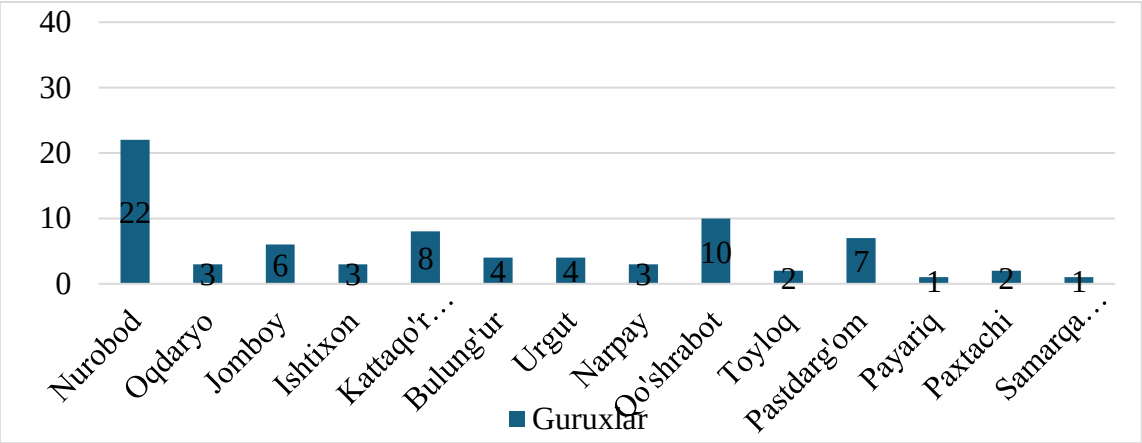
Burun bo‘shlig‘i gemangiomasini erta rivojlanish bosqichidagi belgilari yetarlicha o‘rganilmagan; boshqa hosilalarni o‘rganishda o‘zini oqlagan qator usullarning diagnostik ahamiyati aniqlanmagan; jarroxlik davolash uchun aniq shakllangan ko‘rsatmalar mavjud emas; ushbu hosilalarda terapevtik ta’sirlarni kombinirlangan va qo‘shma ko‘rinishlarda qo‘llash imkoniyatlari o‘rganilmagan [6,7].

Afsuski, gemangiomalarda qaytalanish darajasi 15% gacha yetishi mumkin. LOR-a’zolarining qon tomir hosilalari bilan kurashish juda dolzarb sanalib, uning hal qilinishi katta amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

Ishning maqsadi. Burun boshlig’i gemangiomalarining samarqand viloyati hududlarida bemorlarning kasallanish darajasi tahlil qilish.

Tadqiqot materiallari va usullari. 2014 yildan 2021 yilgacha bo‘lgan davrda Samarqand davlat tibbiyot universitetining ko‘p tarmoqli klinikasi Otorinolaringologiya bo‘limiga murojaat etgan burun bo‘shlig‘ining xavfsiz qon tomir hosilalari (BBXTH) mavjud 73 nafar bemorlarda tadqiqot olib borilgan. Tadqiqot uchun burun bo‘shlig‘ining xavfsiz qon tomir o‘smalari (BBXTO‘) tashxisi laborator va instrumental tashxisot usullari bilan tasdiqlangan. LOR a’zolarining o‘smalari diagnostikasida endoskopik usul asosiy bo‘lib hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalari. Samarqand viloyati hududlarida bemorlarning kasallanish darajasi tahlil qilindi. Samarqand viloyati kesimida xavfsiz qon tomir o‘smalari bilan og‘rigan bemorlarning murojaat etishi quyidagicha bo‘lgan.



.1-rasm. Samarqand viloyati kesimida kasallikning uchrash holatlari tahlili

1.-rasmda keltirilgan ma’lumotlarga asoslanib, Nurobod tumanidan 22 nafar bemor, Kattaqo‘rg‘on tumanidan 4 nafar bemor, Qo‘shrabot tumanidan 10 nafar bemor, Pastdarg‘omchi tumanidan 2 nafar bemor murojaat etgan. Тадқиқотнинг maqsad va vazifalariga muvofiq, burun bo‘shlig‘ining xavfsiz qon tomir o‘smalari bilan og‘rigan bemorlarning operatsiyadan oldingi sub’ektiv va ob’ektiv ma’lumotlari tahlil qilindi. Bemorlarning operatsiyadan oldingi klinik tekshiruvini tahlil qilish quyidagi parametrlar bo‘yicha amalga oshirildi:

- Kasallikning birinchi ko‘rinishi - bemor birinchi marta tibbiy yordam uchun shikoyatlari bilan murojaat etishi yoki boshqa kasallik tufayli tekshiruvdan o‘tish paytida, odatda nevrologik yoki otolaringologik patologiyani aniqlashga qaratilgan vizualizatsiya – KT yoki MRTda tasodifan aniqlanishidir.
- Bemorning jarrohlik yo‘li bilan davolash uchun kasalxonaga yotqizilgan vaqtidagi shikoyatlari.

Bemorning jarrohlik yo‘li bilan davolanishi oldidan shikoyatlarini baholaganda, asosiy shikoyatlaridan biri bosh og‘rig‘i bo‘lib, 71 nafar (97%) bemor ushbu shikoyatni bildirgan. 71 nafar (97%) bemor burundan qonli ajralmalar ajralishiga shikoyat qilishgan. 44 nafar (61%) bemorda darmonsizlik, 65 nafar bemorda hid bilish sezgisining pasayganligi aniqlandi.

1-jadval.

Jarrohlik yo‘li bilan davolashdan oldin bemorlarning shikoyatlari tarkibi

Shikoyatlari	abs	M±m,%	Xi-kvadrat
Bosh og‘rig‘i	71	97,84±1,23	127,259
Burundan qonli ajralmalar ajralishi	71	97,84±1,23	127,259
Burun bitishi	61	83,45±3,15	62,223
Darmonsizlik	45	61,43±4,15	89,650
Hid bilishning pasayishi	44	46,76±4,23	0,583

Bemorning rentgenologik yoki kompyuter-tomografik tekshiruv paytida burun bo‘shlig‘ida o‘zgarishlarning aniqlanishi otorinolaringologga murojaat etishiga sabab bo‘ldi. Tadqiqot maqsadiga muvofiq bemorlarni davolashning umumiy samaradorligi ikkala turli guruhda: asosiy va nazorat guruhida o‘rganildi.

Qo‘llanilgan davo usuliga ko‘ra, burun bo‘shlig‘i xavfsiz qon tomir hosilalari

bilan og‘rigan bemorlar 3 guruhga ajratildi:

Asosiy A guruh – an’anaviy davo fonida polideksa dori vositasi qabul qilgan bemorlar (25 nafar bemor);

Asosiy B guruh – an’anaviy davo fonida arpabodiyon efir moyi va polideksa preparati qabul qilgan bemorlar (28 nafar bemor).

Qiyosiy guruh – an’anaviy davo (AD) qabul qilganlar (20 nafar bemor);

AD - hosila jarroxlik yo‘li bilan olib tashlangan bemorlarni o‘z ichiga oldi.

Endogen intoksikatsiya va boshqa laborator ma’lumotlarni tafsillash uchun 20 nafar amaliy sog’lom shaxslar tanlandi.

Xulosa. Asosiy e’tibor ularning postoperatsion sohasidagi sub’ektiv sezgilariga (og‘riq, nevrologik buzilishlar, noqulaylik), nafas olish funksiyalari buzilishiga, tegishli burun yo‘lidan ajralmalarning mavjudligiga qaratildi. BBXTH qayd etilgan bemorlar orasida asosiy guruhda ayollar 47 nafarni (64,4%), erkaklar 26 nafarni (36,6%) tashkil etdi. Shuningdek, BBXTH mavjud bo‘lgan bemorlar orasida o‘xshash tamoyil kuzatilgan. Ayol bemorlar 47 nafar (64,4%), erkaklar 26 nafar (36,6%) bo‘lgan. Asosiy va taqqoslash guruhlari orasida jinsiy belgi bo‘yicha statistik ahamiyatli tafovut aniqlanmadi ($p>0,05$). Taqqoslanuvchi guruhlarda bemorlarning yosh tahlili ham o‘tkazildi. Asosiy va taqqoslash guruhlari orasida yoshning o‘rtacha kattaligi bo‘yicha olingan natijalarga muvofiq tekshirilgan bemorlarda statistik ahamiyatli tafovut aniqlanmadi ($p>0,05$).

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TELEMEDICINE IN POST-PANDEMIC HEALTHCARE: ADOPTION BARRIERS AND PATIENT OUTCOMES

Abstract. *The COVID-19 pandemic catalysed an unprecedented global expansion of telemedicine, compressing years of anticipated adoption into a matter of weeks. However, as healthcare systems transition to a post-pandemic equilibrium, the sustainability and equity of telehealth delivery have come under intense scrutiny. This article critically examines the principal barriers impeding consistent telemedicine adoption – spanning technological, regulatory, clinical, and socio-cultural dimensions – and evaluates the evidence base for its impact on patient outcomes across chronic disease management, mental health, and primary care.*

Keywords: *telemedicine, telehealth, post-pandemic, adoption barriers, patient outcomes, digital health equity, remote care, healthcare policy.*

Introduction. Prior to 2020, telemedicine – broadly defined as the delivery of healthcare services through telecommunications technology – had existed as a niche modality, constrained by reimbursement limitations, regulatory ambiguity, and modest patient demand. Its adoption trajectory changed irrevocably in March 2020, when the declaration of the COVID-19 pandemic necessitated the rapid suspension of non-urgent in-person care across the globe. Within weeks, major healthcare systems in the United States, Europe, and parts of Asia reported increases in telehealth utilisation of between 4,000% and 10,000% relative to pre-pandemic baselines.

Emergency regulatory waivers relaxed long-standing restrictions on cross-state and cross-border consultations, insurers rapidly extended reimbursement to virtual visits, and both providers and patients were compelled to engage with digital care modalities out of necessity rather than preference. This extraordinary natural experiment generated substantial evidence regarding the capabilities and limitations of telemedicine at scale, data that now informs a more nuanced debate about its appropriate role in sustainable post-pandemic healthcare delivery.

This article addresses two interrelated questions: first, what structural, technological, and cultural barriers continue to impede telemedicine adoption in the post-pandemic period; and second, what does the evidence indicate about the effects of telehealth on patient outcomes across key clinical domains? The analysis draws upon peer-reviewed literature, policy documentation, and empirical data from diverse healthcare contexts, with particular attention to lessons relevant for Uzbekistan and comparable transitional healthcare systems undergoing simultaneous digital transformation.

The pandemic prompted regulatory authorities worldwide to implement emergency measures that dismantled longstanding barriers to telemedicine expansion. In the United States, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) temporarily authorised over 144 new telehealth services and waived geographic restrictions that had previously limited reimbursement to rural areas. The European Union similarly issued guidance encouraging member states to facilitate cross-border telemedicine and electronic prescribing. These rapid regulatory adaptations demonstrated that structural barriers previously considered immovable were, in fact, tractable under sufficient political pressure.

Perhaps the most fundamental barrier to equitable telemedicine adoption is the uneven distribution of the underlying technological infrastructure upon which it depends. Reliable broadband internet access, which is prerequisite for video consultations, remains unavailable or unaffordable for a substantial proportion of the global population. In Uzbekistan, while urban internet penetration has grown considerably, rural and mountainous regions continue to experience significant connectivity gaps that directly constrain telehealth access for populations who may stand to benefit most from remote consultation.

Device access presents a related challenge. Elderly patients, who disproportionately carry the burden of chronic conditions requiring regular medical oversight, are least likely to own smartphones or computers capable of supporting telehealth platforms. Even where devices are available, platform fragmentation – with different providers, health systems, and insurers favouring different telehealth applications – creates additional complexity for patients navigating the system.

Digital literacy deficits represent a compounding barrier that interacts with both technological access and underlying health literacy. Studies consistently find that patients with lower educational attainment, limited English proficiency in English-dominant systems, or cognitive impairment face disproportionate difficulties engaging with telemedicine platforms.

As emergency pandemic provisions have been progressively withdrawn, healthcare providers have confronted renewed uncertainty regarding the long-term reimbursement landscape for telehealth services. In many jurisdictions, reimbursement rates for telemedicine consultations remain lower than for equivalent in-person visits, creating a financial disincentive for providers – particularly in fee-for-service payment systems. Licensing regulations requiring clinicians to hold valid licences in the patient's jurisdiction create administrative burdens for providers serving geographically dispersed populations, and have limited the emergence of sustainable cross-regional telehealth networks.

Outcomes. The most robust evidence base for telemedicine's clinical effectiveness exists in the domain of chronic disease management. Systematic reviews and meta-analyses consistently demonstrate that telemonitoring interventions for heart failure, hypertension, and type 2 diabetes produce outcomes comparable to standard in-person care, with some studies reporting superior medication adherence and self-management behaviours attributable to increased frequency of clinician contact. Remote monitoring of chronic obstructive

pulmonary disease (COPD) has been associated with significant reductions in hospital readmission rates – a finding with substantial implications for healthcare cost containment as well as patient quality of life.

Telepsychiatry and digitally-delivered psychological therapy have garnered extensive attention as mechanisms for expanding access to mental health services – a domain characterised by severe global workforce shortages and persistent stigma barriers to help-seeking. A systematic review by Hubley et al. (2016) found telepsychiatry to be equivalent to in-person psychiatric assessment across multiple dimensions, including diagnostic accuracy, therapeutic alliance, and patient satisfaction. The accessibility benefits of remote mental health services are particularly pronounced for rural populations, adolescents, and individuals with mobility limitations or severe anxiety who face heightened barriers to attending clinic-based appointments.

Discussion. The foregoing analysis identifies a fundamental tension at the heart of post-pandemic telemedicine policy: the modality's potential to reduce inequities in healthcare access may be undermined by the uneven distribution of the digital prerequisites upon which it depends. Realising telemedicine's equity dividend requires deliberate, targeted investment in digital infrastructure for underserved communities, device access programmes, and multilingual digital literacy support – investments that go considerably beyond the healthcare sector and require cross-governmental coordination.

For Uzbekistan, a pragmatic sequencing of priorities would emphasise: first, expanding broadband infrastructure in rural health facilities; second, developing a nationally standardised and interoperable telemedicine platform that integrates with EHR systems; third, establishing a clear reimbursement framework for teleconsultations in the national health financing system; and fourth, investing in population-level digital health literacy programmes integrated into existing primary care and community health worker networks.

Conclusion. The COVID-19 pandemic irrevocably altered the trajectory of telemedicine adoption, generating an evidence base and a level of systemic familiarity with remote care that could not have been achieved through conventional incremental uptake. However, the sustainability of this transformation is not guaranteed. The barriers identified in this article – technological, regulatory, clinical, and socio-cultural – are not insurmountable, but they demand concerted, coordinated responses that extend beyond the immediate healthcare sector.

The evidence base for telemedicine's clinical effectiveness is strongest in chronic disease management, mental health, and well-defined primary care presentations, and weakest for undifferentiated acute illness requiring comprehensive physical assessment. Equity must be a central organising principle of this architecture: telemedicine's promise is not merely to make existing services more convenient for those already well-served, but to extend high-quality care to populations for whom geography, disability, or socioeconomic circumstance have historically constituted insurmountable barriers.

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THE ROLE OF EXTENSIVE READING IN LEARNING OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Abstract: *This paper examines the role of extensive reading in the process of foreign language learning. It explores the theoretical foundations of the approach, its impact on language proficiency, and the results of a pedagogical experiment. The findings indicate that consistent engagement in extensive reading contributes to vocabulary growth, increased learner motivation, and improved reading comprehension skills.*

Keywords: *extensive reading, foreign language learning, vocabulary development, motivation, language proficiency, teaching methodology*

Introduction

In contemporary education, proficiency in a foreign language has become an essential component of both professional development and intercultural communication. Among the four language skills, reading plays a crucial role as it provides learners with continuous exposure to linguistic input and supports the development of other competencies.

One of the most effective approaches to teaching reading is extensive reading, which involves engaging with large amounts of accessible and interesting texts, focusing on general understanding rather than detailed analysis.

Despite its well-documented benefits, this approach is still not widely implemented in many educational contexts, which highlights the relevance of the present study.

The aim of this study is to investigate the impact of extensive reading on the development of learners' language proficiency.

The objectives of the study are:

1. To examine the theoretical background of extensive reading.
2. To identify its methodological advantages.
3. To conduct an experimental study.
4. To analyze and interpret the results obtained.

Methods

The study employed the following research methods:

- review and analysis of academic literature;
- pedagogical experiment;
- language proficiency testing;
- learner questionnaires;
- quantitative and qualitative data analysis.

The experiment was conducted at a higher education institution with first-year students (n=36) learning English as a foreign language.

Participants were divided into two groups:

- a **control group**, which followed a traditional curriculum;
- an **experimental group**, which incorporated extensive reading (including graded readers, adapted texts, and self-selected materials).

The duration of the experiment was 10 weeks.

Results

1. Theoretical background of extensive reading

Extensive reading is an instructional approach in which learners read large quantities of material appropriate to their language level. Its key principles include:

- accessibility of texts;
- learner choice;
- reading for pleasure;
- minimal reliance on dictionaries.

This approach contrasts with intensive reading, which emphasizes detailed text analysis.

2. Impact on language proficiency

The analysis demonstrates that extensive reading contributes to:

- vocabulary expansion through repeated exposure in context;
- improved reading comprehension;
- development of implicit grammatical awareness;
- increased reading fluency.

Additionally, regular reading practice positively influences both writing and speaking skills.

3. Findings of the pedagogical experiment

At the initial stage, both groups showed comparable results. By the end of the experiment, the following outcomes were observed:

- the control group demonstrated an improvement of approximately 10–12%;
- the experimental group showed a significantly higher increase of 25–30%.

Survey data revealed that:

- 82% of students in the experimental group reported increased motivation;
- 76% began reading more frequently outside the classroom;
- learners experienced reduced anxiety when engaging with authentic texts.

4. Challenges in implementation

Despite the positive outcomes, several challenges were identified:

- limited availability of suitable reading materials;
- varying levels of learner motivation;
- the need for structured teacher guidance.

Discussion

The findings of the present study provide substantial support for the pedagogical value of extensive reading (ER) within foreign language instruction. From a theoretical standpoint, the results are consistent with input-based models of second language acquisition, which emphasize the importance of sustained

exposure to meaningful and comprehensible linguistic input. Extensive reading, by design, creates precisely such conditions, allowing learners to process language in context rather than in isolation.

A key contribution of this study lies in demonstrating not only measurable linguistic gains but also affective improvements among learners. The significant increase in motivation observed in the experimental group suggests that ER fosters a more positive learning environment. This can be explained by the autonomy it offers: learners are able to select texts aligned with their personal interests, thereby increasing engagement and reducing resistance to reading tasks.

Furthermore, the improvement in vocabulary acquisition supports the notion of incidental learning. Unlike traditional memorization techniques, ER allows learners to encounter lexical items repeatedly across varied contexts, which enhances retention and depth of understanding. This aligns with research suggesting that vocabulary is most effectively acquired through meaningful exposure rather than explicit instruction alone.

Another important aspect is the development of reading fluency. Participants in the experimental group demonstrated greater ease and speed in processing texts, which may indicate reduced cognitive load over time. As learners become more familiar with common lexical and syntactic patterns, they allocate fewer cognitive resources to decoding and more to comprehension.

However, the findings also highlight several practical considerations. First, the availability and accessibility of level-appropriate materials remain a challenge, particularly in contexts with limited resources. Second, while ER promotes learner autonomy, some students may require structured guidance to maintain consistency and avoid disengagement. Third, differences in individual learner variables—such as prior proficiency, motivation, and reading habits—may influence the effectiveness of the approach.

It is also important to acknowledge methodological limitations. The relatively small sample size (n = 36) restricts the generalizability of the findings. Additionally, the duration of the intervention (10 weeks) may not fully capture long-term effects. Future studies could adopt longitudinal designs and include larger, more diverse samples to strengthen external validity.

Finally, integrating ER with digital tools (e.g., e-readers, online libraries, tracking applications) presents a promising direction for future research. Such tools may enhance accessibility, provide adaptive support, and allow for more precise monitoring of learner progress.

Conclusion

The study demonstrates that extensive reading has a significant positive impact on foreign language learning.

It contributes to:

- the development of reading skills;
- vocabulary enrichment;
- increased learner motivation;
- greater learner autonomy.

The experimental results support the effectiveness of this approach and suggest its broader integration into language teaching practice.

Future research may focus on the influence of extensive reading on other language skills and on the development of digital formats for its implementation.

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KOMPETENTLI YONDASHUV ASOSIDA BO‘LAJAK FIZIKA O‘QITUVCHILARINI ILMIY-TADQIQOT FAOLIYATGA TAYYORLASH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada kompetentli yondashuv asosida bo‘lajak fizika o‘qituvchilarini ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatiga tayyorlashning nazariy va amaliy jihatlari tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot jarayonida ta’limda kompetentlikka asoslangan modellarni qo‘llash orqali talabalarning ilmiy izlanish ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish samaradorligi o‘rganildi. Fizika ta’limida ta’lim oluvchilarning ilmiy tadqiqot faoliyatini takomillashtirishga doir metodik model tavsiya etilgan.*
Kalit so‘zlar: *kompetentli yondashuv, fizika ta’limi, ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyati, pedagogik kompetensiya, innovatsion ta’lim.*

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PREPARING FUTURE PHYSICS TEACHERS FOR RESEARCH ACTIVITIES BASED ON A COMPETENCE-BASED APPROACH

Abstract*: This article analyzes the theoretical and practical aspects of preparing future physics teachers for research activities based on a competency-based approach. The study examines the effectiveness of developing students’ research skills through the use of competency-based educational models. A methodological model for improving students’ research activities in physics education is proposed.*
Keywords: *competency-based approach, physics education, research activity, pedagogical competence, innovative education.*

Kirish

Zamonaviy ta’lim tizimida bo‘lajak fizika o‘qituvchilarini nazariy bilimlar bilan emas, balqi amaliy va ilmiy tadqiqot kompetensiyalari bilan ta’minlash muhim ag‘amiyat kasb etmoqda. Ayniqsa, fizika fanini o‘qitishda ilmiy- tadqiqot faoliyatiga tayyorgarlik yuqori darajada bo‘lishi talab etiladi.

Kompetentli yondashuv asosida bo‘lajak fizika o‘qituvchilarini ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatga tayyorlash metodikasini takomillashtirish (Termodinamika va statistik fizika fani misolida) mavzusi fizika ta’limida ilmiy tadqiqot kompetentligini rivojlantirishga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lib, amaliy va nazariy komponentlarning uzviy uyg‘unlashuvini talab etadi. Mazkur yo‘nalishda mavjud

muammolarni aniqlash va ularni hal etish bo‘yicha ilmiy asoslangan yondashuv hamda amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Kompetentli yondashuv ta’lim jarayonida talabalarning bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarini integratsiyalashgan holda shakllantirishga qaratilgan. Shu bois, bo‘lajak fizika o‘qituvchilarini ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatiga tayyorlashda mazkur yondashuvning imkoniyatlarini o‘rganish dolzarb masala hisoblanadi.

Fizikani fanini o‘qitishda ta’lim oluvchilarda ilmiy bilimlar-tushunchalar majmuini mantiqiy ketma ketlikda maqsadga muvofiq shakllantirish eng muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. O‘quv metodik adabiyotlarda tadqiqotli o‘qitish asosida tushunchalarni shakllantirish, uning rivojlanish dinamikasi yetarlicha yoritilmay, faqat misollar keltirilgan xolos.

Tadqiqotning nazariy asosini, avvalo, kompetensiyaviy ta’lim konsepsiyasi tashkil etadi. Mazkur yondashuv bo‘lajak fizika o‘qituvchisida faqat nazariy bilimlarni emas, balki ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatini amalga oshirishga qaratilgan motivatsion, kognitiv, faoliyatli va refleksiv kompetensiyalarni shakllantirishni talab qiladi. Bu jihatdan I.A. Zimnyaya, V.V. Krayevskiy, A.A. Verbitskiy, V.M. Monaxov kabi shug‘ullanayotgan olimlar ta’limda faoliyatga asoslangan, shaxsga yo‘naltirilgan va kompetensiyaviy yondashuvlarning ilmiy asoslarini belgilab berganlar. Xorijlik olimlardan Leslie V. Woodcock, J.R. Suchman,W.Durant,T.M.Mitchell, M.Mohammed, M.Bobaklarning ilmiy izlanishlarida ta’lim jarayoniga axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini samarali joriy etish orqali talabalarni ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatga tayyorlashning amaliy-texnologik asoslari yoritib berilgan.

Shu kungacha mavjud bo‘lgan ilmiy-metodik adabiyotlarni tahlil qilganimizda ta’limida ilmiy tadqiqot faoliyatini shakllantirishga bag‘ishlangan tadqiqotlar yetarli darajada metodik tahlil qilinmaganligini hamda ko‘pchilik bunday ishlanmalarga (ayniqsa yosh mutaxassislar) muhtojligining guvohi bo‘lamiz.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Tadqiqotning metodologik asosi (“Metodologiya (“metod” va “logiya”) - metodlar va faoliyat vositalari haqidagi ta’limot) ilmiy izlanish jarayonini maqsadga yo‘naltirilgan, tizimli va ilmiy mantiq asosida tashkil etishga xizmat qiluvchi yondashuvlar, tamoyillar, metodlar va ilmiy qarashlar majmuasidan iboratdir. Metodologik asos tadqiqotning nima uchun amalga oshirilishi, qanday yo‘l bilan olib borilishi, qanday metodlar qo‘llanishi, natijalar qanday baholanishi va ilmiy asoslanishi lozimligini belgilab beradi. U ilmiy izlanishning to‘g‘ri yo‘nalishini aniqlaydi, amaliy va nazariy natijalar o‘rtasida bog‘liqlikni ta’minlaydi, tadqiqotning ilmiylik darajasini mustahkamlaydi.

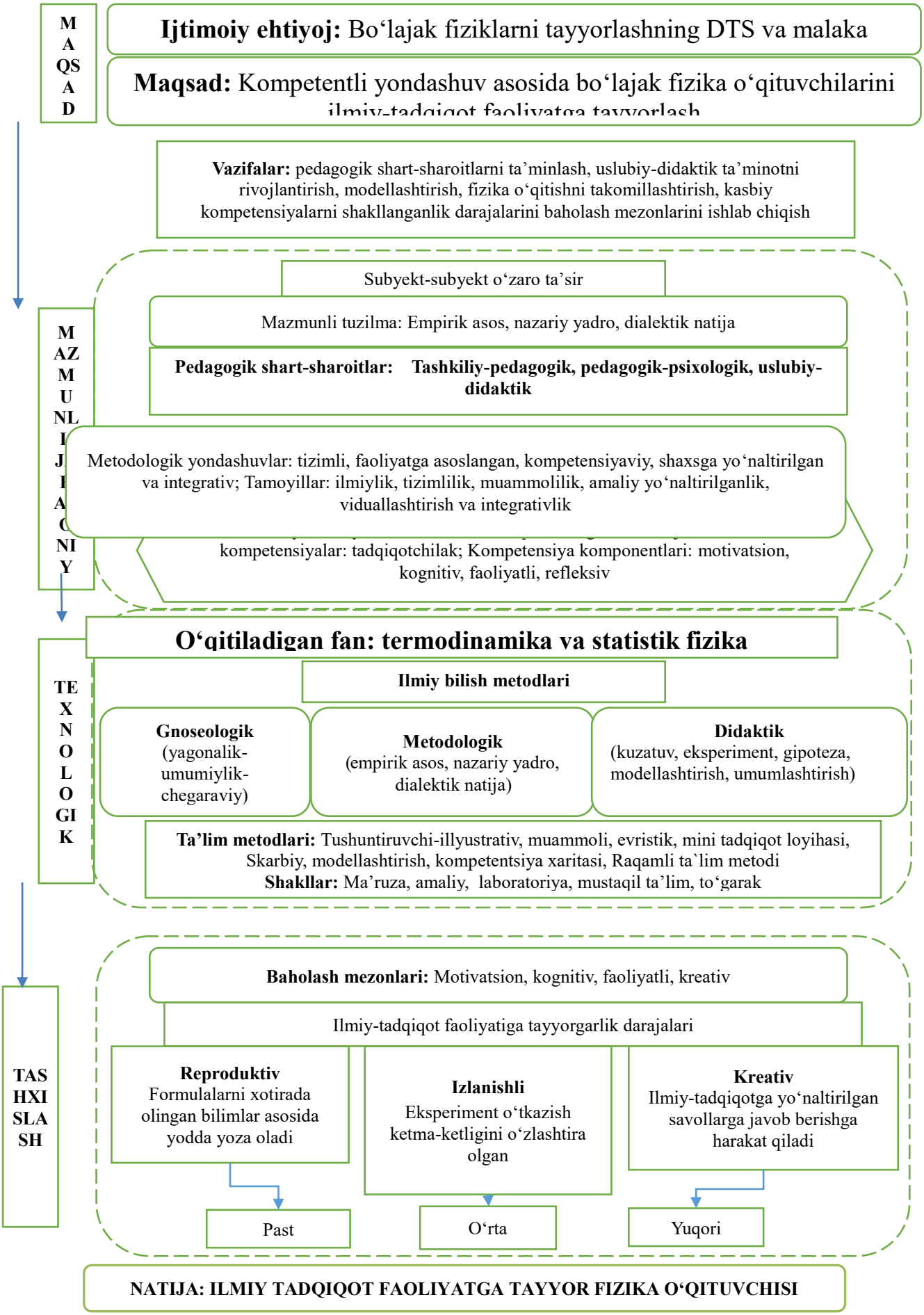
Metodologik asosning mazmuni tadqiqotda qo‘llaniladigan ilmiy tamoyillar, yondashuvlar va metodlarning o‘zaro uyg‘unligini belgilaydi. Ilmiylik, izchillik, tizimlilik, amaliy yo‘naltirilganlik, muammolilik va integrativlik tamoyillari tadqiqotga ilmiy mantiq baxsh etadi, izlanish jarayonining ilmiy qonuniyatlarga mos olib borilishini ta’minlaydi. Metodologik asos tarkibida ilmiy-tadqiqot metodlari alohida o‘rin tutadi. Kuzatish, diagnostika, tahlil va sintez,

modellashtirish, pedagogik eksperiment, matematik-statistik qayta ishlash kabi metodlar tadqiqotning amaliy jihatini ifodalaydi va natijalarni ishonchli baholashga imkon yaratadi. Pedagogik tajriba-sinovlar o‘quv jarayonining real sharoitida olib borilib, nazariy g‘oyalar amaliy tasdiqqa ega bo‘ladi. Bu esa ilmiy xulosalarning obyektivlik darajasini oshiradi va metodik tavsiyalarni amaliyotga tatbiq qilish imkonini ta’minlaydi.

Demak, tadqiqotning metodologik asosi ilmiy yondashuvlar, tamoyillar va metodlar uyg‘unligiga asoslangan bo‘lib, ilmiy izlanishning mantiqiy ketma-ketligini, natijalarining ishonchliligini, amaliy va nazariy ahamiyatini ta’minlaydi. U tadqiqotchini aniq maqsad sari yo‘naltiradi, ilmiy natijalarni asoslashga metodik zamin yaratadi hamda ilmiy xulosalarning ob’ektiv, tizimli va amaliy jihatdan mazmunli bo‘lishini kafolatlaydi.

Zamonaviy adabiyotda metodologiya, birinchi navbatda, ilmiy bilimlar metodologiyasi, ya’ni ilmiy va kognitiv faoliyatning qurilish tamoyillari, shakllari va usullari haqidagi ta’limot sifatida tushuniladi. Fan metodologiyasi uning obyektini, tahlil predmetini, tadqiqot vazifasini (yoki muammosini) ilmiy tadqiqot komponentlarini, ushbu turdagi muammoni hal qilish uchun zarur bo‘lgan tadqiqot vositalarining yig‘indisini tavsiflaydi, shuningdek, tadqiqotning ketma-ketligi haqida tasavvurni shakllantiradi. Metodologiyani qo‘llashning eng muhim nuqtalari - muammoni shakllantirish, o‘rganish mavzusini qurish va ilmiy nazariyani qurish, shuningdek, natijaning to‘g‘riligini tekshirish.

Metodik modelni ishlab chiqishda tizimli yondashuv katta ahamiyatga ega. Tizimli yondashuv pedagogik jarayonning murakkab, ko‘p qatlamli va o‘zaro bog‘langan tabiatini ilmiy asosda anglash va boshqarish imkonini beradi. Oliy ta’lim jarayonida “Oliy ta’limda bo‘lajak fizika o‘qituvchilarini ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatiga tayyorlashning metodik modeli (Termodinamika va statistik fizika fani misolida)”ni ishlab chiqish fanning nazariy asoslari, eksperimental tadqiqot metodlari va statistik tahlil amaliyoti bilan integratsiyalangan holda talabalarda tadqiqotchilik kompetentligini shakllantirishga qaratiladi. Ushbu modelning maqsad, mazmunli-jarayoniy, texnologik, tashxislash hamda natijaviy komponentlari ilmiy bashoratli yondashuv asosida o‘zaro funksional bog‘lanishda quyidagicha talqin etiladi. Shunday qilib, bo‘lajak fizika o‘qituvchilarini ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatga tayyorlash modelini ishlab chiqdik.


MAQSAD
Ijtimoiy ehtiyoj: Bo‘lajak fiziklarni tayyorlashning DTS va malaka
Maqsad: Kompetentli yondashuv asosida bo‘lajak fizika o‘qituvchilarini ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatga tayyorlash
Vazifalar: pedagogik shart-sharoitlarni ta’minlash, uslubiy-didaktik ta’minotni rivojlantirish, modellashtirish, fizika o‘qitishni takomillashtirish, kasbiy kompetensiyalarni shakllanganlik darajalarini baholash mezonlarini ishlab chiqish
MAZMUNLI JIHATDAN
Subyekt-subyekt o‘zaro ta’sir
Mazmunli tuzilma: Empirik asos, nazariy yadro, dialektik natija
Pedagogik shart-sharoitlar: Tashkiliy-pedagogik, pedagogik-psixologik, uslubiy-didaktik
Metodologik yondashuvlar: tizimli, faoliyatga asoslangan, kompetensiyaviy, shaxsga yo‘naltirilgan va integrativ; Tamoyillar: ilmiylik, tizimlilik, muammolilik, amaliy yo‘naltirilganlik, viduallashtirish va integrativlik
kompetensiyalar: tadqiqotchilak; Kompetensiya komponentlari: motivatsion, kognitiv, faoliyatli, refleksiv
TEXNOLOGIK
O‘qitiladigan fan: termodinamika va statistik fizika
Ilmiy bilish metodlari
Gnoseologik (yagonalik-umumiylik-chegaraviy)
Metodologik (empirik asos, nazariy yadro, dialektik natija)
Didaktik (kuzatuv, eksperiment, gipoteza, modellashtirish, umumlashtirish)
Ta’lim metodlari: Tushuntiruvchi-illyustrativ, muammoli, evristik, mini tadqiqot loyihasi, Skarbiy, modellashtirish, kompetentsiya xaritasi, Raqamli ta`lim metodi
Shakllar: Ma’ruza, amaliy, laboratoriya, mustaqil ta’lim, to‘garak
TASHXISLASH
Baholash mezonlari: Motivatsion, kognitiv, faoliyatli, kreativ
Ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatiga tayyorgarlik darajalari
Reproduktiv Formulalarni xotirada olingan bilimlar asosida yodda yoza oladi
Izlanishli Eksperiment o‘tkazish ketma-ketligini o‘zlashtira olgan
Kreativ Ilmiy-tadqiqotga yo‘naltirilgan savollarga javob berishga harakat qiladi
Past
O‘rta
Yuqori
NATIJA: ILMIY TADQIQOT FAOLIYATGA TAYYOR FIZIKA O‘QITUVCHISI

Shunday qilib, model termodinamika va statistik fizika fanini o‘qitishda talabalarning tadqiqotchilik kompetentligini shakllantirish, ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatga tayyorgarligining barqaror pedagogik mexanizmini belgilaydi, ilmiy bilishdan boshlab pedagogik qo‘llashgacha bo‘lgan yo‘lni tizimli tarzda ko‘rsatib beradi. Bu esa oliy ta’limda fizika o‘qituvchisini ilmiy tadqiqot faoliyatga tayyorlash jarayonini kelajakda innovatsion ilmiy-ta’limiy istiqbolga yo‘naltirilgan metodik asos bilan ta’minlaydi.

Kompetensiyali yondashuv asosida bulajak fizika o‘qituvchilarini ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatiga tayyorlashda baholash an’anaviy “bilimni tekshirish”dan ko‘ra kengroq bo‘ladi. Asosiy e’tibor — nima qila olishi, qanday tadqiqot yuritishi va natijani qanday asoslashiga qaratiladi. Asosiy baholash mezonlari tizimi ilmiy-metodik nuqtai nazardan quyidagicha bo‘lishi nazarda tutiladi.

Xulosalar va takliflar

“Kompetentli yondashuv asosida bo‘lajak fizika o‘qituvchilarini ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatga tayyorlash metodikasini takomillashtirish” bo‘yicha olib borilgan tadqiqot ishida quyidagi xulosalarga kelindi.

Pedagogik, psixologik, falsafiy va ilmiy adabiyotlar tahlili bo‘lajak fizika o‘qituvchilarini ilmiy-tadqiqot faoliyatiga tayyorlash masalasi oliy ta’lim tizimining dolzarb muammosi ekanini ko‘rsatdi. Mavzuning nazariy ahamiyati va uning ta’lim tizimidagi zarurati ilmiy asosda belgilandi. Kompetentli yondashuv fizika o‘qituvchisining ilmiy-tadqiqot kompetensiyasini faqat bilimlar yig‘indisi sifatida emas, balki termodinamika va statistik fizika asosida shakllanadigan mikroskopik–makroskopik modellar, ehtimollik-statistik tasavvurlar, energiya–entropiya qonuniyatlari integratsiyasi sifatida talqin etilishini taqozo etdi.

Metodologik yondashuvlar va tamoyillar uyg‘unligida shakllangan nazariy-metodologik asoslar bo‘lajak fizika o‘qituvchisini ilmiy izlanishga tayyorlash jarayonini muammo qo‘yishdan boshlab tajriba, tahlil va xulosagacha bo‘lgan mantiqiy tizimda tashkil etishni belgiladi. Empirik metodlar — kuzatish, tajriba, o‘lchash, modellashtirish, simulyatsiya va pedagogik diagnostika — talabaning nazariy bilimlarni real jarayonlar bilan bog‘lash, empirik faktlarni nazariy modellar orqali talqin qilish va ilmiy xulosa chiqarish kompetensiyalarini bosqichma-bosqich rivojlantirishga xizmat qildi.

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KUZGI BUG‘DOY HOSILDORLIGIGA MIKROO‘G‘ITLARNING TA’SIRI (JASMINA NAVI MISOLIDA)

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Samarqand viloyati Payariq tumani sharoitida kuzgi bug‘doyning "Jasmina" navi o‘sishi, rivojlanishi va hosildorligiga zamonaviy mikroo‘g‘itlar — Sea Fun va Nutri Power preparatlarining ta’siri o‘rganilgan. Tadqiqotlar natijasida mikroo‘g‘itlar kuzgi bug’doyning hosildorlik ko’rsatkichlarini(hosilning strukturasi, 1000 dona don massasi, don tarkibidagi oqsil miqdori va ozuqa birligi chiqimi) oshirishi aniqlangan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *kuzgi bug‘doy, Jasmina, mikroo‘g‘it, Sea Fun, Nutri Power, hosildorlik.*

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THE EFFECT OF MICROFERTILIZERS ON THE YIELD OF WINTER WHEAT (on the example of the Jasmina variety)

Annotation: *This article examines the effect of modern microfertilizers — Sea Fun and Nutri Power — on the growth, development, and productivity of the "Jasmina" variety of winter wheat under the conditions of Payariq district, Samarkand region. The research results revealed that microfertilizers improve the yield indicators of winter wheat (yield structure, 1000-grain weight, protein content in the grain, and feed unit output).*

Keywords: *winter wheat, Jasmina, microfertilizer, Sea Fun, Nutri Power, productivity.*

Kirish

Bug‘doy insoniyat iste’mol qiladigan kaloriyalarning taxminan 20 foizini beruvchi, sayyoradagi eng muhim oziq-ovqat ekinlaridan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda.

Biroq 2025 yilga kelib uning ahamiyati faqat oziq-ovqat vazifasi bilan cheklanib qolmayapti — bug‘doy global oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi, iqlim o‘zgarishiga bardoshlilik va jahon savdosi barqarorligi haqidagi munozaralarning markazida turibdi.

Hozirgi vaqtda tuproq unumdorligini oshirish va sifatli don hosili olishda makro elementlar bilan bir qatorda mikroo‘g‘itlarni qo‘llash muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Mikroelementlar o‘simlik to‘qimalarida juda kam miqdorda bo‘lsa-da,

yuqori biologik faollikka ega bo‘lib, fermentlar faoliyatini va fotosintez jarayonini jadallashtiradi.

Tadqiqot ob’ekti va uslubiyati

Tadqiqotlar 2024-2025 yillarda Samarqand viloyati Payariq tumanidagi “Qumchiq ota” fermer xo‘jaligida o‘tkazildi. Tajribada bug‘doyning Jasmina navidan foydalanildi.

Sea Fun tarkibidagi algin kislotasi (14 g/l) va dengiz suv o‘ti ekstrakti (180 g/l) ildiz o‘sishini va urug‘larning jadal unib chiqishini quvvatlaydi.

Nutri Power tarkibidagi aminokislotalar (80 g/l) fotosintez jarayonini tezlashtiradi va bug‘doyning vegetativ o‘sishini ta'minlaydi.

Preparatlar tarkibidagi marganes, rux, mis va bor elementlari modda almashinuvini yaxshilab, xloroz kasalligining oldini oladi va boshoqdagi donlar sonini oshiradi.

Biz bug’doy hosildorligining ko’rsatkichlari sifatida ozuqa birligi chiqimi, bug‘doy doni tarkibidagi oqsil miqdori, 1000 dona bug’doy hajmiy massasi, bug‘doy hosilining strukturalarini oldik.

Bug’doy hosilining strukturasi to’g’risidagi malumotlar 1 jadvalda berilgan. Jadvalimizda umumiy tuplanishlar soni Fon+Nutri Power da 2,8 bo’lib qolgan ikkita variantdan 0,9 va 0,2 ga ko’p.

1-jadval Kuzgi bug‘doy hosilining strukturasi

Tajriba variantlari	**Tuplanish**		**Boshoq uzunligi, sm**	**1ta boshoqdagi donlar soni, dona**	**1 ta boshoq-dagi don vazni,g**	**1 m^{2}dagi mahsuldor poyalar soni, dona**
	Umumiy	**Mahsuldor**				
N180P90K60 (fon)	1,9	1,4	6,1	32,8	1,23	338
Fon+Sea fun	2,6	1,7	6,7	35,6	1,31	429
Fon+Nutri Power	2,8	1,8	6,8	36,1	1,32	457

Mahsuldor tuplanishda ham Fon+Nutri Power ning miqdori qolgan ikki variantdan ko’pligini 1-jadvalda ko’rishimiz mumkin. Fon+Sea fun ning boshoq uzunligi 6,7 sm bo’lib, $N_{180}P_{90}K_{60}$ (fon) ,Fon+Sea fun dan 0,6 sm ga kalta, Fon+Nutri Power esa 0,1 sm ga uzun. 1 ta boshoqdagi donlar soniga nisbatlarini ko’rib chiqadigan bo’lsak, $N_{180}P_{90}K_{60}$ (fon) da 32,8 dona , Fon+Sea fun da esa 35,6 va Fon+Nutri Power da 36,1 donani tashkil etdi. Hamda 1 ta boshoqdagi don vaznini ko’radigan bo’lsak, Fon+Nutri Power qo’llagan maydonimizdagi o’simliklardan 1 ta boshog’idagi don vazni 1,32 g ni tahkil etdi, Fon+Sea fun ishlatgan maydonimiz undan 0,01 g, $N_{180}P_{90}K_{60}$ (fon) esa 0,09 g ga kamligini aniqladik. So’ngra 1 m^{2}dagi mahsuldor poyalar sonini ham aniqlashga musharraf bo’ldik, eng yuqori

ko’rsatkichni Fon+Nutri Power da ko’rishimiz mumkin ya’ni 457 donani tashkil etdi.

Kuzgi bug‘doyning 1000 dona don massalariga etibor beradigan bo’lsak uchala tajriba variantlarimiz uch xil ko’rsatkichga ega sababi ularning tegishli qismlariga mikroelement saqlovchi kompleks o’g’itlar ta’sir ettirishimiz natijasida donlar yiriklashadi.

2-jadval

Kuzgi bug‘doyning 1000 dona don va hajmiy massasi

Tajriba variantlari	**1000 dona don massasi,g**	**Donning hajmiy massasi, g/l**
N180P90K60 (fon)	41.9	782
Fon+Sea fun	42.5	781
Fon+Nutri Power	41.2	780

Yani o’ziga mikro’g’itlarni biroz bo’lsada shimishi tufayli,1000 donadan bo’lingan bo’lishiga qaramay farqini jadvalimizda ko’rishingiz mumkin.

Kuzgi bug‘doy doni tarkibidagi oqsil miqdori va 1 gektar ekinzorda oqsil chiqimi

Tajriba variantlari	**Dondagi oqsil, %**	**1 ga dan oqsil, s/ga**
N180P90K60 (fon)	8,7	3,60
Fon+Sea fun	10,8	5,60
Fon+Nutri Power	11,7	6,80

Jadvalni tahlil qiladigan bo’lsak, $N_{180}P_{90}K_{60}$ (fon) dagi maydonimizda dondagi oqsil 8,7 % ni tashkil etdi Fon+Sea fun sepilgan maydonimizdagi bug’doy donida esa $N_{180}P_{90}K_{60}$ (fon) nikidan 2,1% ga ko’p, Fon+Nutri Power esa $N_{180}P_{90}K_{60}$ (fon) nikidan 3% ortiq. 1 ga kuzgi bug‘doyzordan ozuqa birligi chiqimini 3.15-jadval orqali tahlil qiladigan bo’lsak, 1 ga dan don hosilining ozuqa birligi $N_{180}P_{90}K_{60}$ (fon) da 42,4 s/ga shuningdek 1 ga somon hosilining ozuqa birligi 17,5 s/ga va 1 ga dan olinadigan yalpi ozuqa birligi esa 59,9 s/ga ni tashkil etdi.

3-jadval

1 ***ga kuzgi bug‘doyzordan ozuqa birligi chiqimi***

Tajriba variantlari	1 **ga dan don hosilidan ozuqa birligi , s/ga**	**1 ga somon hosilidan ozuqa birligi, s/ga**	**1 ga dan olinadigan yalpi ozuqa birligi, s/ga**
N180P90K60 (fon)	42,4	17,5	59,9
Fon+Sea fun	58,4	24,1	82,6
Fon+Nutri Power	63,2	26,1	89,3

Fon+Sea fun sepilgan maydonimizdagi 1 ga dan don hosilining ozuqa birligi 58,4 s/ga hamda 1 ga somon hosilining ozuqa birligi 24,1 s/ga va 1 ga dan olinadigan yalpi ozuqa birligi 82,6 s/ga ni tashkil qildi.

Fon+Nutri Power ishlatilgan maydonimizda esa uchala ozuqa birligi ham, yuqoridagi ikkita tajriba variantidan anchagina yuqori ko’rsatkichlarga ega.

Shunday qilib, icro’g’itlarni nazorat $N_{180}P_{90}K_{60}$ (fon), Fon+Sea fun Fon+Nutri Power guruhlarida qo’llash natijasida bug’doy hosilining strukturasi tuplanish, mahsuldor, boshoq uzunligi, boshoqda donlar soni, bitta boshoqdagi donlar vazni va 1 m kv. Dagi mahsuldor poyalar soni ko’satkichlari Fon+Nutri Power guruhida sezlarli darajada baland bo’ldi.

Keyingi, 1000 dona don vazni bo’yicha Fon+Sea fun guruhi Fon+Nutri Power gurhiga nisbatan 1,3 g balandroq bo’ldi.

Yetishtirilgan bug’doy doni tarkibidagi oqsil miqdori, 1 ga erda oqsil chiqimi va 1 ga bug’doyzordan ozuqa birligi chiqimi ko’rsatkichlari bo’yicha yana Fon+Nutri Power guruhi barcha guruhlaga nisbatan yuqori natijalar ko’rsatdi.

Bizning ilmiy malumotlarimiz Yudoshev E.A., Ishmukhamedova R.Ch.(2024) va Ubaydullaeva D.I.(2024) kabi tadqiqotchilarning olgan malumotlariga mos keladi.

Tajribamiz natijalariga asoslanib kuzgi bug’doy hosildorligini oshirish maqsadida $N_{180}P_{90}K_{60}$ mikroo’g’itini Nutri Power o’g’iti bilan birgalikda qo’llashni tavsiya qilamiz.

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YAPON BEDANALARINING O'SISH KO'RSATKICHLARIDA RUX (ZN) VA MIS (CU) MIKROELEMENTLARINING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu tadqiqotda, yapon bedanalarining kundalik tirik vazn ortish ko'rsatkichlariga rux (Zn) va mis (Cu) mikroelementlari qo'shilgan ratsionning ta'siri o'rganildi. Tadqiqot uch guruhda (Nazorat, T-1, T-2) o'tkazildi. T-1 guruhi ratsioniga 1 mg/l Cu + 5 mg/l Zn qo'shildi, T-2 guruhiga esa 3 mg/l Cu+ 7 mg/l Zn qo'shildi. Olingan natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, T-1 guruhidagi bedanalar nazorat va T-2 guruhlariga nisbatan sezilarli darajada yuqori vazn ortishini ko'rsatdi, bu ratsiondagi mikroelementlarning optimal dozasi qushlarning mahsuldorlik ko'rsatkichlariga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishini tasdiqlaydi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Yapon bedanasi, rux (Zn), mis (Cu), mikroelementlar, tirik vazn, ratsion.*

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THE ROLE OF ZINC (ZN) AND COPPER (CU) MICROELEMENTS IN THE GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF JAPANESE QUAILS

Abstract: *This study investigated the effect of diets supplemented with different levels of zinc (Zn) and copper (Cu) microelements on the daily live weight gain of Japanese quails. The research involved three groups:*

Control, T-1, and T-2. The T-1 group received a supplementation of 1 mg/l Cu + 5 mg/l Zn, while the T-2 group received 3 mg/l Cu + 7 mg/l Zn. The results demonstrated that quails in the T-1 group achieved a significantly higher live weight gain 186.74 g at 90 days compared to the Control 156.71 g and T-2 142.26 g groups. This represents a 19.16 % increase over the Control group. Conversely, the higher dosage in the T-2 group led to a decrease in live weight 10.12 % lower than the Control), indicating a dose-dependent effect. The findings confirm that the optimal dosage of 1 mg/l Cu + 5 mg/l Zn has a positive impact on the physiological state and productivity of quails.

Keywords: *Japanese Quail, Zinc (Zn), Copper (Cu), Microelements, Live Weight, Growth Rate, Ration.*

Kirish

Bedanalar organizmida mikroelementlar fermentlar tarkibiga kiradi, ularning faolligini oshiradi, moddalar almashinuvini tartibga soladi, suyak to'qimasining shakllanishida ishtirok etadi, immunitetni mustahkamlaydi (Korenekova B.M. va boshq., 2005). Ozuqada mikroelementlar yetishmovchiligi o'sishning sekinlashuviga, patlarning noto'g'ri rivojlanishiga, reproduktiv funksiyaning buzilishiga va hatto o'lim holatlarining ko'payishiga olib keladi (Al_Daraji H. J, 2011).

Mis gemoglobin sintezi,biriktiruvchi to'qimalarning shakllanishi, markaziy asab tizimining normal faoliyati va tuxum po'chog'i mustahkamligi uchun zarur (Pesti and Bakalli, 1998). Mis sulfatning 100300 mg/kg dozalarda qo'llanishi tuxum qo'yish va ozuqa o'zlashtirishni yaxshilaydi (Metwally, 2002). Abaza I.M. va boshq. (2009) o'tkazgan tadqiqotlarga ko'ra, yapon bedanalarida 20% xom oqsilli ozuqaga 200 mg/kg mis sulfat qo'shilishi eng yuqori tuxum mahsuldorligiga erishilgan. Ammo, 18% xom oqsilli ozuqaga 100 mg/kg mis sulfat qo'shilganida eng yuqori iqtisodiy samaradorlik ko'rsatkichlari qayd etilgan.

Rux- bedana organizmi uchun eng muhim mikroelementlardan biri bo'lib, u 300 dan ortiq fermentlar tarkibiga kiradi. Rux oqsillar sintezida, nuklein kislotalar almashinuvida, uglevodlar va yog'larning metabolizmida qatnashadi (H. Lalliankimi va boshq., 2017). Rux yetishmovchiligi bedanalarning vazn olishi sekinlashishi, patlarning sust rivojlanishi, oyoq deformatsiyasi va kam tuxum qo'yishiga sabab bo'ladi (Al_Daraji H. J, 2011). Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ozuqaga 50 mg/kg miqdorda rux sulfat qo'shilishi bedanalarning vazn oshishiga va tuxum sifatining yaxshilanishiga (albumen indeksining oshishi) olib keladi (H. Lalliankimi va boshq., 2017). Shuningdek, rux sulfat tuxum vazni, tuxum po'chog'i qalinligi va Xau birligini oshirishga yordam beradi.

Parrandachilikda mahsuldorlikni oshirish va qushlarning salomatligini mustahkamlash uchun ozuqa ratsionining muvozanatli bo'lishi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Mikroelementlar, xususan, rux (Zn) va mis (Cu), qushlarning metabolik jarayonlarida, fermentlar faoliyatida va immun tizimini mustahkamlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi [Hill, G.M., et all, 2019]. Zn oqsil sintezi va hujayra bo'linishida zarur bo'lsa, Cu qon hosil bo'lishi va oksidlanishga qarshi himoyada ishtirok etadi [Olgun O., et all, 2020]. Biroq, ushbu elementlarning ortiqcha miqdori ham salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Ushbu tadqiqotning maqsadi yapon bedanalarining kundalik tirik vaznining o'sish ko'rsatkichlarida Zn va Cu elementlarining turli darajadagi qo'shimchalarining ta'sirini aniqlash va ularning optimal dozasini belgilashdan iborat.

Materiallar va Usullar

Tadqiqot davomida bedanalar uch guruhga bo'lindi (n=25):

Nazorat guruhi: Asosiy ratsion bilan oziqlantirildi.

T-1 guruhi: Asosiy ratsionga 1 mg/l Cu + 5 mg/l Zn qo'shimchasi kiritildi.

T-2 guruhi: Asosiy ratsionga 3 mg/l Cu + 7 mg/l Zn qo'shimchasi kiritildi.

Bedanalar hurkak qush bo'lganligi sababli, stressni kamaytirish maqsadida o'lchov ishlari jami uch marta amalga oshirildi: dastlab (1 kunlikda), 30 kunlikda,

60 kunlikda va 90 kunlikda. O'lchovlar ertalab, bedanalar tinchlanganidan so'ng, elektron tarozilarda 1 g aniqlikda o'tkazildi.

Natijalar

Bedanalarning tirik vazni dinamikasi 1-jadvalda keltirilgan.

1-jadval. Bedanalarning tirik vazni (g)

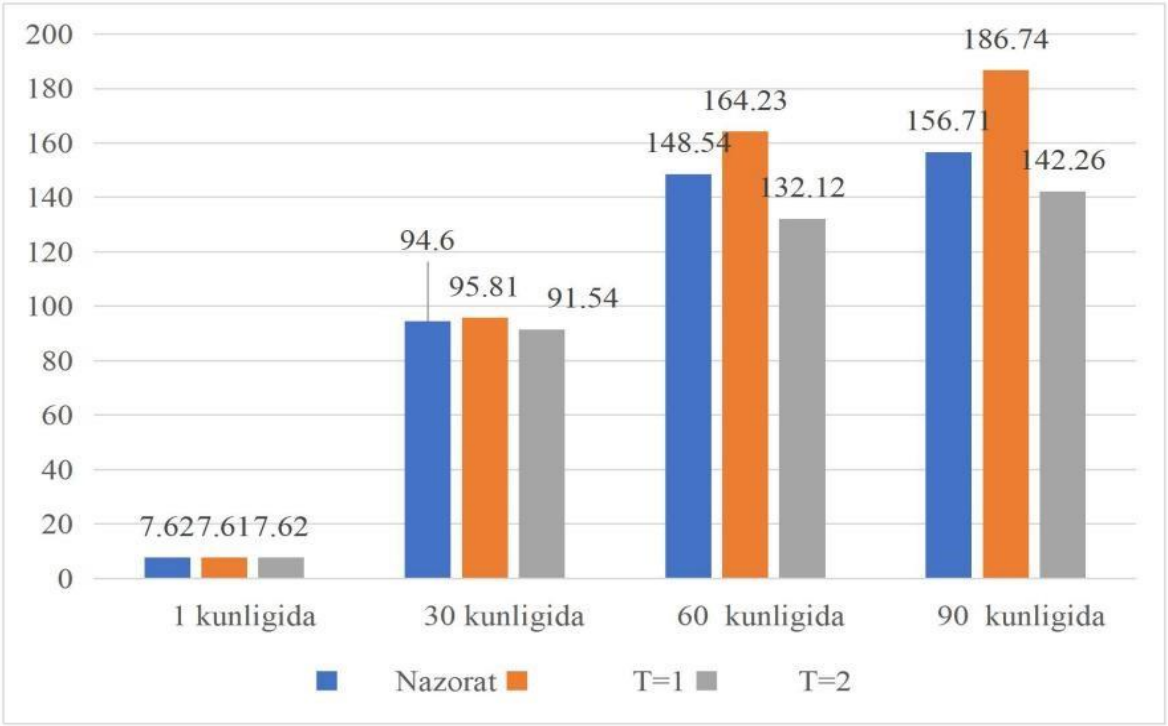
3.1-jadval

Bedanalar tirik vazni (g).

Tekshiriluvchi ko‘rsatkich	**Guruhlar**		
Parrandaning tirik vazni (g)	Nazorat	T=1	T=2
1 kunligida	7,62±0,068	7,61±0,067	7,62±0,069
30 kunligida	94,60±1,12	95,81±1,06	91,54±1,07
60 kunligida	148,54±1,32	164,23±1,25	132,12±1,52
90 kunligida	156.71±1,06	186,74±1,34	142,26±1,18

M±m, n=25

Tadqiqot boshida (1 kunlikda) barcha guruhlar o'rtasida tirik vaznda sezilarli farqlar kuzatilmadi. 30 kunlikda ham guruhlar o'rtasidagi farqlar minimal darajada bo'ldi. Biroq, 60 va ayniqsa 90 kunlikda farqlar yaqqol ko'rindi.



3.1-rasm. Bedanalar tirik vazni (g)

Tadqiqot yakunida (90 kunlikda), eng yuqori tirik vazn T-1 guruhida (186.74 g) qayd etildi. Bu ko'rsatkich nazorat guruhiga (156.71 g) nisbatan 19.16 % ga yuqori ekanligini anglatadi.

Aksincha, T-2 guruhida (142.26 g) eng past tirik vazn qayd etildi. Bu nazorat guruhiga nisbatan 10.12% ga kamayishni tashkil etdi, bu ratsiondagi mikroelementlarning yuqori dozasi qushlarning vazniga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatganini bildiradi.

Muhokama

Olingan natijalar mikroelementlar Zn va Cu ning bedanalar o'sishiga ta'siri dozaga bog'liqligini yaqqol ko'rsatib berdi. T-1 guruhida qo'llanilgan 1 mg/l Cu + 5 mg/l Zn dozasi bedana organizmi uchun optimal bo'lib chiqdi, bu ularning metabolik jarayonlarini samarali qo'llab-quvvatladi va natijada tana vaznining sezilarli darajada oshishiga olib keldi. Bunday ijobiy ta'sir, ushbu mikroelementlarning oqsil sintezi va energiya almashinuvidagi roli bilan izohlanishi mumkin [Al-Daraji H.J. et all,2011].

Boshqa tomondan, T-2 guruhida ishlatilgan 3 mg/l Cu + 7 mg/l Zn yuqori dozasi, bedanalarning vazn ortishiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatdi, hatto nazorat guruhidagidan ham past natija qayd etildi. Bu ko'rsatkichlar mikroelementlarning ortiqcha miqdori toksik ta'sir ko'rsatishi yoki boshqa muhim elementlarning o'zlashtirilishiga to'sqinlik qilishi mumkinligini taxmin qilish imkonini beradi [Chowdhury, M. et all,2022].

Xulosa

Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, yapon bedanalarining ozuqa ratsioniga 1 mg/l Cu + 5 mg/l Zn mikroelementlarini qo'shish ularning tirik vaznining o'sish ko'rsatkichlariga sezilarli darajada ijobiy va foydali ta'sir ko'rsatdi. Bu doza qushlarning fiziologik holatiga va mahsuldorligiga optimal ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi eng yaxshi dozasi deb topildi. Yuqori doza (T-2 guruhi) esa tana vaznining kamayishiga olib keldi.

Zn va Cu kabi mikroelementlar parrandalarning o'sishi, immuniteti va ozuqa konversiyasi uchun hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega.

T-1 guruhidagi 90 kunlik vazn 186.74 g ga yetdi, bu nazorat guruhidagi 156.71 g ga nisbatan 19.16 % ga oshganini ko'rsatadi.

Ratsiondagi mikroelementlarning miqdori bedanalarning tirik vazniga sezilarli ta’sir ko’rsatdi, yuqori dozada salbiy natija qayd etildi.

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O‘ZBEKISTON VA XORIJIY DAVLATLARDA NEFT-GAZ SANOATI BOSHQARUVI TAJRIBASI

Annotatsiya*: Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston va xorijiy davlatlarda neft-gaz sanoatini boshqarish tizimlari, ularning o‘ziga xos jihatlari hamda samarali boshqaruv tajribalari tahlil qilinadi. O‘zbekistonda neft-gaz sanoatini rivojlantirishda davlat boshqaruvi, investitsiya siyosati va modernizatsiya jarayonlari muhim o‘rin tutadi. Xorijiy davlatlarda esa ilg‘or texnologiyalarni joriy etish, xususiy sektor ishtiroki va bozor mexanizmlarining samarali qo‘llanilishi asosiy omil hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, maqolada xalqaro tajriba asosida sohani yanada rivojlantirish yo‘llari ko‘rib chiqiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *neft-gaz sanoati, boshqaruv tizimi, O‘zbekiston, xorijiy davlatlar, investitsiya, modernizatsiya, texnologiyalar, samaradorlik*

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EXPERIENCE OF MANAGING THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Abstract: *This article examines the management systems of the oil and gas industry in Uzbekistan and foreign countries, analyzing their specific features and effective management practices. In Uzbekistan, state regulation, investment policy, and modernization processes play a crucial role in the development of the industry. In foreign countries, the main factors include the implementation of advanced technologies, private sector participation, and the effective use of market mechanisms. The article also explores ways to further develop the industry based on international experience.*

Keywords: *oil and gas industry, management system, Uzbekistan, foreign countries, investment, modernization, technologies, efficiency*

Kirish. Neft va gaz sanoati dunyo iqtisodiyotining muhim tarmoqlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu soha energiya resurslariga bo‘lgan talabni qondirish, sanoat va transport tizimlarini rivojlantirishda asosiy o‘rin tutadi. O‘zbekiston ham boy tabiiy resurslarga ega davlat sifatida neft-gaz sanoatini rivojlantirishga alohida e’tibor qaratmoqda. So‘nggi yillarda mamlakatda ushbu sohani modernizatsiya qilish, yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etish va boshqaruv tizimini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha keng ko‘lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Xorijiy davlatlar tajribasi shuni ko‘rsatadiki, neft-gaz sanoatini samarali boshqarish iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta’minlashda muhim omillardan biridir. Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda ushbu tarmoqda zamonaviy boshqaruv usullari, innovatsion texnologiyalar va xususiy sektor ishtiroki keng yo‘lga qo‘yilgan. Shu sababli O‘zbekiston uchun ilg‘or xorijiy tajribalarni o‘rganish va ularni milliy sharoitga moslashtirish dolzarb masala hisoblanadi.

Asosiy qism. Neft-gaz sanoati har qanday davlat iqtisodiyotining strategik va muhim tarmoqlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu soha nafaqat energetika ehtiyojlarini qondiradi, balki sanoat, transport, kimyo va boshqa ko‘plab tarmoqlarning rivojlanishiga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Shu sababli neft-gaz sanoatini samarali boshqarish masalasi doimo dolzarb bo‘lib kelgan.

O‘zbekistonda neft-gaz sanoati davlat tomonidan boshqariladigan ustuvor yo‘nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi. Mamlakatda mavjud neft va gaz zaxiralari iqtisodiy rivojlanishning muhim omili bo‘lib, ularni oqilona boshqarish katta ahamiyatga ega. So‘nggi yillarda ushbu sohada keng ko‘lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilib, boshqaruv tizimini modernizatsiya qilish, samaradorlikni oshirish va xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirishga alohida e’tibor qaratilmoqda.

O‘zbekistonda neft-gaz sanoatini boshqarish tizimi asosan markazlashgan bo‘lib, bu davlat nazoratini kuchli saqlab qolishga imkon beradi. Bunday tizim strategik resurslardan samarali foydalanish, uzoq muddatli rejalashtirish va milliy manfaatlarni himoya qilish nuqtai nazaridan muhim hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga, markazlashgan boshqaruv ayrim hollarda moslashuvchanlikning pasayishiga va innovatsion jarayonlarning sekinlashishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Shu sababli hozirgi kunda boshqaruv tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, xususiy sektorni jalb qilish va raqobat muhitini shakllantirish ustida ish olib borilmoqda.

Neft va gaz sanoatining barcha bosqichlari — qidiruv, qazib olish, qayta ishlash va transport tizimlari — zamonaviy boshqaruvni talab etadi. Ayniqsa, geologik qidiruv ishlari katta investitsiyalarni talab qiladigan va yuqori xavf bilan bog‘liq jarayon hisoblanadi. Bu bosqichda xorijiy kompaniyalar bilan hamkorlik qilish, ilg‘or texnologiyalarni jalb etish va ilmiy yondashuvni kuchaytirish muhimdir. O‘zbekistonda ham so‘nggi yillarda yangi konlarni aniqlash va o‘zlashtirish bo‘yicha qator loyihalar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Qazib olish jarayonida samaradorlikni oshirish uchun zamonaviy texnologiyalar, jumladan avtomatlashtirilgan boshqaruv tizimlari, raqamli monitoring va sun’iy intellektdan foydalanish tobora kengayib bormoqda. Bu texnologiyalar ishlab chiqarish jarayonini optimallashtirish, xarajatlarni kamaytirish va xavfsizlikni ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi. O‘zbekistonda ham bu

yo‘nalishda muayyan qadamlar qo‘yilmoqda, biroq hali xorijiy davlatlarga nisbatan rivojlanish darajasi pastroq ekanligi kuzatiladi.

Qayta ishlash sohasi ham neft-gaz sanoatining muhim bo‘g‘ini hisoblanadi. Xom ashyoni chuqur qayta ishlash orqali yuqori qo‘shimcha qiymatga ega mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish imkoniyati yaratiladi. Bu esa davlat byudjetiga tushumlarni oshirish va iqtisodiy samaradorlikni ta’minlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, O‘zbekistonda neftni qayta ishlash zavodlarini modernizatsiya qilish, yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etish va mahsulot turlarini kengaytirish bo‘yicha ishlar olib borilmoqda.

Neft va gazni transport qilish tizimi ham samarali boshqaruvni talab etadi. Quvurlar, logistika tizimlari va eksport yo‘nalishlarini rivojlantirish orqali mahsulotlarni ichki va tashqi bozorlarga yetkazib berish samaradorligi oshiriladi. O‘zbekistonda transport infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish, yangi quvur tarmoqlarini qurish va mavjud tizimlarni modernizatsiya qilish muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Xorijiy davlatlar tajribasiga e’tibor qaratadigan bo‘lsak, rivojlangan mamlakatlarda neft-gaz sanoatini boshqarish ancha moslashuvchan va samarali tashkil etilgan. Masalan, AQShda neft-gaz sanoati asosan xususiy kompaniyalar tomonidan boshqariladi. Bu esa raqobat muhitini kuchaytirib, innovatsiyalarni tez joriy etish imkonini beradi. Xususiy sektorning faol ishtiroki ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirishda muhim omil hisoblanadi. Norvegiya tajribasi esa davlat



Izoh. *Ushbu infografika "Neft-gaz sanoati boshqaruvi" mavzusiga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, sohani rivojlantirishning strategik yo'nalishlari va kutilayotgan natijalarni tahlil qiladi, shuningdek, neft-gaz sohasini modernizatsiya qilishda samarali boshqaruv — iqtisodiy o'sishning kafolati ekanini ta'kidlaydi.*

Eng muhim jihatlardan biri — neft daromadlarini maxsus jamg‘arma orqali boshqarish tizimi bo‘lib, u iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi. Saudiya Arabistonida esa neft-gaz sanoati davlat tomonidan boshqariladi, ammo bu jarayonda zamonaviy boshqaruv usullari va ilg‘or texnologiyalar keng qo‘llaniladi. Ushbu davlat tajribasi resurslarga boy mamlakatlar uchun samarali model sifatida qaraladi.

Xorijiy davlatlarda neft-gaz sanoatini boshqarishda ekologik masalalar ham alohida ahamiyatga ega. Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, chiqindilarni kamaytirish va “yashil texnologiyalar”ni joriy etish bugungi kunda ustuvor yo‘nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi. Rivojlangan mamlakatlarda ekologik standartlar juda yuqori bo‘lib, bu ishlab chiqarish jarayoniga ham sezilarli ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

O‘zbekistonda ham ekologik xavfsizlik masalalariga e’tibor kuchayib bormoqda. Neft-gaz sanoatining atrof-muhitga salbiy ta’sirini kamaytirish, chiqindilarni qayta ishlash va energiya samaradorligini oshirish bo‘yicha qator chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, kelajakda “yashil energetika” bilan integratsiyani rivojlantirish ham muhim vazifa sifatida qaralmoqda.

Umuman olganda, O‘zbekiston neft-gaz sanoatini boshqarishda xorijiy tajribalarni o‘rganib, ularni milliy sharoitga moslashtirish orqali sohani yanada rivojlantirish imkoniyatiga ega. Bunda zamonaviy boshqaruv usullarini joriy etish, innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo‘llash, investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va ekologik talablarni hisobga olish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, yuqoridagi tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, neft-gaz sanoatini samarali boshqarish har qanday davlat iqtisodiy rivojlanishining asosiy omillaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu tarmoq nafaqat energiya resurslarini ta’minlash, balki sanoatning boshqa yo‘nalishlarini rivojlantirish, eksport salohiyatini oshirish va davlat byudjetiga barqaror daromad keltirishda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Shu sababli mazkur sohani to‘g‘ri va samarali boshqarish masalasi doimo ustuvor vazifa bo‘lib qoladi.

O‘zbekiston neft-gaz sanoatini rivojlantirish borasida muayyan natijalarga erishgan bo‘lsa-da, hali ham bu sohada amalga oshirilishi lozim bo‘lgan qator vazifalar mavjud. Xususan, boshqaruv tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, zamonaviy texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish, ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish va energiya resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish dolzarb masalalardan hisoblanadi. Davlat tomonidan olib borilayotgan islohotlar ushbu yo‘nalishda muhim qadam bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda.

Xorijiy davlatlar tajribasi shuni ko‘rsatadiki, neft-gaz sanoatini rivojlantirishda faqat davlat boshqaruvi yetarli emas, balki xususiy sektorning faol ishtiroki, raqobat muhitining mavjudligi va innovatsion yondashuvlar ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Ayniqsa, rivojlangan davlatlarda qo‘llanilayotgan bozor mexanizmlari, samarali menejment tizimlari va ilg‘or texnologiyalar ushbu sohaning tezkor rivojlanishiga xizmat qilmoqda.

Norvegiya tajribasi asosida neft daromadlarini samarali boshqarish tizimi uzoq muddatli iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta’minlashda muhim vosita ekanligi ko‘rinadi. AQSh tajribasi esa innovatsiyalar va texnologik rivojlanishning neft-gaz sanoatidagi o‘rni naqadar muhim ekanligini isbotlaydi. Saudiya Arabistoni misolida esa resurslarga boy davlatlarda markazlashgan boshqaruvni zamonaviy usullar bilan uyg‘unlashtirish mumkinligi namoyon bo‘ladi.

O‘zbekiston uchun ushbu tajribalardan to‘g‘ri xulosa chiqarish va ularni milliy sharoitga moslashtirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ayniqsa, davlat va xususiy sektor hamkorligini kengaytirish, xorijiy investitsiyalarni faol jalb qilish va zamonaviy boshqaruv usullarini joriy etish orqali sohaning samaradorligini oshirish mumkin.

Bundan tashqari, bugungi kunda ekologik xavfsizlik masalalari neft-gaz sanoatining ajralmas qismiga aylanib bormoqda. Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, zararli chiqindilarni kamaytirish va energiya samaradorligini oshirish bo‘yicha xalqaro talablar tobora kuchaymoqda. Shu sababli O‘zbekiston ham ekologik toza texnologiyalarni joriy etish, “yashil energetika” elementlarini rivojlantirish va barqaror rivojlanish tamoyillariga amal qilishga alohida e’tibor qaratishi lozim.

Kelajak istiqbollariga nazar tashlaydigan bo‘lsak, neft-gaz sanoatini rivojlantirishda raqamli texnologiyalar, avtomatlashtirilgan boshqaruv tizimlari va

sun’iy intellektdan foydalanish muhim yo‘nalishlardan biri bo‘lib qoladi. Bu esa ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarini yanada optimallashtirish, xavfsizlikni oshirish va iqtisodiy samaradorlikni ta’minlash imkonini beradi.

Umuman olganda, O‘zbekiston neft-gaz sanoatini boshqarishda kompleks yondashuvni qo‘llashi zarur. Bu jarayonda davlat siyosati, xususiy sektor ishtiroki, innovatsion rivojlanish va ekologik talablar o‘zaro uyg‘unlashgan holda amalga oshirilishi kerak. Faqat shundagina ushbu soha milliy iqtisodiyotning barqaror va uzoq muddatli rivojlanishiga xizmat qiluvchi muhim tarmoqqa aylanishi mumkin.

Shunday qilib, neft-gaz sanoatini boshqarish bo‘yicha xorijiy tajribalarni chuqur o‘rganish va ularni O‘zbekiston sharoitiga moslashtirish orqali mamlakatning energetik xavfsizligini mustahkamlash, iqtisodiy o‘sishni ta’minlash va xalq farovonligini oshirish mumkin.

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O‘ZBEKISTON NEFT-GAZ SANOATIDA INVESTITSIYA SIYOSATINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH YO‘NALISHLARI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekiston iqtisodiyotining strategik tarmog‘i hisoblangan neft-gaz sanoatida investitsiya siyosatini takomillashtirish masalalari tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda sohaning bugungi holati, mavjud texnologik va iqtisodiy muammolar, shuningdek, investitsiya muhitini yaxshilashga qaratilgan islohotlarning ahamiyati yoritilgan. Maqolada investitsiya siyosatining nazariy asoslari va uning samaradorligini belgilovchi omillar — huquqiy barqarorlik, iqtisodiy risklarni kamaytirish va infratuzilma rivoji kabi jihatlar ilmiy jihatdan asoslab berilgan. Shuningdek, neft-gaz sohasiga xorijiy kapitalni jalb qilish va ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini modernizatsiya qilish bo‘yicha amaliy tavsiyalar ilgari surilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar. *Neft-gaz sanoati, investitsiya siyosati, O‘zbekneftgaz, iqtisodiy samaradorlik, modernizatsiya, geologik-qidiruv, xorijiy investitsiyalar, investitsiya muhiti, strategik resurslar, texnologik eskirish.*

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STRATEGIC WAYS TO ENHANCE THE INVESTMENT POLICY WITHIN THE UZBEKISTANI OIL AND GAS SECTOR

Abstract. *This article analyzes the issues of improving investment policy in the oil and gas industry, which is considered a strategic sector of Uzbekistan's*

economy. The study highlights the current state of the industry, existing technological and economic challenges, as well as the significance of reforms aimed at improving the investment climate. The theoretical foundations of investment policy and the factors determining its effectiveness—such as legal stability, mitigation of economic risks, and infrastructure development—are scientifically grounded. Furthermore, practical recommendations for attracting foreign capital to the oil and gas sector and modernizing production capacities are put forward.

Keywords. *Oil and gas industry, investment policy, Uzbekneftegaz, economic efficiency, modernization, geological exploration, foreign investment, investment climate, strategic resources, technological obsolescence.*

Kirish. Yoqilg‘i-energetika resurslari har qanday davlat iqtisodiyotining strategik tayanch tarmoqlaridan biri hisoblanadi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi tabiiy gaz zaxiralari bo‘yicha Markaziy Osiyoda yetakchi o‘rinlardan birini egallaydi. Shu sababli neft-gaz sanoati mamlakat iqtisodiyotida muhim o‘rin tutadi va uning barqaror rivojlanishi davlat iqtisodiy siyosatining ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

So‘nggi yillarda jahon energetika bozorida yuz berayotgan o‘zgarishlar, global raqobatning kuchayishi, ekologik talablarning oshishi va investitsiya oqimlarining qayta taqsimlanishi O‘zbekiston neft-gaz sanoatida investitsiya siyosatini takomillashtirish zaruratini yuzaga keltirmoqda. Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi O‘zbekiston neft-gaz sanoatida investitsiya siyosatini takomillashtirishning ilmiy asoslangan yo‘nalishlarini aniqlash va amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

O‘zbekiston neft-gaz sanoati mustaqillikdan keyingi davrda bosqichma-bosqich rivojlanib kelmoqda. Asosiy ishlab chiqarish hududlari Qashqadaryo, Buxoro-Xiva va Surxondaryo viloyatlari hisoblanadi.

Mamlakatda tabiiy gaz qazib olish hajmi nisbatan yuqori bo‘lib, ichki iste’mol va eksport yo‘nalishlarida muhim rol o‘ynaydi. “O‘zbekneftgaz” AJ tarmoqning asosiy operatori sifatida faoliyat yuritadi.

Shu bilan birga, sanoatda quyidagi muammolar mavjud:

- asosiy uskunalarning texnologik eskirishi;
- geologik qidiruv ishlarining yetarli darajada rivojlanmaganligi;
- investitsiya hajmining yetarli emasligi;
- qazib olish samaradorligining pasayishi.

Investitsiya siyosati iqtisodiyot tarmoqlariga kapital jalb etish va uni samarali taqsimlashga qaratilgan davlat strategiyasidir. Investitsiya siyosati — bu davlat tomonidan iqtisodiyotning turli tarmoqlariga kapital mablag‘larni jalb etish, ularni samarali taqsimlash va ulardan oqilona foydalanishni ta’minlashga qaratilgan strategik chora-tadbirlar tizimidir. U mamlakatning iqtisodiy o‘sishini tezlashtirish, ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini modernizatsiya qilish, yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratish hamda innovatsion rivojlanishni qo‘llab-quvvatlashga xizmat qiladi.

Keng ma’noda investitsiya siyosati faqat mablag‘ jalb qilish bilan cheklanmaydi, balki u investitsiya muhitini shakllantirish, qulay huquqiy va

iqtisodiy sharoitlar yaratish, xorijiy va ichki investorlar uchun kafolatlar berish kabi muhim yo‘nalishlarni ham o‘z ichiga oladi. Bu jarayonda davlat iqtisodiyotning ustuvor sohalarini aniqlaydi va investitsiyalarni aynan shu yo‘nalishlarga yo‘naltirishga harakat qiladi.

Investitsiya siyosatining asosiy maqsadi — milliy iqtisodiyotning raqobatbardoshligini oshirishdir. Buning uchun ishlab chiqarish tarmoqlariga zamonaviy texnologiyalarni jalb qilish, infratuzilmani rivojlantirish, energiya va xomashyo resurslaridan samarali foydalanish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ayniqsa, sanoat, energetika, transport, qishloq xo‘jaligi va xizmat ko‘rsatish sohalari investitsiyalarni ko‘p talab qiladigan strategik yo‘nalishlar hisoblanadi.

Shuningdek, investitsiya siyosati iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta’minlashga ham xizmat qiladi. Kapital oqimining to‘g‘ri boshqarilishi inflyatsiyani kamaytirish, byudjet daromadlarini oshirish va iqtisodiy muvozanatni saqlashga yordam beradi. Davlat bu jarayonda soliq imtiyozlari, erkin iqtisodiy zonalar, kredit siyosati va davlat-xususiy sheriklik mexanizmlaridan foydalanadi.

Neft-gaz sanoatida investitsiya siyosati quyidagi bosqichlarni o‘z ichiga oladi:

- geologik-qidiruv ishlarini moliyalashtirish;
- yangi konlarni o‘zlashtirish;
- qazib olish texnologiyalarini modernizatsiya qilish;
- qayta ishlash infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish.

Investitsiya siyosatining samaradorligi — bu davlat tomonidan amalga oshirilayotgan investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, taqsimlash va ulardan foydalanish jarayonlarining iqtisodiy natija berish darajasini ifodalovchi muhim ko‘rsatkichdir. U investitsiya mablag‘larining iqtisodiy o‘sishga, ishlab chiqarish samaradorligiga hamda ijtimoiy farovonlikka qay darajada ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatayotganini baholaydi.

Samarali investitsiya siyosati, avvalo, cheklangan moliyaviy resurslardan maksimal iqtisodiy foyda olishga xizmat qiladi. Bunda kapital qo‘yilmalar ustuvor tarmoqlarga yo‘naltirilib, yangi texnologiyalarni joriy etish, ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini kengaytirish va infratuzilmani rivojlantirish orqali iqtisodiy natijadorlik oshiriladi. Natijada yalpi ichki mahsulot o‘sishi, bandlik darajasining yaxshilanishi va eksport salohiyatining kuchayishi kuzatiladi.

Shuningdek, investitsiya siyosatining samaradorligi investitsiya muhitining barqarorligi, huquqiy kafolatlar, soliq va moliyaviy imtiyozlar hamda davlat-xususiy sheriklik mexanizmlarining ishlashi bilan ham belgilanadi. Ushbu omillar investorlar ishonchini oshirib, kapital oqimining barqarorligini ta’minlaydi.

Ilmiy jihatdan yondashilganda, investitsiya siyosati samaradorligi resurslardan foydalanish darajasi, investitsiya qaytimi (ROI), iqtisodiy o‘sish sur’atlari hamda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy natijalar orqali baholanadi. Shunday qilib, samarali investitsiya siyosati mamlakatning barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlanishida hal qiluvchi omil bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Investitsiya siyosatining samaradorligi quyidagi omillarga bog‘liq: huquqiy barqarorlik; investorlarga yaratilgan sharoit; iqtisodiy risklarning kamaytirilishi; infratuzilma rivoji.

So‘nggi yillarda O‘zbekistonda investitsiya muhitini yaxshilash bo‘yicha keng ko‘lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Bu islohotlar mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga xorijiy va ichki investitsiyalar oqimini oshirish, biznes yuritish uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratish hamda iqtisodiy o‘sishni jadallashtirishga qaratilgan.

Xususan, investitsiya jarayonlarini soddalashtirish, byurokratik to‘siqlarni kamaytirish va “yagona darcha” tizimini joriy etish orqali investorlar uchun qulay muhit shakllantirilmoqda. Shuningdek, soliq va bojxona imtiyozlarini kengaytirish, erkin iqtisodiy zonalar faoliyatini rivojlantirish ham investitsiya jozibadorligini oshirishga xizmat qilmoqda.

Bundan tashqari, davlat-xususiy sheriklik mexanizmlarini rivojlantirish, infratuzilma loyihalariga xususiy kapitalni jalb etish ham muhim yo‘nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi. Huquqiy bazani takomillashtirish va investorlarning huquqlarini kafolatlash bo‘yicha qabul qilinayotgan normativ hujjatlar esa investitsion xavflarni kamaytiradi.

Xorijiy investitsiyalarning asosiy ijobiy ta’siri:

- Kapital oqimining oshishi – neft-gaz sanoatini modernizatsiya qilish va yirik loyihalarni moliyalashtirish imkonini beradi.
- Zamonaviy texnologiyalar kirib kelishi – ishlab chiqarish jarayonlari ilg‘or texnika va innovatsiyalar asosida yangilanadi.
- Ish o‘rinlarining yaratilishi – yangi korxonalar va loyihalar hisobiga mahalliy aholi bandligi oshadi.
- Eksport salohiyatining kuchayishi – mahsulot sifati yaxshilanib, xalqaro bozorlarga chiqish kengayadi.
- Boshqaruv tajribasining oshishi – xorijiy kompaniyalar bilan hamkorlik orqali zamonaviy menejment usullari o‘zlashtiriladi.
- Iqtisodiy raqobatbardoshlikning ortishi – tarmoqda sog‘lom raqobat shakllanib, samaradorlik oshadi.

O‘zbekiston neft-gaz sanoatiga Rossiya, Xitoy, Janubiy Koreya va Yevropa davlatlarining yetakchi kompaniyalari faol ravishda investitsiya kiritib kelmoqda. Ushbu investitsiyalar asosan yangi konlarni o‘zlashtirish, mavjud infratuzilmani modernizatsiya qilish, zamonaviy burg‘ulash texnologiyalarini joriy etish hamda gaz va neftni qayta ishlash quvvatlarini kengaytirishga yo‘naltirilgan.

Xususan, Rossiya kompaniyalari uzoq yillik tajribaga tayangan holda qazib olish va transport tizimlarini rivojlantirishda ishtirok etmoqda. Xitoy investitsiyalari esa ko‘proq infratuzilma loyihalari, quvur tizimlari va energetika samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan. Janubiy Koreya kompaniyalari yuqori texnologiyali uskunalar yetkazib berish va qayta ishlash zavodlarini modernizatsiya qilishda muhim o‘rin tutmoqda. Yevropa davlatlarining kompaniyalari esa ekologik xavfsizlikni ta’minlash, energiya tejamkor texnologiyalarni joriy etish hamda xalqaro standartlarga mos ishlab chiqarish tizimlarini shakllantirishga hissa qo‘shmoqda.

Bunday xorijiy investitsiyalar O‘zbekiston neft-gaz sanoatining raqobatbardoshligini oshirish, ishlab chiqarish hajmini kengaytirish hamda yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratishga xizmat qilmoqda. Shu bilan birga, bu hamkorlik

mamlakatning energetika sohasidagi eksport salohiyatini kuchaytirib, global energiya bozoriga integratsiyalashuvini tezlashtirmoqda.

Investitsiya siyosatini takomillashtirish zarurati global energetika bozoridagi o‘zgarishlar O‘zbekiston uchun investitsiya siyosatini qayta ko‘rib chiqishni talab qiladi. Xususan, qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalarining jadal rivojlanishi, an’anaviy neft-gaz resurslariga bo‘lgan talabning o‘zgarishi hamda energiya narxlaridagi tebranishlar investitsion yondashuvlarni yanada moslashuvchan qilish zarurligini ko‘rsatmoqda.

Shu bilan birga, xorijiy investorlar uchun yanada qulay va barqaror huquqiy muhit yaratish, soliq va bojxona imtiyozlarini optimallashtirish hamda shaffof boshqaruv tizimini joriy etish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Investitsiya siyosatini takomillashtirish orqali neft-gaz sanoatining samaradorligini oshirish, yangi texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish va xalqaro hamkorlikni yanada mustahkamlash imkoniyati yaratiladi. Investitsiya siyosati nafaqat moliyaviy oqimlarni, balki "Intelligent Well" (aqlli quduq) va Big Data tahlili kabi innovatsion texnologiyalarni olib kirishni ham rag‘batlantirishi kerak. Bu qazib olish jarayonidagi yo‘qotishlarni kamaytirish va eskirgan konlarning samaradorligini oshirish imkonini beradi.

Umuman olganda, O‘zbekiston neft-gaz sanoatida investitsiya siyosatini takomillashtirish mamlakatning iqtisodiy barqarorligini mustahkamlash, energiya resurslaridan samarali foydalanishni ta’minlash hamda milliy energetika salohiyatini oshirishda strategik ahamiyat kasb etadi. Mazkur soha iqtisodiyotning tayanch tarmoqlaridan biri sifatida yalpi ichki mahsulot o‘sishiga, eksport salohiyatining kengayishiga va sanoat ishlab chiqarishining rivojlanishiga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

So‘nggi yillarda amalga oshirilayotgan institutsional islohotlar investitsiya muhitini yaxshilash, xorijiy kapitalni jalb qilish hamda sohaga zamonaviy texnologiyalarni tatbiq etishga qaratilgan. Shu bilan birga, shaffoflikni oshirish, raqobatbardosh bozor mexanizmlarini shakllantirish va davlat boshqaruvida samaradorlikni kuchaytirish borasida ham muhim natijalarga erishilmoqda.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, neft-gaz sanoatida investitsiya siyosatini yanada takomillashtirish uchun normativ-huquqiy bazaning barqarorligini ta’minlash, davlat-xususiy sheriklik mexanizmlarini kengaytirish hamda innovatsion va raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etishni jadallashtirish zarur. Ushbu chora-tadbirlar sohaning investitsion jozibadorligini oshirib, uning xalqaro raqobatbardoshligini kuchaytiradi hamda mamlakat iqtisodiy o‘sishiga sezilarli ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

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УДК 616.248-053.2-085.8

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BOLALARDA BRONXIAL ASTMA KASALLIGINI DAVOLASHDA FIZIOTERAPEVTIK MUOLAJALARNING KLINIK SAMARADORLIGINI BAHOLASH

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu tadqiqot Farg'ona viloyat bolalar ko'p tarmoqli tibbiyot markazida 5–16 yoshli 72 bronxial astmali bolada fizioterapevtik muolajalarning samaradorligini 72 sog'lom nazorat bilan solishtirib baholadi. Fizioterapiya kursi FEV1, FVC, PEF ko'rsatkichlarini sezilarli yaxshiladi, xuruj chastotasi va bronxolitik ehtiyojini kamaytirdi (p<0,001). Natijalar fizioterapiyaning dori-darmon terapiyasiga qo'shimcha sifatida klinik ahamiyatini tasdiqlaydi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *bronxial astma, bolalar, fizioterapiya, nafas olish mashqlari, o'pka funktsiyasi, spirometriya.*

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ASSESSMENT OF THE CLINICAL EFFICACY OF PHYSIOTHERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES IN THE TREATMENT OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA IN CHILDREN

Abstract: *This study evaluated the efficacy of physiotherapeutic procedures in 72 children aged 5–16 years with bronchial asthma at the Fergana Regional Children's Multidisciplinary Medical Center, compared with 72 healthy controls. Physiotherapy significantly improved FEV1, FVC, PEF, and asthma control scores while reducing exacerbation frequency and bronchodilator use (p<0.001). Findings support the value of adjunct physiotherapy in pediatric asthma management.*

Keywords*: bronchial asthma, children, physiotherapy, breathing exercises, pulmonary function, spirometry.*

Kirish. Bronxial astma (BA) — bolalar yoshida uchraydigan surunkali nafas yo'li kasalliklarining eng keng tarqalgani bo'lib, dunyo miqyosida bolalar aholisining 5–10% ini qamrab oladi [1]. Jahon sog'liqni saqlash tashkiloti (JSST) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, BA bilan og'rigan bemorlar soni 2023 yilga kelib 300 million kishidan oshgan va rivojlanayotgan davlatlarda bu ko'rsatkich oshib bormoqda [2]. O'zbekiston Respublikasida ham bolalar nafas yo'li kasalliklari tuzilmasida BA muhim o'rin egallaydi; bu kasallik tez-tez exsatserbatsiyalarga, maktabdan qolishga va hayot sifatining pasayishiga olib keladi [3].

Dori-darmon terapiyasi (inhalatsion kortikosteroidlar, beta-2-agonistlar) BA davolashning asosini tashkil qilsa-da, kompleks reabilitatsiya dasturlari doirasida fizioterapevtik usullar tobora katta ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Nafas olish mashqlari, magnit terapiyasi, galoterapiya va ingalyatsion fizioterapiya o'pka funksiyasi ko'rsatkichlarini (FEV1, FVC, PEF) yaxshilash, xuruj chastotasini kamaytirish hamda hayot sifatini oshirishdagi ijobiy ta'siri bilan bir qator xalqaro tadqiqotlarda tasdiqlangan [4, 5].

Biroq Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasida, jumladan Farg'ona viloyatida, pediatrik BA davolashda fizioterapevtik muolajalarning samaradorligini nazorat guruhi bilan qiyosiy baholaydigan prospektiv tadqiqotlar deyarli o'tkazilmagan. Ushbu kamchilik ushbu ishni o'tkazishga zamin yaratdi.

Tadqiqot maqsadi: Farg'ona viloyat bolalar ko'p tarmoqli tibbiyot markazida bronxial astmali bolalarda standart fizioterapevtik muolajalar kompleksining klinik-funksional ko'rsatkichlarga ta'sirini sog'lom nazorat guruhi bilan qiyoslab baholash.

Materiallar va metodlar. Tadqiqot dizayni: 2022–2024 yillarda Farg'ona viloyat bolalar ko'p tarmoqli tibbiyot markazining pulmonologiya bo'limida o'tkazilgan prospektiv nazorat tadqiqoti.

Ishtirokchilar: Asosiy guruh — GINA 2022 mezonlari asosida bronxial astma tashxisi qo'yilgan 5–16 yoshdagi 72 bola (o'g'il: 41, qiz: 31; o'rtacha yoshi: 10,3 ± 2,8 yil). Nazorat guruh — yoshi va jinsi mos, sog'lom 72 bola. Qisman og'ir shakldagi yoki immunosupressiv holatdagi bemorlar tadqiqotdan chiqarildi.

Fizioterapevtik muolajalar: Barcha asosiy guruh bemorlari standart dori-darmon terapiyasiga (IGKS + SABA ehtiyoj bo'yicha) qo'shimcha ravishda 21 kunlik fizioterapiya kompleksini oldi: (1) nafas olish gimnastikasi (Strelnikova usuli, kuniga 20 daqiqa); (2) galoterapiya (tuz kamerasi, 10 seans × 40 daqiqa); (3) magnit-lazer terapiyasi (ko'krak qafasi sohasi, 10 seans); (4) vibratsion ko'krak massaji (kuniga 10 daqiqa, 15 seans).

O'lchov vositalari: Spirometriya (MIR SPIROLAB III) yordamida FEV1, FVC, FEV1/FVC, PEF ko'rsatkichlari muolajalar boshlanishida va 21 kundan keyin o'lchandi. Astma nazorati ACT (Asthma Control Test) bali bilan, xuruj chastotasi va bronxolitik sarfi tibbiy hujjatlar bo'yicha baholandi.

Statistika: Ma'lumotlar SPSS 26.0 dasturida qayta ishlandi. Guruh ichidagi taqqoslashda juftlashtirilgan t-test, guruhlar o'rtasida mustaqil t-test qo'llanildi. $p < 0,05$ statistik ahamiyatli deb qabul qilindi. Natijalar $\bar{X} \pm SD$ shaklida ifodalandi.

Natijalar. 21 kunlik fizioterapiya kursi tugagach, asosiy guruhda o'pka funksiyasi ko'rsatkichlari statistik jihatdan muhim darajada yaxshilandi (1-jadval, 1-rasm). FEV1 o'rtacha qiymati 68,4 ± 5,2% dan 81,2 ± 4,8% gacha oshdi ($p < 0,001$). FVC ko'rsatkichi mos ravishda 72,1% dan 84,6% ga ($p < 0,001$), PEF esa 62,8% dan 78,5% ga yetdi ($p < 0,001$). Nazorat guruhida ushbu ko'rsatkichlar fiziologik me'yorga mos (96–98%) bo'lib, farq statistik jihatdan muhim edi.

ACT bali fizioterapiyadan oldin 16,2 ± 2,8 ball bo'lgan bo'lsa, kurs tugagach 21,7 ± 2,2 ballga oshdi ($p < 0,001$), bu «qisman nazorat» dan «to'la nazorat» ga o'tishga mos keladi. Oylik xuruj chastotasi 3,1 ± 0,9 martadan 1,2 ± 0,6 martaga

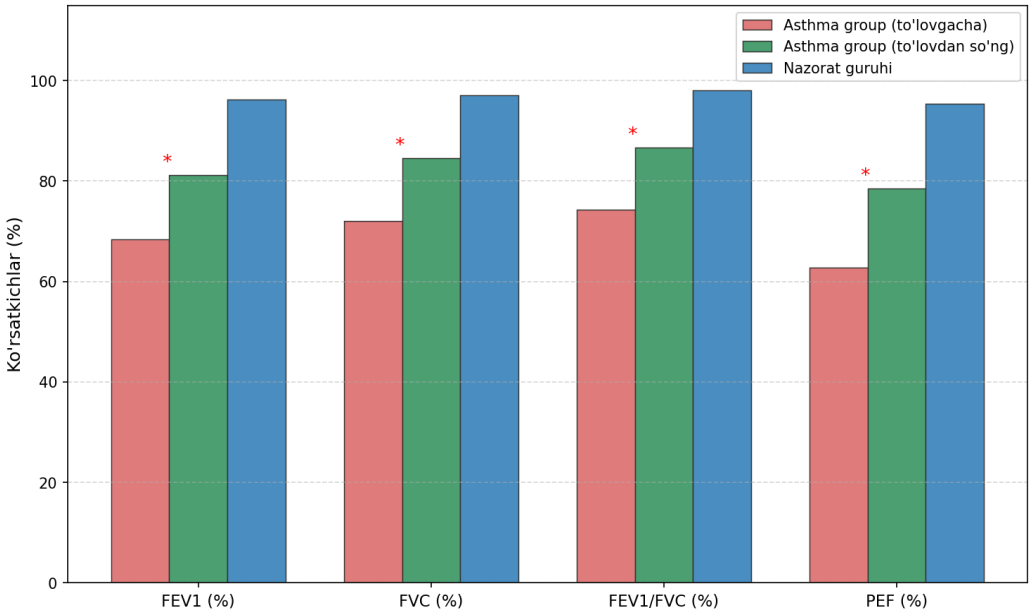
kamaydi. Salbutamol qo'llanishi 1,8 ± 0,7 doza/kundan 0,5 ± 0,4 doza/kunga tushdi. Salbiy ta'sirlar qayd etilmadi.

1-jadval.

O'pka funksiyasi va klinik ko'rsatkichlarning dinamikasi ($\bar{X}$ ± SD)

Ko'rsatkich	Bronxial astma (to'lovgacha) n=72	Bronxial astma (to'lovdan so'ng) n=72	Nazorat guruh n=72	p-qiymat
FEV1 (% kutilgan)	68,4 ± 5,2	81,2 ± 4,8*	96,3 ± 2,1	< 0,001
FVC (% kutilgan)	72,1 ± 5,8	84,6 ± 5,1*	97,1 ± 1,9	< 0,001
FEV1/FVC (%)	74,3 ± 4,5	86,7 ± 3,9*	98,0 ± 1,5	< 0,001
PEF (% kutilgan)	62,8 ± 6,3	78,5 ± 5,5*	95,4 ± 2,3	< 0,001
ACT bali (ball)	16,2 ± 2,8	21,7 ± 2,2*	25,0 ± 0,0	< 0,001
Xuruj chastotasi (oy/marta)	3,1 ± 0,9	1,2 ± 0,6*	0	< 0,001
Salbutamol qo'llanishi (doza/kun)	1,8 ± 0,7	0,5 ± 0,4*	0	< 0,001

** — nazorat guruhiga nisbatan p < 0,001 (mustaqil t-test)*



1-rasm. O'pka funksiyasi ko'rsatkichlarining guruhlar bo'yicha taqqoslanishi.
** — fizioterapiyadan oldingi va keyingi qiymatlar o'rtasidagi farq statistik jihatdan muhim (p < 0,001).*

Muhokama. Olingan natijalar xalqaro adabiyot ma'lumotlari bilan mos keladi. Liu va boshq. (2021) meta-tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, jismoniy mashqlar asthmatik bolalarda FEV1 va FVC ko'rsatkichlarini sezilarli darajada yaxshilaydi [6]. Xiang va boshq. (2024) inspirator mushak mashqlarining FEV1 (% kutilgan) ni o'rtacha 4,96 birlikka oshirishini isbotladi [7]. Bizning tadqiqotimizda kuzatilgan 12,8% FEV1 o'sishi ushbu raqamlardan oshib tushdi, bu esa kompleks (galoterapiya + magnit + vibromassaj + nafas olish gimnastikasi) yondashuv afzalliklarini ko'rsatadi.

Turumbaeva va boshq. (2022) O'rta Osiyo mintaqasida galoterapiyaning bolalar BA davolashidagi ijobiy ta'sirini qayd etgan [8]. Rus adabiyotida Lyan va boshq. yuqori chastotali torak ossillyatsiyasining 93,3% klinik samaradorligini isbotlagan [9]. Bizning kuzatishlarimiz ushbu natijalarni Farg'ona mintaqasi sharoitida tasdiqlaydi.

Cheklovlar: tadqiqot bir markazli bo'lib, kuzatuv muddati 21 kun bilan chegaralangan. Uzoq muddatli ta'sirni baholash uchun 6–12 oylik kuzatuv tavsiya etiladi.

Xulosa. Fizioterapevtik muolajalar kompleksi (nafas olish gimnastikasi, galoterapiya, magnit-lazer terapiyasi, vibratsion massaj) bronxial astmali bolalarda 21 kunlik kurs davomida o'pka funksiyasi ko'rsatkichlarini (FEV1 +12,8%, FVC +12,5%, PEF +15,7%) va astma nazorat balini statistik jihatdan muhim darajada yaxshiladi, bronxolitik dori ehtiyojini esa sezilarli kamaytirdi ($p < 0,001$). Ushbu natijalar fizioterapiyaning pediatrik bronxial astma davolashidagi dori-darmon terapiyasiga samarali qo'shimcha sifatida keng qo'llanilishini asoslaydi.

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POSTMODERN CRITIQUE OF LIBERAL HEGEMONY: AGAINST THE DISCOURSE OF FINALITY

Abstract: *This article analyzes ideological and political ideas that have become a significant turning point in the social and cultural life of the modern and postmodern world. In addition, the paradigms of the "end of ideologies" and the "end of history" in the postmodern era are analytically discussed. The world is moving toward a post-industrial, information-based, and biotechnology-driven global capitalism, and the article explores the scientific and philosophical aspects of these processes.*

Key words*: Postmodernism, modernism, liberalism, ideology, end of history, discourse, paradigm.*

Introduction

In the contemporary globalized world, as capitalism undergoes profound socio-economic, scientific, and technological transformations, paradigm shifts are also occurring in the fields of science, art, and culture in general. By the late twentieth century, intense debates emerged regarding the significance of the postmodern turn. While some philosophers evaluated postmodern discourse and culture as superior to the increasingly outdated forms of modernity, others criticized postmodern theory and cultural production as signs of decline and regression.In the realm of science, the postmodern turn signifies a departure from the mechanistic and positivist worldview of modern science. At the same time, it rejects the Enlightenment's optimism, positivism, faith in reason, and its emphasis on transcultural values and human nature. Postmodernists typically reject theoretical fundamentalism and transcendental subjectivity, mechanistic and positivist approaches in science, and the modernist ideals of novelty and originality in art. Based on the view that modern theory and politics have become reductionist, illusory, and excessively arrogant, many postmodern theorists and philosophers have advanced various competing forms of political ideologies.

As in postmodern theory, there is no single "postmodern political ideology." On the contrary, there exist contradictory positions arising from the complexity of social transformations and diverse postmodern theoretical perspectives. However, postmodern forms of politics are not merely theoretical constructs but also real political tendencies manifesting in public life. In an era where new technologies are transforming all spheres of life, where culture plays an increasingly significant role from the economy to personal identity, and where new syntheses of global capitalist economies are emerging, politics is also acquiring new forms and meanings.In general terms, the project of modern politics was oriented toward defining and

realizing universal goals such as freedom, equality, and justice in order to transform institutional structures of domination. Rooted in the Enlightenment project, modern politics sought to critically evaluate all existing forms of power and institutions based on the criteria of reason. It presupposed the existence of a democratic public sphere in which individuals and social groups could deliberate on political issues and actively participate in public affairs. The modern political project aimed to define fundamental human rights, the common good, and universal values, as well as to establish institutional guarantees for democratic rights, debate, and consensus.

At the dawn of the modern world, the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity were proclaimed during the French Revolution, advocating for the protection of universal human rights. Karl Marx, who sought to extend these universal ideals beyond the limits of bourgeois class relations, advanced the slogan "Workers of the world, unite!" and called for international solidarity aimed at overthrowing bourgeois forms of property. In the United States, and later in Africa, Asia, and the broader non-Western world, national liberation movements emerged against colonialism. These movements sought to bring the promises of modern democracy and freedom to oppressed regions.However, the promises of modernity and modern politics were rarely fulfilled. Workers were exploited by greedy capital throughout the modern era; women only gained full democratic rights in the early twentieth century and continued to suffer under patriarchal domination; people of color were systematically discriminated against by racism; and developing countries remained under the domination of imperialist powers. Despite wars, poverty, famine, economic crises, and various forms of oppression, modern politics maintained an optimistic spirit. It often held an almost religious, teleological belief in the eventual realization of history's progressive logic. Enlightenment faith in the future inspired both liberalism and Marxism.Thus, modern politics was shaped by strong normative values and utopian visions of universal freedom, equality, and harmony. In the postmodern era, however, politics began to take shape with the emergence of numerous new political groups and struggles in the 1960s. Its development was strongly influenced by social movements in France, the United States, and other regions, as well as by emerging postmodern theories.

Methodologies

In the postmodern world, by the mid-twentieth century, mutually contradictory political and ideological paradigms had begun to emerge. According to the radically apolitical perspective of Jean Baudrillard, we have been left at the end of history: the masses have sunk into inertia and indifference, while media simulations and technology have triumphed over human agency [1]. Similarly, the idea of the "end of history" proposed by Francis Fukuyama seemed to affirm that humanity had reached a highly satisfactory and stable political condition [2]. However, this article analyzes why Fukuyama's thesis has not been realized.According to Michel Foucault, systemic global transformation in politics is to be rejected in favor of localized transformations aimed at enhancing individual freedom and progressive change [3]. Jean-François Lyotard, drawing on postmodernism's critique of essentialism, reductionism, and fundamentalism,

argued that Enlightenment values and socialist politics should be reconfigured on the basis of contingency and pluralism [4]. According to Gilles Deleuze, postmodern politics politicizes all spheres of social and personal life, much like capital and the state themselves [5]. Modern and Marxist approaches often ignored or rejected such domains as political fields. In postmodern politics, however, every sphere of social life becomes subject to questioning and turns into a site of contestation. Consequently, the number of arenas of struggle increases, and within a pluralistic framework, power becomes more vulnerable to challenge. Overall, the ideas and conceptual frameworks of J. Baudrillard, F. Fukuyama, M. Foucault, J.-F. Lyotard, and G. Deleuze have served as key methodological sources in the preparation of this article.

In developing this study, use of several philosophical and analytical methods has been employed. As a general theoretical foundation, the dialectical method was applied to analyze the contradictory relationships between modernism and postmodernism, power and resistance, identity and deconstruction. The genealogical method was used to reveal how power is constituted through institutions and how the subject emerges as a social construct. Furthermore, the deconstructive method played a crucial role in uncovering the critical stance of postmodern thought toward universal truth, stable identity, and metanarratives. Through this approach, the internal contradictions of dominant ideological and cultural constructions were exposed.In examining the influence of media, advertising, the internet, and consumer culture on human consciousness, the method of discursive analysis was employed. This method enabled an analysis of contemporary culture as a mechanism for the production of power and identity. Additionally, the comparative method was used to identify the differences between modern and postmodern political-philosophical approaches, as well as to examine their theoretical foundations and social consequences. Through this method, the distinctions between the rational and centralized political model of modernism and the pluralistic and fragmented character of postmodernism were elucidated.

Discussion and results

Today, as social reproduction increasingly takes place at the level of culture and everyday life, issues of subjectivity, ideology, culture, aesthetics, and utopian thinking have acquired renewed significance. Postmodern models of politics seek to redefine the very concept of politics by drawing on transformations in society, technology, the economy, and everyday life. In 1960, Daniel Bell advanced the discourse of the “end of ideology,” arguing that in developed countries ideological consensus had been achieved and that economic growth had replaced political conflict, rendering ideologies obsolete [6]. With the fall of the Berlin Wall, the crisis of real socialism, and the collapse of the Soviet Union, the discourse that liberalism constituted the sole and dominant paradigm rapidly gained prominence. This process was closely linked to neoliberal policies introduced after the economic crises of the 1970s. Undoubtedly, one of the most influential contributions in this direction was the “end of history” thesis proposed by Francis Fukuyama in the 1990s [7]. This study is grounded in the need to reassess such finality theses

particularly those based on the assumption that liberalism has no viable alternative in the aftermath of the 2007–2008 global financial crisis. The concept of the "end of history" does not imply the cessation of time or historical processes. Rather, in political terms, it signifies the culmination of human development at a certain level of social, political, and economic maturity. In such a state, the existing system is considered optimal, and therefore the search for alternatives is deemed unnecessary. Proponents of this view argue that human development has largely reached its endpoint, and that major political transformations, revolutions, and structural changes have become obsolete. In the twentieth century, the most significant expressions of such finality discourses were the "end of ideology" and the "end of history." However, even today, ideologies continue to exist and exert influence, albeit not in absolute terms. Regardless of whether societies are labeled as developed, developing, or underdeveloped, ideologies remain an integral part of human life across all regions of the world. Following the fall of the Berlin Wall and the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the discourse of the "end of history" emerged as another form of finality. According to this perspective, once liberal democracy triumphed in the ideological struggle, it would continue as the most stable and unrivaled system. Development and progress were seen as having reached their highest point within liberal democracy. According to Slavoj Žižek, Fukuyama's "end of history" thesis suffered serious blows due to two major events centered in the United States: the events of September 11, 2001 undermined the idea of a liberal-democratic political utopia, while the 2008 financial crisis destabilized its economic foundations. The 2008 crisis intensified debates over the inevitability of state intervention [8]. As a result, the paradigms developed by John Maynard Keynes regained prominence, and efforts were made to overcome the crisis through expanded fiscal and monetary policies [9].

Consequently, the belief—initiated with the "end of ideology" and reinforced by the "end of history" that the liberal-democratic system represents the final stage of human development has increasingly come under question. This is because the system itself appears to possess a structural tendency to generate recurring crises. Among these two discourses of finality, the "end of history" is considered more decisive, as it is more closely aligned with the contemporary era. Both discourses have extended beyond their original historical contexts, with the former still being defended in neoliberal circles today. Fukuyama himself has repeatedly insisted that his thesis cannot be dismissed. For this reason, in certain circles, the neoliberal system is interpreted as a genuinely final system. This study first analyzes these theories of "finality" and then argues why liberal democracy cannot be regarded as the ultimate stage of humanity's political or economic development. The eschatological belief in the unchallenged triumph of liberal democracy was most explicitly articulated in Francis Fukuyama's 1989 concept of *The End of History and the Last Man*. However, it is evident that Daniel Bell's earlier thesis of the "end of ideology" in the mid-twentieth century laid the groundwork for this perspective. In this respect, the discourse of the "end of ideology" is significant in highlighting the gradual transformation of liberalism into the dominant global paradigm. In fact,

even before twentieth-century thinkers, philosophers such as Karl Marx and Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel had reflected on ideas related to the end of history and ideology. Neither Marx nor Hegel believed that progress would continue indefinitely. Both held that once a form of society corresponding to humanity's deepest needs is achieved, development would reach its culmination. In other words, both thinkers argued that once such a society emerges, fundamental social problems would be resolved, and no major transformations would occur in the development of core principles and institutions.

The discourse of "finality," which largely took shape within the philosophy of history in the nineteenth century, developed particularly along liberal lines after the Second World War. Drawing inspiration from various sources, Daniel Bell advanced the thesis of the "end of ideology" within the context of the Cold War. Fukuyama regarded liberal democracy as the endpoint of humanity's ideological evolution and the highest form of human governance. According to him, unlike previous systems of governance, liberal democracy is free from fundamental internal contradictions and therefore represents the end of history. In Fukuyama's view, liberal democracy is the system that best satisfies the three aspects of the human soul described by Plato reason, desire, and the desire for recognition (thymos). Although no system can fully satisfy human beings, the best system is the one that maximizes the fulfillment of these three dimensions. Thus, the impossibility of achieving a higher form of human satisfaction beyond liberal democracy is, for Fukuyama, evidence that history has reached its endpoint. In our view, however, a major flaw in Fukuyama's thesis lies in its excessive reliance on comparisons with strong authoritarian states. While liberalism has never promised absolute equality, a system presented as the "end of history" should not produce such widespread poverty and recurrent crises as observed today. Fukuyama himself later acknowledged the problems within liberal democracies. In his work *Liberalism and Its Discontents*, he argues that liberalism has transformed into neoliberalism, significantly exacerbating economic inequality. This transformation has generated global financial crises that harm ordinary people more than wealthy elites, and he attributes inequality and recurring crises not to liberalism itself but specifically to neoliberalism [10].

Therefore, Fukuyama maintains that the solution lies not in rejecting liberalism altogether but in regulating it. Recognizing the erosion and corruption within the existing system, he describes the situation as follows: after a generation of neoliberal policies, by the 2010s global income reached historically unprecedented levels, yet inequality within countries increased sharply [11]. In many countries, a small class of oligarchs and multibillionaires emerged, capable of converting their economic resources into political power by influencing lobbyists and media. Globalization enabled them to shift wealth to low-tax jurisdictions, depriving states of revenue and making regulation increasingly difficult. If economic freedom the freedom to buy, sell, and invest is beneficial, it does not follow that removing all constraints is even better. If personal autonomy is a source of human satisfaction, it does not mean that unlimited freedom and the constant

breaking of all constraints will make individuals happier. Sometimes satisfaction arises precisely through the acceptance of limits. Therefore, restoring a sense of moderation at both the individual and collective levels is key to the revival and even the survival of liberalism. From these arguments, it becomes clear that Fukuyama identifies the desire for limitless growth and wealth accumulation as the primary driver behind the transition from liberalism to neoliberalism. In the contemporary era, from a substantive perspective, unregulated free trade without sufficient state intervention risks transforming liberalism into an undesirable extreme form. However, he does not clearly specify the appropriate extent of state intervention.

Conclusion

In our view, Fukuyama's primary error lies in his insufficient recognition of the deep interconnection between liberalism and neoliberalism. The economic and political dimensions of liberalism are intrinsically linked; therefore, it is not possible to accept its political principles while rejecting its economic foundations. The economic basis of neoliberalism, as the contemporary form of liberalism, is capitalism.

Liberal democracy cannot be regarded as the final stage of human history. It generates crises, exacerbates inequality, and fails to eliminate poverty. For this reason, the discourses of the "end of ideology" and the "end of history" are not adequate for understanding the contemporary world. Likewise, it is problematic to present liberal democracy as the ultimate ideal system by contrasting it with fascism or totalitarianism, since liberalism itself produces crises of representation, legitimacy, production, and distribution.As long as wars, crises, and poverty persist in the world, the existing system cannot be considered the ultimate destination of humanity. The global financial crisis of 2008 once again demonstrated that neoliberalism does not represent the end of human history. Although Francis Fukuyama later acknowledged the crises and inequalities generated by neoliberalism, the fundamental problem, in our view, remains unresolved: the attempt to separate liberalism from neoliberalism, the assumption that the existing system has no alternative, and the continued defense of the idea of finality.History, however, continues.

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BIRIKTIRUVCHI TO'QIMA BIOKIMYOSI

Annotatsiya. *Tibbiyot instuti talabalari kasallik belgilariga qarab tashxis qo'yish bilan bir qatorda kasallikka sabab bo'luvchi omillarni aniqlash xam muxim xisoblanadi. Buning uchun seminar mashg'ulot darslari muxim axamiyatga ega, chunki muammolar munozaralarda xal bo'ladi. Xar qanday kasallikka tashxis qo'yish uchun bo'lajak shifokor fikrlay olishi kerak.*

Kalit so'zlar. *Tibbiyot, tashxis, kollagen, elastin, glikozaminoglikan, proteoglikan, gialuron kislota, geparin, geparan sulfan, dermatan sulfat, hondroitin sulfat.*

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BIOCHEMISTRY OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE

Abstract*. It is important for students of the medical institute to make a diagnosis based on the symptoms of the disease, as well as to determine the factors that cause the disease. For this, seminar training classes are of great importance, because problems are solved in discussions. To diagnose any disease, the future doctor must be able to think.*

Key words*. Medicine, diagnosis, collagen, elastin, glycosaminoglycan, proteoglycan, hyaluronic acid, heparin, heparan sulfate, dermatan sulfate, chondroitin sulfate.*

Biriktiruvchi to'qima organizmning butun tanasi bo'yicha taqsimlangan bo'lib, u tog'ay, pay, boylam va suyak matriksida bo'ladi. Bu to'qima buyrak jomi, siydik kanallari sohasida joylashadi, tomirlarni fiksatsiya qiladi; jigar va mushak kabi parenximatoz a'zolarda hujayralararo bog'lovchi moddaning asosini tashkil etadi. Tana vaznining taxminan 50 % ini tashkil etadi.

Kollagen – Biriktiruvchi to'qimaning erimaydigan tolalari odam organizmida eng ko'p tarqalgan oqsil - kollagendan tarkib topgan. U oqsillar umumiy miqdorining 25-33 % ini, tana og'irligining taxminan 6 %ini tashkil etadi. Uning tarkibidagi barcha aminokislota qoldiqlarining 1/3 qismini glitsin,1/3 qismini prolin va 4-gidroksiprolin, taxminan 1 %ni gidroksilizin tashkil etadi; kollagenning ba'zi molekulyar shakllari, juda kam miqdorda bo'lsa ham, 3-gidroksiprolinni saqlaydi.

Kollagen sintezi. Kollagen — hujayradan tashqari oqsil, lekin u hujayra ichida o'tmishdosh molekula sifatida sintezlanadi, yetilgan kollagen fibrillalarini hosil qilishdan oldin posttranslyatsion modifikatsiyaga uchraydi. Kollagenning

o’tmishdoshi (avval preprokollagen, so’ngra prokollagen) endoplazmatik retikulum va Goldji kompleksidan o’tish va hujayra tashqarisida paydo bo'lish davrida protsessingga uchraydi. Hujayradan tashqaridagi amino- va karboksiproteaza prokollagenni, tegishli ravishda N-uchdagi va C-uchdagi propeptitdlarni uzib tashlaydi.

Gidroksillanish reaksiyalari prolingidroksilaza, lizingidroksilaza ta'sirida boradi. ular mikrosoma membranalari bilan bog'langan bo'lib, askorbat kislota, a-ketoglutarat, ishtirokidagi reaksiyada boradi.

Elastin – biriktiruvchi to'qimaning ikkinchi asosiy oqsili. Kollagendan farqli ravishda qaynatganda jelatina hosil qilmaydi. Uning aminokislota tarkibi kollagendan farqlanadi. Elastin tolalari katta bo‘lmagan, deyarli sferik molekulalarning mustahkam ko'ndalan bog'lar bilan bog'lanishi natijasida yuzaga kelgan. Lizin ishtirokidagi ko'ndalang bog'larning 2 turi aniqlangan. 4 ta lizin qoldiqlaridan desmozin va izodesmozin birikmalari hosil bo'ladi.

Proteoglikanlar – biriktiruvchi to'qimaning hujayradan tashqari moddasini proteoglikanlar hosil qiladi va ular to'qima quruq massasining 30 %ini tashkil etadi. Bular yuqori molekulyar og'irlikka ega bo'lgan polianion moddalar bo'lib, katta miqdorda turli geteropolisaxarid yon zanjirlarini tutadi va ular polipeptid zanjiri bilan kovalent bog'langan. Glikozaminoglikanlarga Gialuronat kislota, Xondroitin-4-sulfat, Xondroitin-6-sulfat, Dermatansulfat, Keratansulfat I va II, Geparan sulfat va geparin.

Gialuronat kislota – organizmda tabiiy uchraydigan juda muhim biomolekula bo‘lib, u asosan suvni ushlab turish va to‘qimalarni nam saqlash vazifasini bajaradi.

Asosiy tushuncha. Gialuronat kislota — bu glikozaminoglikanlar guruhiga kiruvchi uzun zanjirli polisaxarid. U D-glukuron kislota va N-asetilglukozamin moddalardan tuzilgan. Teri (derma qavati), bo‘g‘im suyuqligi (sinovial suyuqlik), ko‘zning shishasimon tanasi, biriktiruvchi to‘qimalarda uchraydi.

Vazifalari. Namlikni ushlab turadi - 1 molekula o‘z vaznidan 1000 barobar ko‘p suvni bog‘lay oladi.

Teri elastikligini ta’minlaydi - Kollagen va elastin bilan birga terini tarang va silliq qiladi.

Bo‘g‘imlarni himoya qiladi - Sinovial suyuqlik tarkibida bo‘lib, ishqalanishni kamaytiradi.

Yaralarni bitirishda yordam beradi - To‘qimalarning regeneratsiyasini tezlashtiradi.

Kosmetologiyada. Teri namlantiruvchi krem va serumlarda, ajinlarga qarshi

In’yeksiya (fillerlar). Lab, yuz shaklini tuzatishda, ajinlarni to‘ldirishda

Tibbiyotda. Bo‘g‘im kasalliklarida (masalan, artroz), ko‘z jarrohligida, yara bitishini tezlashtirish

Kamligi nimaga olib keladi? Teri qurishi va ajinlar, bo‘g‘im og‘rig‘i, elastiklikning kamayishi

Xondroitin sulfatlar — bu organizmda muhim rol o‘ynaydigan glikozaminoglikanlar (GAG) guruhiga kiruvchi biomolekulalar bo‘lib, ayniqsa xaftaga (tog‘ay) to‘qimasining asosiy komponentlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Asosiy tuzilishi. Xondroitin sulfatlar D-glukuron kislota N-asetilgalaktozamin sulfatdan tashkil topgan. Ular sulfatlangan bo‘lgani uchun manfiy zaryadga ega va suvni kuchli tortadi. Tog‘ay, pay va boylamlar, suyak to‘qimasi, qon tomir devorlarida uchraydi.

Asosiy vazifalari

1. Suvni bog‘lash. Manfiy zaryadi tufayli suvni o‘ziga tortadi → tog‘ay elastik va chidamli bo‘ladi.

2. Mexanik mustahkamlik. Proteoglikanlar tarkibida bo‘lib, tog‘ayga bosimga chidamlilik beradi.

3. Amortizatsiya. Bo‘g‘imlarda zarbani yutadi va ishqalanishni kamaytiradi.

4. Metabolik rol. Tog’ay hujayralari (xondrotsitlar) faoliyatini qo‘llab-quvvatlaydi.

Tibbiyotdagi ahamiyati

Osteoartrozda Xondroitin sulfat kamayadi, tog’ay yemiriladi, Bo‘g‘im og‘riqlari paydo bo‘ladi

Dori sifatida Xondroitin sulfat preparatlari qo‘llanadi Ko‘pincha glukozamin bilan birga beriladi. tog’ay yemirilishini sekinlashtiradi

Kamligi nimaga olib keladi?

Tog‘ay elastikligi yo‘qoladi, bo‘g‘imlar “quruqlashadi”, osteoartroz rivojlanadi.

Dermatan sulfatlar — bu organizmda uchraydigan glikozaminoglikanlar (GAG) guruhiga kiruvchi muhim biomolekulalar bo‘lib, asosan teri, qon tomirlar va yurak klapanlari tarkibida uchraydi.

Tuzilishi. Dermatan sulfat quyidagi disaxarid birliklardan tashkil topgan:

L-iduron kislota va N-asetilgalaktozamin sulfat

Bu jihati bilan u xondroitin sulfatga o‘xshaydi, lekin tarkibida iduron kislota borligi bilan farq qiladi. Teri (derma qavati), qon tomir devorlari, yurak klapanlari, pay va biriktiruvchi to‘qimalar

Asosiy vazifalari

1. To‘qima mustahkamligini ta’minlaydi. Kollagen tolalari bilan bog‘lanib, to‘qimalarni mustahkam qiladi.

2. Suvni ushlab turadi. Terining elastikligi va namligini saqlaydi

3. Antikoagulyant ta’sir. Qon ivish jarayoniga ta’sir qiladi (geparinga o‘xshash xususiyat)

4. Regeneratsiya. Yara bitishida va to‘qima tiklanishida ishtirok etadi

Klinik ahamiyati

Teri bilan bog‘liq. Dermatan sulfat kamayganda teri elastikligi pasayadi.

Qarish jarayonida muhim rol o‘ynaydi

Genetik kasalliklar. Dermatan sulfat almashinuvi buzilganda Mukopolisaxaridoz (xususan, MPS I, II, VI) rivojlanadi

Keratan sulfatlar — bu organizmda uchraydigan yana bir muhim glikozaminoglikanlar (GAG) turi bo‘lib, ayniqsa ko‘z va tog‘ay (xafta) to‘qimalarida katta ahamiyatga ega.

Tuzilishi. Keratan sulfat boshqa GAGlardan biroz farq qiladi:

Galaktoza va N-asetilglukozamin (sulfatlangan)

Muhim jihati: unda uron kislota (glukuron yoki iduron) YO‘Q — bu uni boshqa GAGlardan ajratib turadi. Ko‘zning shox pardasi (kornea), tog‘ay, suyak to‘qimasi

Asosiy vazifalari. 1.Ko‘z tiniqligini ta’minlaydi, kornea tarkibida bo‘lib: suvni muvozanatda ushlab turadi, yorug‘likning to‘g‘ri o‘tishini ta’minlaydi

2. Suvni bog‘lash. To‘qimalarning gidratatsiyasini saqlaydi

3. Mexanik qo‘llab-quvvatlash. Tog’ay va suyakda struktura barqarorligini ta’minlaydi.

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TIBBIY KIMYO FANINI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION USULLARDAN FOYDALANISH

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada tibbiy kimyo fanini o'qitishda yangi zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish usullari va ularning samaradorligi muhokama qilinadi.*

Kalit so'zlar. *Tibbiy kimyo, oliy ta'lim, ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalar, interaktivlik, televideniyada o'qitish, loyiha ishlari algoritmi.*

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USE OF INNOVATIVE METHODS IN TEACHING MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY

Abstract*. This article discusses the methods of using new modern pedagogical technologies in teaching medicinal chemistry and their effectiveness.*

Keywords*. Medicinal chemistry, higher education, advanced pedagogical technologies, interactivity, television teaching, project work algorithm.*

O'quv jarayoniga ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalarni joriy etish o'quv jarayoniga diagnostika qilishning o'ziga xos innovatsion yondashuvidir. Pedagogik texnologiya va ular interaktiv usullar o'quv jarayonini tashkil etishga asoslanganligi sababli, didaktika tamoyillarini inkor etmasdan, o'rganishga yangi yondashuvni belgilaydi. Ushbu usulni qo'llab-quvvatlovchilar, xususan, darsda an'anaviy usullarni qo'llab-quvvatlaydilar, ular uchun o'quv materialining mazmunini aniqlash maqsadini belgilaydilar, o'qituvchilar o'z faoliyati va o'quvchi faoliyati orqali belgilashni tanqid qiladilar.

O'quvchilarning ijodiy fikrlashini rivojlantirishning interaktiv usullaridan biri bu ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalardir. Milliy ta'lim dasturida ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalarni o'quv jarayoniga joriy etishning ahamiyati alohida tilga olingan, interaktiv o'qitish usullari alohida ko'rib chiqilgan. Hozirgi kunda u zamonaviy kompyuter texnologiyalarini ishlab chiqarish, iqtisodiyot, uni biznes va o'qitish jarayoniga qo'llash uchun tobora zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalariga aylanib bormoqda. Yangi pedagogik texnologiyalarning muammolaridan biri bu ta'lim jarayonida interaktiv muhit yaratishdir.

Interaktivlik - foydalanuvchining axborot vositasining ishlashiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatish imkoniyati. Yoshlarning kompyuter savodxonligini oshirish

jarayonida interaktiv muhit tushunchasi, uning afzalliklari va imkoniyatlari alohida amalga oshirilishi kerak. Televizion o'quv dasturlari asosan interaktiv fan imkoniyatiga ega emas. Zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarining dasturlardagi imkoniyatlari orasida multimedia ham bor, uning imkoniyatlaridan to'liq foydalanish ushbu muhitni yaratishga imkon beradi.

Zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalariga asoslangan internet tarmog'i orqali masofaviy ta'limda inertsial muhit yaratish maqsadi tashkilotda amalga oshirilishi kerak. Ma'lum bo'lishicha, ilm-fan odamlari davlatimizning buyuk kelajagini anglatishi mumkin, zamonaviy axborot savodxonligi va xalqimiz madaniyatini rivojlantirish bo'yicha pedagogik texnologiyalar asosida olib borish davr talabidir. Ushbu talablarni amalga oshirishda interaktiv muhit imkoniyatlaridan to'liq foydalanish tavsiya etiladi. Tibbiy kimyo fanini o'qitishda ham interaktiv usullarni joriy etish. O'rta maktab o'quvchilariga tibbiy kimyoni tushuntirish va ularni darsga jalb qilish, bundan tashqari, bu eng qulay va eng ijobiy usuldir.

Kadrlar tayyorlashning faol shakllarida bo'lajak mutaxassislarni tayyorlash bo'yicha milliy dastur o'quv mashg'ulotlarini tashkil etish va talabalarning haqiqiy faoliyatini ilmiy tekshirishda nazariy bilim va ko'nikmalardan kasbiy amaliy bilim va ko'nikmalarni taqlid qilishda iloji boricha ko'proq mustaqillik berishni anglatardi.

Ma'lumki, faol mashg'ulotlarning turli xil usullari mavjud. Ularning xilma-xilligi ularning paydo bo'lishi bilan belgilanadi. Talabalarning faollashuv darajasi va ularning o'qish-kognitiv tadqiqot loyihalarini loyihalash va hokazo faoliyati quyidagilar bilan farq qiladi. Faol mashg'ulotlarning taqlid texnikalari, ular o'z navbatida o'yin ishini o'yinlar, o'yinli dizayn va tadqiqot, vaziyatli masalalarni ochishda o'yinsiz aniq vazifalarni o'rganish, pedagogik usullar, maxsus mashg'ulotlar, ko'nikmalar, qulay mashg'ulotlarda o'qitish, o'quv va ilmiy imtihon faoliyati, talabalarning kelajakdagi kasbiy amaliy faoliyati, u taqlid asosida quriladi.

Imitativ bo'lmagan - bu texnikalar haqiqiy taqlidga asoslangan, amaliy faoliyat quriladi. Maktablarda o'qitish eng samarali faol o'qitish texnologiyasi bo'lib, quyidagilarni ishlab chiqish usullari hisoblanadi. Ishlab chiqarish (fan) muammolari va yechimlarini hal qilishning noyob interaktiv o'yinini qanday yaratish mumkin.

O'yin dizayni asosan ob'ektni yaratish va takomillashtirish jarayoni bo'lib, bunda talabalarning bilim va tadqiqot faoliyati to'g'ridan-to'g'ri o'rganiladi, bunda ob'ekt to'g'ridan-to'g'ri proyeksiya xarakteriga ega bo'ladi. U funktsional rolga ega va qayta tiklanadigan holatda bajariladi. Bunday pozitsiyalar odatda o'rganishda ishtirok etayotgan talabalarning maqsad va qiziqishlarining ma'lum bir obyekti yoki darsdan tashqari komplekslarini anglatadi, bu ishlar orqali hisobga olinadi. O'yin mashg'ulotlari loyihalar shaklida o'tkazish uchun turli xil texnologiyalar bo'lishi mumkin. Ularning asosida 3 ta muhim element yotadi.

1. Loyiha ishlari algoritmi
2. Baholash mexanizmini yoki o'yin shaklidagi loyihani sinash
3. Bo'lajak mutaxassislarning o'yinni ishlab chiqishdagi funktsional roli ishtirokchilar

Qiziqishlarni aniqlash mexanizmi. Bu elementlarning har biri o'qitilayotgan darsni loyihalashda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Dastlabki ikkita elementda ishtirok etish ularning rivojlanishidagi innovatsion jarayonlardan iborat (fan sohasida ular uchun tashkil qilishni o'rganish uchun sharoit yaratadi).

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CHUCHUK SUV RESURSLARINING ANTROPOGEN IFLOSLANISHINI KOMPLEKS BAHOLASH VA MUHOFAZA QILISH CHORALARI (NAMANGAN VILOYATI MISOLIDA)

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada Namangan viloyati misolida chuchuk suv resurslarining antropogen ifloslanish darajasi kompleks geoekologik yondashuv asosida tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotda suv resurslariga sanoat, qishloq xo'jaligi va maishiy faoliyatning ta'siri baholanib, suv sifatining asosiy fizik-kimyoviy ko'rsatkichlari orqali ifloslanish holati aniqlangan. Shuningdek, suv resurslarining ekologik holatini monitoring qilish usullari, ifloslanish manbalari va ularning hududiy xususiyatlari ilmiy asosda yoritilgan. Olingan natijalar asosida suv resurslarini muhofaza qilish, ifloslanishni kamaytirish hamda ulardan oqilona foydalanishni ta'minlashga qaratilgan samarali ekologik chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *chuchuk suv resurslari, antropogen ifloslanish, geoekologik baholash, suv sifati, ekologik monitoring, suv muhofazasi, suv resurslarini boshqarish.*

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COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION MEASURES FOR ANTHROPOGENIC POLLUTION OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF NAMANGAN REGION)

Annotation. *This article analyzes the level of anthropogenic pollution of freshwater resources on the example of Namangan region based on a comprehensive geoecological approach. The study assessed the impact of industrial, agricultural and household activities on water resources, and determined the state of pollution through the main physicochemical indicators of water quality. Also, methods for monitoring the ecological state of water resources, sources of pollution and their territorial characteristics are scientifically covered.*

Based on the results obtained, effective environmental measures have been developed to protect water resources, reduce pollution and ensure their rational use.

Keywords: *freshwater resources, anthropogenic pollution, geoecological assessment, water quality, environmental monitoring, water protection, water resources management.*

I. Kirish. Hozirgi globallashuv, texnogen taraqqiyot va tabiiy resurslarga bo'lgan ehtiyojlar keskin ortib borayotgan sharoitda chuchuk suv resurslarining sifati va miqdoriy holatini saqlash insoniyat oldida turgan eng dolzarb ekologik muammolardan biri aylanib ulgurdi [1]. Aholi sonining ortishi, sanoat ishlab chiqarishining kengayishi hamda qishloq xo'jaligi faoliyatining intensivlashuvi natijasida suv resurslariga antropogen bosim keskin kuchayib bormoqda [2]. Bu esa suv havzalarining kimyoviy, biologik va fizik ifloslanishiga olib kelib, ularning ekologik holatini yomonlashtirmoqda hamda ichimlik suvi sifatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda.

Xalqaro miqyosda chuchuk suv resurslarini muhofaza qilish masalasi barqaror rivojlanishning ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biri sifatida e'tirof etilgan. Jumladan, Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti tomonidan ilgari surilgan Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlarining 6-maqsadi ("Toza suv va sanitariya") doirasida barcha aholi qatlamlarini sifatli ichimlik suvi bilan ta'minlash va suv resurslarini muhofaza qilish zarurligi alohida ta'kidlangan [3]. Shu nuqtai nazardan, suv resurslarining ifloslanishini ilmiy asosda o'rganish, uning manbalari va hududiy xususiyatlarini aniqlash hamda samarali muhofaza choralarini ishlab chiqish muhim ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

O'zbekistonda, xususan, Namangan viloyatida ham suv resurslari asosan irrigatsiya tizimlari, daryo va kollektor-zovur tarmoqlari orqali shakllanadi [4, 5]. Ushbu hududda qishloq xo'jaligining ustuvorligi, mineral o'g'itlar va pestitsidlarning keng qo'llanilishi, sanoat chiqindilari hamda maishiy oqova suvlarning yetarli darajada tozalanmasligi suv resurslarining ifloslanishiga olib keluvchi asosiy antropogen omillar hisoblanadi. Natijada suvning kimyoviy tarkibi o'zgarib, uning ekologik va gigiyenik ko'rsatkichlari yomonlashmoqda. Mazkur yo'nalishda xorijiy va mahalliy olimlar tomonidan bir qator tadqiqotlar olib borilgan bo'lib, ularda suv resurslarining ifloslanish manbalari, ularning ekologik oqibatlari va muhofaza qilish usullari yoritilgan. Biroq mavjud tadqiqotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, ko'pchilik ishlarda suv resurslari alohida komponentlar bo'yicha o'rganilgan bo'lib, ularni kompleks geoekologik baholash, ya'ni turli omillarni integratsiyalashgan holda tahlil qilish masalalari yetarli darajada yoritilmagan. Ayniqsa, Namangan viloyati hududida suv resurslarining antropogen ifloslanishini tizimli, hududiy va kompleks yondashuv asosida o'rganish dolzarb ilmiy muammo sifatida qolmoqda.

Mazkur tadqiqotning yangiligi shundan iboratki, unda chuchuk suv resurslarining antropogen ifloslanishi kompleks geoekologik yondashuv asosida baholanib, ifloslanish manbalari va darajasi hududiy kesimda tahlil qilinadi hamda

ularni kamaytirishga qaratilgan ilmiy asoslangan ekologik chora-tadbirlar ishlab chiqiladi. Shuningdek, suv sifati ko‘rsatkichlari asosida ekologik xavfsizlik darajasi aniqlanib, suv resurslarini boshqarish tizimini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha takliflar beriladi.

Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi – Namangan viloyatida chuchuk suv resurslarining antropogen ifloslanish darajasini kompleks baholash hamda ularni muhofaza qilish va ifloslanishni kamaytirishning samarali ekologik choralarini ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Ushbu maqsadga erishish uchun quyidagi vazifalar belgilandi:

– suv resurslarining ifloslanish manbalari va asosiy antropogen omillarini aniqlash;

– suv sifatining fizik-kimyoviy ko‘rsatkichlari asosida ekologik holatini baholash;

– hududiy jihatdan ifloslanish darajasini tahlil qilish;

– suv resurslarini muhofaza qilish va ulardan oqilona foydalanish bo‘yicha ilmiy asoslangan takliflar ishlab chiqish.

Umuman olganda mazkur tadqiqot ishi chuchuk suv resurslarining ekologik holatini kompleks baholash, ularni muhofaza qilish va barqaror boshqarish yo‘nalishida muhim ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, hududiy ekologik xavfsizlikni ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi.

II. Adabiyotlar tahlili.

Chuchuk suv resurslarining antropogen ifloslanishi global ekologik muammo sifatida zamonaviy ilmiy tadqiqotlarning markazida turadi. Suv muhitida turli xil kimyoviy, biologik va fizik ifloslantiruvchilarning to‘planishi ekotizim barqarorligiga hamda inson salomatligiga jiddiy xavf tug‘diradi. René P. Schwarzenbach va hamkorlari (2006) tomonidan olib borilgan fundamental tadqiqotlarda suv tizimlarida mikro ifloslantiruvchilarning tarqalishi va ularning uzoq muddatli ta’siri global muammo sifatida baholanib, bu ifloslantiruvchilarning past konsentratsiyalarda ham yuqori biologik faollikka ega ekani asoslab berilgan [6].

Sanoat faoliyati natijasida suv resurslariga tushadigan asosiy ifloslantiruvchilardan biri og‘ir metallar hisoblanadi. Ali H. va hamkorlari (2019) tadqiqotlarida og‘ir metallar (qo‘rg‘oshin, kadmiy, simob va boshqalar)ning ekologik muhitda uzoq saqlanishi, bioakkumulyatsiya xususiyati va yuqori toksikligi ilmiy asosda yoritilgan [7]. Mualliflar ushbu elementlar oziq zanjiri orqali inson organizmiga kirib, salomatlik uchun jiddiy xavf tug‘dirishini ta’kidlaydilar.

Neft va neft mahsulotlari bilan bog‘liq ifloslanish ham suv resurslarining degradatsiyasida muhim omil hisoblanadi. Varjani S.J. (2017) o‘z tadqiqotlarida neft uglevodorodlarining suv muhitida parchalanish jarayonlarini tahlil qilib, ularning mikrobiologik degradatsiyasi murakkab va uzoq davom etuvchi jarayon ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Bu esa neft ifloslanishining uzoq muddatli ekologik oqibatlarga olib kelishini bildiradi [8].

Suv resurslarining antropogen ifloslanishida farmatsevtik moddalar va sintetik organik birikmalar ham alohida ahamiyatga ega. Klaus Kümmerer (2009) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda ushbu moddalar suv muhitida barqaror saqlanib qolishi, biologik parchalanish darajasining pastligi va ularning ekotizimlarga uzoq muddatli ta’siri ilmiy asoslab berilgan [9]. Bu esa suv resurslarining yashirin ifloslanishiga sabab bo‘ladi.

So‘nggi yillarda suv resurslarining ifloslanishida mikroplastiklarning roli ham keng o‘rganilmoqda. Xuan Guo va Jianlong Wang (2021) tadqiqotlarida mikroplastiklarning og‘ir metall ionlarini adsorbsiyalash xususiyati aniqlanib, ular suv muhitida ifloslantiruvchilarni tashuvchi (vektor) sifatida xizmat qilishi ko‘rsatib berilgan. Bu esa suv ifloslanishining murakkab va ko‘p komponentli xarakterga ega ekanligini tasdiqlaydi [10].

Yuqoridagi ilmiy manbalar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, chuchuk suv resurslarining antropogen ifloslanishi ko‘p omilli va kompleks jarayon bo‘lib, unda turli kimyoviy (og‘ir metallar, farmatsevtik moddalar), fizik (mikroplastiklar) va biologik omillar o‘zaro ta’sirda namoyon bo‘ladi. Ushbu jarayonlarni chuqur o‘rganish va baholash uchun kompleks geoekologik yondashuv zarur hisoblanadi.

III. Tadqiqot usullari

Mazkur tadqiqot ishida Namangan viloyatida chuchuk suv resurslarining antropogen ifloslanish darajasini baholash uchun kompleks geoekologik yondashuv qo‘llanildi. Tadqiqot jarayoni dala kuzatuvlari, laboratoriya va statistik-tahlil usullarni o‘z ichiga olgan holda bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirildi.

IV. Tadqiqot natijalari.

Namangan viloyati misolida chuchuk suv resurslarining antropogen ifloslanish darajasini kompleks geoekologik yondashuv asosida tahlil qilish maqsadida, eng avvalo Namangan viloyati Ekologiya va iqlim o‘zgarishi bosh boshqarmasi tomonidan Namangan viloyatining asosiy chuchuk suv tarmog’i bo’lgan daryo va soylarning suvini fizik-kimyoviy monitoring natijalari tahlil qilindi. Jumladan, Namangan viloyati hududidagi daryo va soylarning suv oqimi tarkibidagi fizik-kimyoviy ko‘rsatkichlari hamda antropogen ifloslanish darajasi 2026-yil 1-chorak holatiga ko’ra tahlil qilindi (1-jadval)

1-jadval

Namangan viloyati hududidagi suv oqimlarining fizik-kimyoviy ko‘rsatkichlari va antropogen ifloslanish darajasi

2026-yil 1-chorak

№	Suv obyekti	Nuqta	Sana	Cl^- (mg/l)	SO_4^{2-} (mg/l)	Quruq qoldiq (mg/l)	NH_4^+ (mg/l)	NO_2^- (mg/l)	NO_3^- (mg/l)	PO_4^{3-} (mg/l)	Fe^{3+}	Cr^{6+}	pH	Ekologik baho
1	Norin daryosi	Kirish	12.02.2026	30.1	62.3	652	0.07	0.005	2.45	0.0	aniqlanmadi	aniqlanmadi	7.3	**Nisbatan toza**
		Chiqish	12.02.2026	33.4	74.3	725	0.06	0.009	2.53	0.1	0	aniqlanmadi	7.2	**O‘rtacha**
2	Uyg’ursoy	Kirish	02.03.2026	58.1	76.2	825	0.08	0.003	2.3	0.2	0	aniqlanmadi	7.5	**O‘rtacha**
		Chiqish	02.03.2026	62.4	77.5	862	0.09	0.006	2.43	0.2	0	oz miqdor	7.4	**O‘rtacha**
3	Jabborsoy	Kirish	11.06.2026	35.2	84.3	785	0.09	0.003	1.95	0.2	0	aniqlanmadi	7.1	**Nisbatan toza**
		Chiqish	11.06.2026	45.4	96.5	872	0.14	0.004	1.86	0.2	0	aniqlanmadi	7.2	**O‘rtacha**
4	Sirdaryo	Kirish	03.02.2026	33.2	86.4	682	0.35	0.017	1.8	0.0	aniqlanmadi	aniqlanmadi	7.5	**O‘rtacha**
		Chiqish	03.02.2026	44.5	95.9	675	0.48	0.008	1.89	0.0	aniqlanmadi	aniqlanmadi	7.4	**O‘rtacha**
5	Shahand kollektor	Kirish	16.03.2026	155	44.8	853	0.01	0.002	2.4	0.1	oz miqdor	aniqlanmadi	7.3	**Yuqori ifloslangan**
		Chiqish	16.03.2026	167	49.5	895	0.02	0.004	2.7	0.1	oz miqdor	aniqlanmadi	7.1	**Kuchli ifloslangan**

Izoh: jadval Namangan viloyati Ekologiya va iqlim o‘zgarishi bosh boshqarmasi ma’lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tayyorlandi

Mazkur 1-jadvalda Namangan viloyati hududidagi asosiy suv oqimlarining fizik-kimyoviy ko‘rsatkichlari asosida ularning ekologik holati kompleks geoekologik yondashuv asosida baholangan. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, suv resurslarining ifloslanish darajasi hududiy xususiyatlar va antropogen bosimga bevosita bog‘liq. Eng past ifloslanish darajasi Norin daryosining kirish qismida va Jabborsoyning yuqori oqimlarida kuzatilib, bu hududlarda suvning tabiiy o‘zini-o‘zi tozalash jarayonlari ustun ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Ushbu nuqtalarda mineralizatsiya darajasi nisbatan past (650–780 mg/l). Aksincha, kollektor-zovur tizimlari, xususan Shahand kollektorida suvning ifloslanish darajasi ancha yuqori ekanligi aniqlangan. Bu yerda xloridlar miqdori 150–167 mg/l gacha, quruq qoldiq 850–900 mg/l gacha yetgan bo‘lib, bu ko‘rsatkichlar qishloq xo‘jaligi faoliyati, mineral o‘g‘itlar va drenaj suvlari ta’sirida shakllanganligini ko‘rsatadi. Ushbu hududlarda ekologik holat “yuqori ifloslangan” va “kuchli ifloslangan” toifalariga kiradi.

Sirdaryo va Uyg’ursoy hududlarida esa o‘rtacha ifloslanish darajasi kuzatilib, bu asosan maishiy va agrar faoliyat bilan bog‘liq antropogen bosim natijasidir. Azot birikmalari (NH_4^+, NO_3^-) va sulfatlarning ortishi suv muhitining kimyoviy transformatsiyasini ko‘rsatadi.

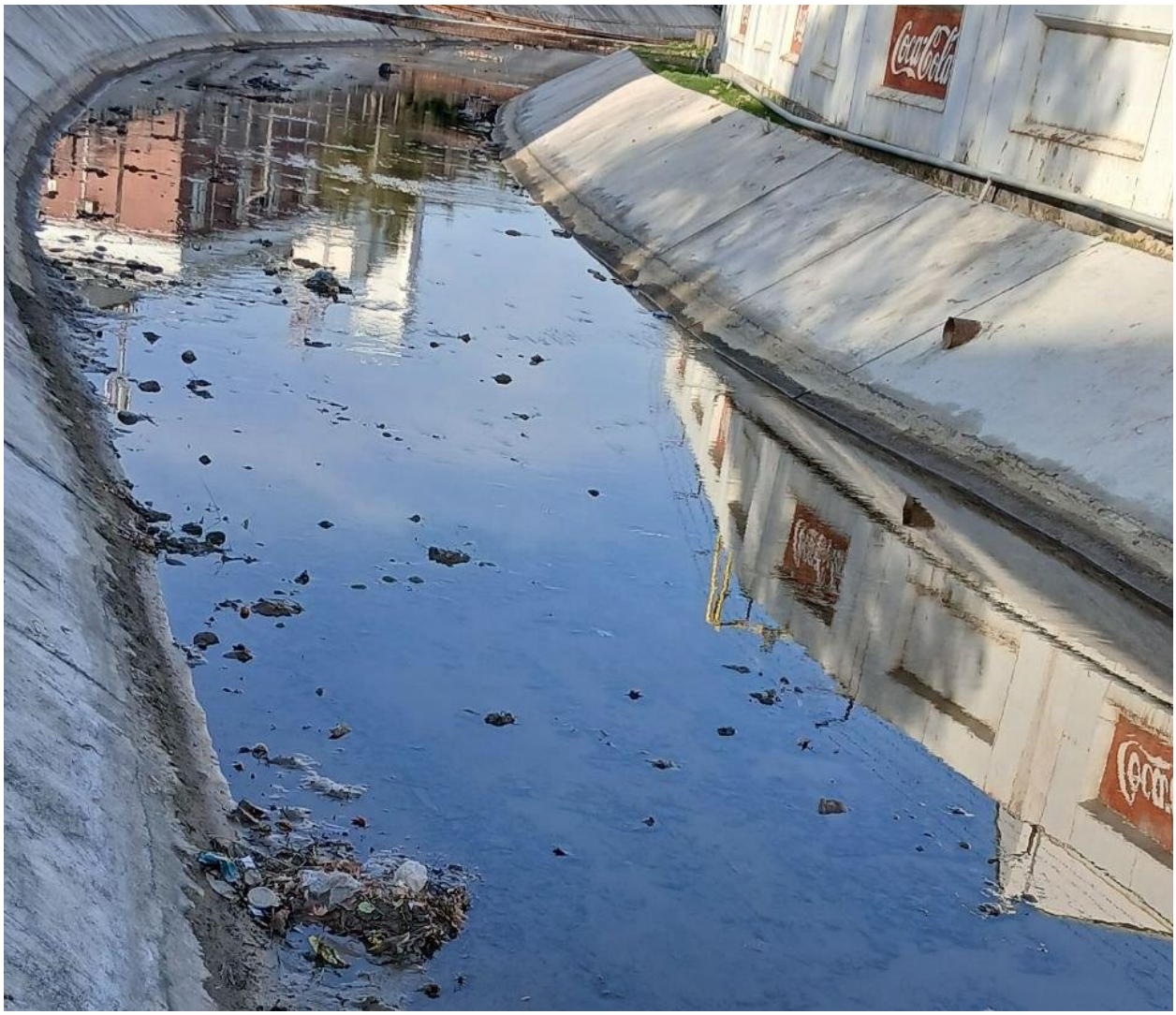
Umuman olganda, 1-jadval natijalari quyidagi xulosalarni beradi:

- suv resurslarining ifloslanishi kompleks va ko‘p omilli jarayon hisoblanadi;
- asosiy ifloslanish manbalari qishloq xo‘jaligi, drenaj tizimlari va maishiy oqovalardir;
- kollektor suvlari eng yuqori ekologik xavf darajasiga ega;
- daryo suvlari nisbatan barqaror, ammo chiqish qismida ifloslanish ortadi.

Bundan tashqari, Namangan viloyatidagi chuchuk suv obyektlari bo’lgan ariqlar, soylar va kanallarning ekologik holatini baholash maqsadida olib borilgan dala kuzatuvlari jarayonida ushbu suv manbalarining antropogen omillar ta’sirida sezilarli darajada ifloslanib borayotganligi aniqlandi. Tadqiqotchi tomonidan turli hududlarda amalga oshirilgan bevosita kuzatuvlar natijalari hamda olingan fotomateriallar ushbu jarayonning real holatini yaqqol aks ettiradi (1-2-rasmlar).



1-rasm. Qishloq xo’jaligi maydonlaridagi ayrim zakan va zovur suvlarining ifloslanishi



2-rasm. Namangan shahar xududidagi kanal suvlarining ifloslanishi

Kuzatuvlar davomida aniqlanishicha, suv obyektlarining aksariyat qismida maishiy chiqindilar, ayniqsa plastik materiallar (plastik butilkalar, paketlar va boshqa sintetik mahsulotlar) keng tarqalgan. Ushbu chiqindilar suv oqimlarida to‘planib, suvning tabiiy oqimini buzadi, uning fizik va kimyoviy xususiyatlariga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi hamda suv muhitining biologik muvozanatini izdan chiqaradi. Rasmda ham ko‘rinib turibdiki, suv yuzasida va qirg‘oq hududlarida turli xil chiqindilar yig‘ilib qolgan bo‘lib, bu antropogen bosimning yuqori ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

Bundan tashqari, suv obyektlarining ifloslanishida qishloq xo‘jaligi faoliyati ham muhim omil hisoblanadi. Sug‘orish jarayonlaridan qaytgan drenaj suvlari tarkibida mineral o‘g‘itlar, pestitsidlar va boshqa kimyoviy moddalar mavjud bo‘lib, ular suv havzalariga tushib, uning kimyoviy tarkibini o‘zgartirmoqda. Natijada suvda azot va fosfor birikmalarining ortishi kuzatiladi, bu esa evtrofikatsiya jarayonlarini kuchaytiradi.

Shuningdek, ayrim hududlarda sanoat chiqindilarining ham suv obyektlariga tushishi kuzatilmoqda. Bu holat suv tarkibida og‘ir metallarning va boshqa zararli moddalar konsentratsiyasining ortishiga olib keladi. Bunday ifloslanish uzoq

muddatda suv ekotizimlariga jiddiy zarar yetkazib, inson salomatligiga ham xavf tug‘dirishi mumkin.

Dala kuzatuvlari asosida shuni xulosa qilish mumkinki, Namangan viloyatidagi chuchuk suv resurslari ko‘p omilli antropogen ta’sir ostida bo‘lib, ularning ifloslanishi asosan quyidagi manbalar bilan bog‘liq:

- maishiy chiqindilar (plastik va boshqa qattiq chiqindilar);
- qishloq xo‘jaligi faoliyati (o‘g‘itlar, pestitsidlar, drenaj suvlari);
- sanoat chiqindilari;
- aholining ekologik madaniyati yetarli darajada shakllanmaganligi.

Mazkur holatlar suv resurslarining ekologik holatini yomonlashtirib, ularning sifat ko‘rsatkichlariga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda. Shu bois suv obyektlarini muhofaza qilish, chiqindilarni nazorat qilish va ekologik monitoring tizimini kuchaytirish zarur hisoblanadi.

V. Xulosa

Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari asosida quyidagi asosiy ilmiy xulosalar chiqarildi:

- chuchuk suv resurslarining ifloslanishi kompleks va ko‘p omilli jarayon bo‘lib, u asosan antropogen faoliyat bilan bog‘liq;
- suv obyektlarining ekologik holati hududiy jihatdan farqlanadi va kollektor suvlari eng yuqori ifloslanish darajasiga ega;
- qishloq xo‘jaligi, maishiy va sanoat chiqindilari suv resurslariga asosiy salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi omillar hisoblanadi;
- suv sifatining yomonlashuvi ekologik xavfsizlik va aholi salomatligi uchun potensial xavf tug‘diradi.

Shu bilan birga, suv resurslarini muhofaza qilish va ulardan oqilona foydalanishni ta’minlash maqsadida quyidagi amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi:

- suv obyektlarida ekologik monitoring tizimini kuchaytirish va muntazam nazoratni yo‘lga qo‘yish;
- qishloq xo‘jaligida ekologik xavfsiz texnologiyalarni joriy etish va kimyoviy moddalardan foydalanishni optimallashtirish;
- maishiy va sanoat chiqindilarini tozalash va qayta ishlash tizimini takomillashtirish;
- aholining ekologik madaniyatini oshirish va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishga oid targ‘ibot ishlarini kuchaytirish.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, chuchuk suv resurslarining ekologik holatini yaxshilash uchun kompleks yondashuv asosida ilmiy asoslangan boshqaruv choralarini ishlab chiqish va amaliyotga joriy etish zarur. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari hududiy ekologik xavfsizlikni ta’minlash, suv resurslarini barqaror boshqarish hamda ularni kelajak avlodlar uchun saqlab qolishda muhim ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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ANALYSIS OF THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL RESEARCH ON THE FILTRATION PROCESS IN UNCOVERED CHANNELS

Abstract. *In the practice of hydraulic engineering, anti-seepage devices made of clay (hereinafter we will use this term as bentonite) soils (depressions, screens, cores, etc.) are widespread. When designing them, it is very important to correctly assess the permeability of the soil. Overestimation of this value leads to excesses in design and waste of material resources, and underestimation - to higher filtration losses. The latter is especially unpleasant for the case of shielding industrial waste storage facilities containing hazardous chemicals, the migration of which in greater than anticipated quantities can cause pollution of the surrounding area and to exclude it from economic use for a long time. The water permeability of soils is quantified by the value of the filtration coefficient. At present, the determination of the filtration coefficient of bentonite is often carried out on the basis of the results of relatively short-term (not more than one month) experiments, which may cause an undefined underestimation of their permeability. With a large area of industrial waste storage facilities (tens and hundreds of hectares) and a significant service life, an underestimation of the filtration coefficient even by one order of magnitude is fraught with significant errors in predicting filtration losses with all the ensuing consequences. Carrying out these studies is necessary, since there are no clear indications in the literature on the most expedient method for determining the filtration coefficient of low-permeability bentonite. Moreover, some authors even express doubts about the possibility of determining it directly, in connection with which they recommend calculating this important soil characteristic indirectly using data from other test methods.*

Keywords: *Bentonite, Logon, Water permeability, filtration, filtration coefficient, montmorillonite.*

Introduction

The In the world, special attention is paid to targeted scientific research aimed at optimizing the structures of soil structures, determining the possibility of using local raw materials in their composition as a material to reduce filtration, developing methods to ensure the strength of soil structures by reducing the filtration processes of dams in soil structures. In this regard, one of the important tasks is the improvement of effective methods to reduce filtration processes, the

creation of anti-filtration devices and the development of technologies for reducing filtration processes using local raw materials.

From the analysis of the scientific literature it is known that during operation of the soil structures postorennyh homogeneous soil occurs seepage water flow through the dam body s , while the conditions for the deformation of its body, to reduce the filtration flow is necessary to build special devices against filtration. As a result, the development of anti-seepage devices requires research on the efficiency of using local raw materials. When creating anti-seepage devices in individual soil structures, it is necessary to take into account the possibility of using local materials with low water permeability. The main reserve deposits of bentonite clay available on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, such as Navbahor and Azkamar in the Navoi region, the Kattakurgan bentonite clay deposit in the Samarkand region and the Logon bentonite clay deposit in the Fergana region, can be used as a low permeable material. Based on the above analyzes, the goals and objectives of the work were determined.

In the study to determine the filtration coefficient of local raw materials of bentonite, the results of studies of its chemical composition, analysis of physical, mechanical and hydrodynamic properties are presented in order to determine the possibility of using bentonite as an anti-filtration material for dams of soil structures, as well as to determine the filtration coefficient of bentonite clay from the Logon deposit.

Materials and methods

In Uzbekistan, there are deposits of bentonite clay rich in various minerals, which are currently widely used in various spheres of the Republic. The Logon bentonite clay deposit was discovered in 2009 on the territory of the Kuvasay district of the Fergana region, and today in Uzbekistan it is considered the second reserve of raw materials for bentonite clays. The possibility of using bentonite clay as impervious material found in the construction of structures on soils include the Fergana region and to effectively use it as n rotivofiltratsionnogo material.

The content of bentonite clays, montmorillonite in bentonites of Logon of Fergana region ranges up to 66%. The rest of the clay minerals are mainly hydromica and slightly kaolinite. Logon's bentonite clays are light gray, greasy to the touch, soapy, soft, plastic. Logon's bentonites are alkaline.

In the ion-exchange complex of clays, alkalinity from 1.26 to 3.14 sharply prevails sodium over potassium, magnesium over calcium, i.e. in general they are sodium. Logona bentonites are the second industrialized alkaline bentonite object in the Republic. Their swelling capacity is 200-300% or more; upon activation, it increases several times. Bentonites contain high levels of potassium, phosphorus and more than 10 beneficial trace elements for plants. These properties clays logon allow them to be widely used as an ameliorant , saving irrigation water, and further as a natural, environmentally friendly, natural fertilizer - agroores in agriculture, primarily Ferghana valley.

In the practice of hydraulic engineering, anti-seepage devices made of clay (hereinafter we use this term as bentonite) soils (depressions, screens, cores, etc.)

are widespread. When designing them, it is very important to correctly assess the permeability of the soil. Overestimation of this value leads to excesses in design and waste of material resources, and underestimation - to higher filtration losses. The latter is especially unpleasant for the case of shielding industrial waste storage facilities containing hazardous chemicals, the migration of which in greater than anticipated quantities can cause pollution of the surrounding area and to exclude it from economic use for a long time. The water permeability of soils is quantified by the value of the filtration coefficient.

At present, the determination of the filtration coefficient of bentonite is often carried out on the basis of the results of relatively short-term (not more than one month) experiments, which may cause an undefined underestimation of their water permeability. With a large area of industrial waste storage facilities (tens and hundreds of hectares) and a significant service life, an underestimation of the filtration coefficient even by one order of magnitude is fraught with significant errors in predicting filtration losses with all the ensuing consequences.

Results and discussion

Fractional analyzes were carried out to fully describe the structural properties of Logon's bentonite clay (Fig. 1). The size of the mineral particles contained in the sedimentary structure has a great influence on its physical and mechanical properties.

In accordance with the classification of V.V. Ohotin, the composition of Logon's bentonite clay can be assigned to the group of clay rocks, since the content of particles d <0.005 mm exceeds 30%.

In the studies carried out, the mechanical and chemical composition of bentonite clay was determined. It has been established that the chemical composition of Logon's bentonite clay consists of various chemical minerals, most of which is SiO2 (54.62%).

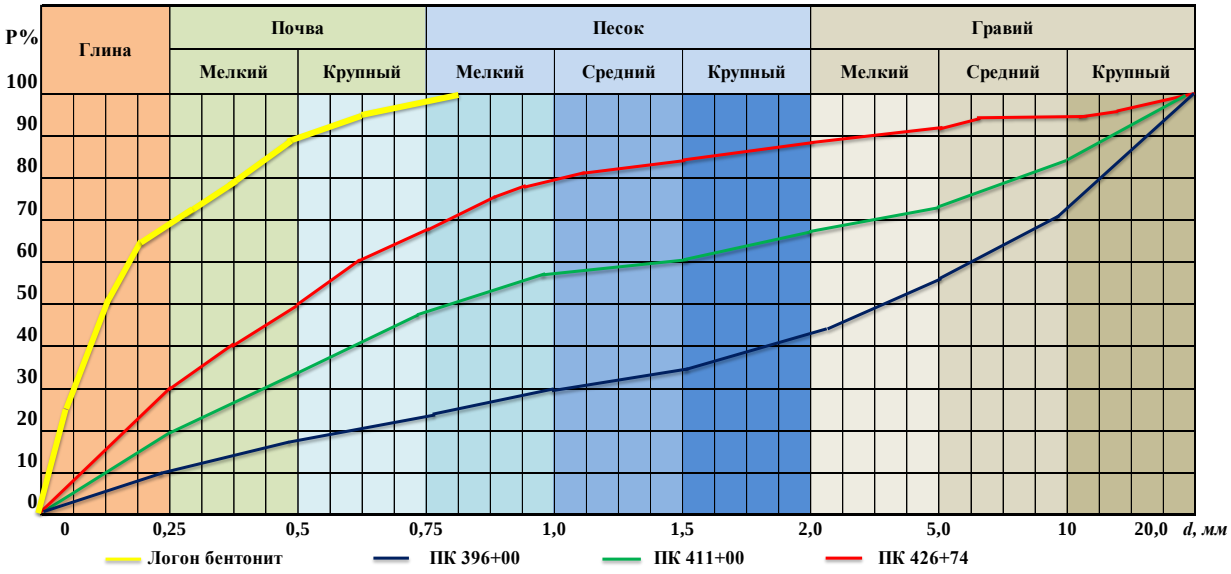


Fig. 1. Fractional composition of bentonite clay from the Logon deposit.

To achieve the set goals, taking into account the available hydraulic installations, an experimental device was built on the model according to the design type of the device N.V. Kolomensky. This device allows you to determine the filtration coefficient of bentonite clays with a damaged and undisturbed structure. Devices of this type are also recommended in accordance with GOST. To determine the filtration coefficient of Logon bentonite, an experimental device was used for N.K. Kolomensky, taking into account hydraulic devices.

The filtration coefficient K_f (cm / s) is calculated using the following formula:

$$K_\phi = \frac{Wl}{hFT} \quad (1)$$

here: W is the volume of water, cm ^{3}; l is the length of the filtration path equal to the height of the soil layer, cm; h - head, cm; F is the area of the sample, cm ^{2}; T - filtration time, s.

The experiments were carried out in accordance with GOST 25584-2016, as well as on the basis of available methods in modern literature. In an experimental study of the permeability of bentonite, repeated experiments were carried out at different values of the head.

In the course of experimental studies, water was passed under pressure to a sample of bentonite clay from top to bottom, and the draining of filtered water from the bentonite layer was observed. As a result of the study, the water from the bentonite layer was very pure, and this factor showed that bentonite has the ability to filter, that is, it can be used as a filter in various industries.

At the next stage of experimental studies, the pressure was supplied from the bottom upward from a sample of bentonite clay and from a layer of local soil.

At the next stage of experimental studies, samples of bentonite clay with a density of ρ_d = 1600-1800 kg / m ^{3} were conducted under the pressure of water from the bottom up. Taking into account the swelling of bentonite clay, the sample and sand layers were fixed with clamps. Experimental studies were observed for 22-180 hours.

The filtration coefficient is established by drawing up a graph of the relationship between the coordinates Kf = f (W / t ω) obtained under the experimental conditions, (Fig. 2)

Based on the statistical analysis of the results of experimental studies (correlation coefficient R = 0.96), a new relationship was determined and obtained to determine the filtration coefficient of bentonite clay.

$$n_0 = 0,0552\left(\frac{p_g}{p_b}\right)^{0,554}$$

A mixture of bentonite clay based on modified additives serves to facilitate the construction and technological process of bentonite clay. The main task of the polyacrylamide added to the bentonite granules is to increase the viscosity of the mixture. The purpose of adding a reagent is to slow down the settling of the

mixture. The addition of calcium soda in certain quantities leads to the crushing of a large part of the bentonite due to alkalinity.

A mixture of bentonite clay based on modified additives serves to facilitate the construction and technological process of bentonite clay. The main task of the polyacrylamide added to the bentonite granules is to increase the viscosity of the mixture. The purpose of adding a reagent is to slow down the settling of the mixture. The addition of calcium soda in certain quantities leads to the crushing of a large part of the bentonite due to alkalinity.

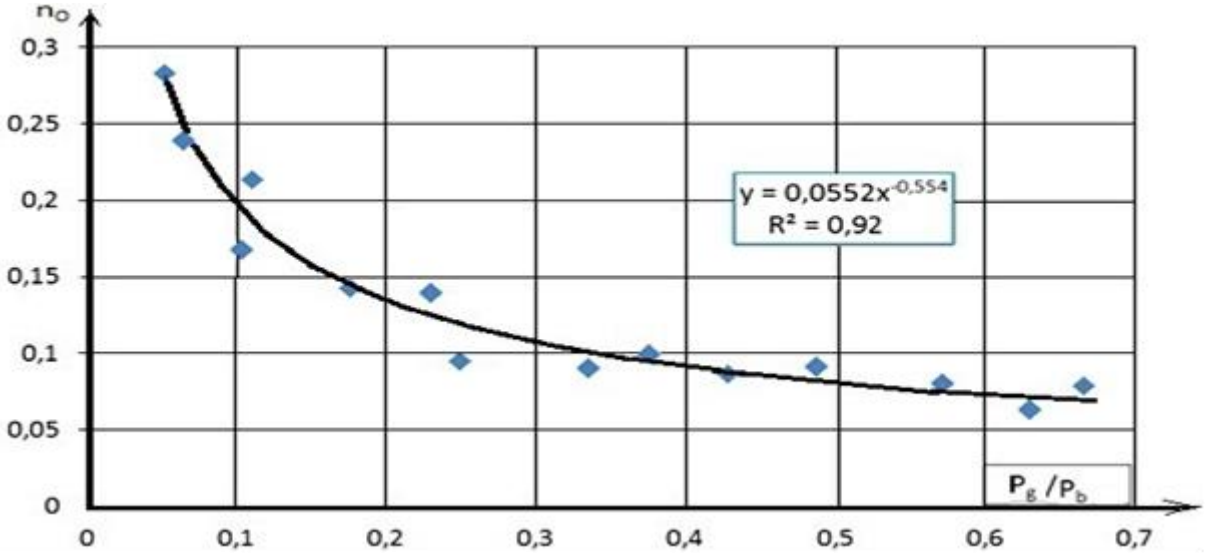


Fig. 2 . The graph of the relationship of the filtration coefficient *Kf = f (W / t ω)*.

Conclusions

As a result of research on Logon bentonite clay in the Fergana vellay, the following was revealed:

The filtration coefficient of Logon's bentonite clay, which was investigated in accordance with the average value of the results obtained, was $K_f = 0.38\ 10^{-7}$ cm / s ($3.46\ 10^{-5}$ m / day) with an average value of $\rho_d = 1700$ kg / m ^{3};

It was found that the average value of the filtration coefficient for the water permeability of bentonite is $K_f = 0.35x10^{-7}$ cm / s ($3.1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ m / day);

Based on the statistical analysis of the results of experimental studies (correlation coefficient R = 0.96), a new relationship was determined and obtained to determine the filtration coefficient of bentonite clay;

Based on the results of experimental studies, the possibility of using bentonite clay from Logon Fergana region as a material to reduce the filtration process in soil structures was recommended.

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my deep gratitude to the Ministry of Water Resources, JSC Hydroproject, Ferghana Reservoir Administration, Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers and

Namangan engineering construction Institute for practical assistance in introducing hydraulic engineering construction to reduce the process of filtering local raw materials from bentonite.

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SHAHAR VA QISHLOQ MUHITINING GIGIYENIK FARQLARI

Annotatsiya:*Mazkur maqolada shahar va qishloq muhitining gigiyenik xususiyatlari, ularning inson salomatligiga ta'siri hamda ekologik va ijtimoiy omillar bilan o'zaro bog'liqligi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda atmosfera havosi sifati, suv ta'minoti, shovqin darajasi, sanitariya holati va turmush tarzining o'ziga xos jihatlari solishtirildi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, shahar muhitida texnogen omillar ustun bo'lsa, qishloq muhitida tabiiy omillar ustunlik qiladi. Shu bilan birga, har ikkala muhitning o'ziga xos gigiyenik muammolari mavjud bo'lib, ularni bartaraf etish uchun kompleks profilaktik chora-tadbirlar zarur.*

Kalit so'zlar: *gigiyena, shahar muhiti, qishloq muhiti, ekologiya, sanitariya, atmosfera havosi, suv sifati, shovqin, salomatlik, turmush tarzi*

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HYGIENIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL ENVIRONMENTS

Abstract: *This article analyses the hygienic characteristics of urban and rural environments, their impact on human health, and their interrelationship with environmental and social factors. The study compared indicators of air quality, water supply, noise levels, sanitary conditions and lifestyle. The results showed that anthropogenic factors predominate in the urban environment, whereas natural factors dominate in rural areas. At the same time, both environments have their own specific hygiene problems, the resolution of which requires comprehensive preventive measures.*

Keywords: *hygiene, urban environment, rural environment, ecology, sanitation, ambient air, water quality, noise, health, lifestyle*

Dolzarbligi

Hozirgi davrda urbanizatsiya jarayonining jadallashuvi natijasida aholining katta qismi shaharlarda istiqomat qilmoqda. Bu esa shahar muhitining gigiyenik

holatini o‘rganish va baholashni muhim masalaga aylantiradi. Shu bilan birga, qishloq hududlarida yashovchi aholi uchun ham o‘ziga xos gigiyenik muammolar mavjud.

Shahar va qishloq muhitining gigiyenik farqlarini o‘rganish sog‘liqni saqlash tizimida profilaktik choralarni ishlab chiqish, kasalliklarning oldini olish hamda aholi salomatligini mustahkamlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Tadqiqot maqsadi

Shahar va qishloq muhitining gigiyenik xususiyatlarini solishtirish, ularning inson salomatligiga ta’sirini aniqlash hamda gigiyenik muammolarni bartaraf etish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqot materiali va usullari

Tadqiqot davomida quyidagi usullardan foydalanildi:

Gigiyenik va ekologik tahlil

Taqqoslash (komparativ) usuli

Statistik ma’lumotlarni o‘rganish

Ilmiy adabiyotlar sharhi

Tahlil uchun atmosfera havosi, ichimlik suvi sifati, shovqin darajasi, chiqindilarni boshqarish va sanitariya holati kabi ko‘rsatkichlar asos qilib olindi.

Tadqiqot natijalari

1. Atmosfera havosi sifati

Shahar muhitida atmosfera havosining ifloslanishi yuqori darajada kuzatiladi. Bunga asosiy sabablar:

Transport vositalarining ko‘pligi

Sanoat korxonalarining chiqindilari

Qurilish ishlari

Qishloq hududlarida esa atmosfera havosi nisbatan toza bo‘lib, ifloslanish darajasi past. Biroq ayrim hollarda:

Qishloq xo‘jaligi kimyoviy moddalaridan foydalanish

Biomassa yoqilishi

havo sifatiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin.

2. Suv ta’minoti va sifati

Shahar hududlarida markazlashgan suv ta’minoti tizimi mavjud bo‘lib, suv sifati doimiy nazorat ostida bo‘ladi. Lekin:

Eskirgan quvurlar

Ikkilamchi ifloslanish

muammolari uchrab turadi.

Qishloq hududlarida esa:

Quduq suvlari keng qo‘llaniladi

Suvning mikrobiologik ifloslanish xavfi yuqori

Bu esa ichak infeksiyalari rivojlanishiga sabab bo‘lishi mumkin.

3. Shovqin va akustik muhit

Shahar muhitida shovqin darajasi yuqori bo‘lib, asosiy manbalar:

Avtotransport

Qurilish ishlari

Sanoat korxonalari

Shovqin inson asab tizimiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi, uyqusizlik va stressga olib keladi.

Qishloq hududlarida esa shovqin darajasi past, bu esa psixo-emotsional holat uchun qulay muhit yaratadi.

4. Sanitariya va chiqindilarni boshqarish

Shahar hududlarida chiqindilarni yig‘ish va utilizatsiya qilish tizimi mavjud. Ammo:

Chiqindilar hajmining ortib borishi

Poligonlarning yetarli emasligi

muammo tug‘diradi.

Qishloq hududlarida esa chiqindilarni boshqarish tizimi yetarli darajada rivojlanmagan bo‘lib, chiqindilar ko‘pincha nazoratsiz tashlanadi yoki yoqiladi.

5. Turmush tarzi va gigiyena

Shahar aholisi orasida:Kam harakatlilik.Fastfud iste’moli.Stress darajasi yuqori.Qishloq aholisi esa..Ko‘proq jismoniy faollik.Tabiiy mahsulotlar iste’moli bilan ajralib turadi. Biroq tibbiy xizmatlardan foydalanish imkoniyati qishloqda cheklangan.

Muhokama

Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, shahar va qishloq muhitining har biri o‘ziga xos gigiyenik afzallik va kamchiliklarga ega. Shahar muhitida texnogen omillar ustun bo‘lsa, qishloq muhitida tabiiy omillar ustunlik qiladi.Shahar muhitida asosiy xavf omillari.Havo ifloslanishi.Shovqin

Stress.Qishloq muhitida esa.Sanitariya yetishmovchiligi.Suv sifati muammolari.Tibbiy xizmatning cheklanganligi.

Xulosalar

Shahar va qishloq muhitining gigiyenik farqlari sezilarli darajada mavjud.

Shahar muhitida texnogen ifloslanish asosiy muammo hisoblanadi.

Qishloq hududlarida sanitariya va ichimlik suvi sifati dolzarb muammo bo‘lib qolmoqda.

Har ikki muhit uchun alohida gigiyenik profilaktika choralarini ishlab chiqish zarur.

Aholining gigiyenik savodxonligini oshirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Amaliy tavsiyalar

Shahar hududlarida ekologik nazoratni kuchaytirish

Qishloq hududlarida ichimlik suvi sifatini yaxshilash

Sanitariya infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish

Aholi o‘rtasida gigiyena bo‘yicha targ‘ibot ishlarini olib borish

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THE PHENOMENON OF LINGUISTIC UNTRANSLATABILITY IN THE SPHERE OF TRAVEL: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN NON-EQUIVALENT LEXIS

Abstract: *The article addresses the issue of linguistic untranslatability within the context of travel discourse. The relevance of the study is determined by the increasing role of cross-linguistic contacts in the sphere of tourism and the necessity of developing linguocultural competence among foreign language learners.*

Keywords: *non-equivalent lexis, cultural linguistics, intercultural communication, English language, Russian language, lacuna, translation, travel discourse.*

Introduction. The study of non-equivalent lexis constitutes one of the fundamental areas of modern linguoculturology and translation studies. As noted by S.G. Ter-Minasova, language does not exist in isolation from culture; it serves as a repository of national consciousness and reflects the specific worldview of a given linguistic community [5, p. 34]. In the context of international tourism and intercultural exchange, the issue of untranslatability acquires particular significance. Words and expressions that encapsulate culturally specific phenomena, emotional states, or social practices often resist direct translation, thereby creating communicative barriers.

The **relevance** of this research lies in the growing intensity of cross-cultural contacts in the travel industry and the practical necessity for both language learners and tourists to navigate these lexical gaps effectively. The **aim** of this article is to identify and analyze a selection of English and Russian lexical units related to travel that lack precise equivalents in the counterpart language, and to explore the cultural conditioning of such lacunae. The **object** of the study is non-equivalent lexis in the English and Russian languages within the thematic domain of travel. The **subject** is the semantic and cultural specificity of the selected lexical items.

Main Body

1. English Travel-Related Lexis with No Direct Russian Equivalents. The English language possesses a number of terms that describe travel-related experiences and phenomena for which Russian requires descriptive translation rather than a single lexical item. Below, five such examples are examined.

1.1. Wanderlust. The lexeme *wanderlust* originates from the German verb *wandern* ("to hike" or "to roam") and the noun *Lust* ("desire" or "pleasure") [4, p. 2398]. The Oxford English Dictionary defines it as "a strong desire or impulse to wander or travel and explore the world" [3]. In Russian lexicographic sources, this concept is typically rendered as *«страсть к путешествиям»* (passion for travel) or *«охота к перемене мест»* (urge for a change of scenery). However, these

translations are descriptive in nature and fail to capture the compact semantic density of the original term. The word *wanderlust* has undergone a process of romanticization in contemporary English-language media and now denotes not merely a desire to travel, but a specific lifestyle orientation centered on mobility and exploration [1, p. 87].

1.2. Serendipity. The term *serendipity* was coined by the English writer Horace Walpole in 1754, drawing upon the Persian fairy tale "The Three Princes of Serendip," whose protagonists "were always making discoveries, by accidents and sagacity, of things they were not in quest of" [3]. The word refers to the faculty of making fortunate and unexpected discoveries unintentionally. In Russian, the closest equivalents are *«счастливая случайность»* (happy accident) or *«интуитивная прозорливость»* (intuitive perspicacity). Nevertheless, these phrases lack the connotation of active sagacity combined with chance that is inherent in the English term. The word has become particularly prevalent in travel writing to describe the unplanned encounters and discoveries that often constitute the most memorable aspects of a journey.

1.3. Jet Lag. *Jet lag* is a compound noun referring to a temporary sleep disorder and general physiological disorientation caused by rapid air travel across multiple time zones, which disrupts the body's circadian rhythms [6, p. 412]. While Russian has adopted the loanword *«джетлаг»* in colloquial usage, the standard explanatory translation *«синдром смены часовых поясов»* (time zone change syndrome) is notably longer and clinical in tone. The English term's brevity and metaphorical vividness — likening the traveler's state to being "lagging behind" their jet — contribute to its expressive economy.

1.4. Red-Eye (Flight). The attributive compound *red-eye* (or *red-eye flight*) denotes a commercial airline flight that departs late at night and arrives early the following morning. The designation derives from the visible redness in passengers' eyes caused by sleep deprivation and fatigue [7, p. 102]. In Russian, a descriptive phrase such as *«ночной рейс»* (night flight) or *«рейс с ночным перелётом»* (overnight flight) is employed; however, these translations omit the specific pragmatic nuance of economizing time and money at the expense of comfort, which is central to the English concept.

2. Russian Travel-Related Lexis with No Direct English Equivalents. The Russian language, in its turn, possesses lexical items rooted in specific cultural and historical contexts that present significant challenges for translation into English.

2.1. Попутчик (Poputchik). The noun *попутчик* is derived from the preposition *по* (along) and *путь* (path, way), literally meaning "one who travels the same way." While English offers the translation *"fellow traveler,"* this equivalent fails to convey the depth of social and emotional significance that the Russian term carries. In the context of long-distance train travel across Russia, a *попутчик* is not merely a co-passenger but a temporary confidant with whom one may share meals, personal stories, and philosophical conversations within the confined space of a train compartment (*купе*). This phenomenon has been extensively documented in

Russian cultural studies as a unique form of transient intimacy characteristic of the Russian railway experience [8, p. 156].

2.2. Вокзал (Vokzal). The etymology of the word *вокзал* is itself a case of cross-cultural semantic borrowing. The term derives from **Vauxhall Gardens**, a pleasure garden in 18th-century London. The Russian rendition of the name came to denote first a place of entertainment and subsequently, by the mid-19th century, the main building of a railway station [9, p. 210]. While English distinguishes between *"station"* (functional) and *"terminal"* (architectural), the Russian *вокзал* encapsulates both meanings and carries additional cultural connotations of arrival, departure, separation, and reunion that are heavily romanticized in Russian literature and cinema.

2.3. Простор (Prostor). The noun *простор* denotes wide, open, unbounded space. English translations such as *"expanse," "vastness,"* or *"open space"* convey the spatial dimension but fail to capture the psychological and emotional resonance of the Russian term. *Простор* implies a subjective experience of spatial freedom, a liberation from confinement that is closely tied to the vast geography of the Russian landscape. As noted by linguist Anna Wierzbicka, this word belongs to a cluster of "untranslatable" Russian concepts related to emotional and existential states [10, p. 19].

Conclusion. The comparative analysis presented above demonstrates that non-equivalent lexis in the thematic domain of travel reflects deeper divergences in cultural experience and worldview between English-speaking and Russian-speaking communities. English lexical items such as *wanderlust*, *serendipity*, and *staycation* highlight values of individual exploration, serendipitous discovery, and adaptive leisure. Conversely, Russian words like *попутчик*, *простор*, and *тоска* underscore collective intimacy, spatial sensibility, and existential depth.

From a practical perspective, the translation of such terms necessitates descriptive strategies or cultural commentary rather than the search for exact one-word equivalents. For language learners and professionals in the tourism industry, awareness of these lexical lacunae constitutes an essential component of linguocultural competence. Further research in this area could extend the analysis to include phraseological units, proverbs, and travel-related metaphors in both languages.

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ORGANIZATION OF CHILDREN'S EXPERIMENTATION WITH SNOW AND ICE AS A MEANS OF FORMING IDEAS ABOUT THE AGGREGATE STATES OF WATER IN OLDER PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Abstract. *This article examines the pedagogical and methodological aspects of organizing children's experimentation with snow and ice to develop understanding of the aggregate states of water (solid, liquid, gas) in older preschool children (aged 5–7). Based on the works of Poddyakov, Veraksa, Dybina, and others, the study demonstrates that direct manipulation of natural materials – snow, ice, water – stimulates cognitive activity, voluntary attention, and the ability to establish cause-and-effect relationships.*

Keywords: *children's experimentation, aggregate states of water, snow, ice, older preschool children, cognitive development, voluntary attention, cause-and-effect relationships, preschool education, natural science concepts.*

Introduction. The development of a child's personality in the modern educational paradigm is impossible without the formation of research skills and independent thinking. As emphasized by Veraksa and Galimov (2016), it is in preschool age that the foundation of a holistic understanding of nature and physical phenomena is laid. Water, as the most accessible substance, undergoes observable transformations: it freezes into ice, melts into water, evaporates into steam. These transitions (solid ↔ liquid ↔ gas) represent the aggregate states of water, and their comprehension is an important component of the natural science literacy of a future student. Older preschool children (5–7 years old) are characterized by an increased curiosity, a desire to independently test the properties of objects, and the beginning of voluntary attention (Poddyakov, 2011). However, as noted in earlier studies (Muminova et al., 2022), attention at this age is still unstable, and the scope of attention remains narrow. Children's experimentation acts as a mechanism that compensates for these weaknesses: it requires concentration, distribution, and long-term retention of attention on a process that has a visible, interesting result.

The purpose of this article is to substantiate the methodology for organizing experiments with snow and ice as an effective means of forming ideas about the aggregate states of water in older preschool children, and to show the developmental effect of this activity on cognitive abilities.

Main Part

1. The Concept of Children's Experimentation and its Importance. According to Poddyakov (2011), children's experimentation is a special form of search activity in which the processes of goal formation, planning, and analysis of results are most clearly manifested. Unlike simple observation, experimentation involves active transformation of a situation. The child does not just see that snow melts in a warm room – he puts snow in different conditions (on a radiator, on a windowsill, in a refrigerator) and compares the speed of melting. This creates an "internal cognitive conflict" that stimulates thinking.Dybina (2017) notes that experimentation is most effective when working with natural materials: sand, clay, water, snow, ice. These materials allow repeated changes in state without losing the child's interest. Korotkova (2019) adds that systematic experimentation forms such mental operations as analysis, comparison, generalization, and classification.

2. Methodology for Organizing Experiments with Snow and Ice. Based on the recommendations of Ivanova (2018) and Tugusheva & Chistyakova (2020), we propose a three-stage organization of children's experimentation within a preschool institution or family.

Stage 1: Preparatory – accumulation of sensory experience and motivation.

In winter, during walks, children observe snow and ice. They note properties: snow is white, cold, fluffy, can be molded when wet; ice is transparent, hard, slippery, cold. The teacher asks questions: "What will happen to snow if we bring it into the group? Why are icicles hanging on the roof?" A problematic situation is created: "A toy is frozen in a piece of ice. How to get it without breaking the ice?" This activates involuntary attention due to novelty and emotional involvement.

Stage 2: Direct experimentation (in a mini-laboratory, indoors). The following series of experiments are carried out (Zemtsova, 2021):

- **Experiment 1: "Snow – water – ice" (closed cycle).** Children pour water into a mold, take it outside. Next day they see ice (solid state). Ice is brought into the room – after a while it turns into water (liquid). Water is poured into a saucer and left for 2 days – it disappears (evaporation, gaseous state).
- **Experiment 2: "Comparison of melting speed."** Three identical pieces of ice are placed: on a saucer at room temperature, on a radiator, in a cup of cold water. Children measure time using an hourglass. Conclusion: the higher the temperature, the faster the transition from solid to liquid.
- **Experiment 3: "Does ice sink?"** Children put a piece of ice into a glass of water. Observation: ice floats on the surface. Explanation: ice is lighter than water because when water freezes, the distance between molecules increases.
- **Experiment 4: "Colored ice."** Water is tinted with gouache, frozen. Children see that ice takes the color of the water. This reinforces the idea that ice is frozen water, not a separate substance.

3. The Influence of Experimentation on the Development of Attention and Cognitive Abilities. Tugusheva & Chistyakova (2020) emphasize that

experimentation directly affects the properties of attention that are most problematic for older preschoolers.

- **Volume of attention.** In the process of group experimentation (e.g., "We are building a castle from snow and watering it with water to make it stronger"), the child must simultaneously monitor several objects: the shape of the castle, the amount of water, the actions of other children. This trains the expansion of attention span from 1–2 objects to 3–4.
- **Distribution of attention.** When conducting the experiment "Where will the ice melt faster?" one child monitors the time, another – the temperature near the radiator, a third – the condition of the ice. Each distributes attention between his own instrument and the object of observation.
- **Stability of attention.** The expectation of a result (for example, waiting for ice to melt in warm water) can take 5–10 minutes. This requires the child to keep his attention on the process without switching to extraneous stimuli. Regular experimentation increases the time of voluntary concentration.
- **Voluntary attention.** Unlike playing with sand, experimenting with ice and snow has strict rules: you cannot put snow in your mouth, you cannot throw ice, you must follow the sequence of actions. Fulfilling these rules is impossible without developed voluntary attention.

Korotkova (2019) notes that children who regularly participate in experimentation show a higher level of curiosity and ask more "why" questions. They are less likely to be distracted in class and better retain the algorithm of actions.

Conclusion. Thus, the organization of children's experimentation with snow and ice is an effective means of forming ideas about the aggregate states of water in older preschool children. This activity contributes to:

1. The conscious assimilation of knowledge about the transitions of water from solid to liquid to gas.
2. The development of cognitive activity and mental operations (analysis, comparison, generalization).
3. The training of properties of attention: volume, distribution, stability, and voluntariness.
4. The formation of research behavior and a natural science worldview.

Based on the analysis of the works of Poddyakov (2011), Veraksa & Galimov (2016), Dybina (2017), Ivanova (2018), Korotkova (2019), Tugusheva & Chistyakova (2020), and Zemtsova (2021), it can be argued that experimentation should become a mandatory component of the educational process in the older groups of preschool institutions. The teacher's task is to create a subject-spatial environment for experiments, to develop a system of interesting problem situations, and to ensure safety. Further development of research skills will continue in elementary school, but the foundation – the ability to see the cause and effect in the transformation of substances – is laid precisely in preschool childhood through experiments with snow, ice, and water.

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KASBI TUMANIDA QISHLOQ XO‘JALIGIDA YER VA SUV RESURSLARIDAN SAMARALI FOYDALANISH MUAMMOLARI VA ULARNI HAL ETISH YO‘LLARI

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur ishda Kasbi tumani qishloq xo‘jaligida yer va suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanish muammolari kompleks tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda hududning agroiqlimiy sharoiti, yer resurslarining meliorativ holati, sug‘orish tizimlarining texnik va iqtisodiy samaradorligi hamda suv taqchilligi bilan bog‘liq dolzarb masalalar o‘rganilgan. Xususan, tuproq sho‘rlanishi, suvdan nooqilona foydalanish, eskirgan irrigatsiya infratuzilmasi va suv yo‘qotishlarining yuqori darajasi asosiy muammolar sifatida aniqlangan.*

Shuningdek, ishda barqaror qishloq xo‘jaligi tamoyillari asosida yer va suv resurslarini boshqarishning zamonaviy yondashuvlari tahlil etilib, tomchilatib sug‘orish, lazerli tekislash, raqamli monitoring tizimlarini joriy etish kabi innovatsion yechimlarning ahamiyati asoslab berilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari hududda qishloq xo‘jaligi samaradorligini oshirish, ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlash va resurslardan oqilona foydalanish bo‘yicha amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: *Kasbi tumani, yer resurslari, suv resurslari, sug‘orish tizimi, melioratsiya, sho‘rlanish, suv tejash texnologiyalari, tomchilatib sug‘orish, agroiqlimiy sharoit, resurslardan samarali foydalanish, barqaror qishloq xo‘jaligi, irrigatsiya samaradorligi, ekologik barqarorlik.*

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PROBLEMS OF EFFICIENT USE OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES IN AGRICULTURE OF KASBI DISTRICT AND WAYS TO SOLVE THEM

Abstract. *This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the problems related to the efficient use of land and water resources in the agriculture of Kasbi district. The research examines the agro-climatic conditions of the region, the meliorative state of land resources, the technical and economic efficiency of irrigation systems, and current issues related to water scarcity.*

In particular, key challenges identified include soil salinization, inefficient water use, outdated irrigation infrastructure, and high levels of water loss.

Furthermore, the paper analyzes modern approaches to land and water resource management based on the principles of sustainable agriculture, and substantiates the importance of introducing innovative solutions such as drip irrigation, laser land leveling, and digital monitoring systems.

The results of the study can contribute to the development of practical recommendations aimed at improving agricultural efficiency in the region, ensuring environmental sustainability, and promoting rational use of resources.

Keywords: *Kasbi district, land resources, water resources, irrigation systems, melioration, salinization, water-saving technologies, drip irrigation, agro-climatic conditions, efficient resource use, sustainable agriculture, irrigation efficiency, environmental sustainability.*

Qashqadaryo viloyatining Kasbi tumani aholisi soni so‘nggi yillarda barqaror o‘sib bormoqda. 2025-yil ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra tumanda 219 mingdan ortiq aholi istiqomat qilgan bo‘lsa, yillik o‘sish sur’ati o‘rtacha 2% atrofida ekanligini hisobga olib, 2026-yilda aholi soni taxminan 223–225 ming kishiga yetishi kutilmoqda. Bu esa tumanning demografik jihatdan tez rivojlanayotgan hududlardan biri ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

Kasbi tumanining umumiy maydoni taxminan 650 km² ni tashkil etadi *(1-rasm)*. Aholi sonining ortib borishi natijasida aholi zichligi ham sezilarli darajada oshmoqda.



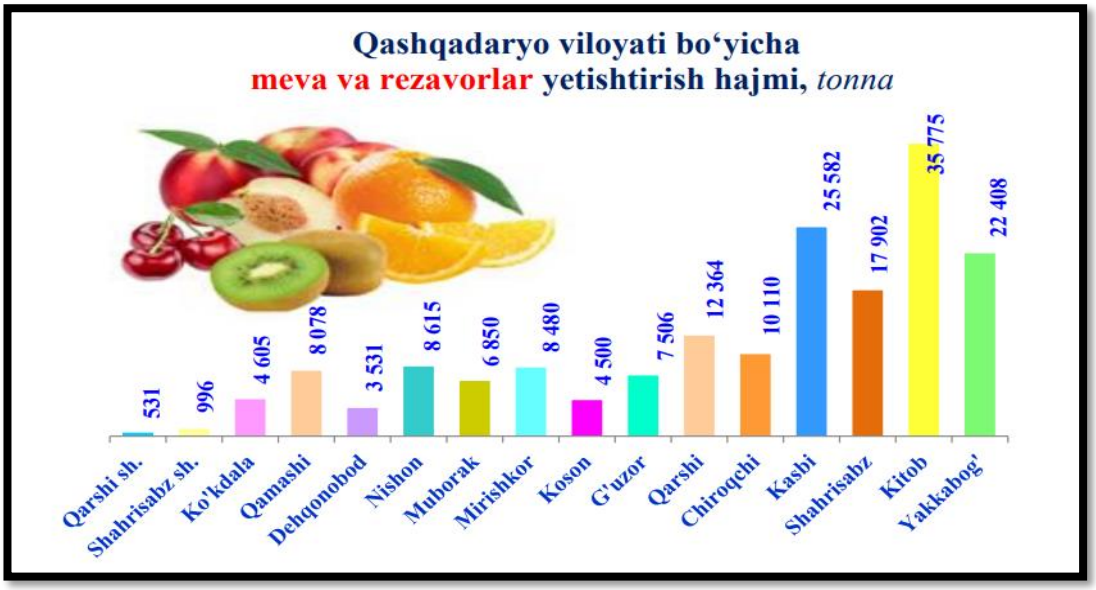
1-rasm. *Kasbi tumanining xaritasi*

2026-yil hisob-kitoblariga ko‘ra, tumanda aholi zichligi o‘rtacha 340 kishi har bir kvadrat kilometrga to‘g‘ri keladi. Bu ko‘rsatkich viloyat miqyosida yuqori hisoblanadi va hududda aholi juda zich joylashganini bildiradi.

Aholi sonining ko‘payishi, ayniqsa, suv resurslariga sezilarli ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Kasbi tumani asosan sug‘orma dehqonchilikka ixtisoslashgan bo‘lib, paxta, g‘alla

va sabzavot yetishtirish uchun katta hajmda suv talab etiladi. Natijada sug‘orish suviga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj ortib boradi, yer osti suvlarining kamayish xavfi yuzaga keladi va yoz oylarida suv tanqisligi kuzatilishi mumkin. Bundan tashqari, suvdan noto‘g‘ri foydalanish natijasida suvning sifati yomonlashib, sho‘rlanish holatlari ham kuchayadi.

Bugungi kunda qishloq xo‘jaligida yer va suv resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish global miqyosdagi dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, qurg‘oqchil iqlim sharoitiga ega hududlarda ushbu resurslarning cheklanganligi ularni samarali boshqarishni talab etadi. Kasbi tumani agrar hudud sifatida respublika qishloq xo‘jaligida muhim o‘rin tutadi. Tumanda paxtachilik, g‘allachilik va bog‘dorchilik rivojlangan. Misol uchun, tuman donli ekinlar hajmiga ko‘ra (98 108 ming tonna), meva va rezavorlar hajmiga ko‘ra (25 582 ming tonna), sut yetishtirish hajmiga ko‘ra (112 581 ming tonna) viloyatda oldingi



2-rasm. *O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Statistika agentligi Qashqadaryo viloyati Statistika boshqarmasi(2023)*

o‘rinlarda turadi *(2-rasm)*. Bu esa yer va suv resurslariga bo‘lgan talabni yanada oshiradi. Mazkur maqolaning asosiy maqsadi Kasbi tumanida yer va suv resurslaridan foydalanish holatini chuqur tahlil qilish, mavjud muammolarni aniqlash hamda ularni bartaraf etish bo‘yicha ilmiy asoslangan taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdan iboratdir.

Kasbi tumani kontinental iqlim mintaqasiga kiradi. Hududda yoz fasli issiq va quruq, qish esa nisbatan yumshoq kechadi. Yillik yog‘in miqdori kam bo‘lib, asosan qish va bahor oylariga to‘g‘ri keladi. Shu sababli qishloq xo‘jaligida sug‘orish tizimi asosiy omil sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

Hudud tuproqlari asosan bo‘z tuproqlar turiga mansub bo‘lib, ayrim maydonlarda sho‘rlanish darajasi yuqori hisoblanadi. Bu holat yerlarning meliorativ holatini yomonlashtiradi va qishloq xo‘jaligi ekinlari hosildorligiga salbiy ta’sir

ko‘rsatadi. Sug‘oriladigan yerlarning katta qismi qo‘shimcha agrotexnik va meliorativ tadbirlarni talab qiladi.

Kasbi tumanida yer resurslari asosan qishloq xo‘jaligi maqsadlarida foydalaniladi. Biroq yer fondidan samarali foydalanish darajasi yetarli emas. Tuproq sho‘rlanishi noto‘g‘ri sug‘orish usullari va drenaj tizimlarining yetarli darajada rivojlanmaganligi natijasida yuzaga keladi. Bundan tashqari, shamol va suv eroziyasi jarayonlari ham ayrim hududlarda tuproq unumdorligini pasaytiradi.

Yerlarning degradatsiyasi agrotexnik tadbirlarning to‘liq bajarilmasligi bilan bog‘liq. Bir xil ekinlarni ketma-ket ekish, ya’ni monokultura tizimi tuproq tarkibidagi oziqa moddalarning kamayishiga olib keladi. Natijada yer resurslarining samaradorligi pasayadi va hosildorlik darajasi kutilgan natijani bermaydi.

Kasbi tumanida suv resurslari asosan sug‘orish tarmoqlari orqali yetkazib beriladi. Suv taqchilligi hududdagi eng dolzarb muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. Iqlim o‘zgarishi, yog‘in miqdorining kamayishi va suv manbalarining cheklanganligi ushbu muammoni yanada kuchaytirmoqda.

Sug‘orish tizimlarida katta miqdorda suv yo‘qotishlari kuzatiladi. Ochiq kanallarda suvning bug‘lanishi va yerga singib ketishi natijasida sezilarli yo‘qotishlar yuzaga keladi. Bundan tashqari, irrigatsiya infratuzilmasining eskirganligi ham suvdan foydalanish samaradorligini pasaytiradi. Sug‘orishda belgilangan me’yorlarga amal qilinmasligi esa suv isrofini yanada oshiradi.

Zamonaviy qishloq xo‘jaligida barqaror qishloq xo‘jaligi tamoyillari muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu yondashuv yer va suv resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish, ekologik muvozanatni saqlash va iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirishga qaratilgan.

Bu tamoyillar asosida qishloq xo‘jaligini rivojlantirishda innovatsion texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish zarur hisoblanadi. Resurslarni boshqarishda ilmiy yondashuvlardan foydalanish mavjud muammolarni kamaytirishga xizmat qiladi.

Kasbi tumanida yer va suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanishni ta’minlash uchun bir qator chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish zarur. Avvalo, suv tejovchi texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish lozim. Tomchilatib sug‘orish va yomg‘irlatib sug‘orish usullari suv sarfini kamaytirib, ekinlarning samarali o‘sishini ta’minlaydi.

Irrigatsiya tizimlarini modernizatsiya qilish ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Sug‘orish kanallarini betonlash, yopiq quvurlar orqali suv uzatish tizimlarini joriy etish suv yo‘qotishlarini kamaytiradi. Shu bilan birga, mavjud infratuzilmani yangilash va zamonaviy texnika bilan jihozlash talab etiladi.

Yerlarning meliorativ holatini yaxshilash orqali tuproq unumdorligini oshirish mumkin. Sho‘rlangan yerlarni yuvish, drenaj tizimlarini qayta tiklash va samarali ishlashini ta’minlash muhim vazifalardan biridir.

Agrotexnik tadbirlarni takomillashtirish ham alohida ahamiyatga ega. Ekin almashinuvi tizimini joriy etish, o‘g‘itlardan oqilona foydalanish va yerlarni lazerli tekislash sug‘orish samaradorligini oshiradi hamda tuproq sifatini yaxshilaydi.

Raqamli texnologiyalarni qo‘llash orqali yer va suv resurslarini boshqarish samaradorligini oshirish mumkin. Geoinformatsion tizimlar va masofadan zondlash texnologiyalari yordamida resurslar holatini monitoring qilish va tahlil etish imkoniyati yaratiladi.

Taklif etilgan chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilganda suv resurslaridan foydalanish samaradorligi oshadi, suv sarfi kamayadi va hosildorlik darajasi ortadi. Shu bilan birga, yerlarning meliorativ holati yaxshilanib, ekologik barqarorlik ta’minlanadi.

Bu esa o‘z navbatida qishloq xo‘jaligi ishlab chiqarishining umumiy samaradorligini oshiradi va hududning oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini mustahkamlaydi.

Xulosa. Kasbi tumanida yer va suv resurslaridan foydalanish bilan bog‘liq muammolar murakkab va ko‘p qirrali bo‘lib, ularni hal etish tizimli yondashuvni talab qiladi. Zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish, resurslardan oqilona foydalanish va ilmiy asoslangan choralarni amalga oshirish orqali ushbu muammolarni bartaraf etish mumkin.

Kelgusida mazkur yo‘nalishda olib boriladigan ilmiy tadqiqotlar va amaliy chora-tadbirlar hududda qishloq xo‘jaligini barqaror rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

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THE COURSE OF OSTEOPOROSIS IN OVERWEIGHT MEN WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES AND ITS PREVENTION

Annotation: *This article analyzes the progression of osteoporosis in overweight men with type 2 diabetes mellitus and evaluates preventive strategies. It examines metabolic, hormonal, and lifestyle factors influencing bone density reduction. The study highlights the importance of early diagnosis, lifestyle modification, and clinical interventions to reduce fracture risk and improve patient outcomes.*

Keywords: *Type 2 diabetes, osteoporosis, overweight, bone density, prevention*

Osteoporosis is a systemic skeletal disorder characterized by decreased bone mass and deterioration of bone microarchitecture, leading to increased fragility and fracture risk. In recent years, growing attention has been given to the relationship between osteoporosis and metabolic disorders, particularly type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). Overweight men with T2DM represent a specific risk group in which multiple metabolic and hormonal factors interact, accelerating bone loss and increasing susceptibility to fractures. Type 2 diabetes is a chronic metabolic disease characterized by insulin resistance and relative insulin deficiency. Although patients with T2DM often present with normal or even increased bone mineral density in some cases, their fracture risk remains paradoxically high. This phenomenon is explained by impaired bone quality, altered collagen structure, and accumulation of advanced glycation end-products (AGEs), which negatively affect bone strength. Overweight and obesity further complicate this condition. Excess adipose tissue influences bone metabolism through the secretion of adipokines and inflammatory cytokines. Chronic low-grade inflammation contributes to increased bone resorption and decreased bone formation. Additionally, reduced physical activity in overweight individuals leads to mechanical unloading of the skeleton, further promoting bone loss. In men, osteoporosis is often underdiagnosed compared to women, despite its significant clinical consequences. Male patients with T2DM are at higher risk due to combined effects of hyperglycemia, insulin resistance, and hormonal imbalances, including reduced testosterone levels. These factors collectively impair osteoblast function and promote osteoclast activity, resulting in progressive bone deterioration. The clinical importance of studying osteoporosis in this population lies in its asymptomatic nature during early stages. Many patients remain undiagnosed until a low-energy fracture occurs, commonly affecting the hip, spine, or wrist. Such fractures significantly reduce quality of life, increase disability, and impose a heavy burden on healthcare systems. Therefore, understanding the

mechanisms of osteoporosis progression in overweight men with type 2 diabetes is essential for developing effective preventive strategies. Early identification of risk factors, regular screening of bone mineral density, and implementation of lifestyle modifications are key components of disease management.

The development of osteoporosis in overweight men with type 2 diabetes is a multifactorial process involving metabolic, hormonal, and lifestyle-related mechanisms. One of the primary pathological mechanisms is chronic hyperglycemia, which leads to the formation of advanced glycation end-products (AGEs). These compounds accumulate in bone collagen, reducing bone elasticity and increasing brittleness. Insulin plays an important anabolic role in bone metabolism by stimulating osteoblast activity. In type 2 diabetes, insulin resistance reduces this effect, leading to decreased bone formation. At the same time, increased osteoclast activity enhances bone resorption, creating an imbalance in bone remodeling. Vitamin D deficiency is another significant factor contributing to osteoporosis in diabetic patients. Overweight individuals often have reduced bioavailability of vitamin D due to its sequestration in adipose tissue. This deficiency impairs calcium absorption and negatively affects bone mineralization. Hormonal changes also play a crucial role. In men, decreased testosterone levels are commonly observed in type 2 diabetes and obesity. Testosterone is essential for maintaining bone mass, and its deficiency leads to accelerated bone loss. Additionally, increased levels of inflammatory cytokines such as TNF-α and IL-6 promote osteoclast activation. Lifestyle factors further contribute to disease progression. Physical inactivity, poor dietary habits, smoking, and excessive alcohol consumption significantly increase osteoporosis risk. Sedentary behavior reduces mechanical stress on bones, which is essential for maintaining bone strength. Genetic predisposition may also influence susceptibility to osteoporosis in diabetic patients. Certain genetic variations affect bone density, insulin sensitivity, and inflammatory response, making some individuals more vulnerable than others. In clinical practice, the coexistence of obesity and type 2 diabetes creates a complex metabolic environment that accelerates skeletal deterioration. Therefore, early identification of these risk factors is essential for timely intervention and prevention of complications.

Osteoporosis in overweight men with type 2 diabetes is often clinically silent in its early stages. Patients usually do not experience symptoms until significant bone loss has occurred or a fracture develops. This asymptomatic nature makes early diagnosis challenging and emphasizes the importance of screening in high-risk groups. The most common clinical manifestation is fragility fractures, which occur after minimal trauma. Typical sites include the vertebral bodies, hip, and distal radius. Vertebral fractures may present with chronic back pain, reduced height, and spinal deformities such as kyphosis. In diabetic patients, the risk of falls is also increased due to peripheral neuropathy, visual impairment, and hypoglycemic episodes, further contributing to fracture risk. Bone mineral density (BMD) assessment using dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) is the gold standard for diagnosing osteoporosis. However, in type 2 diabetes patients, BMD

may not fully reflect fracture risk due to altered bone quality. Therefore, additional diagnostic tools are required. Laboratory investigations include serum calcium, phosphate, vitamin D levels, and bone turnover markers such as osteocalcin and C-terminal telopeptide (CTX). These markers provide information about bone formation and resorption activity. Advanced imaging techniques, such as quantitative computed tomography (QCT), can also be used to assess bone structure more precisely. In some cases, vertebral fracture assessment (VFA) is performed to detect asymptomatic spinal fractures. Risk assessment tools such as FRAX (Fracture Risk Assessment Tool) are widely used to estimate the 10-year probability of fractures. However, in diabetic patients, FRAX may underestimate risk, indicating the need for adjusted clinical evaluation.

Prevention of osteoporosis in overweight men with type 2 diabetes requires a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach. The main goal is to reduce fracture risk, improve bone strength, and control metabolic disorders. Lifestyle modification is the cornerstone of prevention. Regular weight-bearing and resistance exercises help stimulate bone formation and maintain bone density. Physical activity also improves insulin sensitivity and aids in weight control. Dietary intervention is equally important. A balanced diet rich in calcium, vitamin D, protein, and essential micronutrients supports bone health. Limiting excessive sugar intake and processed foods helps control blood glucose levels and reduces metabolic stress. Vitamin D supplementation is often necessary, especially in individuals with confirmed deficiency. Adequate sun exposure and nutritional support contribute to improved calcium absorption and bone mineralization. Pharmacological treatment may be required in high-risk patients. Bisphosphonates are commonly used to reduce bone resorption and prevent fractures. In selected cases, other agents such as selective estrogen receptor modulators or anabolic therapies may be considered. Optimal control of type 2 diabetes is essential in preventing osteoporosis progression. Maintaining stable blood glucose levels reduces the formation of advanced glycation end-products and protects bone quality. Weight management is another critical factor. Gradual weight reduction in overweight individuals helps reduce inflammatory activity and improve overall metabolic health. Patient education plays a key role in prevention. Patients should be informed about risk factors, importance of adherence to treatment, and strategies to prevent falls and fractures.

Conclusion

Osteoporosis in overweight men with type 2 diabetes mellitus represents a significant but often underrecognized clinical problem. The coexistence of metabolic dysfunction, hormonal imbalance, and lifestyle-related factors creates a high-risk environment for progressive bone loss and increased fracture risk. The findings of this review highlight that osteoporosis in this population is not solely dependent on bone mineral density but also on bone quality, which is significantly affected by chronic hyperglycemia and metabolic disturbances. Early stages of the disease are typically asymptomatic, making screening and preventive strategies essential components of clinical management. A multidisciplinary approach is

required to effectively address this condition. This includes strict glycemic control, lifestyle modification, adequate nutritional support, and pharmacological intervention when necessary. Regular physical activity and weight management play a crucial role in maintaining bone health and reducing complications. Early diagnosis through appropriate screening tools, including bone density measurement and biochemical markers, allows timely intervention and reduces the risk of fractures. Healthcare professionals should pay special attention to high-risk groups, particularly overweight men with type 2 diabetes. In conclusion, prevention remains the most effective strategy in managing osteoporosis in this population. Integrated clinical care, patient education, and regular monitoring can significantly improve outcomes and enhance quality of life.

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SANOAT INFRATUZILMASI TUSHUNCHASI VA UNING GEOGRAFIK AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya:*Mazkur maqolada sanoat infratuzilmasi tushunchasi, uning nazariy-metodologik asoslari hamda tarkibiy elementlari iqtisodiy geografiya nuqtayi nazaridan kompleks tarzda tahlil etiladi. Jumladan, transport-logistika tizimlari, energetika ta’minoti, muhandislik-kommunikatsiya tarmoqlari, axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari va servis infratuzilmasining sanoat ishlab chiqarish jarayonidagi o‘rni va funksional ahamiyati yoritib beriladi. Sanoat infratuzilmasining ishlab chiqarish samaradorligini oshirish, resurslardan oqilona foydalanish, ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarini kamaytirish hamda mahsulot raqobatbardoshligini ta’minlashdagi roli ilmiy jihatdan asoslanadi.Shuningdek, maqolada sanoat infratuzilmasining hududiy rivojlanishdagi ahamiyati, xususan, sanoat korxonalarining joylashuviga ta’sir etuvchi omillar, hududiy differensiallashuv jarayonlari hamda sanoat rayonlashuvi qonuniyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda tizimli yondashuv, qiyosiy tahlil, statistik umumlashtirish va hududiy tahlil metodlaridan foydalanilgan bo‘lib, ular orqali turli hududlarda infratuzilma rivojlanganlik darajasi va sanoat taraqqiyoti o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro bog‘liqlik aniqlanadi.Olingan natijalar sanoat infratuzilmasi iqtisodiy makonning shakllanishi va rivojlanishida hal qiluvchi omillardan biri ekanligini, uning rivojlanganlik darajasi hududlarning investitsion jozibadorligini oshirishi, iqtisodiy faollikni rag‘batlantirishi va hududiy nomutanosibliklarni kamaytirishda muhim rol o‘ynashini ko‘rsatadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar.*sanoat infratuzilmasi,iqtisodiy geografiya,hududiy rivojlanish, transport, logistika, energetika, ishlab chiqarish. sanoatning hududiy tashkil etilish, hududiy iqtisodiy nomutanosibliklar, infratuzilma asosida rivojlanish,iqtisodiy integratsiya*

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THE CONCEPT OF INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ITS GEOGRAPHICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Abstract: *This article comprehensively analyzes the concept of industrial infrastructure, its theoretical and methodological foundations, and structural components from the perspective of economic geography. In particular, the role and functional significance of transport and logistics systems, energy supply, engineering and communication networks, information and communication technologies, and service infrastructure in the industrial production process are*

scientifically explained. The study substantiates the importance of industrial infrastructure in increasing production efficiency, ensuring the rational use of resources, reducing production costs, and improving product competitiveness. Furthermore, the article examines the significance of industrial infrastructure in regional development, including the factors influencing the location of industrial enterprises, processes of territorial differentiation, and the regularities of industrial regionalization. The study employs a systematic approach, comparative analysis, statistical generalization, and territorial analysis methods, through which the interrelationship between the level of infrastructure development and industrial growth across different regions is identified. The obtained results demonstrate that industrial infrastructure is one of the decisive factors in the formation and development of economic space. Its level of development enhances the investment attractiveness of regions, stimulates economic activity, and plays a significant role in reducing territorial disparities.

Keywords: *industrial infrastructure, economic geography, regional development, transport, logistics, energy sector, production, industrial spatial organization, regional economic disparities, Infrastructure-led development, Economic integration.*

Introduction. In the modern economic system, industrial infrastructure is considered one of the key factors ensuring the efficient organization of production and sustainable regional development. Under the conditions of globalization, the competitiveness of industrial enterprises largely depends on the level of infrastructure development. Therefore, the study of industrial infrastructure has become one of the most relevant areas within the field of economic geography. Industrial infrastructure represents a complex system of engineering and technical facilities, communication networks, and service sectors that ensure the continuous and efficient functioning of industrial production. If industry can be regarded as the "muscle" of the economy, infrastructure may be described as its "circulatory system."

The main purpose of this article is to provide a scientific interpretation of the concept of industrial infrastructure and to analyze its geographical significance. At the same time, the influence of infrastructure on territorial organization is also highlighted. In particular, a unified methodological approach regarding the territorial organization of industrial infrastructure, its impact on the spatial distribution of productive forces, and its role in the processes of economic regionalization has not yet been fully established. Many studies examine infrastructure through separate components such as transport, energy supply, or logistics; however, the functional interdependence and integrative effects of these components remain insufficiently explored [2].

Furthermore, significant disparities are observed in the level of industrial infrastructure development across regions. This situation leads to the differentiation of economic development rates, the uneven distribution of investment attractiveness among territories, and the non-optimal spatial allocation of productive forces

Particularly in developing economies, infrastructure deficiencies have emerged as one of the major factors constraining industrial development. From this perspective, identifying the geographical patterns of the optimal development of industrial infrastructure constitutes an important contemporary scientific issue. Moreover, under modern conditions, the increasing significance of digital infrastructure and environmental sustainability factors has expanded the conceptual scope of industrial infrastructure, thereby requiring a reconsideration of its traditional interpretation [4]. This, in turn, creates the necessity for developing new scientific approaches and methodological frameworks. The primary objective of this study is to reveal the theoretical foundations of industrial infrastructure and to scientifically substantiate its economic and geographical significance [1].

Literature Review. The issue of industrial infrastructure has been extensively studied by numerous geographers and economists. In particular, representatives of classical economic geography considered infrastructure as one of the fundamental factors influencing the spatial distribution of productive forces. In contemporary research, however, the concept of infrastructure has significantly expanded and now encompasses transport systems, energy supply, information and communication technologies, and logistics networks. In scientific literature, industrial infrastructure is generally examined within two major dimensions: **Production infrastructure** – infrastructure directly serving the production process and ensuring the efficient functioning of industrial enterprises.

The theory of industrial infrastructure has primarily evolved within the framework of economic geography and regional economics. Representatives of classical location theories, including Alfred Weber, Walter Christaller , and August Lösch, regarded infrastructure as one of the principal determinants of industrial location. In modern scientific approaches, particularly in the works of Paul Krugman and Michael Porter, infrastructure is considered a crucial element of competitiveness and cluster development. Especially within the framework of the new economic geography concept, infrastructure is interpreted as one of the key factors explaining the territorial concentration of economic activity. Furthermore, the following classification of infrastructure is widely used in scientific literature[5]:

-Technical infrastructure (transport and energy systems);

-Institutional infrastructure (legal and administrative systems);

-Innovative infrastructure (research and development centers);

-Social infrastructure – infrastructure that enhances labor productivity and workforce efficiency.

At the same time, several studies have not sufficiently revealed the territorial differentiation of infrastructure development, which constitutes the scientific novelty of the present article.

Methodology. This study is aimed at comprehensively examining the theoretical and practical aspects of industrial infrastructure, as well as its role in regional development. The theoretical and methodological framework of the research was developed on the basis of the principles of economic geography,

regional economics, and infrastructure theory. In particular, the study relies on the following scientific approaches:

1.the theory of the territorial distribution of productive forces;

2.the concept of economic regionalization;

3.the approach of the new economic geography.

These approaches provide an opportunity to identify and evaluate the role of industrial infrastructure within regional systems.

Research Methods. In the research process, the following scientific methods were employed:

- Analysis and synthesis method – the structural components of industrial infrastructure (transport, energy supply, logistics, etc.) were studied separately and subsequently integrated into a unified system. System approach – industrial infrastructure was considered as a complex system composed of interrelated components. This approach enabled the identification of functional interconnections between infrastructure elements [3].

- Comparative method – the level of industrial infrastructure development - across different regions was comparatively analyzed. This method played an important role in identifying territorial disparities and differences in development indicators.-

- Statistical analysis method – the impact of industrial infrastructure on economic indicators was assessed based on statistical data. In this process, indicators such as production volume, transport turnover, and energy supply were analyzed.

- Cartographic method –maps and schematic representations were used to determine the spatial distribution and geographical spread of infrastructure networks. This method enables a visual interpretation of territorial analysis [6].

- Modeling method – theoretical models were applied to explain the impact of industrial infrastructure on regional development. Through this approach, the relationship between infrastructure and economic growth was interpreted. In addition, the study was based on modern textbooks in economic geography and scientific articles. The following scientific methods were also applied during the research process.

- Comparative method – used to assess infrastructure levels across different regions; System approach – applied to consider industrial infrastructure as an integrated system. The data used in the study were based on scientific literature, statistical sources, and theoretical research findings.

Results and Analysis. Industrial infrastructure is a complex set of material-technical, transport, energy, and information systems that ensure the continuous and efficient functioning of industrial production. It consists of the following structural components:

- Transport system (railways, highways);
- Energy system (electricity supply, gas supply);
- Logistics and warehouse facilities;
- Communication and information systems.

Geographical significance of industrial infrastructure. The geographical importance of industrial infrastructure is manifested in several directions:

Influence on spatial location – The placement of industrial enterprises is often closely linked to areas with well-developed infrastructure. For example, proximity to transport hubs, availability of energy resources, and access to technological parks significantly influence industrial siting decisions [7].

Formation of economic regionalization – In regions with developed infrastructure, industrial zones tend to form and develop more rapidly. This leads to the differentiation of economic space and uneven regional development patterns. Interregional integration – Transport and logistics infrastructure strengthens economic linkages between regions. This, in turn, enhances integration into both national and global economic systems.

Impact on urbanization processes – In regions with well-developed industrial infrastructure, cities tend to grow more rapidly, and the level of urbanization increases significantly. At present, the development of industrial infrastructure faces several challenges, including:

- territorial disparities between regions;
- outdated transport and energy systems;
- low efficiency of logistics networks.

At the same time, digitalization and the development of “green energy” are defining a new stage in the evolution of infrastructure. Industrial infrastructure plays a crucial role in increasing production efficiency, reducing transport costs, ensuring the rational use of resources, and strengthening interregional economic relations. Therefore, this article provides an in-depth analysis of the scientific essence of industrial infrastructure and its geographical significance.

Conclusion. Industrial infrastructure is one of the key categories of economic geography, directly influencing production efficiency and regional development. The results of the study indicate that in regions with a higher level of infrastructure development, industrial growth tends to be faster and more sustainable. Therefore, the development of infrastructure should be considered one of the priority directions of state economic policy. In the global economic space of the XXI century, industrial infrastructure has emerged as a decisive factor in the territorial organization of production. In the context of increasing complexity of economic systems and accelerating integration processes, infrastructure is viewed not only as a service system but also as a strategic resource that stimulates economic growth.

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УДК 66.021.4.046

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RESEARCH OF THE PROCESS OF ETHYLENE PRODUCTION FROM METHANE

Abstract. *The article describes the methods of methane processing, the production of synthesis gas from methane and the production of chemical products based on it, the methods and applications of methane oxycondensation to ethylene, and the direct catalytic oxidation of methane to oxygen-containing products. The kinetic equations of the reaction, as well as the essence of the process and methods for its improvement, are analyzed.*

Keywords: *methane, oxygen, methanol, acetic acid, hydrocarbon, catalyst, mechanism, coking, conversion.*

Before carrying out kinetic studies, it is advisable to obtain information on the equilibrium composition of the mixture of substances formed during the oxycondensation of methane. Such information is very useful for determining the stage of the reaction and explaining the kinetic laws. Thermodynamic analysis of some technically important reactions involving methane has been carried out by a number of scientists. These studies mainly concern reactions such as dehydrogenation, oxidation and chlorination of methane. In these studies, the values of Gibbs energies for the above-mentioned reactions were calculated at different temperatures. They did not carry out a complete thermodynamic analysis of the reactions. There is absolutely no information in the scientific literature on the equilibrium yields of olefins formed during the interaction of methane with molecular oxygen. This does not allow us to even approximately estimate the forms in which methane used as the starting material can be converted into other substances in the reactions. Therefore, there was a need to study the equilibrium composition of methane oxycondensation reaction products. Analysis of data in the literature shows that the oxycondensation reaction of methane goes through the following chemical changes:

$$1)\ 2CH_4 + O_2 = C_2H_4 + 2H_2O$$

$$2)\ 2CH_4 + O_2 = C_2H_2 + 2H_2O + H_2$$

$$3)\ 2CH_4 + 1/2O_2 = C_2H_6 + H_2O$$

$$4)\ C_2H_6 + O_2 = C_2H_2 + 2H_2O$$

$$5)\ CH_4 = C + 2H_2$$

$$6)\ CH_4 + 2O_2 = CO_2 + 2H_2O$$

$$7)\ CH_4 + O_2 = CO + 2H_2$$

To determine the equilibrium compositions of the substances in the given reactions, we used the lgKp values of the components given in the literature. The lgK_p values were calculated using the extrapolation method for temperatures of 1100, 1200 and 1300 K.

It can be seen from the above reaction equations that the main reactions are parallel, except for the reactions of ethane formation from methane and acetylene formation from it. The lgKp values for parallel reactions were calculated using the following equation:

$$lgK_{p(reac)} = \Sigma\, lgK_{p(reac.\ prod.)} - \Sigma\, lgK_{p(starting\ material)}$$

The method recommended by Kandiner and Brenkley was used to determine the equilibrium concentrations of the products of the methane oxycondensation reaction. The essence of the method is that the composition of the equilibrium mixtures is the result of several reactions occurring simultaneously, and their composition can be calculated very simply and accurately using specially selected "base" components. According to the Kandiner and Brenkley method, the amount of components is equal to the maximum possible matrix level.

Calculations were continued until the molar amounts of the initial and final "base" components reached a sufficient level of accuracy. The equilibrium composition of the components was calculated using a program written in the BASIC algorithmic language for personal computers at a methane:oxygen ratio of 1:2, with a degree of methane conversion to products of 86%.

The calculation results are presented in Table 1.

Table-1

Equilibrium composition of oxycondensation reaction components at different temperatures (in moles)

Temperature, K	**Components, (mol)**			
	$n_5 - C_2H_4$	$n_6 - C_2H_2$	$n_7 - C_2H_6$	$n_8 - C$
1000	0,150	0,050	0,065	0,080
1100	0,200	0,035	0,030	0,100
1200	0,175	0,030	0,010	0,250

Based on the results of Table 1, a graph of the temperature dependence of mole fractions was constructed (Figure 1) and the degree of methane conversion into various products was calculated (Table 1).

Figure 1 shows that in the range of 1000–1100 K, the ethylene production yield increases from 0.15 mole fraction to 0.2 mole fraction, reaches a maximum at

1100 K, decreases slightly (by 0.02 mole fraction) in the range of 1150–1200 K, and begins to increase again from 1200 K.

TABLE 2

RATE OF CONVERSION OF METHANE TO PRODUCTS AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES

Temperature, K	Rate of conversion of methane to products, (%)			
	C_2H_4	C_2H_2	C_2H_6	C
1000	30	10	13	8
1100	40	7	6	10
1200	35	6	2	25

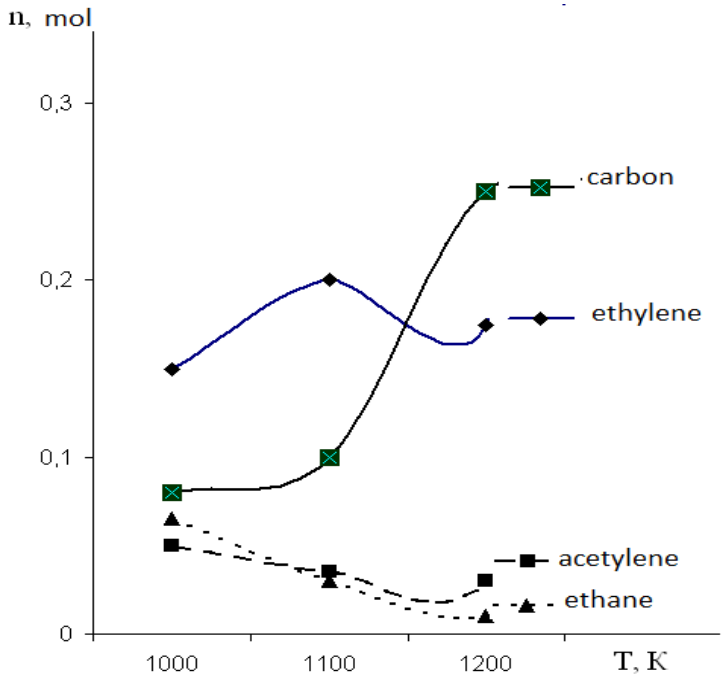


Figure 1. Dependence of the yield of subordinate components on temperature.

The products of ethane and acetylene formation decrease from 0.6 and 0.5 mole fractions, respectively, in the range of 1000 -1150 K, reaching a minimum at 1180 K and starting from 1200 K, they begin to increase slowly again. At the same time, a significant part of methane is converted into carbon in the range of 1100 K to 1200 K.

Based on the results of Table 2, a graph of the degree of conversion of methane into products versus temperature was constructed (Fig. 2).

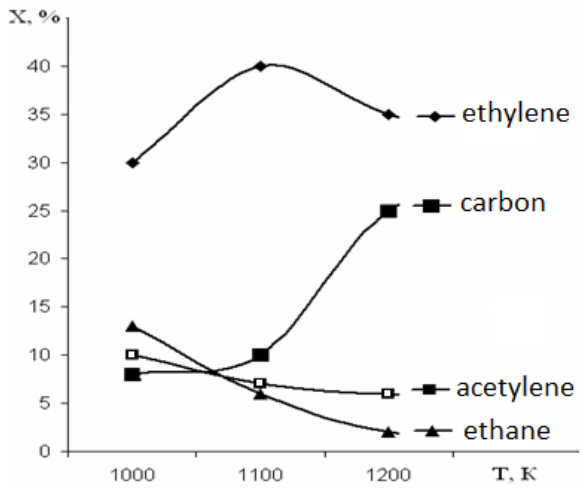


Figure 2. Temperature dependence of the degree of methane conversion to products.

As can be seen from Figure 2, there is an exponential relationship between the reaction yield of ethylene and temperature, which reaches a maximum at 1100 K. This indicates that the process in the given temperature range obeys the Arrhenius equation.

Based on the above, and assuming that the sorption process obeys the Langmuir isotherm, the following Langmuir-Hinshelwood-type equations were proposed as kinetic equations for the catalytic oxycondensation reaction of methane:

$$W = \frac{k \cdot K_{CH_4} \cdot P_{CH_4} \cdot K_{O_2} \cdot P_{O_2}}{(1 + K_{CH_4} \cdot P_{CH_4} + K_{O_2} \cdot P_{O_2})} \qquad (1)$$

$$W = \frac{k \cdot K_{CH_4} \cdot P_{CH_4} \cdot K_{O_2} \cdot P_{O_2}}{(1 + K_{CH_4} \cdot P_{CH_4} + K_{O_2} \cdot P_{O_2})^2} \qquad (2)$$

$$W = \frac{k \cdot K_{CH_4} \cdot P_{CH_4} \cdot K_{O_2} \cdot P_{O_2}}{K_{CH_4} \cdot P_{CH_4} + K_{O_2} \cdot P_{O_2}} \qquad (3)$$

It is necessary to check to what extent the selected equations (1-3) satisfy the experimental kinetic laws obtained under the conditions of a differential reactor. Based on the given equations and experimental results, the parameters of the kinetic equations should be determined by the minimum deviation of the sum of the squares of the experimental values from the theoretically calculated value. Since the proposed equations are nonlinear, their solution can be mathematically infinite. From a kinetic point of view, the solution of these equations is found by checking the adequacy of the equations based on the experimental results obtained in the ranges of changes in the kinetic parameters. Thus, the solutions of the proposed kinetic equations, the reaction rate constant k, and the values of the adsorption coefficients of oxygen and methane ( ) are found based on the values of the partial pressures of oxygen and methane ( ) and the experimental reaction rate (W). The program "NELIN-NEUTZ" written in the BASIC algorithmic language was used to

solve the problem. The adequacy of the equations was checked based on the value of the root mean square deviation (s) of the difference between the experimentally obtained and theoretical calculation results.

The root mean square deviation of the reaction rates found on the basis of the theoretically calculated and experimentally obtained values of the constants and coefficients in the proposed kinetic equations ranges from 2.0% to 26.0%. If the root mean square deviation is analyzed according to these equations, its value according to equation (1) is up to 21.23%, and according to equation (3) it is up to 25.7%. Thus, the values of the constants and coefficients calculated according to equations (2) and (3) deviate from the adequacy, and therefore do not fully satisfy the kinetic process. The results with high adequacy are constants and coefficients calculated based on equation (2), so it was selected for further calculations. The mean square deviation of this equation does not exceed 5% and it adequately satisfies the kinetic parameters of the process within the given range of variation.

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THE ROLE OF TAX REVENUES IN FINANCING PUBLIC REVENUES IN IRAQ FOR THE PERIOD 2004–2020

Abstract: *Tax revenues are considered one of the key instruments of fiscal policy through which the state can provide the necessary funds to finance public expenditures, in addition to their role in achieving economic and social stability. However, the contribution of tax laws and legislation in Iraq has been limited in achieving economic and social objectives, due to the country's heavy reliance on oil revenues to finance public spending. The study concluded that tax revenues in Iraq are characterized by low flexibility and a limited ability to respond to the requirements of the general budget or to changes in its structure. Consequently, the role of tax revenues in financing the general budget has declined due to their decreasing share, as they have constituted fluctuating proportions of total public revenues. This confirms that the Iraqi economy is largely a single-resource economy, heavily dependent on oil revenues to finance the general budget. Finally, the study recommends enhancing the effectiveness of tax revenues in supporting the general budget and improving the efficiency of the taxpayer registration and identification system. This is a crucial step in identifying all taxable income sources. Furthermore, the accuracy of this system reflects the success of tax administration in enforcing tax laws and reducing tax evasion. It also highlights the importance of strengthening tax oversight through the formation of inspection committees composed of independent experts and academics with professionalism, integrity, and competence.*

Keywords: *tax revenues, public revenues.*

Introduction

Tax revenues are among the most important instruments of fiscal policy, enabling the state to influence economic activity in order to achieve financial, economic, and social objectives. Given the close relationship between tax revenues and public revenues, taxation plays a significant role in Iraq's fiscal policy as a source of funding for the state's general budget.

However, the relationship between tax revenues and total public revenues in Iraq is not always clearly reflected in financial indicators. This lack of clarity may result in misleading interpretations of budget deficits or imbalances and does not provide an accurate picture of the overall performance of the Iraqi economy. The state requires tax revenues to contribute effectively to the formation of public revenues. Nevertheless, the Iraqi economy is largely rentier in nature, heavily dependent on oil revenues to finance public expenditures. As a result, tax revenues

represent only a small proportion of total public revenues, particularly during most of the study period.

This situation has contributed to insufficient public revenues to cover expenditures, leading to budget deficits and instability in public spending levels. Therefore, addressing these financial and economic challenges requires strengthening non-oil revenues, particularly tax revenues, as part of a broader strategy to diversify income sources and reduce dependence on oil revenues (1).

The main objective of this research is to clarify the concept of tax revenues, their types, objectives, and basic principles. It also aims to explain the concept of public revenues, their classifications, and sources, and to analyze the relationship and degree of correlation between tax revenues and public revenues in the Iraqi economy during the period (2004–2020). The study further examines the extent to which tax revenues contribute to financing public revenues, followed by conclusions and recommendations.

Importance of the Research

A key pillar for strengthening the Iraqi economy is reducing reliance on a single source of public revenue. Therefore, it is essential to diversify revenue sources and enhance their development. Tax revenues represent one of the most important sources of public income in most countries, not only for financing public expenditures but also for redistributing national income and achieving economic stability.

Research Problem

The research problem lies in the weak contribution of tax revenues in Iraq and the significant decline in their annual collection compared to other revenue sources. This has negatively affected the role of taxation as a financial, economic, and social instrument, leading to reduced financial stability and sustainability.

Research Objectives

The research aims to:

1) Clarify the concept of tax revenues, their types, objectives, and basic principles.

2) Explain the concept of public revenues, their classifications, and sources.

3) Analyze the relationship and degree of correlation between tax revenues and public revenues in the Iraqi economy during the period (2004–2020).

Research Hypothesis

The research is based on the hypothesis that there is a positive correlation between tax revenues and their contribution to the total volume of public revenues in Iraq during the study period.

Research Limitations

1) **Time Limits:** The study covers the period 2004–2020.

2) Spatial Boundaries: The Republic of Iraq.

Section One: Conceptual Framework of Tax Revenues

First: The Concept of Tax Revenues

Tax revenues can be defined in several ways that reflect their fundamental characteristics. They represent the total funds collected by the government through

various taxes, such as income and sales taxes. A tax is a compulsory payment made by individuals and entities to the state to finance public expenditures (2).

Tax revenues are also defined as the amounts collected by the tax administration after identifying taxable income sources of individuals and companies subject to tax laws. Furthermore, they are considered a stable source of financing that supports economic growth and enables governments to fund social activities. In general, tax revenues include all funds obtained by the state through legally imposed taxes on individuals and legal entities (5).

Based on these definitions, tax revenues can be understood as the total financial resources collected by the tax authority under legal obligations from individuals and entities, which are allocated to the public treasury.

Second: Types of Tax Revenues

Taxes vary across countries and over time, and each type has its own advantages and disadvantages. Modern tax systems do not rely on a single type of tax but instead adopt a diversified structure to meet economic and social objectives. This diversity explains differences in tax systems across countries (6).

Taxes can be classified into the following categories:

- **Taxes on persons:** These taxes consider the financial and social conditions of individuals, such as income taxes on wages and salaries.

- **Taxes on property (or wealth):** These taxes do not consider personal circumstances and are imposed on financial and material assets, such as customs duties (7).

- **Direct taxes:** These are taxes paid directly by individuals or entities to the government. The burden cannot be transferred to another party. Examples include income tax, payroll tax, corporate tax, and wealth tax (8).

- **Indirect taxes:** These are imposed on goods and services rather than directly on individuals. Their burden can be shifted to consumers through higher prices. For example, taxes on cars are passed on to consumers through increased prices, making the final consumer bear the tax burden (9).

Third: Basic Objectives of Taxes (10)

1) **Financial Objectives:** These aim to generate sufficient and stable tax revenues to finance public expenditures and support economic development. It is also important to minimize tax collection costs and expand the taxpayer base to ensure efficient revenue generation.

2) Economic Objectives: Taxes influence consumption, production, savings, and investment. Governments use taxation to guide economic policy, address crises, and stimulate key sectors.

A. Encouraging strategic sectors through tax exemptions or reduced rates.

B. Addressing economic cycles, such as reducing taxes during recessions.

C. Promoting investment and savings through incentives and exemptions.

3) **Social Objectives:** Taxes contribute to social justice by redistributing income and reducing inequality.

A. Imposing higher taxes on high-income groups to fund public services.

B. Discouraging harmful consumption (e.g., alcohol and luxury goods).

C. Influencing demographic trends through tax incentives or disincentives.

Fourth: Basic Rules of Taxation

1) **Rule of Justice:** Taxation should ensure fairness by aligning tax burdens with individuals' ability to pay, while protecting low-income groups (12).

2) Rule of Convenience: Taxes should be collected at appropriate times and under convenient conditions for taxpayers, without harming public finances (13).

3) **Rule of Certainty:** Tax obligations must be clear, predictable, and transparent, including tax base, rates, and payment procedures. This protects taxpayers and ensures stability in tax legislation (14).

4) **Rule of Economy:** Tax collection costs should be minimized so that the largest possible share of collected taxes reaches the public treasury. Efficient administration and simplified procedures are essential (15).

Section Two: The Conceptual Framework of Public Revenues

First: The Concept of Public Revenues

Public revenues are defined as the funds that the state obtains from various sources over a specific period in order to cover public expenditures and satisfy societal needs (16). They also refer to all financial resources required by the government to perform its economic, political, and social functions effectively, including both tax and non-tax revenues (17).

Public revenues can also be described as funds generated through taxes, the sale of goods and services, fines, and other sources to meet public expenditure requirements (18). Based on these definitions, public revenues represent the total financial resources available to the state to finance its activities and meet the general needs of society.

Second: Divisions of Public Revenues

Public revenues cannot be classified according to their purpose, unlike public expenditures, as their primary objective is to provide the state treasury with the necessary funds. This principle is known as the non-allocation of revenues. Therefore, public revenues are classified based on the method of collection, their nature, or their economic impact, as follows (19):

1) **Legal classification:** This classification depends on whether the state uses its sovereign authority to collect revenues. It includes compulsory revenues such as taxes, fees charged for public services, and revenues obtained in exchange for goods and services.

2) Financial classification: This classification distinguishes between permanent (regular) and temporary (extraordinary) revenues. Permanent revenues continuously flow into the treasury, while temporary revenues, such as public loans, must be repaid and therefore represent non-permanent sources.

3) **Economic classification:** This classification is based on two criteria. The first relates to the source of wealth, such as taxes on income, consumption, or capital. The second relates to economic impact, distinguishing between ordinary revenues, which are stable and do not disrupt economic balance, and extraordinary revenues, which may have destabilizing effects if used extensively.

Third: Sources of Public Revenues

1) **Economic revenues:** These are revenues obtained by the state in its capacity as an economic entity that owns assets and provides services. They include:

A. **Public and private domains:**

- Public domain: Assets owned by the state for public use, such as rivers and roads. These are generally not profit-oriented, although the state may charge fees (e.g., for parks or museums). Such revenues are usually limited and cannot be relied upon to finance public expenditures.

- **Private domain:** Includes three main categories:

- Income from state-owned real estate (e.g., agricultural land and rental properties)
- Revenues from extractive industries (e.g., oil, minerals, and natural resources)
- Financial investments (e.g., stocks, bonds, and investment portfolios) (20)

B. **Public pricing:** This refers to the prices charged for goods and services provided by public enterprises. Pricing policies vary depending on state objectives. If the goal is social welfare, prices are kept low; if the goal is revenue generation, prices are set competitively to achieve profits (21).

2) **Sovereign revenues:** These are compulsory revenues collected by the state through its sovereign authority, including taxes, fees, and fines. They constitute one of the most important sources of public revenue. The state may adjust tax rates to influence economic behavior, such as increasing taxes on harmful goods (e.g., alcohol and tobacco) or providing exemptions to encourage investment. Taxes are also used to promote social justice, particularly through progressive taxation on high incomes (22).

3) Credit revenues: These include the following:

A. **Public loans:** Funds borrowed by the state to finance budget deficits or influence economic activity. Unlike taxes, these must be repaid.

B. **Subsidies:** Financial support provided by the state to certain sectors or producers, particularly those with low profitability or strategic importance, such as emerging industries or export sectors.

C. **Money issuance:** The creation of new money by the state, typically used when tax revenues and other sources are insufficient to finance public expenditures. This is considered a tool of monetary policy.

Section Three

The Contribution of Tax Revenues to the Financing of Public Revenues in Iraq for the Period 2004–2020

First: The Development of the Structure of Direct Taxes in the Iraqi Economy

Direct taxes in Iraq have a long historical background and include several types. Iraq was among the first countries to introduce legislation regulating such taxes. Real estate tax dates back to the Ottoman period, when it was introduced in (1839). At that time, it was imposed on the capital value of property, while leased properties were taxed based on rental value, i.e., real estate income.

Thus, real estate tax is considered a direct tax imposed on both real estate capital and income. It is levied on the annual income derived from real estate owned

by the taxpayer, excluding residential housing. Its provisions are regulated by the Real Estate Tax Law No. (162) of (1959) and its amendments (24).

The origins of income tax in Iraq date back to (1927), reflecting the economic philosophy of the ruling system at that time. This tax is imposed on individuals and entities engaged in various economic activities that generate net annual income. It is generally applied on a progressive basis, although in some cases a proportional system is used. Income tax represents a significant share of total tax revenues and is regulated by the Income Tax Law No. (113) of (1982) and its amendments (25).

Second: Analysis of the Evolution of the Structure of Direct Tax Revenues in the Iraqi Economy for the Period 2004–2020

Table (1) shows that real estate tax experienced continuous growth during the period (2004–2013), driven by rising property values and increased real estate activity. It increased from (4537) million dinars in (2004) to (63244) million dinars in (2013). The growth rate of total direct taxes reached (23.1) in (2013), although growth fluctuated in other years.

Income tax also showed steady growth during the period (2004–2013), reaching (37835) million dinars in (2013). This increase can be attributed to the inclusion of salaries of public and private sector employees under income tax starting in mid-(2004), as well as the introduction of taxes on oil companies operating in Iraq.

However, real estate tax revenues remained relatively low compared to income tax revenues during this period. This can be explained by the suspension of taxes between (16/4/2003) and (31/3/2004) due to political and economic conditions, as well as taxpayers' reluctance to comply during that time.

Overall, these increases contributed to the growth of total direct taxes, which rose from (42372) million dinars in (2004) to (1044251) million dinars in (2013). This growth was driven by higher wage levels following the political changes after (2003), as well as increased real estate prices and transactions, which in turn increased related tax revenues.

In (2014), however, total direct tax revenues declined significantly, with a negative growth rate of (60.4) compared to (2013), which had recorded a growth rate of (23.1). This decline was primarily due to the deterioration of the security situation in several Iraqi provinces and their occupation by terrorist groups (Daesh). As a result, economic activity was disrupted, real estate transactions declined, and tax collection became difficult or impossible in affected areas. Additionally, the national economy experienced contraction due to falling oil prices and the loss of control over some oil fields.

During the years (2015–2016), total direct taxes increased again compared to (2014), reaching (572044) and (707909) million dinars, respectively. This increase was driven by the implementation of the Income Tax Amendment Law No. (48) of (2015), as well as the introduction of new taxes, including taxes on travel tickets, cigarettes, and mobile phone and internet recharge cards.

In (2017), real estate tax decreased to (13452) million dinars compared to (16497) million dinars in (2016). This decline was due to the dominance of income

tax in the structure of direct tax revenues, which reached (663971) million dinars in the same year. Another reason was the amendment to the Real Estate Tax Law No. (162) of (1959), which abolished the additional real estate tax of (35%) and replaced it with a rate of (10%) on annual real estate income (25).

In (2018), real estate tax increased to (22338) million dinars compared to (2017), while income tax rose to (964733) million dinars. As a result, total direct taxes reached (987071) million dinars, with a growth rate of (45.7). This improvement reflects better security conditions and economic recovery, as well as increased individual incomes.

However, in the years (2019–2020), total direct taxes declined again to (750316) and (742786) million dinars, respectively, with negative growth rates of (23.9) and (1.0). This decline was mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which disrupted economic activity across the country.

Table (1) Evolution of the Structure of Direct Tax Revenues in the Iraqi Economy for the Period 2004-2020 (Million Iraqi Dinars)

Years	Property Tax and the arenas	Income Tax	Total Taxes Directness	Annual Growth Rate of Direct Taxes
2004	4537	37835	42372	—
2005	9847	133808	143655	239,0
2006	10589	256495	267084	85,9
2007	11292	387638	398930	49,4
2008	21196	405939	427135	7,1
2009	34820	395991	430811	0,9
2010	50336	421779	472115	9,6
2011	52334	580232	632566	33,9
2012	59859	788385	848244	34,1
2013	63244	981007	1044251	23,1
2014	26595	387422	414017	–60,4
2015	24988	547056	572044	38,2
2016	16497	691412	707909	23,8
2017	13452	663971	677423	–4,3
2018	22338	964733	987071	45,7
2019	23131	727185	750316	–23,9

Third: The Development of the Indirect Tax Structure in the Iraqi Economy

Customs taxes are one of the main types of indirect taxes imposed on imports, with the aim of encouraging and protecting emerging domestic industries. Export customs taxes are used to limit the export of essential goods that are important for local markets.

In (1933), the Customs Tariff Law No. (11) of (1933) was issued. It was developed by a specialized committee under the supervision of experts from the League of Nations. Although the tariff primarily had fiscal objectives, it also included protective measures for national industry and agriculture. Subsequently,

the government reduced customs duties on some consumer goods, lowering tax rates from (5% to 1%), particularly after the increase in oil revenues (26).

Despite numerous amendments to this law, the Coalition Provisional Authority introduced changes in (2004), replacing customs duties with the so-called "Iraq Reconstruction Levy." This tax was imposed starting from (April 15, 2004) on all imported goods, except those exempted by the order, at a rate of (5%) of the value of the goods. Its revenues were allocated to support reconstruction efforts and assist Iraqi society.

As for sales taxes, they are imposed on specific goods at a rate of (15%) in accordance with paragraph (a) of Article (33) of the Federal General Budget Law of the Republic of Iraq for the year (2015), as well as the implementing instructions No. (5) of (2015), published in the Iraqi Chronicle No. (4363) on (4/5/2015) (28).

Fourth: Analysis of the Evolution of the Structure of Indirect Tax Revenues in the Iraqi Economy for the Period 2004–2020

Table (2) shows that both customs tax revenues and sales tax revenues fluctuated over the study period. In (2004), customs taxes amounted to (81020) million dinars, while sales taxes were only (45) million dinars, representing the lowest level of indirect tax revenues during the study period. This was due to the political and economic conditions following (2003), including the change in the political system, occupation, security instability, and weak control of customs authorities over border crossings.

Indirect tax revenues increased during the period (2005–2009), reaching (118250) million dinars in (2005) and rising to (590688) million dinars in (2009), with a growth rate of (56.7). This increase was driven by the lifting of the economic blockade, a rise in imports, and the expansion of markets with various goods, which in turn increased customs and sales tax revenues.

However, indirect tax revenues declined in (2010) to (566796) million dinars and further in (2011) to (437615) million dinars, with negative growth rates of (4.5) and (22.8), respectively, compared to (2009). This decline was influenced by the global financial crisis and its negative impact on Iraq's economic growth.

Subsequently, indirect tax revenues increased again during the period (2014–2017), reaching (1465261) million dinars in (2014) and rising to (5093887) million dinars in (2017). This growth can be attributed to stricter enforcement measures and improved tax collection aimed at compensating for declining oil revenues.

However, indirect tax revenues declined again in the years (2018), (2019), and (2020), reaching (4160935), (3116257), and (2038755) million dinars, respectively, with negative growth rates of (18.3), (25.1), and (34.6). This decrease was mainly due to political instability, widespread protests, and the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, all of which contributed to reduced economic activity and lower revenue collection.

The data also indicate that indirect taxes in Iraq rely heavily on customs duties rather than sales taxes. This is due to the relative ease of collecting customs taxes, as well as the weakness of the domestic production system, which is unable to meet growing consumer demand.

Table (2): Evolution of the Structure of Indirect Tax Revenues in the Iraqi Economy for the Period 2002–20040 (million Iraqi dinars)

Years	Customs Taxes	Sales Tax	Total Taxes Indirect	Annual growth rate of indirect taxes
2004	82020	45	82065	
2005	118176	74	118250	44,1
2006	219032	1071	220103	86,1
2007	229076	1874	230950	4,9
2008	376539	2273	378812	64,0
2009	590688	2881	593569	56,7
2010	565718	1078	566796	–4,5
2011	436814	801	437615	–22,8
2012	517865	1099	518964	18,6
2013	884708	2538	887246	70,9
2014	1330685	1263	1465261	65,1
2015	1306507	682	1723688	17,6
2016	3018543	2958	3408420	97,7
2017	4364782	3142	5093887	49,5
2018	3740217	3198	4160935	–18,3
2019	2254738	3247	3116257	–25,1
2020	2035472	3283	2038755	–34,6

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on:

- Ministry of Finance, General Tax Authority, Planning and Follow-up Department.

- The growth rate for direct taxes was calculated by the researcher using the following equation: **Growth rate = (Comparative year / base year − 1) × 100**

Fifth: Analysis of the Percentage Contribution of Total Tax Revenues to Public Revenues in the Iraqi Economy for the Period 2004–2020

Table (3) shows that the contribution of tax revenues to total public revenues in Iraq remained low throughout the period (2004–2020). This is mainly due to weak legal procedures and inadequate enforcement, which contributed to a deficit in public revenues. In addition, weak legal provisions encouraged tax evasion, while

widespread smuggling of goods without proper customs procedures further reduced state revenues.

The Iraqi tax system consists of both direct and indirect taxes. However, it is relatively outdated, as its foundations date back to (1927), when the first income tax legislation was introduced (29). The structure and performance of tax revenues are illustrated in Table (3), which shows that tax revenues declined after (2003). This decline resulted from reliance on traditional tax assessment methods, which created a significant gap between tax revenues and oil revenues, as well as from the economic and political conditions that followed (2003).

Although tax revenues increased during the period (2004–2008), their contribution to total public revenues remained very low. This reflects the government's limited focus on developing tax revenues as an important internal source of financing, despite their potential for growth. Instead, the state has relied heavily on oil revenues to finance public expenditures.

This heavy dependence on oil exposes Iraq to significant risks, particularly in the event of declining oil prices, which may hinder the government's ability to implement budget plans and finance both operational and investment expenditures.

The fluctuations in the contribution of tax revenues continued until (2014). Following the oil crisis in (2014) and the decline in Iraqi oil exports, oil revenues decreased significantly, leading to an increase in the relative contribution of tax revenues. In (2015), tax revenues amounted to (2295732) million dinars, representing (3.45) of total public revenues, compared to (1.78) in (2014).

This upward trend continued until (2018), when tax revenues reached (5148006) million dinars, accounting for (4.83) of total public revenues. In (2019), tax revenues amounted to (3866573) million dinars, representing (3.59) of public revenues. The decline in the percentage contribution during this period can be attributed to rising oil prices, which increased oil revenues and reduced the relative share of tax revenues.

In (2020), tax revenues decreased further to (2781541) million dinars compared to (2019). However, their contribution to public revenues increased to (4.40), compared to (3.59) in (2019). This was due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which reduced oil production and exports, leading to a decline in oil prices and oil revenues, thereby increasing the relative importance of tax revenues.

Overall, the data in Table (3) indicate that tax revenues in Iraq remain low both in absolute terms and as a percentage of total public revenues. This is due to weak tax administration, excessive tax exemptions, poor control over border crossings (a major source of customs revenues), widespread tax evasion, and the absence of an effective electronic tax system capable of expanding the tax base.

Table (3): Evolution of Tax Revenues and Public Revenues in the Iraqi Economy for the Period 2004–2020 (Million Iraqi Dinars)

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on

Years	Total tax income	Annual Growth Rate of Tax Revenues	General Revenues	Annual growth rate of public revenues	Ratio of Tax Revenue to General Revenue Contribution
2004	124437	__	32982739	___	0,37
2005	261905	110,4	40502890	22,8	0,64
2006	487187	86,0	49055545	21,1	0,99
2007	629880	29,2	54599451	11,3	1,15
2008	805947	27,9	80252182	46,9	1,00
2009	1024380	27,1	55209353	31,2-	1,85
2010	1038911	1,41	69521117	25,9	1,49
2011	1070181	3,00	99998776	43,8	1,07
2012	1367208	27,7	119466403	19,5	1,14
2013	1931497	41,2	113767395	–4,8	1,69
2014	1879278	-2,70	105386623	–7,4	1,78
2015	2295732	22,1	66470252	–36,9	3,45
2016	4116329	79,3	54409270	–18,1	7,56
2017	5771310	40,2	77335955	42,1	7,46
2018	5148006	-10,8	106569834	37,8	4,83
2019	3866573	-24,8	107566995	0,9	3,59
2020	2781541	-28,0	63199689	–41,2	4,40

Sources and Methodology Notes

- Ministry of Finance, General Tax Authority, Planning and Follow-up Department.

- The growth rate of direct taxes was calculated by the researcher using the following equation: **growth rate = (comparative year / base year − 1) × 100**

- The percentage of contribution was calculated by the researcher using the following equation: **(part / whole) × 100**

Conclusions

1. The contribution of tax revenues to the financing of public revenues in Iraq remains weak. However, it still represents a potentially important source of public financing if properly developed and prioritized by the state.

2. There is a clear imbalance and disparity between total direct and indirect taxes throughout the study period.

3. Indirect taxes rely heavily on customs duties due to their ease of collection compared to other indirect taxes. This reflects the weakness of Iraq’s production system and its inability to meet growing consumer demand, as well as its heavy dependence on imports.

4. The Iraqi economy is a rentier economy that depends primarily on oil revenues to finance public revenues. As a result, the tax system remains a secondary source of financing, as reflected in the low contribution of tax revenues to total public revenues.

5. Weak performance of the tax administration, low efficiency of tax employees, poor organizational structure, outdated tax laws and legislation, and lack of flexibility in fiscal and economic policy all contribute to the weak performance of the tax system. These issues are further compounded by insufficient institutional support.

Recommendations

1. Diversify sources of public revenue in Iraq and reduce dependence on oil revenues by supporting all types of financial resources and encouraging the private sector, which can expand the tax base and increase tax revenues.

2. Implement comprehensive reforms in the tax system, including reforming the Iraqi Income Tax Law, which contains multiple amendments that create administrative confusion and fail to ensure balance between direct and indirect taxes.

3. Improve the efficiency of the taxpayer registration and inventory system as a fundamental step in identifying all taxable income sources. Accurate inventory reflects the efficiency of tax administration and reduces tax evasion.

4. Enhance the efficiency of tax administration employees by improving their skills, providing adequate training, and involving them in continuous development programs aimed at improving tax revenue performance.

5. Given the important role of both direct and indirect taxes in increasing tax revenues and, consequently, public revenues, greater attention should be given to tax policy, including studying factors that increase revenues and developing appropriate legal and administrative reforms.

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MODERN METHODS OF FORMING LINGUOCULTURAL COMPETENCE

Abstract*. In the context of globalization and intercultural communication, the formation of linguocultural competence has become a central objective in foreign language education. This article examines modern pedagogical approaches and methods that contribute to the development of linguocultural competence, including communicative language teaching, content and language integrated learning (CLIL), digital and mobile-assisted language learning (MALL), project-based learning, and corpus-based approaches. The study highlights the importance of integrating cultural awareness with linguistic proficiency and proposes practical strategies for educators to enhance learners' intercultural communicative abilities.*

Keywords: *linguocultural competence, intercultural communication, CLIL, MALL, corpus linguistics, communicative approach, digital learning.*

Introduction. The rapid expansion of international communication and technological advancement has transformed the goals of foreign language teaching. It is no longer sufficient for learners to acquire only grammatical competence; they must also develop the ability to understand and interact effectively within different cultural contexts. This ability is referred to as linguocultural competence, which integrates linguistic knowledge with cultural awareness, values, and communicative norms.

The concept of linguocultural competence is closely related to intercultural communicative competence, emphasizing the role of language as a carrier of culture. Therefore, modern language education prioritizes teaching methods that combine language learning with cultural understanding.

Literature Review. Linguocultural competence has been widely explored in applied linguistics and language pedagogy. Scholars argue that language and culture are inseparable, and effective communication requires knowledge of both. Traditional grammar-translation methods often neglect cultural aspects, while modern communicative approaches aim to bridge this gap.

Recent studies emphasize the importance of authentic materials, real-life communication tasks, and digital tools in developing learners' cultural awareness. Furthermore, interdisciplinary approaches, such as integrating history, sociology, and media studies into language teaching, have proven effective in enhancing linguocultural competence.

Methodology. This study employs a qualitative research design based on the analysis of contemporary pedagogical practices and theoretical frameworks. Data were collected from academic publications, teaching case studies, and digital

learning platforms. Comparative and descriptive methods were used to evaluate the effectiveness of various approaches in forming linguocultural competence.

The formation of linguocultural competence in contemporary language education requires the integration of innovative, learner-centered methodologies that combine linguistic development with cultural awareness. Modern pedagogical approaches emphasize authentic communication, interdisciplinary learning, and the use of digital technologies to create immersive and meaningful learning environments. These methods not only enhance language proficiency but also foster intercultural sensitivity, critical thinking, and the ability to navigate diverse communicative contexts.

Main part. Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) represents a paradigm shift from traditional form-focused instruction to meaning-oriented communication. Its primary objective is to develop learners' communicative competence through active engagement in real-life situations. Within this framework, language is viewed as a tool for social interaction, closely connected to cultural norms and values.

CLT promotes the use of authentic materials and interactive techniques such as role-plays, simulations, group discussions, and problem-solving tasks. These activities enable learners to experience culturally appropriate language use and develop pragmatic competence. For instance, learners practice speech acts such as requesting, apologizing, or expressing opinions in culturally relevant ways. As a result, CLT not only improves fluency and accuracy but also deepens learners' understanding of sociocultural conventions [2: 10].

Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL). Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) is an interdisciplinary approach that combines subject matter instruction with foreign language learning. It allows students to acquire knowledge in areas such as history, geography, or science while simultaneously developing language skills. This dual-focus approach creates a natural context for language use and promotes deeper cognitive engagement [4: 453].

CLIL contributes significantly to linguocultural competence by exposing learners to diverse cultural perspectives embedded in academic content. For example, studying world history in a foreign language enables students to analyze cultural events, traditions, and values from multiple viewpoints. Furthermore, CLIL fosters critical thinking and intercultural awareness by encouraging learners to compare and contrast different cultural frameworks.

Mobile-Assisted Language Learning (MALL). Mobile-Assisted Language Learning (MALL) leverages the widespread use of smartphones and portable devices to facilitate flexible and personalized learning experiences. It enables learners to access educational content anytime and anywhere, thereby increasing learning autonomy and motivation.

Project-Based Learning (PBL) is a student-centered approach that emphasizes active exploration and collaborative learning. In this method, learners work on complex tasks or projects that require research, problem-solving, and creative expression.

PBL is particularly effective in developing linguocultural competence, as it encourages learners to investigate cultural topics in depth. Projects may include cultural presentations, virtual exchanges with international peers, ethnographic studies, or multimedia storytelling. Through these activities, students develop not only language skills but also intercultural awareness, teamwork abilities, and critical thinking. The process of creating and presenting projects in a foreign language enhances both linguistic proficiency and cultural understanding.

Corpus-Based Learning involves the use of digital corpora—large collections of authentic texts—to analyze real language use. This approach provides learners with empirical data on vocabulary, grammar, collocations, and discourse patterns.

By exploring corpora, students gain insights into how language is used in different cultural and communicative contexts. They can observe variations in register, style, and pragmatics, as well as identify culturally specific expressions and idioms. This method fosters data-driven learning, encouraging learners to discover linguistic patterns independently and develop analytical skills. Consequently, corpus-based learning enhances both linguistic accuracy and cultural awareness.

Conclusion. Linguocultural competence is an essential component of modern foreign language education. The use of innovative teaching methods, such as CLT, CLIL, MALL, and corpus-based learning, enhances learners' ability to communicate effectively across cultures. Future research should explore the impact of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and virtual reality, on linguocultural competence development.

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ANALYSIS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION IN LIGHT OF THE FRAGILITY OF THE IRAQI ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Abstract: *This research examines the fragility of the Iraqi economy and the requirements for achieving sustainable economic diversification. Despite substantial oil revenues, Iraq remains highly dependent on oil exports, making it vulnerable to global price fluctuations and structural imbalances. The study applies an econometric approach using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) over the period 2004–2023 to analyze the impact of oil revenues, investment, inflation, and non-oil exports on GDP growth. Three models were estimated to assess the interaction between diversification and macroeconomic stability. The results indicate that oil revenues have a strong positive effect on GDP ($\beta_1 = 0.83$, $p < 0.01$), while investment ($\beta_2 = 0.21$, $p < 0.05$) and non-oil exports ($\beta_4 = 0.14$, $p < 0.05$) have moderate positive effects. Inflation ($\beta_3 = -0.09$, $p > 0.1$) shows a weak negative impact. These findings confirm the dominance of oil revenues and highlight the urgent need for structural reforms, private sector development, and expansion of non-oil sectors.*

Keywords: *Iraq economy, economic diversification, oil dependency, econometric analysis, OLS estimation, macroeconomic stability.*

1.0 Introduction

Economic diversification in Iraq has become a key priority for researchers and policymakers. The country possesses significant natural, human, and financial resources that could support the development of a diversified production base, ensuring economic stability and sustainable growth. However, the Iraqi economy remains fragile due to its heavy dependence on oil revenues, with fiscal stability largely determined by global oil prices [1].

This dependence has limited the economy's ability to withstand internal and external shocks. Therefore, adopting diversification strategies is essential to reduce reliance on oil and address structural imbalances. Economic diversification is increasingly viewed as a form of economic security for developing and rentier economies [2]. Although definitions vary, they generally emphasize the importance of multiple income sources rather than dependence on a single sector. This involves structural transformation in production and economic relations to achieve balanced and sustainable development [3].

Diversification is also defined as increasing GDP through the growth of non-oil sectors, expanding private sector investment, and reducing dependence on oil exports [4]. It can further be understood as a process aimed at reducing reliance on extractive industries and promoting value-added activities to achieve long-term

sustainable development [5]. Thus, diversification requires policies that expand the productive base and enhance resilience to external shocks.

Moreover, diversification contributes to reducing risks associated with fluctuations in export prices by spreading them across multiple sectors, thereby stabilizing trade and increasing economic resilience. It also supports employment generation, improves financial sustainability, and enhances public revenues [6].

The success of diversification depends on several determinants, including investment levels, capital formation, trade policy, and macroeconomic stability. Increasing investment and improving the business environment are essential for raising diversification levels. Trade liberalization can enhance competitiveness but may also expose certain sectors to external shocks [7]. Consistency in fiscal and monetary policies is crucial for supporting diversification efforts.

In addition, underdeveloped financial markets and limited technological capacity hinder diversification, as they increase production costs and dependence on foreign expertise [8]. Institutional quality, human capital, and governance also play a critical role, as weak institutions and corruption can slow down diversification processes [9].

Economic diversification is considered a key strategy for achieving sustainable development, particularly in emerging economies. It reduces vulnerability to external shocks, mitigates risks associated with resource dependence, and supports stable economic growth [10]. In resource-dependent economies, diversification helps prevent economic imbalances such as the “Dutch disease” and promotes balanced sectoral development [11].

Furthermore, diversification enhances the role of the private sector, supports job creation, and contributes to a more balanced regional distribution of investments, improving overall economic performance [12–13].

The Iraqi economy faces significant challenges related to GDP structure and dependence on oil revenues. Between 2004 and 2008, GDP at current prices increased substantially, rising from 53,235,358.7 million dinars to 157,026,061.6 million dinars. However, in 2009, GDP declined by 16.80% due to the global financial crisis and falling oil prices. Growth resumed during 2010–2013, reaching 267,395,614.0 million dinars in 2013 [14].

The research problem focuses on whether economic diversification can serve as an effective alternative to oil dependence and contribute to financial stability and sustainable growth. The study aims to analyze the structure of the Iraqi economy, identify the causes of its fragility, and propose diversification strategies based on available economic resources and institutional capacities.

2.0 Research Methodology

Security and political instability in Iraq, particularly due to the ISIS occupation and its control over several oil fields, led to a decline in economic activity and fluctuations in GDP at current prices. As a result, negative growth rates of -0.36% and -25.04% were recorded in 2014–2015, respectively. The period from 2016 to 2019 witnessed modest recovery in GDP at current prices due to partial stabilization after the dual crisis of 2014 [15]. However, at the beginning of 2020,

the Iraqi economy experienced one of its most severe setbacks during the study period, driven by the interaction of political, economic, and health crises (Coronavirus pandemic).

2.1 Research Hypothesis

The study is based on the hypothesis that the Iraqi economy, characterized by extreme rentier dependence, remains highly vulnerable to sudden financial shocks, especially during periods of declining global oil prices. Therefore, the adoption of non-oil dynamic stabilizers is essential to reduce the severity of these shocks, decrease dependence on the oil sector, and increase the contribution of other productive sectors to GDP.

2.2 Model Specification

To empirically examine the relationship between overall economic growth and sectoral performance, the following econometric model is proposed [16]:

$$GDPG_t = \beta^0 + \beta^1(NOGDPG_t) + \beta^2(PCG_t) + \varepsilon_t$$

Where:

- GDPGt: Annual GDP growth rate (%)
- NOGDPGtNon-oil GDP growth rate (%)
- PCG_t: Per capita GDP growth rate (%)
- εt: Random error term

2.3. Extended Structural Model

In order to examine the influence of long-term structural factors (such as investment and inflation), a second model has been specified as follows [17][18]:

$$\mathbf{GDP_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1(NOGDP_t) + \alpha_2(INV_t) + \alpha_3(INF_t) + \mu_t}$$

$\mathbf{GDP_t}$ = Gross Domestic Product at constant prices (million dinars)

$\mathbf{NOGDP_t}$ = Non-oil sector output at constant prices

$\mathbf{INV_t}$ = Gross domestic investment

$\mathbf{INF_t}$ = Inflation rate (%)

$\boldsymbol{\mu_t}$ = Random error term

2.4 Dynamic Adjustment Model

In order to capture the short- and long-run relationships between the variables, an error correction model (ECM) has been developed [19]:

$$\mathbf{\Delta GDPG_t = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 \Delta NOGDPG_t + \gamma_2 \Delta PCG_t + \gamma_3 ECT_{t-1} + \upsilon_t}$$

Where:

- Δ = First difference operator (short-term change)
- ECT_{t-1} = Error correction term from the long-run equilibrium
- γ_1, γ_2 = Short-run coefficients
- γ_3 = Speed of adjustment coefficient
- υ_t = Disturbance term

A statistically significant negative value of $\boldsymbol{\gamma_3}$ signifies that the system adjusts to correct deviations from equilibrium, thereby confirming the existence of a stable long-term relationship among the variables [20].

2.5 Research data

The serious repercussions of this complex crisis affected not only the gross domestic product (GDP) but also disrupted all sectors of the economy [21]. This impact was closely associated with the absence of economic diversification and the strong dependence on oil resources, which forced the economy to remain highly exposed to fluctuations in global oil markets. Table (1) presents GDP at current and constant prices for the period (2004–2020).

Table 1. GDP and average per capita GDP in Iraq for the period (2004-2020)

Growth rate %	Alloction of person	Growth rate %	GDP without oil	Growth rate %	GDP Fixed	Growth rate %	GDP CURRENT	Year
===	3752.634	===	42876855.30	===	101844920.0	===	53235358.7	2004
-1.32	3703.146	-12.82	37382056.48	1.68	103550946.0	38.13	73533598.6	2005
2.53	3796.875	30.80	48897303.63	5.64	109389646.0	29.99	95587954.8	2006
-1.10	3754.987	5.08	51381129.79	1.89	111455813.4	16.60	111455813.4	2007
5.06	3944.918	4.47	53678800.07	8.23	120626895.0	40.89	157026061.6	2008
-0.17	3938.244	32.65	71204884.83	3.38	124702379.0	-16.80	130643200.4	2009
3.99	4095.269	0.81	71783682.69	6.40	132687534.0	24.05	162064565.5	2010
5.30	4312.654	-9.95	64643198.30	7.55	142700469.0	34.09	217327107.4	2011
11.78	4820.691	24.75	80643416.37	13.94	162587771.0	15.91	251907661.7	2012
5.81	5101.040	13.05	91169881.18	7.63	174989625.0	6.15	267395614.0	2013
-2.11	4993.586	-5.19	86433529.58	0.19	175335399.6	-0.36	266420384.5	2014
-5.53	4817.351	-4.62	82443697.15	3.83	182051372.6	-25.04	199715699.9	2015
14.46	5515.131	0.36	82737115.56	9.57	199476600.2	2.08	203869832.2	2016
-1.61	5426.264	-10.75	73846824.12	1.03	201528215.6	10.85	225995179.1	2017
-0.84	5380.676	6.91	78949832.63	4.47	210532887.2	18.99	268918874.0	2018
0.59	5412.758	6.80	84322357.94	5.51	222141229.7	2.69	276157867.6	2019
-12.65	4728.188	-14.73	71900000	-11.32	196985514.2	-20.42	219768798.4	2020

By analyzing the data in Table (1), it is observed that GDP at constant prices, as well as non-oil GDP, recorded varying growth rates over the study period. The highest growth rate was achieved in 2012, reaching (13.94%), while the lowest was recorded in 2020 at (-11.32%), due to the combined effects of the political, economic, and health crises affecting the economy. Non-oil GDP remained relatively modest throughout the period, reflecting weak sectoral diversification and the influence of unstable economic and political conditions.

Regarding GDP per capita at constant prices, which is considered an important indicator of real economic development, it does not accurately reflect improvements in welfare in the Iraqi context due to the rentier nature of the economy. It is largely influenced by fluctuations in oil revenues rather than real productive capacity. Table (1) shows that GDP per capita increased from (3703.146) million dinars in 2005 to (5515.131) million dinars in 2016, with varying growth rates (-1.32%, 14.46%), before declining to (4728.188) million dinars in 2020, with a growth rate of (-12.65%).

Overall, the Iraqi economy can be characterized as a rentier model, heavily dependent on crude oil, which constitutes the largest share of GDP and foreign currency earnings used to finance imports. The services sector follows in contribution, exceeding other productive sectors. This indicates a service-oriented economy with weak productive capacity. Growth in the services sector generates monetary income that increases domestic demand, while the agricultural and industrial sectors remain unable to meet this demand, creating a structural gap. This places pressure on the general price level and limits the effectiveness of monetary policy in achieving stability and supporting growth. Consequently, the economy relies heavily on imports to satisfy domestic demand, increasing pressure on the balance of payments and constraining economic growth.

Table (2) illustrates the development of sectoral contributions to GDP at constant prices over the period (2004–2020).

Table 2. The relative importance of economic sectors to Iraq's GDP for the period (2004-2020)

Importance	Indus. section	Importance	Agri.section	Importance	Oil section	GDP	Year
1.76	937681.6	6.94	3693758.0	57.87	30808541.6	53235358.7	2004
1.32	971031.3	6.89	5064158.0	58.86	42379784.7	73533598.6	2005
1.54	1473218.3	5.83	5568985.7	55.29	52851810.9	95587954.8	2006
1.63	1817913.8	4.93	5494212.4	52.95	59018094.5	111455813.4	2007
1.68	2644173.0	3.85	6042017.7	55.51	87166401.2	157026061.6	2008
2.61	3411291.9	5.23	6832552.1	42.86	55998048.1	130643200.4	2009
2.27	3678714.06	5.16	8366232.4	44.99	72905000.1	162064565.5	2010
2.82	6132760.8	4.56	9918316.8	53.38	115999413.1	217327107.4	2011
2.75	6919449.2	4.16	10484949.3	50.50	127225674.3	251907661.7	2012
2.35	6286042.4	4.88	13045856.4	60.75	162445194.4	267395614.0	2013
1.88	4999233.9	4.93	13128622.6	44.04	117357982.0	266420384.5	2014
2.17	4324716.9	4.09	8160769.7	32.84	65590963.0	199715699.9	2015
2.25	4436442.7	3.98	7832046.9	34.43	67796890.8	196924141.7	2016
2.13	4819896.4	2.92	6598384.8	39.46	89065057.7	225722375.5	2017
2.03	5464371.6	2.82	7572265.1	44.85	120616218.2	268918874.0	2018
2.13	5902961.4	3.77	10411174.4	41.58	114831638.5	276157867.6	2019
2.72	5988450.7	5.33	11716003.5	27.79	61063029.1	219768798.4	2020

Looking at Table (2), it is noted that the Iraqi economy suffers from structural imbalances in its production system, reflected in the disproportion between economic sectors. This structural imbalance ultimately hinders the achievement of economic stability, as the Iraqi production structure is characterized by weak intersectoral linkages. This has led to a dual economic structure, where the oil sector dominates while other sectors contribute weakly. As a result, structural distortions persist due to the inability of the economy to achieve self-sustained adjustment, which necessitates fundamental changes in intersectoral relations to promote economic diversification and reduce rentier dependence.

2.6 Diagnosing the Fragility of the Iraqi Economy

A closer examination of Iraq's economic structure reveals three main economic paradoxes, shaped by decades of wars, economic sanctions, occupation, and overlapping crises over more than five decades.

The first paradox is the emergence of a consumption-driven economic model designed to meet immediate demand under unstable conditions. This has led to the expansion of regional trade intermediaries aimed at absorbing financial flows in exchange for goods and services, often imported through intermediary channels.

The second paradox relates to oil revenues and their inconsistent alignment with fiscal behavior in the general budget, creating instability in economic planning and public finance.

The third paradox reflects the transition from a centralized (socialist) system to a free market economy. Although legal frameworks such as Investment Law No. 13 of 2006 were introduced, market activity and private sector participation remain largely concentrated in foreign trade, often dominated by low-quality, low-cost imports. This has weakened domestic production and obscured the identity of the economic system, while also contributing to administrative and financial corruption (Hakim, 2019: 1). Additionally, the legacy of the war economy and sanctions has deepened external dependency and prolonged structural fragility (Saleh, 2013: 31).

3.0 Results and Discussion

3.1 Econometric Results (OLS Estimation)

The Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) estimation provides a quantitative assessment of the relationship between GDP growth, non-oil sector performance, and per capita income growth in Iraq during 2004–2020. The results indicate that both non-oil GDP growth and per capita income growth are statistically significant determinants of total GDP, with coefficients of 0.612 and 0.247, respectively. This suggests that a 1% increase in non-oil GDP leads to a 0.61% increase in total GDP, while a 1% increase in per capita income contributes approximately 0.25% to overall output.

The model demonstrates strong explanatory power, with an R^2 value of 0.78, indicating that 78% of GDP variation is explained by the included variables. Diagnostic tests confirm the absence of autocorrelation, heteroskedasticity, and non-normality, supporting the robustness and reliability of the model for policy interpretation.

Table 3. Econometric Results (OLS Estimation)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
Constant (β_0)	0.482	0.137	3.51	0.003
Non-oil GDP growth (β_1)	0.612	0.184	3.32	0.004
Per capita GDP growth (β_2)	0.247	0.095	2.60	0.020
$R^2 = 0.78$	DW = 1.91	F-statistic = 14.26 ($p < 0.001$)	—	—

3.2 GDP and Non-Oil Sector Growth Relationship

Table 4 shows Iraq's strong dependence on oil-related income, as total GDP growth declined sharply during oil price crises (2009, 2015, and 2020), while non-oil GDP growth remained relatively stable. The contribution of non-oil sectors to total growth rarely exceeded 20%, except in 2012 when agricultural and service activities expanded. The persistent gap between total and non-oil growth highlights the rentier nature of the Iraqi economy and its limited structural diversification. Econometric results confirm a statistically significant but moderate elasticity ($\beta_1 = 0.61$, $p < 0.01$), indicating that non-oil growth positively affects total GDP but is insufficient to ensure macroeconomic stability during external shocks.

Table 4. Relationship between Total GDP Growth and Non-Oil GDP Growth (2004–2020)

Year	GDP Growth %	Non-Oil GDP Growth %	Difference	Contribution Ratio %
2004	—	—	—	—
2008	40.9	4.47	36.43	10.9
2010	24.0	0.81	23.19	3.3
2012	15.9	24.75	-8.85	155.5
2015	-25.0	-4.62	-20.38	18.5
2020	-20.4	-14.73	-5.67	72.1

3.3 Per Capita GDP Growth and Living Standards

As shown in Table 5, per capita GDP followed an irregular upward trend, reflecting high income volatility driven by oil price fluctuations and weak fiscal redistribution mechanisms. Although nominal increases occurred in several years, real purchasing power often declined due to inflation and inconsistent public spending. The regression results ($\beta_2 = 0.25$, $p < 0.05$) confirm a positive but weak contribution of per capita income to GDP growth. This limited effect indicates that economic growth has not been effectively translated into improved living standards. Therefore, policies should focus on income redistribution, non-oil job creation, and private sector development to ensure that growth leads to social welfare improvement.

Table 5. Annual Change in Per Capita GDP (2004–2020)

Year	Per Capita GDP (Million Dinar)	Annual Growth %	Inflation Rate*	Real Change %
2004	3752.63	—	—	—
2008	3944.91	5.06	6.8	-1.74
2011	4312.65	5.30	7.2	-1.90
2015	4817.35	-5.53	1.7	-3.83
2018	5380.67	0.84	2.1	-1.26
2020	4728.18	-12.65	3.0	-15.65

(*Source: Central Bank of Iraq)

3.4 Econometric Validation and Stability Analysis

The results in Table 6 confirm the robustness of the estimated model. The coefficient of determination ($R^2 = 0.78$) indicates that non-oil and per capita GDP growth explain most variations in total GDP. The Durbin–Watson statistic (1.91) suggests no serial correlation, while the Breusch–Pagan and Jarque–Bera tests confirm homoskedasticity and normal distribution of residuals. Figure 3 shows randomly distributed residuals without systematic bias, supporting model adequacy. Overall, these results strengthen confidence in the model's explanatory power and confirm stable short-run relationships between sectoral performance and economic growth. The model therefore provides a reliable basis for forecasting and policy simulation related to economic diversification and macroeconomic stability in Iraq.

Table 6. Summary of OLS and Diagnostic Test Results

Test	Statistic	p-Value	Decision
R^2	0.78	—	Strong Fit
F-statistic	14.26	0.001	Significant
DW-statistic	1.91	—	No autocorrelation
Breusch–Pagan	2.47	0.29	No heteroskedasticity
Jarque–Bera	1.83	0.40	Normal residuals

3.5 Bertelsmann Transformation Index

The above analysis highlights the deep-rooted structural imbalances affecting the Iraqi economy, resulting from inconsistent and ineffective economic policy approaches. These imbalances are evident in the structure of real output, the general budget, and the external sector, in addition to distortions caused by administrative and financial corruption.

Assessing the extent of economic fragility requires reliance on international indicators that evaluate both real and monetary aspects of economic performance. One of the most widely used measures is the Bertelsmann Transformation Index, which assesses the level of development and the effectiveness of political and economic transformation processes, particularly in developing and transition economies. The index is published biennially since 2006 and covers 129 countries. It evaluates government performance, highlighting both successes and failures, and compares governance quality based on adherence to constitutional democratic principles.

Table (3) presents Iraq's ranking within this index for the period (2006–2020).

Table 7. Bertelsmann Transformation Index for Iraq (out of 129 countries)

Bertelsmann Transformation Index	Iraq's ranking out of (129) countries	Year
104	2.79	2006
106	3.23	2008
106	3.95	2010
103	4.22	2012
102	4.07	2014
111	3.53	2016
106	3.75	2018
108	4.04	2020

Based on the data presented in Table (3), Iraq recorded a score of (2.79) and ranked 104th in 2006. During the period (2008–2010), the index improved slightly to (3.23) and (3.95), while the country ranked 106th in both years. In subsequent years, the index showed only marginal progress, reaching (4.04) in 2020, with a rank of 108 among the countries included in the index. Despite this improvement, the relatively low scores reflect weaknesses in economic governance and the persistence of ineffective policy management.

These conditions have had negative implications for economic development, as well as for domestic and foreign investment. In parallel, the Iraqi State Fragility Index remained at relatively high levels during the period (2005–2020), ranging between 95 and 111, indicating significant structural vulnerability compared to other countries. Iraq's ranking during this period fluctuated between positions 4 and 17, reflecting a modest performance and confirming the persistence of deep structural imbalances.

It is important to note that a higher ranking indicates better performance, while a lower fragility index value reflects stronger institutional stability and adherence to sound economic policies.

Table 8 - Presents the Fragility Index in Iraq for the period (2005–2020).

Order of Iraq	Fragility index	Year	Order of Iraq	Fragility index	Year
11	103.9	2013	4	103.2	2005
13	102.2	2014	6	109	2006
12	104.4	2015	7	111.4	2007
11	104.7	2016	8	108.6	2008
10	105.4	2017	8	108.6	2009
11	102.21	2018	9	107.3	2010
13	99.1	2019	9	104.8	2011
17	95.94	2020	10	104.3	2012

3.6 Discussion

Developing the private sector is of critical importance for both developing and developed economies due to its role in generating financial revenues

comparable to those of the public sector. Enhancing its efficiency requires state intervention in designing institutional frameworks and market regulations, including consumer protection laws, anti-monopoly measures, and safeguarding labor rights.

For the Iraqi economy, enabling the private sector to contribute effectively to income diversification requires a set of reform measures, including:

1. Utilizing international privatization experiences to revitalize the private sector through a comprehensive evaluation of public sector projects based on scientific criteria.

2. Adopting a clear national policy to support public, private, and mixed sectors in line with reconstruction and economic development priorities.

3. Modernizing banking systems using advanced technologies to facilitate financing and lending while reducing administrative complexity and corruption.

4. Establishing a national fund or specialized bank to support private investment, particularly in labor-intensive projects aimed at reducing unemployment.

To improve the investment climate for both domestic and foreign investors, several measures are necessary:

A. Ensuring security stability as a key factor in attracting investment.

B. Enacting legal frameworks to protect investor rights.

C. Developing infrastructure, including transport networks, and ensuring availability of skilled labor.

D. Establishing a transparent and comprehensive investment database.

E. Strengthening civil society institutions and restructuring state institutions to support a market-oriented economy.

4.0 Conclusion

1. Economic diversification is essential for achieving sustainable income sources through the contribution of productive sectors to GDP, thereby reducing dependence on a single sector and ensuring financial stability of the general budget.

2. Iraq has not implemented a comprehensive development strategy to diversify income sources, relying heavily on oil revenues as the main funding source since 2003.

3. Despite high oil revenues, the absence of strategic planning has limited their developmental impact and prevented effective economic diversification.

4. Optimal use of available resources is necessary to strengthen productive sectors and expand the economic base beyond oil dependence.

5. Diversification requires well-designed investment programs aimed at reducing economic fragility and dependence on oil revenues.

6. Establishing a sovereign wealth fund is essential to manage oil revenues, save surpluses, and invest them to mitigate the impact of oil price volatility.

7. Combating financial and administrative corruption is a fundamental requirement for any sustainable development strategy, as it remains a key obstacle to economic progress.

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GLOBAL JARAYONLAR GEOGRAFIYASINI O‘QITISHDA REAL VOQEALAR ASOSIDA TAHLILIY DARSLAR TASHKIL ETISHNING DOLZARBLIGI

Annotatsiya. *Hozirgi globallashuv sharoitida geografiya fani faqat hududiy tasvir bilan cheklanib qolmasdan, balki* ***real global jarayonlarni tahlil qilish****, ularning sabab–oqibatlarini ochib berishga yo‘naltirilmoqda. Shu bois global jarayonlar geografiyasini o‘qitishda* ***real voqealar asosida tahliliy darslar tashkil etish*** *o‘quvchilarning tanqidiy fikrlashini, mantiqiy tahlil qilish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.*

***Kalit so`zlar.*** *Global jarayonlar, tahliliy darslar, kompetensiya, kartografik ma`lumotlar, keys-stady, SWOT tahlili, empiric metodlar, PISA, TIMSS, debat, real voqealar.*

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THE VALUE OF ORGANIZING LESSONS BASED ON REAL EVENTS IN TEACHING THE GEOGRAPHY OF GLOBAL PROCESSES

Abstract. *In the conditions of the current globalization, the science of geography is not limited to the territorial image, but is directed to the analysis of real global processes and their causes and consequences. Therefore, in the teaching of the geography of global processes, the organization of analytical lessons based on real events is of great importance in the development of students' critical thinking and logical analysis skills.*

Key words. *Global processes, analytical lessons, competence, cartographic data, case study, SWOT analysis, empirical methods, PISA, TIMSS, debate, real events.*

Kirish. Global jarayonlar geografiyasini real voqealar asosida tahliliy darslar orqali o‘qitish - zamonaviy ta’limning muhim yo‘nalishi bo‘lib, u o‘quvchilarning **ilmiy dunyoqarashi, tahliliy fikrlashi va amaliy ko‘nikmalarini** rivojlantiradi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 7 fevraldagi "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi PF-4947-sonli Farmoni, 2019 yil 21 oktabrdagi "Oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi PF-5847-sonli Farmoni, 2020

yil 29 apreldagi "Geografiya ta'limini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ-4708-sonli Qarori hamda boshqa qonun hujjatlarida geografiya ta'limini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga ko'tarish, talabalarning global fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantirish va zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarni qo'llash vazifasi qo'yilgan.

Hozirgi davrda globallashuv jarayonlari insoniyat hayotining barcha jabhalariga chuqur kirib bormoqda. Iqlim o‘zgarishi, ekologik muammolar, demografik portlash, migratsiya jarayonlari, iqtisodiy notekislik va geosiyosiy ziddiyatlar global miqyosda keskinlashib borayotgan bir sharoitda geografiya fanini an’anaviy, faqat nazariy bilimlar asosida o‘qitish yetarli bo‘lmay qolmoqda. Shu sababli global jarayonlar geografiyasini **real voqealar asosida tahliliy darslar orqali o‘qitish bugungi ta’lim tizimi uchun nihoyatda dolzarb masalaga aylanmoqda.**

Avvalo, real voqealarga tayangan holda tashkil etilgan tahliliy darslar o‘quvchilarda **fan va hayot o‘rtasidagi uzviy bog‘liqlikni** anglashga yordam beradi. O‘quvchilar global jarayonlarni faqat darslikdagi ma’lumot sifatida emas, balki kundalik hayotda sodir bo‘layotgan real hodisalar orqali idrok etadilar. Bu esa ularning bilimga bo‘lgan qiziqishini oshirib, mustaqil fikrlash va tahlil qilish ko‘nikmalarini shakllantiradi.

Ikkinchidan, zamonaviy ta’limda kompetensiyaviy yondashuv ustuvor ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Global jarayonlarni real voqealar asosida tahlil qilish o‘quvchilarda **tanqidiy fikrlash, muammoli vaziyatlarni baholash, sabab–oqibat bog‘liqliklarini aniqlash** kabi muhim kompetensiyalarni rivojlantiradi. Bu esa PISA, TIMSS kabi xalqaro baholash dasturlari talablariga mos keladi.

Uchinchidan, axborot texnologiyalari jadal rivojlanayotgan hozirgi davrda o‘quvchilar turli manbalardan ko‘plab ma’lumotlarga ega bo‘lmoqda. Tahliliy darslar ularni **axborotni saralash, solishtirish va xulosa chiqarishga** o‘rgatadi. Ayniqsa, global jarayonlar bo‘yicha statistik ma’lumotlar, xaritalar, diagrammalar va real misollar bilan ishlash geografik tafakkurni shakllantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Shuningdek, real voqealar asosidagi tahliliy darslar o‘quvchilarda **fuqarolik mas’uliyati va ekologik madaniyatni** rivojlantiradi. Global muammolarni chuqur anglagan o‘quvchi ularning oldini olish va yumshatishda shaxsiy mas’uliyatini his etadi.

Materiallar va metodlar.

Mazkur tadqiqotda global jarayonlar geografiyasini o‘qitishda real voqealar asosida tahliliy darslar tashkil etish metodikasini ilmiy jihatdan asoslashga qaratilgan bo‘lib, tadqiqot jarayonida turli manbalar va ilmiy-pedagogik metodlardan kompleks tarzda foydalaniladi.

Normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar: geografiya ta’limiga oid davlat ta’lim standartlari, o‘quv dasturlari, malaka talablari;

Ilmiy adabiyotlar: global jarayonlar geografiyasi, pedagogika va geografiya ta’limi metodikasiga oid monografiyalar, ilmiy maqolalar va dissertatsiyalar;

Darslik va o‘quv qo‘llanmalar: umumta’lim va oliy ta’lim muassasalari uchun mo‘ljallangan geografiya darsliklari;

Statistik ma’lumotlar: global demografik ko‘rsatkichlar, iqlim o‘zgarishi, migratsiya va iqtisodiy jarayonlarga oid rasmiy statistik materiallar;

Kartografik materiallar: jahon siyosiy va iqtisodiy xaritalari, tematik xaritalar, GIS asosidagi vizual materiallar;

Axborot-kommunikatsiya vositalari: interaktiv taqdimotlar, elektron dars resurslari, multimedia materiallari;

Pedagogik tajriba natijalari: tajriba-sinov darslari davomida olingan kuzatuvlar, test natijalari, o‘quvchilarning yozma va og‘zaki ishlari.

Tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalaridan kelib chiqib, quyidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot va pedagogik metodlardan foydalaniladi:

-Nazariy tadqiqot metodlari:

-Tahlil va sintez metodi – ilmiy manbalarni o‘rganish va umumlashtirishda;

-Taqqoslash metodi – an’anaviy va tahliliy dars metodlarini solishtirishda;

-Umumlashtirish metodi – olingan natijalar asosida xulosalar chiqarishda.

-Empirik tadqiqot metodlari

-Pedagogik kuzatuv – o‘quvchilarning dars jarayonidagi faolligini aniqlashda;

-So‘rovnoma va suhbat – o‘quvchilar va o‘qituvchilarning fikrlarini o‘rganishda;

-Test va nazorat ishlari – bilim darajasini baholashda.

-Tahliliy darslarni tashkil etish metodlari

-Muammoli ta’lim metodi – real global muammolar asosida muammoli vaziyat yaratishda;

-Keys-stadi (Case study) – real voqealarni chuqur tahlil qilishda;

-Debat va munozara – global muammolarga turli nuqtayi nazardan yondashishda;

-Guruhli va juftlikda ishlash – hamkorlikda tahlil qilish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishda;

-SWOT tahlil – global jarayonlarning kuchli va zaif tomonlarini aniqlashda;

-Xarita va statistik tahlil – hududiy va miqdoriy tahlilni amalga oshirishda.

Natijalar va tahlil

Mazkur tadqiqot doirasida global jarayonlar geografiyasini o‘qitishda real voqealar asosida tashkil etilgan tahliliy darslarning samaradorligi pedagogik tajriba-sinov ishlari orqali o‘rganiladi. Tadqiqot jarayonida an’anaviy ta’lim usullari bilan real voqealarga asoslangan tahliliy darslar o‘zaro taqqoslandi hamda ularning o‘quvchilarning bilim darajasi, tahliliy fikrlashi va faolligiga ta’siri tahlil qilinadi.

Pedagogik tajriba-sinov ishlari davomida o‘quvchilar ikki guruhga ajratiladi: nazorat guruhi an’anaviy dars usullarida, tajriba guruhi esa real voqealar asosida tahliliy darslar orqali o‘qitiladi. Tajriba yakunida o‘tkazilgan nazorat ishlari va test natijalari quyidagilarni ko‘rsatadi:

-tajriba guruhi o‘quvchilarining bilim darajasi sezilarli darajada oshadi;

-global jarayonlar bo‘yicha sabab–oqibat aloqalarini aniqlash ko‘nikmalari shakllanadi;

-xarita, diagramma va statistik ma’lumotlar bilan ishlash malakasi mustah-kamlanadi;

-o‘quvchilarning dars jarayonidagi faolligi va mustaqil fikrlashi kuchayadi.

Nazorat guruhi bilan solishtirilganda, tajriba guruhida yuqori natijalar qayd etiladi, bu esa real voqealar asosida tashkil etilgan tahliliy darslarning samaradorligini tasdiqlaydi.

Olingan natijalar tahlili shuni ko‘rsatadiki, real voqealar asosida tashkil etilgan tahliliy darslar o‘quvchilarning:

-tanqidiy fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi;

-global muammolarga nisbatan ongli munosabatni shakllantiradi;

-geografik bilimlarni real hayotiy vaziyatlarda qo‘llash ko‘nikmasini hosil qiladi;

-jamoada ishlash va munozara olib borish madaniyatini rivojlantiradi.

Xulosa.

Tajriba-sinov ishlari natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, global jarayonlar geogra-fiyasini o‘qitishda real voqealar asosida tashkil etilgan tahliliy darslar o‘quvchilarning bilim sifati va tahliliy fikrlashini sezilarli darajada oshiradi. Mazkur yondashuv geografiya ta’limining samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiluvchi muhim pedagogik vosita hisoblanadi.

Jahon ta'lim tizimida geografiya fanini o'qitishda innovatsion yondashuvlarni joriy etish, ayniqsa, global jarayonlar kontekstida real voqealar asosida tahliliy darslar tashkil etish ustuvor yo'nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi. Zamonaviy dunyo tez o'zgaruvchan global jarayonlar bilan to'lgan bo'lib, iqtisodiy inqirozlar, ekologik muammolar, geosiyosiy ziddiyatlar, pandemiyalar va boshqa global hodisalar geografiya fanining predmeti sifatida doimiy ravishda o'rganishni talab etadi.

Bugungi kunda jahon mamlakatlari ta'lim tizimida real voqealar (case study), muammoli ta'lim (problem-based learning), kritik fikrlash (critical thinking) kabi zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalar keng qo'llanilmoqda. AQSh, Buyuk Britaniya, Finlandiya, Singapur kabi rivojlangan mamlakatlarda geografiya darslarida real global voqealar tahlili asosiy o'quv jarayonining bir qismi sifatida amalga oshiriladi.

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LANDSHAFT REJALASHTIRISH TUSHUNCHASI XUSUSIDA

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada landshaftshunoslikda yangi yo`nalishlarning, xususan landshaft rejalashtirishning vujudga kelishi bayon etilgan. Shuningdek, landshaft, landshaft rejalashtirish, lanshaft me`morchiligi, landshaft dizayni kabi tushunchalarning talqini ochiqlangan. Landshaft rejalshtirishning shaxarsozlikda, qishloq xo`jaligi, yerdan, suv resurslaridan foydalanish, ekologik va boshqalardagi ahamiyati haqida yoritilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *shaxarsozlik, landshaft rejalashtirish, lanshaft me`morchiligi, landshaft dizayni, qishloq xo`jaligi, yer tuzish, ekologik, suv resursi.*

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ABOUT THE CONCEPT OF LANDSCAPE PLANNING

Abstract: *The article examines the emergence of new trends in landscape studies, in particular landscape planning. The interpretation of such concepts as landscape, landscape planning, landscape architecture, and landscape design is also revealed. The importance of landscape planning in urban planning, agriculture, land use, water use, ecology, etc. is highlighted.*

Key words: *urban planning, landscape planning, landscape architecture, landscape design, agriculture, land management, environmental, water resources.*

Kirish. Tabiatdan foydalanishning katta miqiyoslari sayyoramizda regional va global ekologik muammolarni keskinlashuviga hamda ayrim mintaqalarda ekologik tanazzulning kelib chiqishiga sabab bo`lmoqda. Tabiiy regionalarda tabiiy – hududiy komplekslar tabiatdan foydalanish jarayonida antropogen ta`sir natijasida o`zgartirilmoqda. Bunday jarayonlarni oldini olishda yoki unga qarshi kurashda landshaft tavsiyasiga ega bo`lgan tadqiqotlar muhim amaliy ahamyatga egadir.

Asosiy qism. Bizga ma`lumki, tabiiy geografiya fanlari tarmog`iga kiradigan fanlardan biri landshaftshunoslikdir. Sh.S.Zokirov (2016) ta`biri bilan aytganda,

landshaft - bir xil geologik tuzilishi, bitta relyef turi, bir xil iqlimi hamda faqat shu landshaftga xos bo‘lgan, o‘zaro bog‘liq kichik geotizimlar yig‘indisidan iborat genetik jihatdan bir butun bo‘lgan geotizimdir [2]. Zero, tabiatdagi mavjud komponentlarning barchasi (tog` jinsi, tuproq, suv, havo, o`simlik va hayvonot dunyosi)ni o`z obyekti sifatida o`rganadigan fanlar ko`pchilikni tashkil qiladi. XIX asr boshlarida tizimli yondashuvga ega bo`lgan, geografiyada shakllana boshlagan yo`nalishlardan biri landshaftshunoslik fani hisoblanadi. Keyinchalik soha olimlarining tadqiqotlari asosida landshaftshunoslikda qator yo`nalishlar shakllana boshladi. Bunday yo`nalishlar XX asrning o`rtalarida geokimyo, biokimyo, geofizika, biofizika kabilardir. Landshaftshunoslikning ana shunday yangi ilmiy-amaliy yo`nalishi hamda faoliyat turlaridan biri landshaft rejalashtirish yo`nalishi hisoblanadi.

A.V.Xoroshev landshaft geokimyosi va landshaft ekologiyasini ham landshaftshunoslik qatorida, landshaft rejalashtirish nazariyasini shakllantirishda asosiy manba va tushunchalari sifatida alohida qayd etadi. Landshaft-geokimyoviy tushunchalar asosida landshaftni rejalashtirish maqsadlari uchun rejalashtirish tahlilining umumiy sxemasini I.A.Abessalomova tomonidan taklif etilgandir [8;].

Landshaft rejalashtirishning hozirgi mazmunda vujudga kelishi, dastlab, obyektning landshaft tadqiqotlari, tanlangan hududni rejalashtirish, u yerda landshaft me`morchiligi faoliyatining rivojlanishini keng ko`lamda tashkil etishni taqozo etadi. Shuningdek, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish, yerdan foydalanishda, suv obyektlarini tartiblashtirish va boshqalar doirasida tadbirlarni amalga oshirish landshaft rejalashtirish bilan bevosita chambarchas bog`liqdir.

Chet ellik (amerikalik, yevropalik) olimlar tadqiqotlarida landshaft rejalashtirish haqidagi ishlarni ko`rish mumkin. Yerdan foydalanishda ekologik yondashuv yo`nalishida esa rossiyalik olimlarning tadqiqotlarida uchratamiz. A.V.Xoroshev fikricha, “**landshaft rejalashtirish** - bu ko'p funktsiyali yerdan foydalanishni hududning landshaft tuzilishiga ekologik xavfsiz, iqtisodiy jihatdan samarali va ijtimoiy jihatdan kam ziddiyatli moslashuvi uchun hududiy yechimlarning ierarxik tizimi” [7;]. A.V.Drozdov landshaft rejalashtirish atamasining paydo bo`lishini Germaniyalik Genrix Vipking bilan bog`laydi va shunday yozadi: “1934 yilda Genrix Vipking “landshaftni tashkil etish” yangi o`quv fanini, shuningdek “landshaftni yaxshilashni rejalashtirish” tushunchasini kiritdi – keyinchalik qisqartirilgan shaklda u “landshaft rejalashtirish” ga aylandi”, deb bayon etgan [1;]. YE.Y.Kolbovskiy esa, “landshaft rejalashtirish – bu geografiya, rayon planirovkasi, shaharsozlik va yer tuzish qirrasida joylashgan faoliyat sohasidir”-deb ta`kidlaydi [4;].

Me`morchilik adabiyotlarida quyidagicha izoh berilgan: Landshaft – ochiq havoda ishlash va dam olish uchun yaratilgan, tarkibi tabiiy (o`simliklar, relyef, tuproq, suv, hayvonot dunyosi) va sun`iy (me`moriy muhandislik inshootlari) ishlanmalari bilan badiiy, biologik va ekologik qonuniyatlar asosida shakllantirilgan hudud (K.D.Raximov, A.S.Uralov, 2015).

A.V.Drozdov bu haqida shunday fikr bildiradi: “Yer tuzuvchi kasbi eng qadimgi kasblardan biri. Landshaft arxitektorlari yangi davr boshlanishidan oldin ham bog‘larni va bog‘lari bo‘lgan saroy va villalar yaratganlar” [1;].

Yuqoridagi fikrlardan ma`lumiki, me`morchilik haqidagi adabiyotlarida, landshaft rejalashtirish atamasini boshqacha bayoni ham bor: Landshaftlar rejalashtirish – o`lka va mintaqa miqyosida tabiiy landshaftlarni saqlab qolish, yangilarini shakllantirish, qo`riqlash va foydalanishga doir umumiy muammolar bilan shug`ullanadi. Bu sohaga xos xususiyat shundaki, u juda keng va katta hududlarning landshaft muhitini shakllantirishga doir ishlarga yo`naltirilgan bo`ladi” [5;].

K.Xakimovning keltirishicha, landshaftni rejalashtirish — landshaft arxitekturasining bir tarmog`i. Erv Zube (1931-2002-yillarda) fikriga ko`ra, landshaftni rejalashtirish - bu tabiiy jarayonlar va muhim madaniy va tabiiy resurslarni himoya qilgan holda raqobatdosh yerdan foydalanish o‘rtasida obodonlashtirishni rivojlantirish bilan bog‘liq faoliyat sifatida belgilanadi [6;].

Landshaft dizayni – turli xil landshaft (manzara) obyektlarini yaratish uchun tuzilgan loyiha, landshaft obyektlarining sun`iy elementlarini badiiy estetik va ekologik qonuniyatlar asosida muayyan funksiyalarga moslab yaratishga qaratilgan ijodiy faoliyat turi [5;]. Demak, yuqorida berilgan ta`riflardan ko`rinadiki, landshaft me`morchiligi (arxitekturasi) va landshaft dizayni tushunchasi me`morchilik (arxitektura) sohasiga tegishlidir.

Landshaft rejalashtirish haqidagi tadqiqotlar tarzidagi birinchi bajarilgan amaliy ishlarni deyarli barcha davrlarda uchratishga to`g`ri keladi. Ma`lumki, qadimdan xalqlar, davlatlar o`rtasida tabiat resurslariga boy, tabiiy sharoiti har tomonlama qulay bo`lgan, tuproqlari unumdor bo`lgan hududlar uchun doimo katta kurashlar olib borilgan. Masalan, A. Makedonskiy tomonidan Finikiya, rimliklar tomonidan esa Karfagen, yevropaliklarning Hindistonga va O`rta Osiyoga qiziqishlari hamda unumdor yerlarining bosib olinishiga bo`lgan harakatlarini aytish joiz. Bu hududlarda rejalashtirilgan agrolandshaftlar paydo bo`lib, juda yuqori mahsuldorligi bilan ajralib turganligini va butun imperiya uchun oziq-ovqat yetkazib beruvchi hudud bo`lganligini tarixiy manbalarda keltiriladi [3;].

O`rta Osiyo hududida bo`lgan Sug`diyonaning qadimgi bog`lari haqida antik davr mualliflari, jumladan Diodor va Kvint Kursiy Ruflar ko`plab ma`lumotlar keltirgan [5;]. O`zbekistonda ham bunga o`xshash ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Masalan, Sohibqiron Amur Temur o`lka tabiatini juda e`zozlagan holda undan zavq va kuch olgan hamda tabiiy omillarni e`tiborga olib me`moriy inshootlarni qurishda hamda tabiat bog`larini yerdan oqilona foydalanish asosida rejalashtirgan. Amur Temur boshchiligida Samarqand atrofida bir-biridan chiroyli 12 tadan ortiq bog`-parklar qurilgan. K.Xakimovning keltirishicha, Ispaniyalik elchi Klavixo va tarixchi Sh. Ali Yazdiyning asarlarida 1398-yilda tashkil etilgan eng yirik bog`-parklardan biri Bog‘i Jahonnamoga ta`rif berib o`tilgan. Ali Yazdiy shunday yozadi: “Muarrixlarning guvohligiga ko`ra, bog` shu qadar ulkan ekanki, u yerda bir ot yo`qolib qolib olti oydan keyin topilibdi” [6;].

Xulosa. Landshaft rejalashtirish haqidagi bunday ishlarni ko`plab misollar keltirsa bo`ladi. Tabiat bog`larini rejalashtirishda albatta, tabiiy landshaftlarining o`ziga xos xususiyatlariga ahamiyat berilgan. Har qanday hududda landshaftlarini rejalashtirishda tabiatdan foydalanish tizimini takomillashtirishning geoekologik muammolarini hal etish, tabiiy resurslardan foydalanishda vujudga keladigan ekotizimlarning samaradorligini ta`minlaydi.

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AKT XIZMATLARI EKSPORTINI TARTIBGA SOLISHNING TASHKILIY-IQTISODIY MEXANIZMI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida AKT xizmatlari eksportini rivojlantirish masalalari tahlil qilinadi. Xizmatlar eksportining nazariy asoslari, uning iqtisodiy o‘sishga ta’siri hamda rivojlanishning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmi yoritiladi. Shuningdek, O‘zbekistonda AKT xizmatlari eksportining hozirgi holati baholanib, mavjud muammolar va to‘sqinlik qiluvchi omillar ko‘rib chiqiladi. Tahlillar AKT xizmatlari eksportini rivojlantirishda hali ham qator muammolar mavjudligini ko‘rsatadi. Jumladan, infratuzilmaning mintaqalar bo‘yicha notekis rivojlanganligi hamda xalqaro sertifikatlash tizimlarining cheklanganligi asosiy muammolar sifatida qayd etiladi. Yakunda AKT xizmatlari eksportini rivojlantirish uchun tashkiliy va iqtisodiy mexanizmlarni takomillashtirish hamda raqamli infratuzilmani rivojlantirish bo‘yicha takliflar beriladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *AKT xizmatlar eksporti, GATS, moliyaviy mexanizmlar, innovatsion, tashkiliy-iqtisodiy omillar, huquqiy baza, innovatsion yo'nalishlar.*

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ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM FOR REGULATING THE EXPORT OF ICT SERVICES

Abstract: *This article analyzes the development of ICT service exports in the context of the digital economy. The theoretical foundations of service export, its impact on economic growth, and the organizational and economic mechanism of development are highlighted. It also assesses the current state of ICT service exports in Uzbekistan, examining existing challenges and barriers. Analysis shows that there are still a number of problems in the development of ICT services exports. In particular, the main problems are noted as the uneven development of infrastructure by region and the limitation of international certification systems. As a result, proposals will be made to improve organizational and economic mechanisms and develop digital infrastructure to develop the export of ICT services.*

Keywords: *Export of ICT services, GATS, financial mechanisms, innovation, organizational and economic factors, legal framework, innovative directions.*

Kirish

In the current context of globalization and digital transformation, the ICT service sector has become the fastest-growing and high-value-added segment of the

global economy. In recent decades, ICT services have accounted for more than half of the world's GDP. In particular, the export of information and communication services, financial services, tourism, transport and logistics, education, and medical services has become an important driver of economic growth in countries.

The World Trade Organization plays an important role in regulating the exchange of services within the global trade system. The General Agreement on Trade in ICT Services (GATS), adopted within the framework of the organization, serves to liberalize the export and import of ICT services between countries, expand market access, and create a competitive environment. The experience of developed countries shows that innovative infrastructure, institutional support, and effective organizational and economic mechanisms play a decisive role in increasing the export of ICT services.

The relevance of this research topic is determined by the need to develop and implement effective organizational and economic mechanisms for increasing export potential in the ICT service sector. In particular, public-private partnerships, institutional coordination, innovative approaches, and alignment with international standards are emerging as important factors in the development of ICT service exports[1].

Literature analysis

According to research by foreign scholar Erik van der Marel[2], the relative advantage in the export of ICT services is largely determined by technology, human capital, and the institutional environment. These factors will increase the competitiveness of the ICT sector, strengthen export potential, and ensure effective integration into international markets.

M. Porter's [3]theory of competitive advantage emphasizes the importance of innovation, infrastructure, and the institutional environment in service exports. Porter's “Rhombus of National Competitive Advantage” model demonstrates the interdependence of domestic market demand, factor provision, supporting industries, and strategic management in the development of service exports.

Khakimov A.R.[4] (2022) examined in detail the problems of digital infrastructure and human resources in the export of services. In his opinion, an increase in the number of internationally trained specialists, along with high-quality internet and modern technologies, is an important factor in expanding the export of services.

According to E. Khojiev's [5] research, state financial support has a positive impact on the growth of export volumes in some regions, but this correlation is not uniform everywhere. Therefore, export development requires not only financial support but also comprehensive measures such as production, logistics, exploration of new markets, and product diversification.

Methodology

In the course of the study, issues of improving the organizational and economic mechanism for regulating the export of ICT services were studied. The main goal is to identify opportunities for the development of this sector and develop ways to effectively implement ICT services in the digital economy. In the process

of analysis, methods of logical approach, systematic analysis, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction were used. Additionally, within the framework of the organizational and economic mechanism for the export of ICT services, the digital infrastructure, economic conditions, and opportunities for its improvement were studied in depth.

As a result, the main directions for optimizing export processes, increasing the efficiency of ICT services, and expanding access to international markets were identified. Digitalization and automation of processes, as well as the introduction of innovative management approaches, have been identified as important promising areas in the development of ICT service exports.

Discussion and results

Although the export potential of the service sector in Uzbekistan is quite high, it is observed that it is not being fully utilized. There is a significant increase in the export of ICT services, which is characterized by the possibility of creating high added value.

The issue of increasing the export potential of ICT services is one of the important directions of modern economic development. The conducted analysis shows that trade in services in the global economy has a steady growth trend, which not only creates high added value but also serves as an effective tool for economic diversification.

The GATS Agreement, adopted within the framework of the World Trade Organization, serves as an important regulatory framework for the international regulation of trade in services. This agreement defines four main forms of service exports, laying the groundwork for the liberalization of service exchange between countries[6].

Organizational and economic mechanisms influencing the development of ICT service exports were systematically analyzed. The results showed that it is important to improve institutional mechanisms, in particular, to simplify export processes based on the "one-stop shop" principle, to strengthen the activities of export support agencies, and to expand infrastructure projects based on public-private partnerships.

Within the framework of financial mechanisms, it is necessary to increase the efficiency of export credits, the insurance system, and tax incentives. The development of marketing mechanisms, the formation of a national service brand, and active participation in international exhibitions expand export potential.

Based on the conducted analysis, the following results were achieved:

Firstly, the export of ICT services is an important factor in ensuring the stability of the national economy;

secondly, digitalization and the development of innovative infrastructure play a decisive role in increasing the volume of ICT service exports;

thirdly, it is necessary to improve organizational and economic mechanisms for developing the export of ICT services based on a comprehensive and mutually integrated approach;

fourth, the volume of ICT service exports can significantly increase if institutional and financial support measures are strengthened by the state.

The impact of modern information and communication technologies on organizational and economic development is extremely high, which is primarily manifested in increasing labor productivity, ensuring competitiveness, creating new jobs, and reducing production and service costs. As a result, the country's export potential will increase, and the opportunity to enter foreign markets and open new trade routes will expand[7].

ICT shows that the export of services ensures not only organizational and economic but also social stability[8]. Analysis shows that:

1. The growth of ICT service exports expands the opportunities for creating high added value in the national economy.

2. The development of transport and logistics infrastructure serves as one of the key factors in increasing the volume of service exports.

3. As a result of the introduction of ICT and digital technologies, the geography of service exports is expanding, and new areas of cooperation with European and Asian countries are being formed.

4. Increasing human resource potential and aligning the quality of ICT services with international standards is an important factor in ensuring sustainable export growth.

However, the analysis showed that there are still a number of problems in the development of ICT services exports. Specifically:

- low level of digitalization in export processes;
- limitations of international certification systems;
- weak marketing activities in foreign markets;
- imbalance of service export infrastructure across regions.

By eliminating these shortcomings, it will be possible to increase the volume of ICT service exports by at least 1.5–2 times in the future, as well as accelerate economic growth by 1.2–1.5 percentage points. At the same time, the high value-added nature of the ICT sector further increases its significance in the national economy.

Modern scientific sources extensively analyze the structural changes in the export of services and its transformation within the digital economy. As a result of the development of information and communication technologies, the export of IT, consulting, financial, and educational services is growing sharply. Cross-border service opportunities are expanding through digital platforms, and small and medium-sized businesses are also gaining access to international markets[9].

ICT services have contributed to the growth of the global economy and the further development of trade. As exporters of ICT services, developing countries have the opportunity to diversify and enter global value chains; these include telecommunications, computer services, and some new components of digital commerce. For the CIS member states—Azerbaijan, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Hungary—increasing the export of ICT services is of

economic and strategic importance, as it contributes to cooperation and sustainable development in the region.

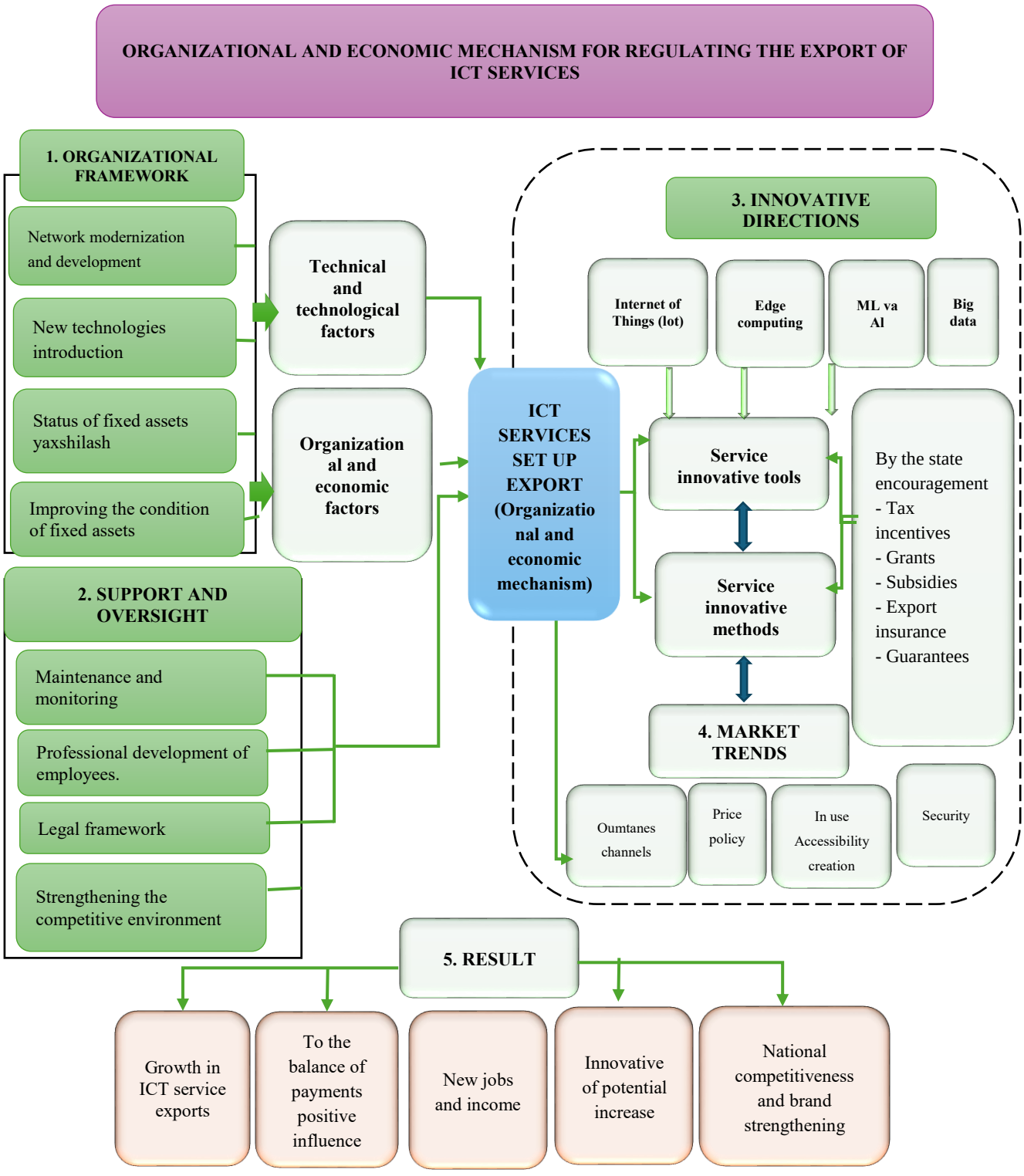


Figure 1. Organizational and economic mechanism for regulating the export of ICT services[10]

[10] Author's development

There is a negative and relatively significant correlation with the export of ICT services. This means that basic mobile usage alone is insufficient to ensure export growth without additional investment in broadband quality, high-speed connections, and next-generation ICT infrastructure.

For the politicians of the CIS countries, this is of great strategic importance in the following aspects:

1. Increase investment in R&D - Increase public and private spending on R&D, especially in ICT-based sectors, to enhance export-oriented competence.

2. Strengthening education systems - Adapting curricula to the needs of the digital economy, enhancing ICT-related skills, and expanding professional training to build a competitive workforce.

3. Attracting and maintaining foreign direct investment, creating a favorable investment climate, ensuring the security of intellectual property rights, and providing selective investment incentives for foreign ICT investments.

Digital Infrastructure Upgrade - Shift the focus of policy from increasing mobile penetration to accelerating broadband speeds, reliability, and coverage. Promotion of regional digital integration - supporting interstate cooperation in coordinating ICT policies, standards, and cross-border e-commerce regimes in CIS countries. Thus, CIS countries can leverage their common strengths, accelerate the development of ICT service exports, and become more competitive in the rapidly evolving global digital economy[10].

The organizational and economic mechanism for regulating the export of information and communication technology (ICT) services is a system of state and market instruments aimed at the effective promotion, support, and development of IT and digital services in foreign markets. This mechanism consists of several interconnected elements, which together ensure the sustainable growth of service exports.

Conclusions and suggestions.

The results of the conducted research show that in the context of globalization and digital transformation, information and communication technology (ICT) services are one of the fastest-growing and high-value-added sectors of the global economy. The export of ICT services plays an important role not only in ensuring economic growth but also in strengthening the diversification of the national economy, creating new jobs, and increasing competitiveness.

As a result of the analysis, the following main conclusions were drawn:

1. The export of ICT services is an important driver of stability and growth of the national economy;

2. The development of digital infrastructure and innovative technologies is crucial in increasing export volumes;

3. Comprehensive improvement of organizational and economic mechanisms will increase export efficiency;

4. Institutional support and public-private partnership mechanisms expand export potential;

5. human resource potential and compliance with international standards determine the competitiveness of ICT services in the global market.

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BUXORO AMIRLIGIDA ICHKI SAVDO, BOZORLAR, SAVDO MARKAZLARI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada Buxoro amirligidagi ichki savdo munosabatlari, bozorlar va ularning amirlik iqtisodiy hayotidagi o‘rni va ahamiyati masalalari kabilar yoritib berilgan. Shuningdek, manbalarda bozorlar va ulardagi savdo jarayonlari haqidagi ma’loumotlar, Buxorodagi markaziy bozorlar va ularning joylashuvi, ularda savdo va tovarlarning ixtisoslashuvi kabilar ham ko‘rsatib berilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Buxoro, amirlik, iqtisod, savdo, bozor, tovar, manbalar, mahsulot, timlar, rastalar, iqtisodiy markazlar.*

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DOMESTIC TRADE, MARKET, AND ECONOMIC CENTERS IN THE EMIRATE OF BUKHARA

Annotation: *This article examines the issues of internal trade relations in the Emirate of Bukhara, markets and their role and importance in the economic life of the emirate. It also provides some brief information from sources about the markets and trade processes in them, the main central markets of Bukhari and their location, as well as the specialization of trade and goods in them.*

Keywords: *Bukhara, emirate, economy, trade, market, goods, sources, products, shopping malls, economic centers.*

1. Kirish.

Buxoro amirligi hukumdorlari va aholisi savdo-sotiq ishlariga katta e’tibor qaratishgan. Amirlikda hunarmandchilik va undagi ishlab chiqarishning tarqqiy etishi doimiy savdo-sotiq munosabatlarining yanada kengayishiga asos bo‘lgan edi. XVIII asrning ikkinchi yarmida Buxoro amirligining ko‘pgina shaharlarida karvonsaroylar qurilishiga katta e’tibor qaratilib, bu holat savdo munosabatlari rivojini yanada mustahkamlashga xizmat qilgan edi.

Ichki savdoning taraqqiy etishida amirlikda mavjud bo‘lgan pul muomalasining o‘rni katta edi. Xususan, mang‘itlar hukmronligi davrida bu sohada birmuncha barqarorlik o‘rnatilgan bo‘lib, muomalada asosan uch turdagi – tillo,

tanga (kumush) va pul (mis) mavjud edi. Shahar hamda qishloqlardagi savdo-sotiq va to‘lovlarda asosan tanga va pul ishlatilgan. Buxoro amirligida qo‘shni davlatlar va xalqaro savdo aloqalarini rivojlantirishga katta e’tibor berilgan. Tashqi savdo aloqalarida Xiva va Qo‘qon xonlari, qozoq va turkman dashtlari, Afg‘oniston, Eron, Hindiston, Qashg‘ar va ayniqsa Rossiya bilan bo‘lgan savdo munosabatlari ayniqsa muhim o‘rin tutgan edi. Ko‘chmanchi qozoqlar amirlik bozorlariga namatlar, jun, teri, go‘sht va sut mahsulotlari keltirgan bo‘lsalar, dehqonlar va hunarmandlar qozoq dashtlarini oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari, sabzavotlar, kundalik ehtiyoj mollari, kiyim-kechaklar, paxta matoolari bilan ta’minlaganlar [1.145-147]. Amirlikda turkman gilamlari va otlariga talab katta bo‘lgan. Turkmanlar amirlik bozorlaridan boshqa mahsulotlar bilan birga ko‘proq har xil matolar xarid qilganlar. XVIII asr oxiri-XIX asr boshlaridan boshlab Buxoro amirligining tashqi savdo aloqalarida Rossiyaning savdo shaharlari (asosan Orenburg va Astraxon) muhim o‘rin tuta boshladi. Rossiyaga qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlari – teri, qorako‘l teri, jun, paxta, ipak tolalar, turli matolar olib chiqilgan. Rossiyadan esa turli fabrika mahsulotlari,cho‘yan,mis, qo‘rg‘oshin keltrilgan [2.302-303].

2. Adabiyotlar tahlili.

Buxoro amirligida iqtisodiy soha ahvoli, sug‘orish ishlari va suv bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan muammolar, qishloq xo‘jaligi va chorvachilik, hunarmandchilik va savdo-iqtisodiy munosabatlar masalalarini yoritib bergan bir qator ilmiy ishlar M.A.Solixov [3], A.Sh.Rozinov [4], G.N.Tursunova [5], Muhammadrizo Hamidiy [6], S.Islomov [7], V.V.Dubovitskiy [8], X.Davronov [9], X.A.Kayumova [10] kabi tadqiqotchilar tomonidan amalga oshirilgan. Ularda Buxoro amirligining XVIII asr o‘rtalaridan XX asr boshlarigacha bo‘lgan iqtisodiy sohaga oid masalalar, XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmida Buxoro amirligi iqtisodiy sohalariga sanoat kapitalining kirib kelishi va uning amirlik iqtisodiy hayotiga, xususan, hunarmandchilik ishlab chiqarishi, pul muomalasi, bozorlar faoliyatiga ta’siri masalalari yoritib berilgan.

3. Muhokama.

Amirlik hukumati chet ellik va rus savdogarlarining Buxoro bozoriga shiddat bilan yopirilib kelayotganliklarini, natijada mahalliy savdogarlarni siqib chiqarilayotganini nazarda tutib, buxoroliklar manfaatlarini muxofaza qilish maqsadida bir qancha chora tadbirlarni ko‘rdi. Zakot qorako‘lga ham joriy etila boshlandi. Rus savdogarlariga 2.5% miqdorida soliq solindi, xorijliklar esa, har 10 ta qorako‘l terisi uchun 500 so‘m miqdorida qo‘shimcha soliq to‘laydigan bo‘ldilar. Buxorolik savdogarlarga boshqa mamlakatlarning savdo firmalari bilan raqobatda tenglashishlari uchun qulay shart-sharoitlar yaratildi.

XVIII asrning ikkinchi yarmida Rossiya-Buxoro savdo va diplomatik aloqalari ancha rivojlandi. Bunda 1774-1776, 1779-80 yillarda Ernazar Maqsudov boshchiligida va 1797-yildagi Polvonquli qo‘rchi elchiliklari katta ahamiyat kasb etdi. XIX asr boshlarida Rossiya-Buxoro aloqalari ancha faollashdi. Bu XIX asrning 20-yillarida O‘rta Osiyoga suqilib kirishga harakat qilayotgan inglizlar bilan ruslar o‘rtasidagi raqobatning keskinlashuviga olib keldi. Amirlik qo‘shni xonliklar Afg‘oniston, Hindiston, Eron davlatlari bilan ham savdo aloqalari olib bordi. Yirik

savdo-sotiq markazi bo‘lgan Buxoroda 1848 yilda 38 ta karvonsaroy, 9 ta tim va ko‘plab bozorlar mavjud bo‘lgan [11.253].

Buxoro amirligi haqida o‘z sayohatnomalarida bir qator ma’lumotlarni yozib qoldirgan A.Byornsning yozishicha, Buxoro amirligida savdo ishlariga davlat tomonidan juda katta e’tibor qaratilgan va uning rivojlanishi uchun ko‘p imkoniyatlar yaratib berilgan, hech bir davlatning hukmdori Buxoro amiri kabichalik savdo-sotiqni qo‘llab quvvatlay olmaydi. Amirlikda bozorlar savdo va iqtisodiy munosabatlarning asosiy markazlari edi. Buxoro shahridagi karvonsaroylarda esa Yevropadan tortib Uzoq Sharq, Xitoy va Hindistongacha bo‘lgan davlatlar savdogarlari o‘z mollari bilan joylashib, savdoni amalga oshirish bilan birga bu yerdan nafaqat iqtisodiy, balki siyosiy va harbiy sohalarga oid ham ko‘plab ma’lumotlarni olish mumkin edi [12. 231-236].

O‘rta Osiyo shaharsozligida asosiy savdo-iqtisodiy markazlari sanalgan bozorlarning asosiy yo‘llar kesishmasida joylashganligi shahar aholisi uchun qulaylik yaratish bilan eng shahar qurilishi rejasining muhim jihatlaridan biri bo‘lib, u yerlarda gumbazli o‘tish joylari, timlar barpo etilgan bo‘lib, binolar ichida esa savdo rastalari o‘rin olganligini ko‘rish mumkin. Bunday savdo markazlari va bozorlarning joylashuvi Samarqand, Shahrisabzda ham mavjud bo‘lib, Buxoro shahrida esa beshta shunday markaz barpo etilgan edi. Samarqand va Shahrisabzda bunday savdo markazlari hisoblangan bozorlarni “Chorsu” deb yuritilgan bo‘lsa, ular Buxoroda “toq” deb nomlangan. Buxorodagi Toqi zargaron, Toqi telpakfurushon, Toqi sarrofon kabilar ham ko‘chalarni tutashtirgan holda, savdo markazlari vazifasini bajarganlar. Ayniqsa, ularning eng janubida joylashgan Toqi sarrofon sharq tomondan Qarshi darvozasidan boshlangan yo‘lni g‘arb tarafdagi Qorako‘l darvozasidan keladigan yo‘l bilan tutashgan buxoro Chorsusida joylashgan bo‘lib, shaharning eng katta va asosiy savdo markazi hisoblangan. Bu yerdagi maydonlar to‘lig‘icha savdo rastalari va karvonsaroylarni qamrab ogan bo‘lib, aholi yashash uylariga ham joy qolmagan edi [23.42-44].

Buxoroda bu asosiy uchta bozordan tashqari yana ikkita kichikroq savdo markazlari mavjud bo‘lib, biri Registon yaqinida, Buxoro arkining janubiy devorlari yonida joylashgan Toqi tirgaron, ikkinchisi esa Registonning shimoliy-g‘arbiy chekkasida, un bozori yonida joylashgan Toqi allofi edi. Ular joylashgan hudud yo‘l bo‘ylab o‘rnashgan bo‘lib, bu yerlarda chorraha - Chorsular yo‘q edi. Bu savdo markazlari - Toqi tirgaron Toqi allofi bozorlari XX asr boshlarida buzib tashlangan [13.44].

Buxoro bozorlari savdo rastalariga bo‘lingan bo‘lib, har bir maydon, rastalar, tim va toqlar muayyan bir mahsulot bilan savdo qilishga ixtisoslashgan edi. Shunday holatni karvon saroylarda ham kuzatish mumkin edi, u yerda ham ayrim hollarda savdo rastalari shakllangan bo‘lib, aksariyat hollarda bu savdo rastalarida mahsulotlar katta-katta hajmda va ko‘plab miqdorda savdo qilinar edi. Ko‘pincha karvon saroylarda yirik savdogarlar ijara asosida doimiy savdo bilan shug‘ullansalar, ayrim hollarda bunday yirik savdogarlar o‘z karvonsaroylariga ham ega edilar [13.42].

XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmiga kelib, Buxoro shahrida 20 ta kichik va 5 ta yirik usti yopiq bozor mavjud bo‘lib, har biri ma’lum bir mahsulot turini sotish uchun moslashgan edi. Masalan, Toqi Telpakfurushon bosh kiyim sotish bilan shug‘ullangan bo‘lsa, Toqi Zargaronda 30 dan ziyod zargarlik do‘koni va ustaxonalarida zeb-ziynat buyumlar tayyorlanib, sotilgan. Shuningdek, usti yopiq bozorlardan tashqari, rastalarda ma’lum bir mahsulotlar sotiladigan do‘konlar bo‘lgan. Buxoro shahri ko‘chalaridan birida 150 ta chit, 40 ta atlas, baxmal, shoyi, boshqa aralash mollar sotiladigan 25 ta do‘kon faoliyat yuritganligi to‘g‘risida malumotlar uchraydi [14.278-284].

Toqi telpakfurushon eng yirik savdo rastasi bo‘lib, uning asosiy qismini kallapo‘shfurushlar - do‘ppido‘zlar va telpakfurushlar – mo‘ynali telpak sotuvchilar band qilgan. Toqi telpakfurushon rastasining bir yonida kitob bozori - yozuv qurollari hamda kitoblar bilan savdo qiluvchilar ham joylashgan bo‘lib, uning ro‘parasida ko‘rpa savdosi bilan shug‘ullanuvchilar, quyi qismida, rastaga tutash hududda esa qirqqa yaqin sarroflar joylashgan edi. Rastaning shimoliy qismida esa pichoqchilar o‘rinlashgan bo‘lib, ularning pichoq yasovchi ustaxonalari ham shu yerda joylashgan edi [13.45].

Toqi sarrofon XIX asr oxirlariga kelgan vaqtda o‘zining avvalgi ixtisoslashuvini yo‘qotgan bo‘lib, bu vaqtda asosan ipak mahsulotlari va ro‘mol sotuvchilar savdo qiladigan joyga aylangan. Savdo rastalari bino ichidan ham tashqariga cho‘zilgan bo‘lib, Ark devorlarigacha bori tutashar edi. Toqi tirgaron ham avvalgi ixtisoslashuvi, ya’ni yoy o‘qlari va boshqa qurol-yarog‘lar bilan savdosini butunlay to‘xtatgan bo‘lib, bu yerda chitfurush savdogarlar o‘rnashgan edi. Faqatgina Toqi allofi bozori o‘z ixtisoslashuvi bo‘yicha faoliyat ko‘rsatib, bu yerda un savdosi amalga oshirilar edi [13.45].

Buxoro amirligi bozorlarida narxlarning belgilanishi hamda tarozi va toshlarining to‘g‘riligi qattiq nazorat qilingan. Agar savdogar yoki sotuvchi xaridorning xaqiga xiyonat qilsa yoki tosh-tarozidan urib qolsa, bunday kishilar qattiq jazolangan, aksariyat hollarda yarim yalang‘och holda aravaga o‘tkazilib, bozor oralatib olib yurilgan va qilgan xatolari uchun tavba qilishga majbur etilgan.

Amirlikda savdo-sotiq ishlari yanvar oyidan may oyigacha qizg‘in pallaga kirgan davr hisoblangan. Bu vaqt davomida Rossiya, Eron, Afg‘oniston, Hindiston, Tibet va boshqa qo‘shni davlatlardan savdogarlarning kirib kelish oqimi kuchaygan. Buxoro shahrida chet ellik savdogarlarning savdo mollarini joylashtirish uchun o‘ndan ortiq karvonsaroylar xizmat ko‘rsatgan.

Yuqorida ko‘rsatib o‘tilganidek, Buxoro bozorlari qatorida timlar – maxsus barpo qilingan binolarga joylashgan savdo joylari ham alohida o‘rin tutgan. Ular orasida eng yirigi XVI asrda shayboniylar sulolasiga mansub Buxoro xoni Abdullaxon tomonidan barpo etilgan tim - Abdullaxon timi alohida o‘rin tutadi. Tim – to‘g‘ri burchakli va ko‘p gumbazli yirik bino inshooti bo‘lib, binoning devorlari bo‘ylab yuzdan ortiq yog‘ochdan qurilgan kichik do‘konlar joylashtirilgan. Bunday do‘konlarda tovarlar dvorga o‘rnatilgan peshtaxtalarga joylashtirilgan bo‘lib, yerga qurilgan sufa osti esa kichik omborcha vazifasini bajargan. Timda beshta yo‘lak mavjud bo‘lib, ularning uchtasi asosiy katta ko‘chaga

olib chiquvchi eshiklarga tutashgan. Abdullaxon timida parcha, duxoba, ipak, shuningdek, bo‘z va boshqa fabrika mahsulotlari kabi eng qimmatbaho matolar bilan savdo qilingan. Keyingi o‘rinda Timi safed – Oq tim bozori turgan. Bu yerda asosan dafn marosimlari uchun zarur bo‘ladigan matolar bilan savdo qilingan, matolar asosan oq rangda bo‘lganligi sababli tim nomi ham shunga mos ravishda nomlangan. Oq timda shuningdek, chit, doka (dokayi g‘ulomjoniy) va boshqa shunga o‘xshash matolar ham sotilgan [13.46].

Buxoro bozorlarida bo‘lgan sayyoh A.Vamberining bozorlar haqidagi dastlabki taasurotlari haqida quyidagilarni o‘qish mumkin: “Buxorodagi bozorida ajnabiylar e’tiborini tortadigan holat mahalliy hunarmandlar tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan mahsulotlar bo‘lib, ular orasida “olacha” deb nomlangan paxta tolasidan zich qilib to‘qilgan rangli yo‘l-yo‘l matolarni, ipakdan tayyorlangan yengil va nafis ro‘mollardan tortib nisbatan og‘irroq adraslargacha ko‘rsatib o‘tish mumkin. Ayniqsa, Buxoro bozorlarida o‘ta sifatli, san’at asarlari darajasida tayyorlangan kamarlar, oyoq kiyimlari kabi charm mahsulotlari ham ko‘p. Erkaklar va ayollar etiklari ham juda yaxshi ko‘rinishda bo‘lib, erkaklar etiklari baland poshnali bo‘lib, uch tomoniga qarab torayib boradi, ayollar etiklari esa ko'pincha eng nozik ipak kashtalar bilan bezatilgan. Shuningdek, bozor rastalarida hamda do‘konlarda ko‘plab yorqin ranglardagi burama kiyimlar juda ko‘pligini ham eslatib o'tmaslik mumkin emas. ... Bularning barchasi mahalliy hunarmandlarning mahsulotlari va ularning barchasi juda arzon, shuning uchun Buxoro kiyim-kechak bozoridan Xitoydan Tatariyagacha bo‘lgan barcha e’tiqoddagi xalqlar xos kiyimlarni topish mumkin. Cho‘llardagi qozoqlar [15.85], qipchoqlar va qalmoqlar ham odatda Buxoro bozorlariga tashrif buyurib, “ot terisidan tayyorlangan qo‘pol kiyimini yengil yaktakka ayirboshlab quvonadi”, ya’ni chorvador aholi ham o‘zlarining charm mahsulotlarini kiyim-boshlarga almashtiradilar. Bu er uning uchun sivilizatsiyaning eng yuksak darajasi, ya’ni Buxoro - ham Parij, ham Londondir” [15.85-86].

4. Xulosa.

Yuqoridagilardan ko‘rish mumkinki, Buxoro amirligining ichki savdo va iqtisodiy munosabatlarida bozorlar alohida o‘ringa ega bo‘lgan, bozorlarda aholining kundalik turmushi va ijtimoiy hayoti uchun zarur bo‘ladigan barcha mahsulotlarni topish mumkin bo‘lgan va ularning savdosi uchun alohida ixtisoslashgan bozorlar, rastalar, timlar, toqlar kabi savdo markazlari tashkil etilgan. Bozorlar nafaqat savdo munosabatlarini amalga oshirgan, balki ularga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj hajmi va me’yorlaridan kelib chiqqan holda iqtisodiy sohaning ahvoli, pul muomalasi, hunarmandchilik ishlab chiqarish kabilarning tartib solib turilishida ham muhim o‘rin tutgan.

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QISHLOQ XO'JALIK MAHSULOTLARINI YETISHTIRISH VA SAQLASH TIZIMLARINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH: ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUVLAR VA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALAR

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlarini yetishtirish, saqlash va ularning sifatini uzoq muddat davomida ta'minlash masalalari tahlil qilinadi. Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini yetishtirish jarayoni samaradorligini oshirish uchun zamonaviy texnologiyalar va innovatsion yondashuvlardan foydalanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu bilan birga, mahsulotlarni saqlash tizimlarini takomillashtirish, ularga mos harorat va namlik darajasini ta'minlash, zamonaviy omborxona va sovutish texnologiyalarini joriy etish qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlarining iste'molga yaroqlilik muddatini oshirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Maqolada mahsulotlarni saqlashga ta'sir qiluvchi asosiy omillar, xususan, harorat, namlik, yorug'lik va mikroorganizmlarning ta'siri batafsil o'rganiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari, saqlash texnologiyalari, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi, sovutish tizimlari, agrotexnologiya, mahsulot sifati, logistika, saqlash omborlari, eksport, ekologik omillar.*

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IMPROVING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND STORAGE SYSTEMS: MODERN APPROACHES AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

Annotation: *This article analyzes the issues of growing, storing, and ensuring the quality of agricultural products for a long time. The use of modern technologies and innovative approaches is important to increase the efficiency of the agricultural production process. At the same time, improving product storage systems, ensuring appropriate temperature and humidity levels, and introducing modern storage and refrigeration technologies play an important role in increasing the shelf life of agricultural products. The article examines in detail the main factors affecting product preservation, namely temperature, humidity, light, and the effects of microorganisms.*

Keywords: *agricultural products, storage technologies, food safety, refrigeration systems, agrotechnology, product quality, logistics, storage facilities, exports, environmental factors.*

Kirish. Qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarini yetishtirish va ularning sifatini uzoq muddat saqlash muammosi bugungi kunda O‘zbekiston Respublikasining agrar sektorning eng dolzarb masalalaridan bir bo’lmoqda qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlari yetishtirilishini samarali tashkil qilish va ko‘paytirish orqali eksport ko‘rsatkichini oshirishga qaratilgan choratadbirlar yuzasidan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2024 yil 30 dekabrdagi biri hisoblanadi. Oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta’minlash va aholining barqaror ta’minotini yo‘lga qo‘yish uchun mahsulotlarni sifatli yetishtirish bilan birga, ularning saqlanish sharoitlarini ham takomillashtirish talab etiladi. O‘zbekiston qishloq xo‘jaligi rivojlangan davlatlardan biri bo‘lib, yurtimizda meva-sabzavot, don mahsulotlari, go‘sht va sut mahsulotlari katta miqdorda yetishtiriladi. Biroq, ushbu mahsulotlarning iste’molga yaroqlilik muddatini uzaytirish, yo‘qotishlarni kamaytirish va eksport hajmini oshirish uchun saqlash tizimlarini zamonaviy talablar asosida tashkil etish zarur. Qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarini saqlash jarayoni murakkab bo‘lib, turli ekologik va texnologik omillarga bog‘liq. Mahsulotlarning sifati va iste’molga yaroqliligini ta’minlash uchun optimal harorat, namlik darajasi, ventilyatsiya va yorug‘lik sharoitlarini to‘g‘ri ta’minlash lozim. An’anaviy usullar bilan saqlash mahsulotlarning tez buzilishiga olib kelishi mumkin, shuning uchun zamonaviy texnologiyalardan, jumladan, sovutish kameralaridan, vakuumli qadoqlash tizimlaridan va saqlashning modulli tizimlaridan foydalanish tobora muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. O‘zbekistonda qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarini saqlash tizimi so‘nggi yillarda rivojlansa-da, hanuzgacha muayyan muammolar mavjud. Xususan, saqlash omborlarining yetishmovchiligi, sovutish texnologiyalarining zamonaviy talabga mos emasligi, energiya sarfi yuqoriligi va logistika muammolari saqlash jarayonining samaradorligini pasaytiradi. Bundan tashqari, qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarini uzoq muddat saqlashda ekologik omillar ham muhim rol o‘ynaydi, chunki noqulay iqlim sharoitlari mahsulot sifati va hosildorlikka bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin.

Metodologiya. Ushbu tadqiqot qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarini saqlash jarayonlarining samaradorligini baholash va ularni takomillashtirish bo‘yicha ilmiy-amaliy yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqishga qaratilgan. Tadqiqot sifat va miqdoriy tahlil usullariga asoslangan bo‘lib, O‘zbekistonning turli hududlarida saqlash texnologiyalarining holati o‘rganildi. Ma’lumotlar so‘rovnomalar, eksperimental kuzatuvlar va mavjud ilmiy adabiyotlar tahlili orqali to‘plandi. Tadqiqotda qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarining saqlanish sifati, saqlash sharoitlari va ularga ta’sir qiluvchi omillar o‘rganildi. Mahsulotlarning buzilish sabablari, yo‘qotishlarning oldini olish usullari va zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish istiqbollari tahlil qilindi. So‘rovnomalar asosida fermer xo‘jaliklari va agrokompaniyalarning saqlash tizimlaridan foydalanish bo‘yicha tajribasi o‘rganildi. Eksperimental tahlil doirasida qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlari turli sharoitlarda saqlanib, ularning sifat

ko‘rsatkichlari o‘zgarishi kuzatildi. Xususan, harorat, namlik va yorug‘lik kabi omillarning mahsulotning saqlanish muddati va sifati bilan bog‘liqligi o‘rganildi. Natijalar asosida qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarini uzoq muddat saqlash uchun eng samarali texnologiyalar aniqlandi.

1-jadval.

O‘zbekistonda qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarini saqlash sharoitlari tahlili

Hudud	Saqlash usuli	Harorat (°C)	Namlik (%)	O‘rtacha saqlanish muddati (kun)
Toshkent viloyati	Sovutkich kameralar	2-5	85	90
Samarqand viloyati	An’anaviy omborxona	10-15	60	30
Farg‘ona viloyati	Plastik qadoqlash	4-6	80	75
Buxoro viloyati	Yer osti ombori	8-12	70	45
Qashqadaryo viloyati	Vakuumli qadoqlash	3-5	90	100

Ushbu natijalar qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarini saqlashda zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali saqlash muddatini sezilarli darajada oshirish mumkinligini ko‘rsatadi. Masalan, vakuumli qadoqlash va sovutkich kameralar yordamida saqlash mahsulotning sifati va uzoq muddat saqlanishiga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatgan.

Mahsulotlarning saqlanish muddati va sifati harorat, namlik va boshqa ekologik omillar bilan chambarchas bog‘liq. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko‘ra, qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarini saqlashda asosiy muammolar energiya iste’moli, yetarli omborxona infratuzilmasining yo‘qligi va sovutish tizimlarining samaradorligi bilan bog‘liq. Shu sababli, mahsulotlarni samarali saqlash uchun quyidagi takliflar ishlab chiqildi:

1. Sovutish tizimlarini modernizatsiya qilish – zamonaviy energiya tejamkor texnologiyalarni joriy etish.
2. Namlik va haroratni avtomatlashtirilgan nazorat qilish – mahsulotlarni optimal sharoitda uzoqroq saqlash imkoniyatini yaratish.
3. Omborlarni ekologik talablar asosida jihozlash – mahsulotlarning tabiiy xususiyatlarini saqlab qolish uchun mos keluvchi sharoit yaratish.
4. Mahsulotlarni qadoqlash texnologiyalarini rivojlantirish – plastik va vakuumli qadoqlash texnologiyalaridan foydalanish.

2-jadval

Qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarini saqlashning turli usullari bo‘yicha samaradorlik tahlili

Saqlash usuli	Harorat (°C)	Namlik (%)	Saqlash muddati (kun)	Yo‘qotish darajasi (%)
Sovutkich kameralar	2-5	85	90	5
An’anaviy omborxona	10-15	60	30	20
Plastik qadoqlash	4-6	80	75	8
Yer osti ombori	8-12	70	45	15
Vakuumli qadoqlash	3-5	90	100	3

Natijalardan ko‘rinib turibdiki, vakuumli qadoqlash va sovutkich kameralar mahsulotlarni uzoq muddat saqlashda eng samarali usullardan hisoblanadi. An’anaviy omborxonalarda esa yo‘qotish darajasi yuqori bo‘lib, mahsulotlar erta buzilishi kuzatilgan. Bu esa qishloq xo‘jaligi sohasida zamonaviy saqlash usullariga o‘tish zarurligini ko‘rsatadi.

Tadqiqot natijalariga asoslanib, O‘zbekistonda qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarini saqlash tizimini takomillashtirish uchun quyidagi chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish tavsiya etiladi:

Zamonaviy saqlash texnologiyalarini joriy etish – mahsulotlarning iste’molga yaroqlilik muddatini uzaytirish uchun ilg‘or saqlash usullarini qo‘llash.

Mahsulotni qayta ishlash va eksport imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish – xalqaro standartlarga javob beradigan saqlash tizimlarini yaratish orqali eksport hajmini oshirish.

Logistika infratuzilmasini yaxshilash – mahsulotlarni tezkor yetkazib berish va saqlash tizimini samarali tashkil etish.

Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarini uzoq muddat sifatli saqlash va yo‘qotishlarni kamaytirishga xizmat qiladigan ilmiy-amaliy tavsiyalarni ishlab chiqishga yordam beradi.

Xulosa Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatdiki, qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarini samarali saqlash ularning sifati va yaroqlilik muddatini oshirishda muhim omil hisoblanadi. O‘zbekistonda saqlash tizimlarining rivojlanishi bilan bog‘liq muammolar mavjud bo‘lsa-da, zamonaviy texnologiyalar – sovutish kameralaridan foydalanish, vakuumli qadoqlash va avtomatlashtirilgan monitoring tizimlari mahsulot yo‘qotishlarini sezilarli darajada kamaytirishga yordam beradi. Shuningdek, tadqiqot qishloq xo‘jalik mahsulotlarini saqlashda harorat va namlik nazorati, qadoqlash usullarining samaradorligi va ekologik omillarning ta’sirini o‘rganish zarurligini ko‘rsatdi.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE ANALYSIS OF ELECTRONIC MEDICAL DATA

Abstract: *The rapid growth of electronic medical data has created new opportunities and challenges in healthcare systems worldwide. Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful tool for analyzing large-scale medical datasets, enabling improved diagnostics, predictive analytics, and decision-making processes. This paper explores the role of AI in the analysis of electronic medical data, focusing on its applications in disease detection, clinical decision support, and patient outcome prediction. The study identifies key challenges such as data quality issues, privacy concerns, algorithmic bias, and integration with existing healthcare systems. Based on a comprehensive analysis, the paper proposes strategies to enhance the effectiveness of AI implementation, including improving data standardization, ensuring ethical compliance, and developing robust infrastructure. The findings highlight that AI-driven data analysis significantly enhances the efficiency, accuracy, and reliability of healthcare services.*

Keywords: *artificial intelligence, electronic medical data, healthcare analytics, machine learning, clinical decision support systems, big data, digital health, predictive modeling*

Introduction: The digital transformation of healthcare has led to an exponential increase in electronic medical data, including electronic health records (EHRs), medical imaging, laboratory results, and biosignals. These data sources provide valuable insights into patient health, disease progression, and treatment outcomes. However, the complexity and volume of such data exceed the capabilities of traditional analytical methods, necessitating the use of advanced technologies.

Artificial intelligence (AI), particularly machine learning and deep learning techniques, has revolutionized the way medical data is processed and analyzed. AI

systems can identify hidden patterns, detect anomalies, and generate predictive models that support clinical decision-making. For example, AI-based tools are widely used in radiology for image interpretation, in cardiology for ECG signal analysis, and in oncology for cancer detection and prognosis.

Despite its advantages, the implementation of AI in medical data analysis faces several challenges. These include issues related to data quality, interoperability, ethical considerations, and the lack of standardized frameworks. Therefore, it is essential to investigate both the opportunities and limitations of AI technologies in this domain.

The aim of this study is to analyze the role of artificial intelligence in electronic medical data analysis, identify existing challenges, and propose practical solutions to improve its effectiveness in healthcare systems.

Results and Discussion

The analysis reveals that artificial intelligence significantly improves the efficiency and accuracy of electronic medical data processing. AI algorithms, particularly machine learning models, demonstrate high performance in pattern recognition and predictive analytics. For instance, in diagnostic applications, AI systems can detect diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular disorders, and neurological conditions with accuracy comparable to or exceeding that of human experts.

One of the key findings is that AI enhances clinical decision-making by providing real-time data analysis and evidence-based recommendations. Clinical Decision Support Systems (CDSS) powered by AI can assist physicians in diagnosing diseases, selecting appropriate treatments, and predicting patient outcomes. This leads to improved patient care and reduced medical errors.

However, several challenges were identified during the study. Data quality remains a critical issue, as incomplete or inconsistent medical records can negatively affect AI model performance. Additionally, data privacy and security concerns pose significant barriers to the widespread adoption of AI technologies in healthcare. The use of sensitive patient data requires strict compliance with ethical and legal standards.

Another important issue is algorithmic bias, which may result from unrepresentative training datasets. This can lead to inaccurate predictions and unequal healthcare outcomes across different population groups. Therefore, ensuring fairness and transparency in AI systems is essential.

Furthermore, the integration of AI into existing healthcare infrastructures presents technical and organizational challenges. Many healthcare institutions lack the necessary digital infrastructure and skilled personnel to effectively implement AI solutions.

To address these issues, the study suggests several approaches: improving data standardization and interoperability, enhancing cybersecurity measures, developing explainable AI models, and investing in workforce training. These measures can facilitate the successful adoption of AI technologies in medical data analysis.

Conclusion

In conclusion, artificial intelligence plays a transformative role in the analysis of electronic medical data, offering significant improvements in diagnostic accuracy, predictive analytics, and clinical decision-making. Despite these advantages, the successful implementation of AI requires addressing critical challenges such as data quality, privacy concerns, algorithmic bias, and infrastructure limitations.

The study emphasizes the importance of a comprehensive approach that combines technological innovation with ethical considerations and organizational readiness. By adopting appropriate strategies, healthcare systems can fully leverage the potential of AI to enhance patient care and operational efficiency.

Future research should focus on developing more transparent and interpretable AI models, as well as establishing global standards for medical data management and AI integration.

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MODERN FUTSAL COACHING: SCIENTIFIC CHARACTERISTICS AND EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Abstract: *The rapid development of futsal has increased the demand for specialized coaching education and scientifically grounded training methodologies. Modern futsal is characterized by high-intensity physiological demands, rapid tactical transitions, constrained-space technical execution, and increasing integration of sport science and digital technology into coaching practice. These developments have transformed futsal coaching toward evidence-informed and multidimensional professional practice. However, coach education systems in many countries still rely heavily on traditional football-oriented training models.*

This paper examines the major scientific characteristics of modern futsal coaching and their implications for undergraduate coach education through a narrative literature review. The review identifies several scientific characteristics of modern futsal, including high-intensity intermittent activity, transition-oriented tactical structures, perceptual-cognitive demands, performance analysis integration, and technology-enhanced coaching environments.

The paper argues that undergraduate futsal coach education should move beyond traditional content-based instruction toward competency-based, interdisciplinary, and practice-oriented educational models. Greater attention should also be given to performance analysis, sport technology, tactical cognition, and authentic professional practice within futsal coaching curricula.

The study contributes to the theoretical foundation for specialized undergraduate futsal coach education within higher education institutions.

Keywords: *Futsal Coaching; Coach Education; Sport Science; Performance Analysis; Competency-Based Education; Higher Education.*

1. Introduction

Futsal has experienced significant global development over the past two decades and is increasingly recognized as an independent sport with distinctive tactical, technical, physiological, and organizational characteristics. The expansion of international competitions organized by Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) and the growing professionalization of domestic futsal leagues have contributed to increasing scientific interest in futsal performance and coaching methodology. Unlike traditional outdoor football, futsal is characterized by reduced playing space, continuous transitions, high-intensity actions, and rapid decision-making under pressure (Barbero-Alvarez et al., 2008; Spyrou et al., 2020).

Previous studies have shown that modern futsal involves frequent high-intensity intermittent actions, repeated accelerations and decelerations, and constrained-space technical execution (Castagna et al., 2009; Naser et al., 2017).

Physiological research indicates that elite futsal players frequently perform at near-maximal physiological intensity, while tactical studies emphasize positional rotation, coordinated pressing systems, fluid spatial organization, and transition efficiency (Travassos et al., 2012). These developments have reinforced the multidimensional nature of modern futsal coaching.

The scientific evolution of futsal has also transformed coaching methodologies from predominantly experience-based approaches toward evidence-based and technology-supported practice. Modern coaching increasingly integrates exercise physiology, performance analysis, sport psychology, tactical analytics, and digital technologies into athlete preparation and match management (Garganta, 2009; Hughes & Bartlett, 2002). Consequently, the professional role of futsal coaches now extends substantially beyond technical instruction alone.

Despite these developments, futsal coach education in many countries remains insufficiently specialized. Existing educational programs are often adapted from conventional outdoor football coaching models and continue to provide limited attention to performance analysis, tactical cognition, sport technology, and interdisciplinary coaching competencies (Cushion et al., 2003; Nelson et al., 2006). In many higher education institutions, futsal is still treated as a minor component within broader football curricula rather than as an independent academic specialization.

Recent developments in higher education have increasingly emphasized competency-based learning and authentic professional practice in coach education (Gilbert & Trudel, 2004). Therefore, this paper aims to analyze the major scientific characteristics of modern futsal coaching and examine their implications for undergraduate coach education. By synthesizing literature from sport science, coaching research, and higher education studies, the paper seeks to establish a conceptual foundation for specialized undergraduate futsal coach education.

2. Review Approach

This study employed a narrative literature review approach to examine the scientific characteristics of modern futsal coaching and their implications for undergraduate coach education (Baumeister & Leary, 1997; Snyder, 2019).

Relevant literature was identified through major academic databases, including Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar, and SPORTDiscus. The review focused primarily on peer-reviewed journal articles, academic books, conference proceedings, and official coaching and educational documents related to futsal coaching, sport science, tactical analysis, performance analysis, coach education, and sport pedagogy.

The literature search included keywords such as “futsal coaching,” “futsal physiology,” “performance analysis in futsal,” “tactical analysis in futsal,” “coach education,” and “competency-based coach education.” Official FIFA documents and coaching materials were also consulted to contextualize contemporary coaching trends and professional requirements.

The selected literature was analyzed thematically, with particular attention to physiological demands, tactical complexity, technical execution, perceptual-

cognitive performance, technology integration, and interdisciplinary coaching practice. Rather than statistically aggregating empirical findings, the review aimed to provide conceptual integration and theoretical interpretation of existing literature.

Priority was given to studies published in peer-reviewed international journals and to literature addressing elite or high-performance futsal environments. Seminal studies in coaching science and sport pedagogy were also included where directly relevant to the conceptual framework of the review.

3. Scientific Characteristics of Modern Futsal Coaching

3.1. High-Intensity Physiological Demands

One of the defining scientific characteristics of modern futsal is its exceptionally high physiological intensity. Due to the reduced playing area and continuous player involvement, futsal requires repeated high-intensity actions with limited recovery time. Previous studies have shown that futsal competition involves frequent accelerations, decelerations, sprinting actions, directional changes, and explosive movements performed under intermittent conditions (Barbero-Alvarez et al., 2008; Castagna et al., 2009).

Research on elite futsal players has demonstrated that heart rate responses during matches frequently approach near-maximal physiological intensity, indicating substantial physiological stress throughout competition (Barbero-Alvarez et al., 2008). Spyrou et al. (2020) further concluded that futsal imposes substantial aerobic and anaerobic demands, requiring players to combine repeated sprint ability with rapid recovery capacity. Unlike traditional outdoor football, futsal players remain continuously involved in offensive and defensive transitions because of the compact court dimensions and limited number of players.

These physiological demands have significantly influenced modern coaching methodologies. Contemporary conditioning approaches increasingly emphasize repeated sprint ability, agility, intermittent endurance, workload management, fatigue monitoring, and injury prevention. In addition, athlete monitoring technologies such as heart rate systems and workload analysis software are increasingly used to support evidence-based coaching practice (Spyrou et al., 2020). As a result, coaching in modern futsal has become progressively data-informed and scientifically supported.

3.2. Tactical Complexity and Transition-Oriented Play

Modern futsal is characterized by substantial tactical complexity arising from rapid transitions, constrained spatial environments, and continuous player interaction. Tactical organization therefore requires high levels of collective coordination, positional flexibility, and situational decision-making.

Modern futsal systems increasingly emphasize coordinated pressing, rapid transition from defense to attack, fluid spatial organization, compact defensive structures, and adaptive responses to opponent movement (Travassos et al., 2012). Because of the reduced playing space and accelerated game tempo, players are exposed to constant tactical pressure and must make rapid decisions under severe temporal constraints.

This tactical complexity has transformed the role of the futsal coach from a primarily instructional figure into a designer of representative learning environments capable of reproducing authentic game constraints. Such developments are consistent with ecological dynamics and game-based pedagogical approaches, which emphasize learning through interaction with realistic performance environments (Davids et al., 2013).

The increasing tactical sophistication of futsal has also strengthened the importance of performance analysis in coaching practice. Video analysis systems and tactical coding technologies are widely used to evaluate transition behavior, pressing effectiveness, positional organization, and collective tactical adaptation during competition (Hughes & Bartlett, 2002).

3.3. Technical Execution Under Spatial and Temporal Constraints

Technical execution in futsal differs substantially from outdoor football because skills must be performed rapidly within highly constrained spatial environments. The reduced playing area and continuous defensive pressure require players to execute technical actions with exceptional speed, precision, and adaptability.

Studies have shown that futsal players perform considerably more ball contacts and technical interactions per unit of time than outdoor football players (Naser et al., 2017). Consequently, modern futsal prioritizes technical precision within dynamic tactical situations. Players are expected not only to master technical skills but also to adapt technical execution continuously according to contextual constraints during competition. Technical performance consequently becomes closely connected to tactical perception and situational awareness.

Traditional approaches based on repetitive isolated drills have increasingly been challenged by ecological and constraints-led perspectives emphasizing contextualized learning environments (Davids et al., 2013). As a result, modern futsal coaching increasingly adopts representative task design, small-sided games, and game-based learning methodologies capable of integrating technical, tactical, cognitive, and perceptual demands simultaneously.

3.4. Cognitive and Perceptual Demands

Modern futsal imposes substantial cognitive and perceptual demands on players because of the speed and complexity of tactical interaction. Athletes are required to perceive environmental information continuously, anticipate opponent behavior, recognize tactical patterns, and make rapid decisions under temporal pressure.

Research in sport cognition has highlighted the importance of perceptual-cognitive expertise in high-performance team sports (Williams & Ford, 2008). In futsal, the reduced playing space and accelerated game tempo further intensify these cognitive requirements.

Consequently, modern futsal coaching increasingly incorporates decision-making training, perceptual awareness exercises, situational problem-solving, and tactical cognition activities into training programs. Rather than emphasizing

memorization of fixed tactical solutions, contemporary coaching approaches increasingly prioritize tactical adaptability and adaptive cognition.

As a result, modern futsal coaching has become progressively interdisciplinary, integrating concepts from psychology, neuroscience, motor learning, and tactical pedagogy into athlete development processes.

3.5. Performance Analysis and Technology Integration

Technological innovation has become one of the most influential drivers of change in modern futsal coaching. Advances in digital technology, video analysis systems, and statistical software have transformed how coaches evaluate performance and organize training processes.

Performance analysis is now widely used in elite futsal to evaluate transition efficiency, positional organization, pressing behavior, shooting effectiveness, and player workload patterns (Hughes & Bartlett, 2002). Video-based tactical analysis has also become increasingly integrated into match preparation and post-match evaluation.

In addition, athlete monitoring technologies and digital databases are increasingly used to manage training intensity, monitor fatigue, and support injury prevention strategies (Spyrou et al., 2020). Consequently, modern futsal coaches are increasingly expected to understand data interpretation, video coding, and analytical evaluation in addition to traditional coaching competencies.

These developments have contributed to the emergence of data-informed coaching cultures within elite futsal environments.

3.6. Interdisciplinary Nature of Modern Futsal Coaching

The scientific development of futsal has transformed coaching into a highly interdisciplinary professional activity. Contemporary coaching environments increasingly involve collaboration among specialists in exercise physiology, biomechanics, sport psychology, rehabilitation science, and performance analysis.

Modern coaches are therefore expected not only to provide technical instruction but also to coordinate scientific expertise, support athlete development, and manage complex performance environments. Research on coach development has also emphasized the importance of reflective learning, communication skills, collaborative problem-solving, and continuous professional adaptation in effective coaching practice (Cushion et al., 2003; Gilbert & Trudel, 2004).

This evolution reinforces the need for undergraduate futsal coach education programs capable of preparing future coaches for scientifically integrated and collaborative professional environments.

4. Educational Implications for Undergraduate Futsal Coach Education

4.1. The Need for Specialized Undergraduate Futsal Coach Education

The scientific evolution of modern futsal has created professional demands that cannot be adequately addressed through traditional football coach education models. Modern futsal coaching requires integrated understanding of physiology, tactical analysis, sport psychology, performance technology, and pedagogical methodology. Consequently, undergraduate programs must move beyond

fragmented technical instruction toward comprehensive professional preparation aligned with the realities of modern futsal environments.

In many higher education institutions, futsal remains positioned as a supplementary component within broader football curricula rather than as an independent specialization. This structure limits opportunities for students to develop competencies related to futsal-specific tactical systems, performance analysis, and contextualized technical instruction. As a result, graduates may experience difficulties adapting to the scientific and organizational demands of modern futsal coaching.

Research on coach development emphasizes that coaching expertise emerges through the integration of theoretical knowledge, reflective practice, contextual learning, and professional experience rather than isolated technical instruction alone (Cushion et al., 2003; Nelson et al., 2006). Accordingly, undergraduate futsal coach education should be structured as a specialized professional formation process integrating scientific knowledge with authentic coaching practice.

The increasing professionalization of futsal also reinforces the importance of aligning coach education with contemporary sport systems and labor market demands. Higher education institutions are increasingly expected to prepare graduates capable of operating within technologically integrated and evidence-informed coaching environments.

4.2. Competency-Based Curriculum Design

The scientific characteristics of modern futsal strongly support the adoption of competency-based approaches in undergraduate coach education. Competency-based education emphasizes the development of integrated professional capabilities combining knowledge, practical skills, decision-making ability, and professional attitudes within authentic occupational contexts (Mulder, 2014).

Within futsal coach education, competency development should include futsal-specific tactical expertise, training organization, athlete monitoring, pedagogical communication, performance analysis, sport technology application, and professional ethics. Such an approach enables educational programs to respond more effectively to the multidimensional demands of modern coaching environments.

The shift toward competency-based curriculum design also reflects broader transformations associated with Outcome-Based Education (OBE), which has become increasingly influential in higher education reform. OBE frameworks emphasize alignment among learning outcomes, teaching methods, learning activities, and assessment systems (Biggs & Tang, 2011). In futsal coach education, this alignment is particularly important because coaching competence depends heavily on the application of knowledge within dynamic practical environments.

Competency-based curriculum design further supports the integration of theory and practice through coaching practicums, field experiences, performance analysis projects, and supervised training sessions. Such experiences are essential because coaching expertise is strongly shaped by contextual interaction and reflective professional practice (Gilbert & Trudel, 2004).

Moreover, competency-based frameworks facilitate closer alignment between university education and professional coaching requirements by establishing clearer professional standards associated with modern futsal coaching.

4.3. Integration of Sport Science into Curriculum Structure

The multidimensional nature of modern futsal coaching requires undergraduate curricula to incorporate broader sport science content than traditionally included in coach education programs. Modern coaches increasingly rely on scientific knowledge to support athlete development, training optimization, injury prevention, and performance evaluation.

Exercise physiology represents a central scientific foundation for futsal coaching education because of the sport's high-intensity intermittent characteristics. Undergraduate programs should therefore provide understanding of energy systems, fatigue mechanisms, recovery processes, workload monitoring, and conditioning principles specific to futsal performance.

Biomechanics, motor learning, and sport psychology are also increasingly important within futsal coach education. These fields contribute to technical instruction, movement efficiency, decision-making, emotional regulation, and skill acquisition. Performance analysis has likewise emerged as a critical component of coaching science, as contemporary coaches frequently use video analysis systems and statistical interpretation to evaluate team organization and individual performance.

The growing importance of technology further reinforces the need for technological literacy within coach education. Students should be introduced to athlete monitoring systems, video analysis platforms, and data interpretation tools increasingly used in elite coaching practice.

Integrating sport science into curriculum structure should not simply involve adding theoretical subjects. Instead, scientific knowledge must be connected directly to coaching practice through applied learning environments and contextualized problem-solving activities. Such integration reflects the broader scientification of contemporary coaching practice.

4.4. Practice-Based and Experiential Learning

The professional nature of coaching requires undergraduate futsal education to prioritize experiential and practice-based learning approaches. Coaching competence develops not only through theoretical study but also through interaction with authentic coaching situations and reflective professional practice.

Experiential learning theories emphasize that professional expertise emerges through cycles of action, reflection, evaluation, and adaptation (Kolb, 1984). Within futsal coach education, this perspective highlights the importance of practical coaching experiences capable of exposing students to the complexity of real performance environments.

Practice-based learning may include supervised coaching practicums, match observation, tactical analysis assignments, athlete assessment activities, and participation in team management processes. These experiences allow students to

connect theoretical knowledge with practical coaching challenges while developing professional decision-making abilities.

Contemporary pedagogical approaches increasingly support authentic learning environments through small-sided games, situational coaching tasks, scenario-based learning, and collaborative projects. These approaches help students develop adaptive coaching competencies relevant to modern futsal practice.

Reflective learning also represents an important component of coach development. Undergraduate programs should therefore encourage students to engage in reflective journals, coaching portfolios, video-assisted reflective analysis, peer discussions, and performance evaluations as part of their professional formation.

Furthermore, collaboration between universities and external sport organizations can strengthen experiential learning opportunities by exposing students to authentic coaching environments and contemporary professional practice.

4.5. Assessment and Evaluation of Coaching Competence

The complexity of modern futsal coaching requires assessment systems capable of evaluating integrated professional competence rather than isolated theoretical knowledge alone. Traditional written examinations may be insufficient for measuring practical coaching ability, tactical decision-making, communication skills, and contextual problem-solving capacity.

Contemporary assessment approaches increasingly emphasize authentic evaluation methods aligned with competency-based education principles (Biggs & Tang, 2011). Within futsal coach education, assessment systems should therefore incorporate practical coaching demonstrations, tactical analysis projects, training design assignments, video-based evaluations, and field-based performance assessment.

Rubric-based assessment frameworks may provide greater consistency and transparency in evaluating coaching competence across multiple dimensions of professional performance, including instructional communication, tactical organization, session management, athlete interaction, and reflective capacity.

Performance-based assessment is particularly important because coaching competence is inherently contextual and interactive. Students should therefore be evaluated within realistic coaching environments requiring them to organize training activities, respond to tactical situations, and adapt to changing performance conditions.

Self-assessment and peer evaluation may also contribute positively to coach development by encouraging reflective learning and collaborative professional dialogue. Finally, assessment systems should remain aligned with professional coaching standards and intended learning outcomes in order to reinforce the professional orientation of undergraduate futsal coach education.

5. Discussion

The findings of this review indicate that modern futsal has evolved into a scientifically complex and multidimensional sport environment requiring

increasingly sophisticated coaching competencies. The physiological intensity, tactical dynamism, cognitive demands, and technological integration characteristic of modern futsal collectively require substantial transformation in undergraduate coach education.

A major issue identified in this review is the growing gap between the scientific evolution of futsal and the structure of existing coach education programs. In many higher education institutions, futsal continues to be positioned as a supplementary component within broader football curricula, despite the increasing importance of tactical analysis, performance technology, interdisciplinary collaboration, and evidence-informed coaching practice.

The findings also reinforce broader discussions within sport pedagogy regarding the transition from content-centered education toward competency-based professional preparation. The findings also reinforce broader discussions within sport pedagogy regarding the transition from content-centered education toward competency-based professional preparation. Coaching expertise increasingly depends on the integration of theoretical understanding, contextual experience, reflective learning, and professional adaptation rather than technical instruction alone (Cushion et al., 2003; Nelson et al., 2006).

The tactical and cognitive complexity of futsal further highlights the importance of contextualized and game-based learning approaches. Ecological and constraints-led perspectives emphasize learning through interaction with realistic performance environments rather than isolated technical drills (Davids et al., 2013). Consequently, undergraduate programs should increasingly incorporate representative tactical situations, problem-solving activities, and authentic coaching experiences.

Technological development also continues to reshape coaching practice. Performance analysis systems, athlete monitoring technologies, and digital communication platforms have become increasingly influential in training organization and tactical evaluation. As a result, technological literacy and analytical capability now represent essential dimensions of professional coach preparation.

The findings additionally reinforce the importance of experiential learning and professional collaboration in coach education. Partnerships between universities, futsal clubs, federations, and professional organizations may strengthen practical learning opportunities and improve alignment between educational programs and contemporary professional environments.

Despite its theoretical contributions, this study has several limitations. The review employed a narrative rather than systematic approach, which may involve greater subjectivity in literature selection and interpretation. In addition, international research specifically addressing futsal coach education remains relatively limited compared with broader football coaching literature.

Future research should therefore examine futsal coach education models empirically, particularly competency frameworks, curriculum structures, and practice-oriented pedagogical approaches within higher education contexts.

Overall, this review suggests that the scientific transformation of modern futsal requires corresponding innovation in undergraduate coach education. Developing specialized educational models aligned with the evidence-informed and multidimensional nature of modern futsal may contribute significantly to improving coach preparation and supporting the sustainable development of futsal within contemporary high-performance sport systems.

6. Conclusion

Modern futsal has evolved into a highly dynamic and multidimensional sport characterized by high-intensity physiological demands, rapid tactical transitions, constrained-space technical execution, cognitive complexity, and increasing technological integration. These characteristics have transformed the professional role of futsal coaches and expanded the competencies required for effective coaching practice.

The findings of this review demonstrate that modern futsal coaching can no longer be understood solely through traditional technical instruction models. Contemporary coaches are increasingly expected to integrate knowledge from exercise physiology, sport psychology, tactical analysis, motor learning, performance analysis, and digital technology into athlete development and team management processes. Consequently, undergraduate futsal coach education requires substantial curricular and pedagogical transformation aligned with contemporary professional practice.

This study highlights the importance of competency-based curriculum design in futsal coach education. Educational programs should emphasize integrated professional competencies combining theoretical understanding, practical coaching ability, contextual decision-making, technological literacy, and reflective professional practice. Particular attention should be given to experiential learning, authentic coaching environments, interdisciplinary integration, and evidence-informed pedagogical approaches.

The review also emphasizes the relevance of OBE and practice-oriented learning models in supporting professional coach preparation. Aligning learning outcomes, teaching strategies, assessment systems, and practical experiences may strengthen the capacity of undergraduate programs to prepare future coaches for scientifically complex sport environments.

Although conceptual in nature, this study contributes to the theoretical foundation of specialized undergraduate futsal coach education by synthesizing the major scientific characteristics of modern futsal and examining their educational implications. The findings may therefore provide useful guidance for curriculum developers, sport educators, higher education institutions, and researchers interested in futsal coach education.

Future research should continue investigating competency frameworks, curriculum structures, pedagogical approaches, and assessment systems appropriate for undergraduate futsal coaching programs. Empirical evaluation of specialized futsal coach education models will be particularly important for supporting evidence-based educational development in this field.

Ultimately, strengthening undergraduate futsal coach education may contribute significantly to the professionalization of coaching practice, the development of high-quality human resources, and the sustainable development of futsal within contemporary high-performance sport systems.

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LINGUOCULTURAL APPROACHES TO PERSONAL NAMES (UZBEK AND ENGLISH COLOR-SEMANTIC ANTHROPONYMS)

Annotation: *The article explores the symbolic meanings of colors in different cultures and investigates how these meanings influence personal naming systems. Comparative analysis reveals both universal and culture-specific features in Uzbek and English color-based names.*

Keywords*: anthroponymy, linguoculturology, color semantics, personal names, Uzbek language, English language, comparative linguistics, cultural symbolism, cognition.*

In modern linguistics, anthroponyms are studied not only as naming units but also as carriers of cultural memory, national identity, and worldview. Within the framework of linguoculturology, personal names reflect traditions, beliefs, aesthetic values, and symbolic systems of a particular society.

Language embodies the historical memory, spiritual values, and cultural worldview of a nation. One of the most significant domains reflecting this relationship between language and culture is anthroponomy — the branch of linguistics concerned with personal names. Modern linguistic scholarship increasingly interprets anthroponomy not merely as identification markers but as complex linguistic signs encoding social, cultural, and cognitive information.

Within anthroponomical systems, color-semantic personal names occupy a distinctive position. Colors have historically functioned as symbolic representations of purity, strength, beauty, spirituality, power, and emotional states. Consequently, color lexemes became productive components in personal naming traditions across various cultures.

The present study examines linguacultural approaches to color-semantic anthroponyms in Uzbek and English languages. The comparative analysis aims to identify universal and culture-specific semantic patterns reflected in naming practices.

According to John Algeo, naming traditions constitute an essential part of national identity and preserve historical-cultural continuity. Similarly, David Crystal emphasizes that personal names represent sociolinguistic phenomena closely connected with cultural development and collective consciousness

Uzbek anthroponymy preserves a highly developed system of symbolic naming practices shaped by centuries of cultural, historical, and spiritual evolution. Within this system, color-semantic personal names occupy a distinctive position because they reflect national worldview, aesthetic perception, and collective cultural memory. In Uzbek naming traditions, color lexemes are not merely

descriptive elements; rather, they function as symbolic markers expressing moral ideals, social values, emotional attitudes, and parental aspirations.

The semantic richness of Uzbek color-based anthroponyms is closely connected with ancient Turkic mythology, Islamic cultural traditions, folklore, and Eastern poetic imagery. Unlike purely nominative structures, these names carry metaphorical and evaluative meanings that reveal how Uzbek society conceptualizes beauty, purity, dignity, and spirituality.

White Symbolism

Among color symbols in Uzbek culture, white (oq) occupies a particularly sacred and positive position. The color white traditionally symbolizes purity, honesty, innocence, prosperity, wisdom, and divine blessing. In everyday cultural consciousness, white is associated with goodness, sincerity, moral cleanliness, and favorable destiny. Consequently, the lexical component oq frequently appears in Uzbek personal names as an expression of positive parental wishes for the child's future life.

Anthroponyms containing the element oq often reflect aspirations for spiritual perfection, social respectability, and successful destiny. Such names embody the belief that language possesses symbolic power capable of influencing human fate and character.

Examples include: *Oqila, Oqartoy, Oqboy, Oqgul, Oqbibi.*

The name *Oqila,* although etymologically connected with the Arabic root meaning "wise" or "intelligent," acquires additional symbolic resonance within Uzbek linguistic consciousness through its phonetic association with oq. Similarly, compound names such as *Oqartoy* and *Oqboy* combine color symbolism with affectionate or socially prestigious lexical elements.

From a linguocultural perspective, the productive use of oq in anthroponyms demonstrates how Uzbek naming traditions integrate symbolic color perception into personal identity formation.

By contrast, white symbolism in English anthroponymy developed through different historical and sociolinguistic processes. In English naming traditions, the color white often appears in surnames or descriptive identifiers rather than symbolic compound personal names. Examples include : *White, Whitman, Whitney, and Whiting*. Historically, such names were associated with physical appearance, pale complexion, light hair color, clothing, or geographical features. Unlike Uzbek anthroponyms, English white-based names were less frequently used to express explicit parental aspirations or spiritual symbolism.

Nevertheless, both linguistic traditions associate white with positive moral qualities. In English cultural consciousness, white symbolizes innocence, purity, goodness, peace, and honesty. Christian religious traditions significantly influenced this symbolism, as white became associated with holiness, virtue, and divine grace. Similarly, in Uzbek culture, Islamic traditions strengthened the sacred perception of white as a symbol of righteousness and spiritual purity.

Such formations create semantically rich and emotionally expressive names. In contrast, English white-related names are generally structurally simpler and

historically functioned as surnames or descriptive family identifiers rather than symbolic personal constructions.

Another important distinction lies in the degree of metaphorical meaning. Uzbek white-semantic anthroponyms preserve strong metaphorical and cultural associations connected with morality, spirituality, and destiny. English white-based names, although carrying positive connotations, often retain more practical historical origins linked to physical description or social identification.

From a linguocultural perspective, the comparison demonstrates that both Uzbek and English anthroponymic systems reflect universal human associations between white color and positive moral values. However, Uzbek naming traditions preserve deeper symbolic and emotional functions, while English anthroponymy reveals stronger historical and descriptive tendencies.

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COLOR CONCEPTUALIZATION ACROSS LANGUAGES: BLUE IN ENGLISH AND KO‘K IN UZBEK

Abstract: *This study compares the English* blue *and Uzbek* ko‘k, *highlighting differences in meaning and cultural associations. While English distinguishes blue from green and links it to emotions, Uzbek* ko‘k *covers broader shades and relates to nature and sky. The analysis shows how language shapes color perception and cultural understanding.*

Keywords: *color conceptualization, semantics, culture , cognition*

Language does more than label the visible world—it shapes how that world is perceived, organized, and understood. Color conceptualization refers to how people mentally categorize and assign meaning to colors. While the physical perception of color is universal due to shared human biology, the way colors are named, grouped, and symbolized varies across languages and cultures.

Among the most revealing examples of this relationship is the way different languages conceptualize color. A compelling case can be found in the comparison between the English term *blue* and the Uzbek word *ko‘k*. While often treated as direct equivalents, these terms differ significantly in scope, symbolism, and cognitive framing.

In English, *blue* denotes a clearly bounded segment of the color spectrum, positioned between green and violet. It is a discrete and stable category, sharply distinguished from neighboring colors such as green. This precision reflects a broader tendency in English toward fine-grained lexical differentiation in color terminology.

By contrast, the Uzbek term *ko‘k* operates within a more expansive semantic field. In addition to referring to what English identifies as *blue*, *ko‘k* may encompass certain shades of green, particularly in natural contexts. Beyond chromatic reference, the word also extends metaphorically to denote the sky or heavens. This layered meaning suggests that Uzbek organizes color not as isolated units, but as part of a more interconnected conceptual system tied to the natural environment.

The symbolic associations of *blue* in English are diverse but relatively stable. The color is frequently linked to calmness, depth, and reliability, yet it also carries a notable emotional connotation of sadness, as reflected in expressions like “feeling blue.” These dual associations—tranquility and melancholy—demonstrate the emotional versatility of the term within English-speaking cultures.

In Uzbek, *ko‘k* is deeply embedded in cultural and environmental imagery. Its connection to the sky imbues it with meanings of expansiveness, vitality, and renewal. Rather than signaling sadness, *ko‘k* more often evokes life, growth, and a

sense of openness. In some contexts, its association with the heavens lends it a subtle spiritual resonance, reinforcing its elevated and positive connotations.

Idioms provide further insight into how these color terms function cognitively and culturally. In English, phrases such as “out of the blue” convey suddenness or unpredictability, while “feeling blue” expresses emotional distress. These usages highlight the abstract and emotional extensions of the color term.

Uzbek idiomatic expressions involving *ko‘k* similarly draw on its association with the sky. The phrase *“ko‘kdan tushganday”* (as if fallen from the sky) parallels the English “out of the blue,” indicating something unexpected. Meanwhile, *“ko‘kka ko‘tarmoq”* (to raise to the sky) signifies high praise or admiration. Unlike English, however, Uzbek idioms involving *ko‘k* tend to emphasize elevation, admiration, and natural imagery rather than negative emotional states.

The contrast between *blue* and *ko‘k* illustrates a broader cognitive difference in how color is structured across languages. English enforces clear categorical boundaries, separating blue and green into distinct perceptual domains. Uzbek, in contrast, allows for a more fluid boundary, where a single term can traverse multiple shades and meanings.

This difference does not imply a variation in visual perception itself, but rather in how that perception is linguistically encoded and culturally interpreted. Uzbek reflects a more holistic, context-sensitive approach, while English favors analytical precision and categorical clarity.

The comparison between *blue* and *ko‘k* reveals that even the most seemingly universal aspects of human experience—such as color perception—are shaped by language and culture. English presents a model of specificity and emotional nuance, while Uzbek offers a broader, nature-oriented conceptualization. Together, they demonstrate that color is not merely seen, but understood through the lens of linguistic and cultural frameworks.

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UO‘K 616.831-005.1-036.12

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ISHEMIK INSULT: ZAMONAVIY TASNIFLASH, DIAGNOSTIKA VA DAVOLASH YONDASHUVLARI (ADABIYOTLAR SHARHI)

Annotatsiya: *Ishemik insult butun dunyo bo‘yicha o‘lim va nogironlikning yetakchi sababi hisoblanib, barcha insult turlarining taxminan 87%ini tashkil qiladi. Ushbu maqola ishemik insultning epidemiologiyasi, patogenezi, zamonaviy tasniflash tizimlari, diagnostika usullari va davolash yondashuvlarini Global Kasalliklar Yuklamasi (GBD) 2021 ma’lumotlari hamda 2022–2025 yillar orasida nashr etilgan yuqori sifatli ilmiy manbalar asosida tahlil qiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari ko‘rsatmoqdaki, venoz tromboliz va mexanik trombektomiya kombinatsiyasi bemorlarning funksional tiklanishini sezilarli darajada yaxshilaydi. Ikkilamchi profilaktika, neyroproteksiya va tizimli reabilitatsiya dasturlari ishemik insultning og‘irligini kamaytirish uchun hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *ishemik insult, serebral ishemiya, tromboliz, trombektomiya, neyroproteksiya, ikkilamchi profilaktika, GBD 2021.*

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ISCHEMIC STROKE: MODERN CLASSIFICATION, DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT APPROACHES (LITERATURE REVIEW)

Annotation: *Ischemic stroke is the leading cause of mortality and disability worldwide, accounting for approximately 87% of all stroke types. This article analyzes the epidemiology, pathogenesis, modern classification systems, diagnostic methods, and treatment approaches for ischemic stroke based on the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2021 data and high-quality scientific sources published between 2022 and 2025. The research findings demonstrate that the combination of intravenous thrombolysis and mechanical thrombectomy significantly improves functional recovery in patients. Secondary prevention, neuroprotection, and systematic rehabilitation programs play a crucial role in reducing the burden of ischemic stroke.*

Keywords: *ischemic stroke, cerebral ischemia, thrombolysis, thrombectomy, neuroprotection, secondary prevention, GBD 2021.*

Kirish

Insult jahon miqyosida o‘lim va nogironlikning ikkinchi yetakchi sababi hisoblanib, katta ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy yuk hisoblanadi [1]. Insultning ishemik turi – bosh miyaning qon bilan ta’minlanishi keskin to‘xtab qolishi yoki kamayishi natijasida yuzaga keladigan holat – barcha insult holatlarining 87% ni tashkil etadi [2]. Global Kasalliklar Yuklamasi (GBD) 2021 ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, 2021 yilda dunyo bo‘yicha 7,8 million yangi ishemik insult holati qayd etilgan bo‘lib, 3,59 million kishi vafot etgan va 70,3 million disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) yo‘qolgan [3].

Ishemik insultning global yuki 1990 yildan 2021 yilgacha 88 % ga oshgan bo‘lsada, yoshga moslashtirilgan ko‘rsatkichlar (age-standardized rates) pasayish tendentsiyasini ko‘rsatmoqda: bu tibbiyot texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi va xavf omillarini boshqarishning yaxshilanishi bilan izohlanadi [3, 4]. Shunday bo‘lsa-da, aholining qarishi va o‘rta daromadli mamlakatlardagi epidemiologik o‘zgarishlar tufayli mutlaq holat soni oshib bormoqda. 2030 yilga kelib, ishemik insultning yoshga moslashtirilgan insidenti 100 000 aholiga 89,32 ga yetishi kutilmoqda [5].

O‘zbekistonda va Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasida insultning iqtisodiy va tibbiy yuki ham o‘ta yuqori bo‘lib, past va o‘rta daromadli mamlakatlar uchun xos bo‘lgan muammolar – diagnostika infratuzilmasining cheklanganligi, «tilla soat» davrida tromboliz imkoniyatlarining etarli emasligi – katta to‘siqlar bo‘lib qolmoqda. Ushbu sharh maqolasining maqsadi zamonaviy ilmiy manbalar asosida ishemik insultning kompleks tahlilini taqdim etish, patogenez mexanizmlarini ochib berish, hozirgi kunda qo‘llaniladigan diagnostika va davolash yondashuvlarini baholash hamda oldini olish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar berish hisoblanadi.

Metodlar va tadqiqot

Ushbu maqola 2022–2025 yillar orasida chop etilgan ilmiy manbalar asosida tuzilgan tizimli adabiyot sharhi (literature review) hisoblanadi. Qidiruv PubMed/MEDLINE, Scopus, Web of Science va Google Scholar ma’lumotlar bazalari orqali amalga oshirildi. Qidiruv so‘zlari: «ischemic stroke», «cerebral ischemia», «acute ischemic stroke treatment», «stroke epidemiology», «stroke pathophysiology», «thrombolysis», «mechanical thrombectomy», «neuroprotection», «stroke prevention» (ingliz tilida).

Kiritish mezonlari: (1) randomizatsiyalangan klinik sinovlar (RCT), meta-tahlillar, tizimli sharhlar va kuzatuv tadqiqotlari; (2) GBD 2021 ma’lumotlariga asoslangan epidemiologik tahlillar; (3) ingliz yoki rus tillarida e'lon qilingan maqolalar; (4) ishemik insultning diagnostikasi, davolashi yoki profilaktikasiga bag‘ishlangan asarlar. Chiqarib tashlash mezonlari: gemorragik insult bilan bog‘liq maqolalar, 2022 yildan oldin nashr etilgan va retrospektiv tavsif tusida bo‘lgan maqolalar (metodologik sifati past bo‘lganlar). Jami 42 ta manba ko‘rib chiqilgan bo‘lib, oxir-oqibat 15 ta asosiy manba tanlangan va tahlilga kiritilgan.

Adabiyotlar sifatini baholashda PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) qo‘llanmasi tamoyillari qo‘llanilib, isbotlanganlik darajasi GRADE (Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation) tizimi asosida baholandi. Ma’lumotlar epidemiologiya, patofiziyologiya, diagnostika va davolash bo‘limlari bo‘yicha tematik guruhlarga ajratildi.

Natijalar

3.1. Epidemiologiya va xavf omillari

GBD 2021 ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, 2021 yilda ishemik insultning yoshga moslashtirilgan insidenti (ASIR) 100 000 aholiga 92,39 ni tashkil etdi. 1990–2021 yillarda ASIR −0,67 (95% CI: −0,76 – −0,58) EAPC bilan pasaygan, o‘lim ko‘rsatkichi esa −1,83 EAPC bilan kamaygan [3]. Biroq, absolyut son 1990 yilga nisbatan 88 % ga ortgan, bu asosan aholining qarishi va global demografik o‘sish bilan bog‘liq [4].

Ishemik insult og‘irligi past ijtimoiy-demografik indeksli (SDI) mintaqalarda ancha yuqori: ushbu hududlarda o‘lim ko‘rsatkichi yuqori daromadli mintaqalarga nisbatan 3,6 barobar yuqori [1]. Markaziy Osiyo va Sharqiy Yevropa mintaqalari, jumladan O‘zbekiston ham ishemik insultning yuqori yuklama zonasiga kiradi [6]. Asosiy xavf omillari quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan:

1-jadval.

Ishemik insultning asosiy xavf omillari

Guruh	Omil	Xavf darajasi
Metabolik	Arterial gipertenziya	Yuqori (OR 3.0–5.0)
Metabolik	Qandli diabet	O‘rtacha (OR 1.8–2.5)
Yurak	Atrial fibrillatsiya	Yuqori (OR 4.0–5.0)
Yurak	Yurak etishmovchiligi	O‘rtacha (OR 2.0–3.0)
Lipid	Dislipidemiya	O‘rtacha (OR 1.5–2.0)
Turmush tarzi	Chekish	O‘rtacha (OR 1.5–2.5)
Turmush tarzi	Semizlik	O‘rtacha (OR 1.5–2.0)
Irsiy	Oilaviy anamnez	Past-o‘rta (OR 1.3–1.5)

Izoh: OR – nisbiy xavf (odds ratio). Manba: Ahmed et al., 2024 [7]; Zhao et al., 2025 [3] asosida tuzilgan.

Yirik qon tomir okkluziyasi (large vessel occlusion, LVO) 46 % ishemik insult holatlarida kuzatiladi va eng og‘ir klinik oqibatlarga olib keladi. Atrial fibrillatsiya (AF) bilan bog‘liq ishemik insult xususan og‘ir kechishi bilan farqlanadi – bu toifadagi bemorlarda 30 kunlik o‘lim ko‘rsatkichi 25–30 % ni tashkil etadi [8].

3.2. Patofiziyologiya va molekulyar mexanizmlar

Ishemik insultning patofiziyologiyasi ko‘p bosqichli va o‘zaro bog‘liq jarayonlar kaskadidan iborat. Qon ta’minoti to‘xtaganidan so‘ng daqiqalar ichida «ishemik yadro» (ischemic core) shakllanadi – bu hududdagi hujayralar qaytarib bo‘lmaydigan nekrozga uchraydi. Atrofdagi «penumbra» zonasi esa qisman perfuziyani saqlaydi, ammo tezkor terapeutik aralashuv bo‘lmasa u ham infarktga o‘tadi [9].

Asosiy patofiziyologik mexanizmlar quyidagilarni o‘z ichiga oladi: (1) Ekskitotoksiklik – ATP kamayishi natijasida Na+/K+-ATPaza ishlashdan to‘xtaydi, natijada depolarizatsiya va glutamat ommaviy ajralishi yuzaga keladi. NMDA va AMPA retseptorlari orqali Ca2+ kataklizmi rivojlanib, proteazalar, lipazalar va endonukleazalarni faollashtiradi [10]; (2) Oksidativ stress – reaktiv kislorod turlari (ROS) va reaktiv azot turlari (RNS) hosil bo‘lib, lipid peroksidatsiyasi, DNK zararlanishi va mitoxondrial disfunksiyani keltirib chiqaradi [7]; (3) Neyroinflammatsiya – ishemik yadrodan ajralgan DAMP (damage-associated molecular patterns) TLR retseptorlari orqali mikroglia va astrotsitlarni faollashtiradi, TNF-α, IL-1β, IL-6 kabi yallig‘lanish mediatorlari ishlab chiqariladi [10]; (4) Gematoensefalik to‘siqning buzilishi – MMP-9 faollashuvi va claudin-5, occludin kabi tight junction oqsillarining parchalanishi GEB o‘tkazuvchanligini oshiradi, bu serebral shish va gemorragik transformatsiyaga olib keladi [9].

Penumbra hujayralari 4-6 soat davomida tirik qolishi mumkin, bu davrda reperfuziya ularni qutqara oladi – tromboliz va trombektomiyaning asosiy maqsadi ana shu qisqarib borayotgan davrdan foydalanishdir.

3.3. Tasniflash va diagnostika

Ishemik insultning etiologik tasnifi uchun TOAST (Trial of Org 10172 in Acute Stroke Treatment) tizimi qo‘llaniladi: (1) yirik arteriyalar aterosklerozi; (2) kardioemboliya; (3) mayda tomir okkluziyasi (lakunar infarkt); (4) boshqa aniqlanadigan etiologiya; (5) aniqlanmagan etiologiya [11]. Ushbu tasnif klinik amaliyotda davolash taktikasini belgilashda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Zamonaviy diagnostikada kompyuter tomografiyasi (KT) tezkor va keng tarqalgan usul sifatida qo‘llaniladi – gemorragik insultni istisno qilish uchun zudlik bilan o‘tkaziladi. Diffuzion og‘irlikdagi MRI (DWI-MRI) 97–99% sezgirlik bilan ishemik o‘choqni aniqlaydi, ammo ko‘pchilik muassasalarda tezkor foydalanish cheklangan. KT angiografiya (CTA) va KT perfuziya (CTP) texnologiyalari revaskularizatsiya uchun bemorlarni tanlashda tobora keng qo‘llanilmoqda – ASPECT (Alberta Stroke Program Early CT Score) balli tizimi infarkti yadro hajmini baholashga yordam beradi [5].

NIHSS (National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale) insult og‘irligini miqdoriy baholash uchun standart asbob hisoblanadi (0–42 ball; 0–4: yengil, 5–15: o‘rta, >15: og‘ir). mRS (modified Rankin Scale) funksional oqibatlarni o‘lchash uchun keng qo‘llaniladi (0 – belgi yo‘q, 6 – o‘lim).

3.4. Davolash yondashuvlari

Zamonaviy klinik ko‘rsatmalar (AHA/ASA 2023, ESO 2023) ishemik insultni davolashda birinchi navbatda reperfuziya terapiyasini tavsiya etadi. Asosiy davolash usullari quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan:

2-jadval.

Ishemik insultni davolashning asosiy usullari

Usul	Tavsif	Vaqt oynasi
IV tromboliz (rt-PA)	Tiqinni erituvchi dori: alteplaza 0.9 mg/kg	Belgilangan 4.5 soat
Mexanik trombektomiya	Kateter orqali tiqinni mexanik olib tashlash	24 soatgacha (katta tomir okkluziyasida)
Antiplatelet terapiya	Aspirin, klopidogrel monoterapiya yoki kombinatsiya	Ikkilamchi profilaktika uchun
Antikoagulyant terapiya	AF bilan bog‘liq insultda: apixaban, rivaroxaban	Ikkilamchi profilaktika uchun
Neyroproteksiya	Sinaptik ekskitotoksiklikni kamaytiruvchi dorilar (tadqiqot bosqichida)	Eksperimental

Izoh: IV – vena ichiga; AF – atrial fibrillatsiya. Manba: Ahmed et al., 2024 [7]; Hirsch et al., 2025 [12] asosida tuzilgan.

Venoz tromboliz: recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (rt-PA, alteplaza) 0,9 mg/kg dozada (maksimum 90 mg) 4,5 soat ichida qo‘llanilganda mRS 0-2 ballik yaxshi funksional oqibat ehtimolini sezilarli oshiradi (NNT ~7). 2024 yilda nashr etilgan meta-tahlil (n=6756) shuni ko‘rsatdiki, tromboliz qo‘llanganlarda 3 oylik mustaqil faoliyat ko‘rsatkichi platseboga nisbatan 17% ga yuqori bo‘lgan [7].

Mexanik trombektomiya: LVO bilan bog‘liq ishemik insultda mexanik trombektomiya (MT) “oltin standart” sifatida e'tirof etilgan. Germaniyadan olingan milliy ma’lumotlar (2015–2023, n=248,107) shuni ko‘rsatdiki, MT qo‘llanilishi 3,13 % dan 9,05 % ga oshgan [12]. First pass effect (birinchi urinishda to‘liq reperfuziya) klinik oqibatlarni sezilarli yaxshilaydi va protsedura asoratlari xavfini kamaytiradi [5]. 24 soatlik oyna tanlab olingan bemorlarda (DAWN, DEFUSE-3 sinovlari asosida) MT samaradorligi ko‘rsatilgan.

Neyroproteksiya: Bir necha o‘n yillik tadqiqotlarga qaramay, xaotik klinik sinovlarning ko‘pchiligi muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchramoqda. Glutamat antagonistlari, kaltsiy kanal bloklari, erkin radikal tutgichlari insonlarda samarali deb topilmagan. Hozirda kelajagi porloq deb hisoblanadigan strategiyalar orasida: serebral gipotermiya (selective cooling), stem-hujayra terapiyasi va qonda glutamat klirensini tezlashtirishga mo‘ljallangan peritoneal dializ usullari klinik sinovlarda o‘rganilmoqda [7, 10].

3.5. Profilaktika va reabilitatsiya

Birlamchi profilaktika: Arterial gipertenziyani nazorat qilish ishemik insult xavfini 35–40 % kamaytirishi isbotlangan. Statinlar LDL-C ni 50 % gacha kamaytirishi va insult xavfini ~21 % ga kamaytirishi ko‘rsatilgan. AF bilan og‘rigan bemorlarda og‘zaki antikoagulyantlar (NOAKlar – apixaban, rivaroksaban) varfarin o‘rnini egallagan va ishemik insultni 64–71 % ga kamaytirishda yuqori samaradorlik ko‘rsatgan [8].

Ikkilamchi profilaktika: Insultdan keyingi birinchi 24–48 soatda aspirin (160–325 mg) qo‘llanishi rekurrent insult xavfini kamaytirishga yordam beradi. DAPT (dual antiplatelet therapy: aspirin + klopidogrel) minor insult va TIA (tranzitor ishemik ataka) bilan og‘rigan bemorlarda 21 kun davomida qo‘llanganda 25 % rekurrent insult pasayishini ta’minlagan (POINT, CHANCE sinovlari) [11]. Atrial fibrillatsiyada antikoagulyant terapiya (NOAC yoki varfarin) insultdan so‘ng 2–14 kun oralig‘ida boshlanishi tavsiya etiladi.

Reabilitatsiya: Erta reabilitatsiya (insultdan so‘ng 24–48 soat ichida) funksional tiklanishni tezlashtiradi. Multidisiplinar komanda (nevropatolog, reabilitatolog, nutqshunos, fizioterapevt, psixolog) ishtirokidagi insult bo‘limi (stroke unit) sharoitida parvarish ko‘rsatish o‘lim va nogironlikni 18–20 % ga kamaytiradi. Zamonaviy robotli ekzoskeletlar, miyaga asoslangan interfeys (BCI) va transkranial magnit stimulyatsiya (TMS) reabilitatsiyaning yangi davrini belgilamoqda.

Xulosa

Ishemik insult global sog‘liqni saqlashning dolzarb muammosi bo‘lib qolmoqda: 2021 yilda 7,8 million yangi holat qayd etilgan bo‘lib, GBD 2021 ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, 2030 yilga kelib insidensiya yanada oshishi kutilmoqda. Biroq, zamonaviy tibbiyotning rivojlanishi – yoshga moslashtirilgan o‘lim va DALYs ko‘rsatkichlarining pasayishi – bu sohada qozonilgan sezilarli yutuqlardan dalolat beradi.

Ushbu sharh asosida quyidagi xulosalar chiqarildi: (1) Tromboliz va mexanik trombektomiyaning muqobil samaradorligi isbotlangan bo‘lib, ularni kliniklarda imkon qadar keng joriy etish zarur; (2) Penumbra to‘qimasini qutqarish – «vaqt miyaga tengdir» tamoyili – tezkor diagnostika va davolashning asosiy ildizi bo‘lib qoladi; (3) Xavf omillarini (arterial gipertenziya, AF, diabet, chekish) kompleks boshqarish birlamchi profilaktikaning eng samarali usuli hisoblanadi; (4) Neyroproteksiya sohasida klinik tadqiqotlar davom etmoqda, ammo hozircha biron-bir farmakologik preparat insonda ishonchli neyroprotektiv ta’sir ko‘rsata olmagan; (5) Erta va intensiv reabilitatsiya funksional oqibatlarni sezilarli yaxshilaydi.

O‘zbekiston va boshqa rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar uchun insult bo‘limlari tarmog‘ini kengaytirish, tromboliz va trombektomiya xizmatlariga keng imkoniyat yaratish hamda aholini insult belgilari bo‘yicha xabardor qilish strategiyalari ustuvor ahamiyatga ega. Kelgusida serebral gipotermiya, hujayraviy terapiya va biomarkerga asoslangan personallashtirilgan tib insult davolashning yangi ufqlarini ochishi mumkin.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN IMPROVING THE WELL-BEING OF THE UZBEK PEOPLE

Abstract : *This article examines the significance of the digital economy as a key factor in improving the well-being of the population of Uzbekistan. The paper analyzes the stages of transformation of the country's ICT sector within the framework of the "Digital Uzbekistan – 2030" strategy. By studying achievements in the development of IT infrastructure, digitalization of public services, and growth in the export of high-tech products, a direct correlation is identified between the introduction of innovations and the improvement of citizens' quality of life. The author concludes that the digital economy forms the basis for inclusive development, creates high-paying jobs, and significantly reduces administrative barriers for the population.*

Keywords*: digital economy, Uzbekistan, well-being, IT Park, artificial intelligence, e-government, innovations, 5G.*

Introduction. The nature of contemporary global socio-economic development is such that technological leadership has become an indispensable condition for national competitiveness. The digital economy is transforming from an auxiliary tool of economic activity into an independent human habitat, where new markets, professions, and ways of interaction between the state and society are being formed. For Uzbekistan, which embarked on a path of large-scale reforms in the autumn of 2017, digital transformation has become not just a vector of technological renewal but also a strategic mechanism for improving the well-being of the Uzbek people. According to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) economic outlook for April 2026, the country's impressive GDP growth of 7.7% in 2025, with the economy exceeding $147 billion, was largely driven by increased labor productivity (by 4.7%) and reduced energy intensity of products (by 15%), which were direct consequences of systematic digitalization of industry. Notably, amid global economic turbulence, Uzbekistan has not only strengthened macroeconomic stability but also laid the technological foundation for transitioning from raw material exports to the export of knowledge and high-tech services. This research aims to show how the systematic implementation of digital solutions is changing

the daily lives of Uzbeks, creating a new reality where a person's well-being directly depends on their degree of inclusion in the digital ecosystem.

Relevance of the topic and its theoretical justification. The relevance of the research topic is determined by the objective need to assess the social impact of digital reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan against the backdrop of the launch of the third phase of the "Uzbekistan – 2030" Strategy. Theoretically, the digital economy in the context of Uzbekistan is perceived not as a collection of high technologies, but as a mechanism for redistributing opportunities, allowing a resident of a remote village to gain access to quality education, medical diagnostics, and public services that were previously available only to residents of megacities.

The following can be noted separately: starting January 1, 2026, a large-scale program "Elimination of Bureaucracy-2030" was launched in the country, aimed at transitioning to a "paperless government." It is planned that by the end of the decade, about 95% of all public services will be converted to digital format. This initiative is supported by specific actions: 41 priority areas for 2025-2026 have been approved, aimed at increasing the share of "digital" services to 70%. Moreover, given that the country's population exceeded 37.2 million people in October 2025, with half of the citizens under 27 years old, the potential audience for digital services is enormous. The state has set itself an ambitious goal: to make technological growth the foundation for the economic well-being of every household, which is confirmed by the inclusion of residents in value-added creation processes.

Research methods. To achieve this goal, a comprehensive interdisciplinary approach was applied, combining methods of economic-statistical analysis and institutional research. The analytical base of the study includes open data from the national statistical committee, reports from international financial institutions (ADB, UNDP) for 2024-2026, as well as legal acts defining Uzbekistan's digital policy. Qualitative analysis of the materials included studying the President's addresses and speeches, reviews of the startup ecosystem's state, and data on the penetration of information and communication technologies in the regions of the republic. For clarity of quantitative processes, a comparative table of key metrics from 2020 to the forecast for 2030 was constructed, followed by their graphical interpretation.

Research results and their practical reflection. The study of accumulated data during the active digital phase (2020–2025) revealed extensive and intensive growth across all segments of the knowledge economy. First of all, there is an unprecedented expansion of Internet access: while at the beginning of the reforms about half of the population had Internet access, by the end of January-August 2025, the Internet penetration rate reached 94.2% of the total population. In practice, this means that today 33.1 million Uzbeks are connected to the global network, creating a foundation for the development of digital trade and remote employment.

The key development institution has been IT Park. Its performance indicators serve as a clear measure of the effectiveness of digital policy. Back in 2020, residents numbered in the hundreds, but by 2025 their number exceeded 2.8 thousand, including more than 750 foreign companies. While in 2020 IT service

exports barely exceeded $170 million, over five years this figure grew to nearly $1 billion, and in the 2025 Address, the President set an ambitious goal of reaching the $5 billion mark by 2030. In qualitative terms, this shifts the economy into the category of exporters of intellectual rent. According to foreign experts, the total value of the country's startup and venture ecosystem in 2024-2025 was $3.9 billion, with Uzbekistan recognized as the second fastest-growing startup ecosystem in the world and the leader in Central Asia in terms of growth rates in telecommunications.

Significant changes have also affected the interaction between government and society. Digitalization of public services has led to the fact that today 760 types of services (from obtaining certificates to registering a business) are available online, and by the end of 2024, 10 million citizens used their services. The "OASIS" platform being developed aims to become a single window for interagency interaction, completely eliminating human factors and bureaucratic red tape. The most tangible effect has been achieved in the fight against corruption: the automation of selection and distribution processes has significantly reduced administrative pressure on small businesses and made public procurement transparent.

The construction of a digital educational vertical plays a special role in improving well-being. Mega-projects such as "One Million Programmers," IT academies, and a large-scale training program in the field of artificial intelligence ("Five Million AI Leaders") are operational, thanks to which about one hundred thousand young people annually acquire professions of the future.

Analysis of the presented data. To demonstrate the scale of qualitative changes in the economy, Table 1 below reflects key indicators of ICT sector development and their impact on the social sphere.

Table 1.

Dynamics of key indicators of the digital economy of Uzbekistan

Indicator	2020 (baseline)	2025 (reporting)	Plan 2030 (forecast)	Social effect
Internet penetration	~50%	94.2%	99–100%	Access to education and medicine in any region
IT services export	~$170 million	~$1 billion	$5 billion	Growth of high-paying jobs, currency inflow
Startup ecosystem (value)	—	$3.9 billion	—	Attraction of venture capital, innovations
Digital public services	Dozens of types	760 types	>1000, fully paperless	Reduction of corruption, time savings for citizens
IT Park residents	—	>2,800	5,000+	Formation of "white-collar" workers in regions

As Table 1 shows, in 2020 Internet coverage was about 50%, by 2025 it reached 94.2%. By 2030, a level of 99–100% is forecasted. This means the formation of a universal digital communication environment in the country. From a social perspective, this ensures equal access to education and medical services.

In 2020, IT service exports amounted to $170 million, by 2025 they grew to $1 billion. By 2030, $5 billion is forecasted. Such growth ensures currency inflow and the creation of high-paying jobs, strengthening economic stability.

In 2025, the value of startups reached $3.9 billion. This indicates the arrival of venture capital and the formation of an innovative environment. The social effect is the strengthening of innovation culture and entrepreneurial spirit.

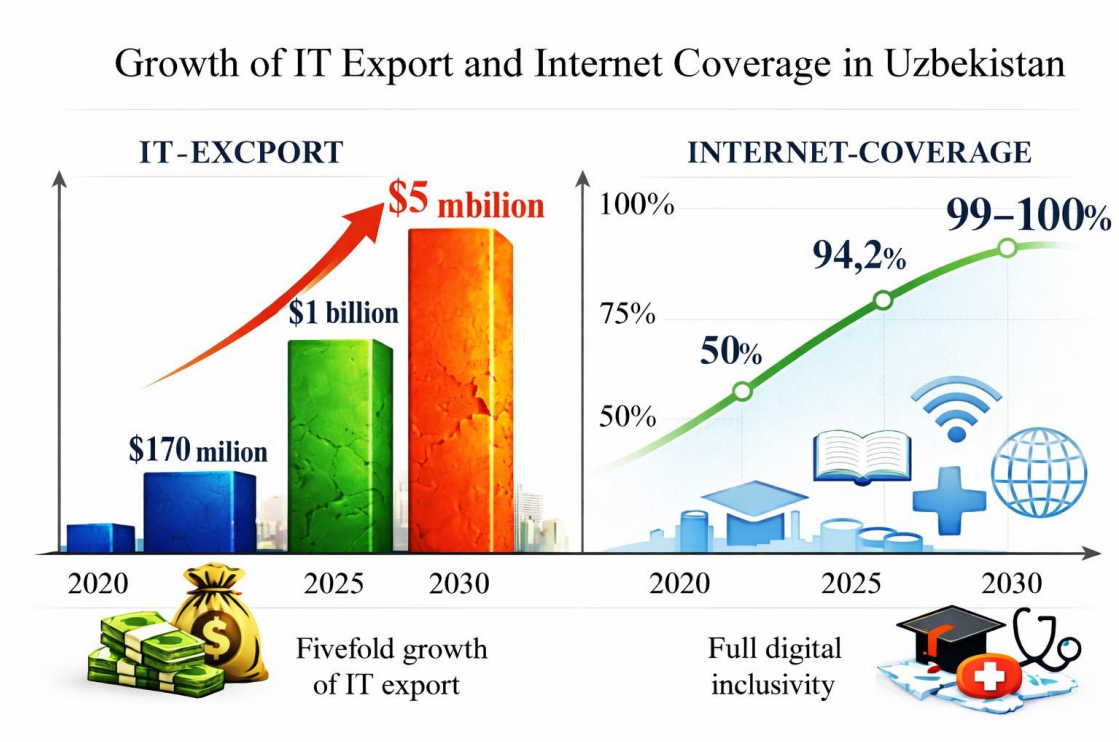


Figure 1. Growth of IT exports and Internet coverage in Uzbekistan (2020–2030)

In 2020, there were only "dozens" of electronic services; by 2025, their number reached 760. By 2030, more than 1,000 services are planned in a fully paperless format. This will become an important factor in reducing corruption and saving citizens' time.

In 2025, the number of residents exceeded 2,800; by 2030, more than 5,000 are expected. This reflects the expansion of the human resource base in the IT sector and the formation of a "white-collar" class in the regions. Socially, this is extremely important as it creates modern jobs in the provinces.

Summarizing, it can be said that all indicators in the table confirm that Uzbekistan has entered a phase of intensive growth of the digital economy. The growth in Internet coverage, IT service exports, and digital services ensures not only economic benefits but also social equality and the development of an innovative culture.

Analysis of the table and diagram demonstrates that the growth of ICT exports has the highest multiplier effect. A resource-based economy brings in

currency but does not create a broad middle class. Digital exports, on the contrary, allow thousands of young people in Andijan, Bukhara, and Khorezm to earn wages comparable to global levels. At the same time, the double-digit Internet coverage figures confirm that the benefits of digitalization have ceased to be a privilege of the capital – already today, the share of Internet users in rural areas has reached 93.9%, gradually erasing the boundaries between the center and the periphery.

Conclusions. The conducted analysis suggests that the digital economy is a fundamental factor in improving the well-being of the Uzbek people in three directions. First (economic direction), conditions have been created for legal high earnings in the IT sector, reflected in the growth of exports and venture investments. Second (social direction), digitalization has simplified access to justice and public services, saving people millions of hours of time and reducing corruption costs. Third (infrastructural direction), the expansion of the Internet to remote areas has given every young person a chance for a "social elevator" through education. However, it is important to note the persistent imbalance: according to 2025 data, more than 71% of the volume of communication and informatization services still falls on the capital – Tashkent, which creates a risk of uneven digital development across regions. The following can be noted separately: only systematic work on regional infrastructure and the active attraction of IT companies to the regions will allow achieving the goals of the "2030" Strategy in full.

Conclusion. Thus, the importance of the digital economy for Uzbekistan goes far beyond GDP statistics. The head of state emphasized in his address to the Federal Assembly on December 26, 2025: "People must feel these transformations in the reduction of bureaucracy and corruption, and the acceleration of public service delivery. The accelerated transition to a digital economy will become our priority task." [1] This directive is being implemented today with the launch of four data centers, two supercomputers, and 15 artificial intelligence laboratories that will introduce advanced solutions in healthcare, agriculture, and transport. Technologies are becoming the main source of social justice, because in the digital world, talent, hard work, and knowledge matter more than geographical location or connections. By building the IT ecosystem today, Uzbekistan is ensuring the future prosperity of not just one generation, creating a "human-centered" state where technology works for the people, not the other way around.

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AYOLLAR RUXIYATINING O'ZGARISHIDA OILA AZOLARINING O'RNI VA AHAMIYATI BO'YICHA MATN KO'RINISHIDA MA'LUMOTLAR BER

Annotatsiya:*Mazkur maqolada ayollar ruhiyatining shakllanishi va o‘zgarishida oila a’zolarining o‘rni hamda ahamiyati yoritilgan. Oiladagi psixologik muhit, ota-onaning tarbiyasi, turmush o‘rtog‘ining munosabati, farzandlar va qarindoshlarning muomalasi ayolning ruhiy barqarorligi va hissiy holatiga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatishi tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, ayollar ruhiyatini qo‘llab-quvvatlash, stressni kamaytirish va oiladagi sog‘lom munosabatlarni shakllantirishda psixologik treninglarning ahamiyati ochib berilgan. Tadqiqot davomida muloqot, stressni boshqarish va o‘ziga ishonchni oshirishga qaratilgan treninglarning samaradorligi haqida fikr yuritilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar:*Ayol ruhiyati, oila muhiti, psixologik holat, oilaviy munosabatlar, stress, hissiy barqarorlik, psixologik trening, muloqot, o‘ziga ishonch, qo‘llab-quvvatlash, tarbiya, oilaviy qadriyatlar*

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THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY MEMBERS IN CHANGES IN WOMEN’S PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE

Abstract: *This article highlights the role and importance of family members in the formation and transformation of women’s psychological state. The direct influence of the psychological environment within the family, parental upbringing, the attitude of a spouse, and the communication of children and relatives on a woman’s emotional condition and psychological stability is analyzed. In addition, the significance of psychological training in supporting women’s mental well-being, reducing stress, and establishing healthy family relationships is revealed. During the study, attention was given to the effectiveness of trainings aimed at improving communication skills, stress management, and self-confidence.*

Keywords: *women’s psychology, family environment, psychological state, family relationships, stress, emotional stability, psychological training, communication, self-confidence, support, upbringing, family values.*

Ayollar ruhiyatining shakllanishi va o‘zgarishida oila a’zolarining o‘rni juda muhim hisoblanadi. Oila — insonning birinchi ijtimoiy muhiti bo‘lib, ayolning

hissiy holati, o‘ziga bo‘lgan ishonchi, hayotga munosabati va ruhiy barqarorligiga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Ayniqsa, turmush jarayonida ayol ko‘plab hissiy va psixologik bosqichlarni boshdan kechiradi. Bu davrda yaqin insonlarning qo‘llab-quvvatlashi katta ahamiyatga ega.Avvalo, ota-onaning tarbiyasi ayol ruhiyatining shakllanishida asosiy omillardan biridir. Mehribon, tushunadigan va qo‘llab-quvvatlovchi ota-ona qiz farzandning o‘ziga ishonchli, sabrli va mustaqil bo‘lib voyaga yetishiga yordam beradi. Aksincha, doimiy tanqid, e’tiborsizlik yoki oiladagi nizolar ayolda xavotir, tushkunlik va o‘zini qadrsiz his qilish holatlarini yuzaga keltirishi mumkin.Turmush o‘rtog‘ining munosabati ham ayol ruhiy holatiga kuchli ta’sir qiladi. Er tomonidan hurmat, mehr va e’tibor ko‘rsatilishi ayolda o‘zini baxtli va himoyalangan his qilishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Oiladagi o‘zaro ishonch va iliq munosabatlar ayolning ruhiy barqarorligini mustahkamlaydi. Aksincha, befarqlik, qo‘pollik yoki tushunmovchiliklar ayolda stress, tushkunlik va ruhiy charchoqni kuchaytiradi.Farzandlar ham ayol ruhiyatida muhim o‘rin tutadi. Ona uchun farzand mehr-muhabbat va hayot mazmunining bir qismi hisoblanadi. Farzandlarning hurmati, e’tibori va yutuqlari ayolga quvonch va ruhiy kuch beradi. Shu bilan birga, farzand tarbiyasidagi qiyinchiliklar yoki oilaviy muammolar ayol ruhiyatiga salbiy ta’sir qilishi mumkin.Shuningdek, qaynota-qaynona va boshqa qarindoshlarning oiladagi muomalasi ham muhimdir. Ayolni tushunish, uning mehnatini qadrlash va qo‘llab-quvvatlash oiladagi sog‘lom muhitni yaratadi. Oila a’zolari o‘rtasidagi hurmat va hamjihatlik ayolning ruhiy osoyishtaligini ta’minlaydi.Xulosa qilib aytganda, ayol ruhiyatining ijobiy yoki salbiy tomonga o‘zgarishida oila a’zolarining tutgan o‘rni beqiyosdir. Mehr-oqibat, hurmat, e’tibor va qo‘llab-quvvatlash mavjud bo‘lgan oilada ayol o‘zini baxtli, ishonchli va ruhiy jihatdan kuchli his qiladi. Shu sababli har bir oila a’zosi ayolning ruhiy holatiga e’tibor bilan yondashishi muhimdir.Ayollar ruhiyatini qo‘llab-quvvatlash va oiladagi sog‘lom munosabatlarni shakllantirish uchun turli psixologik treninglar juda foydali hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, oilada tushunmovchilik, stress yoki hissiy bosim mavjud bo‘lsa, quyidagi treninglar samarali yordam beradi:

Ayollar uchun yordam beradigan asosiy treninglar quyidagilardir.Bulardan foydalanish ular uchun foydali bo‘libgina qolmay oilaviy muhitni ham yaxshilaydi

1. “Muloqot va tinglash” trening

Bu trening oiladagi bir-birini tushunish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. Trening davomida:

- faol tinglash;
- hissiyotlarni to‘g‘ri ifodalash;
- janjosiz suhbat qurish;
- hurmat bilan fikr bildirish usullari o‘rgatiladi.

Natijada oila a’zolari ayolning hissiy holatini yaxshiroq tushunishni boshlaydi va u bilan bo‘lgan muloqatni yanada yaxshilaydi.

2. Stressni boshqarish treningi

Ayollar ko‘pincha uy, farzand va ish bilan bog‘liq bosimlarni boshdan kechiradi. Ushbu trening:

- stressni kamaytirish;

- nafas mashqlari;
- relaksatsiya usullari;
- salbiy fikrlarni nazorat qilishni o‘rgatadi.

Bu ayolning ruhiy tinchligini saqlashga yordam beradi.

3. “Oilaviy qadriyatlar” treningi

Bu trening oiladagi mehr-oqibat va hamjihatlikni mustahkamlaydi. Unda:

- oila a’zolarining vazifalari;
- o‘zaro hurmat;
- qo‘llab-quvvatlashning ahamiyati;
- birgalikda muammo yechish usullari muhokama qilinadi.

“Bir-birini tushunish” mashqi

- Oila a’zolari aylana bo‘lib o‘tiradi.
- Har bir inson navbat bilan o‘z hissiyotlarini aytadi.
- Boshqalar esa gapini bo‘lmasdan tinglaydi.
- So‘ng “Seni tushundim” deb uning fikrini qisqacha qaytaradi.

Bu mashq oiladagi ishonch va yaqinlikni oshiradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, psixologik treninglar ayollarning ruhiy holatini yaxshilash, oiladagi sog‘lom muhitni yaratish va oila a’zolari o‘rtasidagi mehr-muhabbatni mustahkamlashda katta yordam beradi.

Ayollar ruhiyatini qo‘llab-quvvatlash va oiladagi psixologik muhitni yaxshilash maqsadida 10 nafar ayol ishtirokida psixologik trening o‘tkazildi. Trening davomida muloqot ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish, stressni boshqarish, o‘ziga ishonchni oshirish hamda oilaviy munosabatlarni mustahkamlashga qaratilgan mashg‘ulotlar olib borildi.

Trening yakunida ishtirokchilarning ruhiy holati va oilaviy munosabatlaridagi o‘zgarishlar kuzatildi. Natijalarga ko‘ra, 10 nafar ishtirokchidan 6 nafarida ijobiy o‘zgarishlar aniqlandi. Ushbu ayollarda:

- o‘ziga bo‘lgan ishonch oshgani;
- stress va tushkunlik darajasi kamaygani;
- oila a’zolari bilan muloqot yaxshilangani;
- hissiyotlarni erkin ifodalash ko‘nikmasi shakllangani kuzatildi.

Qolgan 4 nafar ishtirokchida esa o‘zgarishlar sekinroq namoyon bo‘ldi. Bu holat ularning individual psixologik xususiyatlari, oilaviy muhit yoki muammolarning murakkabligi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lishi mumkin.

Natijani foizda ifodalash

Ijobiy natija ko‘rsatganlar: **6 nafar — 60%**

Sezilarli natija kuzatilmaganlar: **4 nafar — 40%**

Xulosa

O‘tkazilgan trening ayollarning ko‘pchiligida ijobiy psixologik ta’sir ko‘rsatdi. Ayniqsa, o‘zaro muloqot va hissiy qo‘llab-quvvatlashga qaratilgan mashqlar samarali bo‘ldi. Bu esa oilada sog‘lom ruhiy muhit yaratishda psixologik treninglarning ahamiyati yuqori ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Bundan tashqari, trening jarayonida oiladagi sog‘lom munosabatlarning ahamiyati, yaqin insonlarning ruhiy qo‘llab-quvvatlashi va mehr-muhabbatning inson psixologiyasiga ijobiy ta’siri

haqida tushunchalar mustahkamlandi. Ishtirokchilar oiladagi muammolarga sabr va tushunish bilan yondashish, nizolarni tinch yo‘l bilan hal qilish hamda ijobiy fikrlash ko‘nikmalarini o‘rgandilar.

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GEN MUHANDISLIK NATIJALARINING INTELLEKTUAL MULK OBYEKTI SIFATIDAGI XUSUSIYATLARI

Kirish: *Ushbu tadqiqotda gen muhandisligi texnologiyalarining huquqiy tabiati va ularning fuqarolik huquqi obyektlariga kiritilishi ko‘rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqotda ta’kidlanishicha, bunday texnologiyalar intellektual mulk va moddiy aktivlar xususiyatlarini uyg‘unlashtirgan holda ikki tomonlama huquqiy tabiatga ega.*

Genetik texnologiyalarni jarayonlar, mahsulotlar va ma’lumotlar sifatida farqlaydigan yangi tasniflash modeli taklif etildi. Hujjatda sui generis huquqiy rejimini yaratish zarurligi asoslanadi va milliy qonunchilikni takomillashtirish bo‘yicha tavsiyalar beriladi.

Olingan natijalar biotexnologiya va fuqarolik huquqi sohasidagi huquqiy doktrinani rivojlantirishga xizmat qilmoqda.

Kalit so’zlar: *gen muhandisligi, fuqarolik huquqi obyektlari, intellektual mulk, Genetik jarayonlar, mahsulotlar, ma’lumotlar*

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FEATURES OF GENETIC ENGINEERING RESULTS AS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OBJECTS

Abstrakt. *This study examines the legal nature of genetic engineering technologies and their classification as objects of civil law. The research argues that such technologies possess a dual legal nature, combining features of intellectual property and tangible assets.*

A novel classification model is proposed, distinguishing genetic technologies as processes, products, and data. The paper justifies the need for a sui generis legal regime and provides recommendations for improving national legislation.

The findings contribute to the development of legal doctrine in biotechnology and civil law.

Keywords: *genetic engineering, civil law objects, intellectual property, genetic processes, products, data*

Zamonaviy huquqshunoslikda gen muhandislik texnologiyalari tushunchasini aniqlash masalasi faqat tabiiy-ilmiy emas, balki nazariy-huquqiy

ahamiyatga ham ega. Chunki mazkur kategoriyani huquqiy jihatdan aniq ifodalash uning huquqiy rejimini belgilashda hal qiluvchi ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Gen muhandislik, eng umumiy ma’noda, tirik organizmlarning genetik apparatiga maqsadli va nazorat qilingan tarzda ta’sir ko‘rsatish orqali ularning irsiy xususiyatlarini o‘zgartirishga qaratilgan ilmiy-amaliy faoliyat turi sifatida ta’riflanadi. Biroq mazkur ta’rif uning huquqiy mazmunini to‘liq ochib bermaydi.

Ilmiy doktrinada gen muhandislik texnologiyalari quyidagi tarkibiy elementlar orqali tavsiflanadi:

-genetik material (DNK, RNK);

-gen tahriri vositalari (masalan, CRISPR/Cas tizimlari);

-biotexnologik jarayonlar;

moddiylashgan natijalar (transgen organizmlar).

Shu nuqtai nazardan, gen muhandislik texnologiyalari “bir tarkibli obyekt” emas, balki ko‘p qirrali va funksional jihatdan murakkab tizim sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

Rivojlanish bosqichlari

Gen muhandislik texnologiyalarining shakllanishi shartli ravishda bir nechta bosqichlarga bo‘linadi:

1-bosqich (XX asrning 70–80-yillari):

Rekombinant DNK texnologiyalarining paydo bo‘lishi. Bu davrda genlarni izolyatsiya qilish va ularni boshqa organizmlarga ko‘chirish imkoniyati yaratildi.

2-bosqich (1990–2000-yillar):

Genomni o‘rganish va dekodlash (Human Genome Project). Bu bosqichda genetik ma’lumot huquqiy jihatdan mustaqil ahamiyat kasb eta boshladi.

3-bosqich (2010-yillardan hozirgacha):

Aniq gen tahriri texnologiyalari (CRISPR). Bu bosqichda inson genomiga bevosita aralashish imkoniyati paydo bo‘lib, huquqiy va bioetik muammolar keskinlashdi.

Mazkur bosqichlardan ko‘rinib turibdiki, gen muhandislik texnologiyalari oddiy ilmiy vositadan strategik ahamiyatga ega kompleks ijtimoiy-huquqiy fenomenga aylangan.

1.2. Gen muhandislik texnologiyalarining huquqiy tabiati:

Gen muhandislik texnologiyalarining huquqiy tabiatini aniqlash zamonaviy fuqarolik huquqining eng murakkab nazariy masalalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

An’anaviy huquqiy yondashuvga ko‘ra, fuqarolik huquqi obyektlari moddiy (ashyolar) va nomoddiy (intellektual mulk) turlarga bo‘linadi. Biroq gen muhandislik texnologiyalari mazkur ikkilik tasnif doirasiga to‘liq sig‘maydi.

Shu munosabat bilan, ilmiy adabiyotlarda quyidagi asosiy konsepsiyalar shakllangan:

1. Monistik yondashuv

Bu yondashuvga ko‘ra, gen muhandislik texnologiyalari faqat intellektual mulk obyekti sifatida qaraladi. Biroq bu yondashuv ularning moddiylashgan shaklini inkor etadi.

2. Materialistik yondashuv

Bu nazariya genetik obyektlarni faqat moddiy ashyo sifatida baholaydi. Ammo bu holda ilmiy bilim va texnologiyaning ahamiyati kamsitiladi.

3. Dualistik yondashuv (ustuvor konsepsiya)

Mazkur tadqiqot doirasida aynan shu yondashuv asos qilib olinadi.

Unga ko‘ra, gen muhandislik texnologiyalari:

-bir vaqtning o‘zida intellektual mulk obyekti;

shu bilan birga moddiy obyekt sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi.

Bu esa ular uchun an’anaviy huquqiy rejimlar yetarli emasligini ko‘rsatadi.

1. Gen muhandislik texnologiyalarining fuqarolik huquqi obyektlari tizimidagi o‘rni:

Fuqarolik huquqi nazariyasida obyekt tushunchasi markaziy kategoriyalardan biri hisoblanadi. Obyekt — bu huquqiy munosabat ishtirokchilarining huquq va majburiyatlari qaratilgan ne’matdir.

Gen muhandislik texnologiyalarini mazkur tizimga joylashtirishda quyidagi muammolar yuzaga keladi:

1. Tasnif muammosi

Ular:

ashyo emas (chunki nomoddiy element mavjud);

faqat intellektual mulk ham emas (chunki moddiylashadi).

2. Kompleks obyekt sifatida tan olish zarurati

Muallif nuqtai nazariga ko‘ra, gen muhandislik texnologiyalari quyidagi uch elementni birlashtiradi:

texnologiya (jarayon)

mahsulot (genetik obyekt)

ma’lumot (genom axboroti)

Bu esa ularni kompleks fuqarolik huquqi obyekti sifatida tan olishni taqozo etadi.

Obyekt — bu huquqiy munosabat ishtirokchilarining huquq va majburiyatlari qaratilgan ne’matdir.

3. Muomala qobiliyati masalasi:

Genetik obyektlar:

to‘liq erkin muomalada bo‘lmasligi;

davlat nazorati ostida bo‘lishi;

litsenziyalanishi lozim. Bu esa ularni “cheklangan muomaladagi obyektlar” qatoriga kiritish imkonini beradi.

Xulosa va taklif:

Tadqiqot natijalari quyidagi xulosalarni shakllantirish imkonini berdi:

-gen muhandislik texnologiyalari murakkab va ko‘p komponentli tizim hisoblanadi;

-ular an’anaviy fuqarolik huquqi obyektlari tasnifiga to‘liq mos kelmaydi;

-ularning huquqiy tabiati dual xarakterga ega;

-mazkur texnologiyalarni kompleks obyekt sifatida tan olish ilmiy jihatdan asoslidir;

-ular uchun alohida huquqiy rejim ishlab chiqish zarur.

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"YASHIL MAKON" HUDUDIY EKOLOGIK BARQARORLIKNI TA'MINLOVCHI STRATEGIK OMIL SIFATIDA

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada "Yashil makon" umummilliy tashabbusining hududiy ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlashdagi strategik ahamiyati kompleks tarzda tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda yashil hududlarni kengaytirish orqali atrof-muhit muhofazasini kuchaytirish, bioxilma-xillikni saqlash, tuproq degradatsiyasi va cho'llanish jarayonlarini kamaytirish, shuningdek, iqlim o'zgarishining salbiy oqibatlarini yumshatish masalalari chuqur o'rganiladi. Shu bilan birga, urbanizatsiya sharoitida yashil infratuzilmani rivojlantirish, aholi turmush sifati va salomatligini yaxshilash, ekologik madaniyatni oshirish hamda tabiiy resurslardan oqilona va samarali foydalanish masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Yashil makon, ekologik barqarorlik, hududiy rivojlanish, atrof-muhit muhofazasi, iqlim o'zgarishi, global isish, yashil hududlar, ko'kalamzorlashtirish, bioxilma-xillik, ekologik muvozanat, barqaror rivojlanish, yashil iqtisodiyot, ekologik siyosat, urbanizatsiya, yashil infratuzilma, tabiiy resurslar, ekologik xavfsizlik, tuproq degradatsiyasi, cho'llanish, ekologik madaniyat, innovatsion texnologiyalar, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyot.*

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"GREEN SPACE" AS A STRATEGIC FACTOR ENSURING REGIONAL ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABILITY

Abstract: *This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the strategic role of the "Green space" national initiative in ensuring regional environmental*

sustainability. The study focuses on the expansion of green areas as a key factor in strengthening environmental protection, preserving biodiversity, preventing land degradation and desertification, and mitigating the adverse impacts of climate change. Furthermore, the research examines the development of green infrastructure in the context of rapid urbanization, improvement of public health and quality of life, enhancement of environmental awareness, and rational use of natural resources.

Keywords: *Green space, environmental sustainability, regional development, environmental protection, climate change, global warming, green areas, afforestation, biodiversity, ecological balance, sustainable development, green economy, environmental policy, urbanization, green infrastructure, natural resources, environmental security, land degradation, desertification, environmental awareness, innovative technologies, socio-economic development.*

Bugungi kunda global miqyosda kuzatilayotgan ekologik muammolar, xususan iqlim o‘zgarishi, atmosfera havosining ifloslanishi, tuproq degradatsiyasi va bioxilma-xillikning kamayib borishi insoniyat oldida dolzarb vazifalarni qo‘ymoqda. Ushbu jarayonlar nafaqat tabiiy muhitga, balki jamiyatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga ham bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda. Shu bois ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlash, yashil hududlarni kengaytirish va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish bugungi kunning ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biriga aylanmoqda. Ayniqsa, urbanizatsiya jarayonlari jadallashib borayotgan hududlarda ekologik muvozanatni saqlash muammosi yanada dolzarb tus olmoqda. O‘zbekiston Respublikasida ham ekologik muammolarni tizimli hal etish, yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini joriy qilish hamda aholi uchun sog‘lom ekologik muhit yaratish maqsadida qator keng ko‘lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Xususan, Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyev tomonidan ilgari surilgan “Yashil makon” umummilliy loyihasi mamlakatda ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlashga qaratilgan muhim strategik tashabbuslardan biri hisoblanadi. Prezidentimiz ta’kidlaganidek, “Har bir hududda yashil maydonlarni kengaytirish, daraxt ekish va ularni parvarishlash nafaqat bugungi kun, balki kelajak avlod oldidagi muqaddas burchimizdir”.[11] Ushbu fikr ekologik masalalarning davlat siyosati darajasida ustuvor ahamiyat kasb etayotganini yaqqol namoyon etadi. Mazkur tashabbus doirasida respublikaning barcha hududlarida keng ko‘lamli ko‘kalamzorlashtirish ishlari olib borilmoqda. Jumladan, Andijon viloyati misolida ko‘rish mumkinki, so‘nggi yillarda aholi yashash hududlarida, yo‘l bo‘ylarida va ijtimoiy obyektlar atrofida minglab daraxt va butalar ekilib, yashil hududlar sezilarli darajada kengaytirildi. Bu esa nafaqat hududning ekologik holatini yaxshilash, balki aholining turmush sifati va estetik muhitini oshirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Andijon tajribasi “Yashil makon” tashabbusining hududiy darajada samarali amalga oshirilayotganini ko‘rsatib, uni boshqa hududlarda ham

[11] 1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 30-oktabrdagi PF-5863-son Farmoni. “2030-yilgacha bo‘lgan davrda O‘zbekiston Respublikasining atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish konsepsiyasi to‘g‘risida”. – Toshkent, 2019.

keng joriy etish zarurligini asoslaydi.[12] Shu bilan birga, ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlash faqatgina daraxt ekish bilan cheklanib qolmaydi. Bu jarayon ekologik ong va madaniyatni oshirish, tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish, zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish hamda davlat va jamiyatning o‘zaro hamkorligini talab etadi. Ayniqsa, yosh avlodda ekologik mas’uliyat hissini shakllantirish orqali uzoq muddatli barqaror rivojlanishga erishish mumkin.

“Yashil makon” tashabbusining asosiy maqsadi hududiy ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlashdagi strategik ahamiyatini ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilish, uning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va ekologik samaradorligini ochib berish hamda hududlar, xususan Andijon viloyati misolida amaliy natijalarini yoritishdan iboratdir. Uning strategik ahamiyatini har tomonlama va chuqur o‘rganish maqsadida kompleks ilmiy yondashuvlarni talab etadi. Avvalo, tashabbusning nazariy asosini ekologik barqarorlik, yashil iqtisodiyot va barqaror rivojlanish konsepsiyalariga oid ilmiy qarashlar tashkil etadi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, mavjud ilmiy adabiyotlar, normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar, davlat dasturlari hamda ekologik siyosatga oid konseptual yondashuvlar tahlil qilindi. Xususan, “Yashil makon” tashabbusining mazmun-mohiyati, uning asosiy maqsad va vazifalari, amalga oshirish mexanizmlari hamda kutilayotgan natijalari nazariy jihatdan o‘rganildi. Tahlil ushbu yordamida ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlashga ta’sir etuvchi omillar - yashil hududlar hajmi, daraxt ekish ko‘rsatkichlari, atrof-muhit holati, aholi salomatligi va urbanizatsiya darajasi o‘zaro bog‘liqlikda o‘rganildi. Bu esa “Yashil makon” dasturining nafaqat ekologik, balki ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy samaradorligini aniqlash imkonini berdi. Shuningdek, qiyosiy tahlil usuli orqali turli hududlarda amalga oshirilayotgan ko‘kalamzorlashtirish ishlari natijalari o‘zaro solishtirildi. Ayniqsa, Andijon viloyati misolida olib borilgan kuzatuvlar asosida hududiy tajriba tahlil qilinib, uning o‘ziga xos jihatlari va samaradorligi aniqlab berildi. Ushbu yondashuv boshqa hududlar uchun amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi. Hududlarda ekilgan daraxtlar soni, yashil hududlar kengayishi, ekologik holatning o‘zgarishi kabi ko‘rsatkichlar mavjud statistik ma’lumotlar asosida tahlil qilindi.[13] Tahlil jarayonida “Yashil makon” tashabbusining alohida komponentlari - ekologik, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy jihatlari alohida-alohida o‘rganilgan bo‘lsa, sintez usuli orqali ular yagona tizimga keltirilib, umumiy xulosalar shakllantiriladi. Bu esa mazkur tashabbusning hududiy rivojlanishdagi kompleks ta’sirini aniqlash imkonini beradi. Bundan tashqari, prognozlash usuli orqali kelgusida yashil hududlarni kengaytirishning ekologik barqarorlikka ta’siri baholanadi. Ushbu yondashuv asosida “Yashil makon” dasturining uzoq muddatli istiqboldagi natijalari, xususan, iqlim o‘zgarishini yumshatish, havo sifatini yaxshilash va bioxilma-xillikni saqlashdagi roli ilmiy jihatdan asoslab beriladi.[14] Mazkur metodologik yondashuvlar majmuasi taxliliga kora ilmiy asoslanganligi, ishonchliligi va amaliy

[12] 2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 30-dekabrdagi PQ-46-son Qarori. “Yashil makon” umummilliy loyihasini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida. – Toshkent, 2021.
[13] 3. Abdullayev B.T. Atrof-muhit muhofazasi va tabiiy resurslardan foydalanish. – Toshkent: Universitet, 2021. – 232 b.
[14] 4. G‘ulomov S.S. Barqaror iqtisodiy rivojlanish va ekologiya. – Toshkent: Fan, 2018. – 256 b.

ahamiyatini ta’minlab, “Yashil makon” tashabbusining hududiy ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlashdagi strategik omil sifatidagi o‘rnini chuqur va har tomonlama yoritishga xizmat qiladi.

Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, yashil hududlarni kengaytirish, daraxt va butalar ekish hamda ularni tizimli parvarishlash orqali atrof-muhit holatini sezilarli darajada yaxshilash mumkin. Xususan, havoning ifloslanish darajasi kamayishi, kislorod miqdorining ortishi, mikroiqlimning yumshashi kabi ijobiy ekologik o‘zgarishlar kuzatilmoqda. Hududlarda ko‘kalamzorlashtirish ishlari kengaygani sari ekologik muvozanatning tiklanishiga erishilayotganligi aniqlanmoqda. Ayniqsa, urbanizatsiya darajasi yuqori bo‘lgan hududlarda yashil infratuzilmaning rivojlanishi aholi salomatligi va turmush sifatiga bevosita ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda.[15] Yashil hududlarning ortishi natijasida shovqin darajasi kamayib, psixologik muhit yaxshilanib, aholining dam olish imkoniyatlari kengaymoqda. Bu esa ekologik barqarorlikning ijtimoiy komponenti ham muhim ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

Hududiy misol sifatida ko‘rib chiqilgan Andijon viloyatida “Yashil makon” tashabbusi doirasida amalga oshirilgan ishlar tahlili ushbu dastur samaradorligini yaqqol namoyon etdi. So‘nggi yillarda viloyatda yo‘l bo‘ylari, mahallalar, ta’lim muassasalari va sanoat hududlari atrofida keng ko‘lamli ko‘kalamzorlashtirish ishlari olib borilib, yashil hududlar sezilarli darajada kengaytirildi. Natijada hududda ekologik muhitning yaxshilanishi, chang va zararli gazlar miqdorining kamayishi hamda estetik muhitning shakllanishi kuzatildi. [16]Shu bilan birga, aholining ekologik madaniyati va daraxt ekishga bo‘lgan mas’uliyati ham ortib bormoqda. Natijalar shuni ham ko‘rsatadiki, “Yashil makon” tashabbusi faqat ekologik muammolarni hal qilish bilan cheklanib qolmay, balki iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy sohalarga ham ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda. Xususan, yashil hududlar kengayishi orqali yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratilishi, turizm salohiyatining oshishi, hududlarning investitsion jozibadorligi ortishi kabi ijobiy natijalarga erishilmoqda. Bu esa tashabbusning kompleks va ko‘p qirrali ahamiyatga ega ekanligini anglatadi. Shu bilan birga, jarayonida ayrim muammolar ham aniqlandi. Jumladan, ayrim hududlarda ekilgan daraxtlarning parvarishi yetarli darajada yo‘lga qo‘yilmagani, suv resurslaridan samarali foydalanish muammolari, ekologik nazorat tizimining ayrim jihatlari takomillashtirishni talab qilishi kuzatildi. Bu esa “Yashil makon” tashabbusini yanada samarali amalga oshirish uchun tizimli yondashuv va doimiy monitoring zarurligini ko‘rsatadi.[17]Ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlash uzoq muddatli va uzluksiz jarayon bo‘lib, u davlat siyosati, jamiyat ishtiroki va ilmiy yondashuvlar uyg‘unligini talab etadi. Ayniqsa, zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish, masalan, tomchilatib sug‘orish tizimlari, ekologik monitoring dasturlari va raqamli boshqaruv tizimlari orqali yashil hududlarni samarali boshqarish imkoniyatlari kengayadi. Olib borilgan tahlillar “Yashil

[15] 5. Rasulov A.R. Ekologik xavfsizlik va barqaror rivojlanish muammolari. – Toshkent: Iqtisodiyot, 2019. – 198 b.
[16] 6. Karimov N.X. O‘zbekistonda yashil iqtisodiyot asoslari. – Toshkent: Innovatsiya, 2020. – 214 b.
[17] 7. United Nations. Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. – New York, 2015.

makon” tashabbusi hududiy ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlashda muhim strategik vosita ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Uning samaradorligini oshirish uchun hududiy xususiyatlarni inobatga olgan holda yondashuvni kuchaytirish, ekologik ta’lim va madaniyatni rivojlantirish hamda davlat va jamiyat hamkorligini mustahkamlash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, “Yashil makon” umummilliy tashabbusi O‘zbekiston hududlarida ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlashda muhim strategik omil sifatida namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Yashil hududlarni kengaytirish, ko‘kalamzorlashtirish ishlarini tizimli tashkil etish hamda ekologik muhitni yaxshilashga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar atrof-muhit muhofazasi, iqlim o‘zgarishining salbiy ta’sirlarini kamaytirish va aholi salomatligini mustahkamlashda sezilarli ijobiy natijalar bermoqda. Tahlillar asosida aniqlanishicha, mazkur tashabbus nafaqat ekologik muammolarni bartaraf etishga, balki hududlarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga ham xizmat qilmoqda. Xususan, yashil infratuzilmaning jlanishi aholi turmush sifati yaxshilanishiga, ekologik madaniyatning shakllanishiga hamda tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanishga zamin yaratmoqda. Andijon viloyati misolida kuzatilgan natijalar ushbu tashabbusning amaliy samaradorligini yaqqol tasdiqlab, uni boshqa hududlarda ham keng joriy etish zarurligini ko‘rsatdi.

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QO'RIQXONALAR - BARQAROR RIVOJLANISH POYDEVORI SIFATIDA

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada barqaror rivojlanish tushunchasi, atrof-muhit muhofazasi va barqaror rivojlanishda qo`riqxonalarning o`rni muhokama qilinadi. Bioxilma-xillikni asrash orqali tabiiy ekotizimlar muvozanatni saqlab qolish yoritilgan. Jumladan, O`rta Osiyo o`lkasida joylashgan ba`zi qo`riqxonalarining geografik joylashuvi, tabiiy xususiyatlari va ulardagi "Qizil kitob"ga kiritilgan flora, faunalar haqida bayon etilgan.*

***Kalit so`zlar:*** *barqaror rivojlanish, atrof-muhit, qo`riqxona, buyurtma, milliy bog`, ekotizim, bioxilma-xillik, noyob,"Qizil kitob".*

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RESERVES AS THE FOUNDATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: *The article discusses the concept of "sustainable development," environmental protection, and the role of nature reserves in sustainable development. Maintaining the balance of natural ecosystems through biodiversity conservation is highlighted. In particular, the geographical location, natural features, and flora and fauna listed in the "Red Data Book" of some nature reserves located in Central Asia are*

Keywords: *sustainable development, environment, reserve, order, national park, ecosystem, biodiversity, unique "Red Book."*

Kirish. Butun dunyoda atrof-muhit muhofazasi umumbashariy miqyosdagi eng muhim masalalardan biridir. Mamlakatlarda zamonaviy texnologiyalarning rivojlanishi, jumladan aholi o`sishining ortishi, sanoat va transport vositalari ko'payishi, iqlim o`zgarishi va tabiiy resurslardan meyordan ortiq foydalanish bioxilma-xillikni kamayishiga olib kelib, ekotizimlar muvozanatini buzilishiga va biosferaga jiddiy zarar yetkazmoqda. Shu tufayli, dunyo bo`yicha tabiiy

resurslardan oqilona foydalanish va ekotizimlarning muhofaza qilish orqali barqaror rivojlanishning asosiy poydevorini yaratish zarurati yuzaga keldi.

Kishilik jamiyatining rivojlanishi insonning tabiatga ko‘rsatadigan ta’siri natijasida tabiiy landshaftlar antropogen landshaftlarga aylanadi va tabiiy hamda antropogen omillar o‘zaro uyg‘unlashib ketadi. Shu sababli, O`rta Osiyoda muhofaza qilinadigan tabiiy hududlar va uning ekologik sharoitini o`rganishda milliy bog`lar, qo`riqxonalar, buyurtmalar va kelajakda muhofaza qilinishi lozim bo`lgan tabiiy hududlarni ajratish va ularning rolini baholash maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Asosiy qism. Barqaror rivojlanishning asoslari Yevropada XVII va XVIII asrlarda ishlab chiqilgan barqaror o‘rmon xo‘jaligi to‘g‘risidagi g‘oyalarga borib taqaladi [3;4;5]. Barqaror rivojlanish atamasini birinchi marta 1980-yilda “Tabiatni muhofaza qilish” xalqaro ittifoqi tomonidan nashr etilgan. Barqaror rivojlanish tushunchasining yanada kengroq tarqalishiga Brundtland (1987-yil) hisoboti hissa qo‘shgan. Barqaror rivojlanish – tabiatni muhofaza qilish, tabiiy resurslarni asrash va ekologik barqarorlikni saqlash orqali tabiatni asrashni maqsad qiladigan ustuvor yo`nalishdir.

O`rta Osiyoda Orol dengizining qurishi natijasida qator ekologik muammolar yuzaga keldi. Keyingi yillarda mintaqada ekologiya tizimini yaxshilash, biologik xilma-xillikni tiklash kabi dasturiy chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish kabi vazifasi Markaziy Osiyo davlatlarining oldidagi majburiyatlaridir.

Qo‘riqxonalar va barqaror rivojlanish bir-biri bilan uzviy bog‘liq tushunchalar sifatida, kelajak avlodlar uchun tabiatni muhofaza qilish va resurslarni asrab qolish maqsadlarida muhim o`ringa ega. Qo`riqxona-bu tabiati yaxshi saqlangan joy hisoblanib, unda ekotizimlarning rivojlanish qonuniyatini, bioxilma-xillik bilan muhit o`rtasidagi munosabatlarni ilmiy jihatdan o`rganadigan tabiiy laboratoriyadir [1;439 b.]. Ekotizimlarni, landshaftlarni muhofaza qilishda qo`riqxonalardan tashqari milliy bog`lar, buyurtmalar va parvarishxonalarning ham ahamiyati kattadir. Har qanday qo`riqxonada barcha tabiiy hududiy majmualar o`zgartirilmagan holda, qat`iy muhofaza rejimi o`rnatilib, undagi flora va faunani ko`paytirish, va kelgusi avlod uchun asrab-avaylash kabi vazifalar amalga oshiriladi.

O`rta Osiyodagi buyurtmalarning asosiy vazifasi noyob o`simlik, hayvon turlarini yoki tabiatning noyob joylarini asraydi, o`simlik va hayvonlarning ko`payishi uchun sharoit yaratadi [2; C.399];. Ular o‘zining xususiyatiga ko‘ra vaqtincha va doimiy turlarga bo‘linishi mumkin. Muhofaza qilinayotgan turlarning o‘rtacha soni tiklangandan keyin cheklov bekor qilinadi va buyurtma yana ov qilinadigan joyga aylanadi. O‘rta Osiyoda keyingi yillarda botanik, zoologik, geologik, ixtiologik, ornitologlik va boshqa xil buyurtmalar tashkil qilinmoqda.

O`zbekiston hududida alohida muhofaza ostiga olingan hududlar tekislik, tog` oldi va tog`li rayonlarda tashkil qilingan. O‘zbekistondagi qo‘riqlanadigan hududlar uch xil: tog`-archa, to`qay va cho`l- qum landshaft turiga oiddir.

Biz quyida O`rta Osiyoning ba`zi qo`riqxonalariga qisqacha tavsif berib o`tamiz. Zomin milliy bog`i O`zbekistonda dengiz sathidan 1000-4030 metr balandlikda Turkiston tog‘larining Shimoliy yon-bag‘irda Sangzor va Zomin

daryolari havzasida, joylashgan. U 1976 yil 3 sentyabrda 45590 gektar maydonda tashkil etilgan. Bog` xushmanzara va xilma-xil noyob va tipik landshaftlar bilan birga, archa o`rmonlari ekotizimlarning bir butunligi, o`zgarmagan tabiiy majmualarning ko`pligi uni tashkil etishga zamin yaratgan. Zomin milliy bog`ida sudralib yuruvchilarning 6 turi, parrandalarning (kaklik, qirg`iy, burgut, boltayutar, Himolay kurkasi), 63 ta va sutemizuvchilarning 18 turi (oq tirnoqli ayiq, to‘ng‘iz, silovsin, bo‘ri, tog‘ echkisi, arxar, jayron va boshqalar) mavjud [7;11].

Turkmanistondagi qo‘riqxonalardan biri Xazar qo‘riqxonasi 2ta bo`limdan iborat ( Gasan ko’li va Turkmanboshi) bo`lib, uning hududi cho‘llar, quruq subtropiklar va sayoz dengiz qo‘ltiqlarining tabiiy majmuasidan tashkil topgan. Qo‘riqxonaning maydon 192,3 ming gektar bo`lib, 1968 yilda tashkil etilgan. U Ramsar xalqaro konvensiyasi bilan muhofaza qilinadigan xalqaro ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan suvli-botqoqli yerlar ro‘yxatiga kiritilgan [7;9].

Qo‘riqxonada sutemizuvchilarning 18 turi va qushlarning 372 turi mavjud. Ularning deyarli yarmi suvda va suv bo‘yida yashaydi. Qo‘riqxonaning o‘ziga xosligini shundan iboratki, maydonining 85% dan ortig‘ini akvatoriya, ko‘rfaz va dengiz egallaganligi tufayli faunasi shu sharoitga moslashgan. Bu xususiyat uning florasiga ham ta`sir etganligidan suv o‘tlarining 40 dan ortiq turi va gulli o‘simliklarning 360 turini uchratish mumkin. Qo‘riqxonada zoobentosning 30 vakili muhofazaga olingan va yuqolib borayotgan o‘simlik, hayvon turlari ko‘paytirilib, qayirdagi biotsenozlar muhofaza qilinadi.

“Repetek” biosfera qo`riqxonasi 1927 yilda tashkil etilgan bo`lib, Qoraqum cho‘lining sharqiy qismining o`rtasida joylashgan. Asosan, vodiysimon botiqlarga ega tipik qumli cho‘ldan iborat bo`lib, maydoni 34 600 gektarni egallaydi. 1979 yilda esa YUNESKO qarori bilan biosfera maqomi berildi. Qoraqum cho`lida harorat 50-60$^0$ dan yuqori bo`lishiga qaramasdan, bu yerda cho`l florasining 50 % dan ko‘prog‘ini tashkil etuvchi 400 ga yaqin zamburug‘ va o‘simlik turlari uchrashi, Repetek qo‘riqxonasi florasining boyligidan guvohlik beradi. Qoraqum va Qizilqum cho‘llari endemiklarining 42 tasi (31,8%) qo‘riqxonaning o‘simlik turlaridan hisoblanadi. Hozirda "Repetek" biosfera rezervatining asosiy vazifasi Sharqiy Qoraqum bioxilma-xilligini muhofaza qilish va monitoring qilishdan iborat. Repetek qo‘riqxonasi tabiiy ekotizimlarning xalqaro tan olingan etalonlaridan biridir [7;9].

Janubiy Tojikistonda joylashgan Ramit va Dashti Jum tog`-o`rmon qo`riqxonalari tashkil etilgan. Hisor tizmasining janubida Sarbo bilan Sardan-Miyona daryolari suv ayirg`ichida Ramit qo`riqxonasi joylashgan. Ramitda o`simlik turlari 1200 atrofida bo`lib, Sumbul ferulasi “Qizil kitob”ga kiritilgandir. Shuningdek, qo‘riqxonada 150 turdagi endemiklarning 10 tasi “Qizil kitob”ga kiritilgan [7;9].

Qirg‘izistondagi Chotqol vodiysida Beshorol qo`riqxonasi joylashgan. Bu qo`riqxona bir nechta: Piskom, Chandalash, Talas Olatovi va Chotqol tizmalari bilan o`ralgandir. Qo`riqxonada 1200-1500 turdagi o`simliklar bo`lib, yong`oq, mevali, archalari va qayir o`rmonzorlari va ko`plab xayvonot dunyosini asrash va qayta tiklash ishlari amalga oshiriladi. Qo`riqxonada baland tog` landshaftlari,

yong`oqzorlar va Sarichelek ko`li muhofazaga olingan bo`lib, “Qizil kitob”ga kiritilgan qushlar va hayvon turlari bor [6;8].

Xulosa. Tabiatdan oqilona foydalanish va tabiiy resurslarni muhofaza qilish chora – tadbirlarining geografik jihatlarini o‘rganish hozirgi kunda muhim sanaladi. Tabiatning bir butunligi tabiiy boyliklardan kompleks foydalanish zaruriyati bilan bog‘liq. Qo`riqxonalarda tabiatni muhofaza qilish orqali bioxilma-xillikni saqlash va tabiiy resurslardan samarali foydalanish mexanizmlari ishlab chiqiladi. Tabiat va jamiyat o′rtasidagi munosabatlar eng ziddiyatli bosqichiga yetgan hozirgi davrda atrof muhitni muhofaza qilish sohasida barqaror xalqaro hamkorlikni yanada rivojlantirish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

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O`RTA OSIYONI O`RGANISHDA TOPONIMLARDAN FOYDALANISH XUSUSIDA

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada O`rta Osiyo o`lkasida joylashgan tog`larining geografik nomlarini kelib chiqish ma`nosi jihatidan o`rganiladi. Joy nomlarini shakllantiruvchi omillari va ularning tabiiy xususiyatlarini ma`lum tillarda talqini tavsifi berilgan. Shuningdek, geografik obyektlarni nomlarning kelib chiqishiga geografik joylashuvi, relyefini, landshaftlar xususiyatlariga ko`ra yuzaga kelishini tasvirlangan.*

***Kalit so`zlar:*** *toponimika, balandlik, qoya, oronimiya, gidronimiiya, oykonimiya, Pomir, Tyanshan, Saur, Hisor, Olatog`.*

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ON THE USE OF TOPONYMS IN THE STUDY OF CENTRAL ASIA

Abstract: *The article explores the geographical names of some mountains in the Central Asian region in terms of their meaning of origin. A description of the factors that shape place names and their interpretation of natural features in certain languages is given. The origin of the names of geographical objects is also described in terms of their geographical location, relief, and landscape features.*

Keywords: *toponymy, height, cliff, oronymy, hydronymy, oikonymy, Pamir, Tian Shan, Saur, Hissar, Alatau.*

Kirish. Geografik obyektlar shu qadar ko`p va xilma-xilki, ularni ifoda etish uchun maxsus so`zlar, ya`ni nomlar bo`lishi kerak. Bu hudud yoki geografik nom bo`lib, bu nomning ma`nosi qaysi xalq tilidan olingani qachondan boshlab paydo bo`lgani hamisha qiziqarli bo`lgan. Toponimika fani alohida ilm sifatida keyingi XX asrda shakllangan bo‘lsa-da tilshunoslik, adabiyot, tarix va ayniqsa geografiya fanlarining rivojlanishi bilan nomlar paydo bo‘lishi ma’nosi haqidagi masalalar geograflarning ishlarida e’tiborli ahamiyatga ega. Biz quyida O‘rta Osiyo toponimlarining tabiiy jihatlari eng ko‘p namoyon bo‘ladigan

oronimlar haqida to‘xtalamiz. Ushbu maqolada manbalarga qo`shimcha ravishda O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi (2005) va internet saytlaridan foydalanilgan.

Asosiy qism. Qadimgi yunon tilida “joy nomi” mazmuniga ega bo‘lgan “toponimika” - muayyan tildagi geografik nomlarni to‘plash, ularning rivojlanish, o‘zgarish tendensiyalarini, areallarini aniqlash, nomlarning muhim leksik- semantik xususiyatlarini yoritish, toponimik lug‘atlar tuzish, joy nomlari transkripsiyasi kabi masalalarni ilmiy tadqiq etish bilan shug‘ullanuvchi fan [3; 290 b.]. Ilm bilan shug’ullangan kishilarning ijodlarida bayon etiladigan voqeliklar aniq bir joy, hudud yoki suv akvatoriyasi bilan bog’liq bo’ladi. Geografik obyektlar shu qadar ko`p va xilma-xilki, ularni ifoda etish uchun maxsus so`zlar, ya'ni nomlar bo`lishi kerak. Bu hudud yoki geografik nom bo’lib, bu nomning ma’nosi qaysi xalq tilidan olingani qachondan boshlab paydo bo’lgani hamisha qiziqarli bo’lgan.

O`lkashunoslar O`rta Osiyo, O`zbekistonni yoki o‘z o‘lkasining tabiatini, arxeologiyasini, etnografiyasini, toponimikasini va insonlarning xo‘jalik faoliyatini o‘rganish vaqtida aniq voqelikni bilib olishigina emas, balki turmushda muhim bo‘lgan bir qancha zarur malakalar ham hosil qiladilar [4; 135-140 б.].

**Joy nomlari, ya`ni toponimiya bir nechta** turga bo`linadi. U gidronimiya - suv havzalari nomlari, oykonimika - aholi yashash maskanlari va ularning qismlari nomlari, oronimiya - yer yuzasining relyef shakllari nomlari va boshqa turlarga bo`linadi [5;173 b.; 6;320 b.].

Nomlar aniq bir joy tabiatining muhim jihatlarini o‘ziga muhrlagan. Shuning uchun ko‘pchilik nomlar joyning tabiiy sharoitini, geografik o‘rnini, relyefi, iqlimi, landshaftining muayyan bir xususiyatini o‘zida aks ettiradi. Shu jihatdan qaraganda toponimning geografiya fanlari uchun ham ahamiyati yuqori ekanligini payqash mushkul emas.

O`rta Osiyo tabiiy geografik xaritasida keltirilgan boy va xilma-xil axborotlar orasida nomlar alohida o‘rin tutadi. Nomlar joyning geografik o‘rnini aniqlash uchun ham, geografik tushunchalarni ifoda etish uchun ham zarur. Shuning uchun ham toponimika ayniqsa, geografiya uchun katta ahamiyatga ega. Toponimika geografiyaning ajralmas bir qismi hisoblanadi [2;102-104 b.]. Bu fan har bir geograf, o‘lkashunos va ziyolidan o‘z o‘lkasining tabiati, madaniyati, tarixi va urf-odatlari, an’analarini har tomonlama chuqur o‘rganishni talab qiladi.

Tog‘ nomlariga oronimiya deyilib, O‘rta Osiyo tog‘ provinsiyasining ko‘pchilik tog‘ nomlari tarkibida Oqtog‘ va Qoratog‘ O‘rta Osiyo o‘lkasi uchun ko‘p tarqalgan nomlardandir. Oqtog‘ va Qoratog‘ bir biriga antonimik, qiyosiy juft bo‘ladi. Oqtog‘ yirik, katta bo‘ladi. Qoratog‘ past tog‘lar, qorsiz tog‘lar, daraxtsiz tog‘lardir, ba’zan kun tushmas tog‘, qorong‘i tog‘ [7; 336 b.].

Kishilar nom qo`yish uchun boshqa joylardan qandaydir farq qilib turadigan tabiiy obyekt qidiradilar. Jumladan, tog`li hududda yashaydigan kishilar tosh so`zini ko`proq ishlatadilar. Ayritosh, Qoratosh, Oqtosh deganda ko`pincha qandaydir, ayrim tog`lar nazarda tutiladi. Masalan, Olatog` ikki qismdan iborat: ola+tog`. Tog` turkiy tillariga mansub, ola so`zi yuksak, balandlik ma`nosini yo`qotgach tog` qo`shilgan. Olatog` tog` + tog` demakdir [3; 290 b.].

O`rta Osiyo tog` provinsiyasida ”Olatov” nomi ko`p uchraydi. Masalan, Issiqko`lning shimolida Kungay Olatov, janubida Terskay Olatov joylashgan. Kungay Olatov – quyoshga ro`para, kungay tog`lar, Terskay Olatovga esa oftob tushmaydi – shuning uchun Terskay deyilgan. Ammo boshqa Olatovlarni kartada farq qilish uchun soha olimlari tomonidan ularga turli so`zlar qo`shilganr: Talas Olatovi, Orqaili Olatovi, Jung`oriya Olatovi va boshqalar.

Mahalliy aholi O‘rta Osiyoning eng baland Tyanshan tog‘larini Tangritog‘ deb atagan. Tangri so‘zi faqat «xudo» ma’nosidagina emas, balki osmon, muqaddas, ulug‘, keng ma’nolarida ishlatilgan. Tangritog‘ning hamisha ko‘rinib turgan eng baland cho‘qqisi Xontangri, ya’ni «Osmon tog‘ining xoni» deb ulug‘langan. Xitoylar qadimiy Tangritog‘ni o‘z tillariga tarjima qilib, Tyanshan (tyan –osmon, shan – tog‘) shaklini yaratganlar [7;8;9].

Pomir - X.Hasanovning yozishicha, Markaziy Osiyoda - mir suffiksli yana bir qancha nomalarni ko`rib (Kashmir, Aymir, Tirachmir), bir taxmin qildik: poy – shubhasiz, ”oyoq”, ”etak”, ”tayanib turadigan joy” ma`nosida, ammo mir qo`shimchasi umuman yuksak tog`, osmonfalak, oftob ma`nosida bo`lsa kerak. Qadimiy fors tilida mihr so`zi «oftob» manosida bo`lsa kerak. “Mixr” yoki “Mitr” - qadimgi eroniylarning quyosh xudosi sifatida, Pay-mixr so`zi “quyosh oyog`i yoki quyosh xudosi” degan ma`noni anglatishi ifodalanadi. Pomirni gohida «Dunyo tomi» deb ham izohlaydilar [7; 336 b.]. Pomir haqiqatdan ham qadimgi Eron xalqlari yashagan yerlarga nisbatan sharqdagi tog`li mamlakat, geografik jihatdan undan quyosh chiqadi, deb ifodalaydilar. Fors tilshunoslari Pomir so`zi forschada Bamiar so`zidan kelib chiqqan bo`lib, “yer tomi” degan ma`noni bildirishini taxmin qilishgan.

Saur tizmasi tog`lari - turkiy tillar tarkibidagi so`zlar bilan bog`liq. Saur tog`larini juda tik va qoyali relyefga ega bo`lgani tufayli mahalliy aholi tomonidan **tik, qoyali** yoki **“tik qoya”** deb nomlangan bo`lishi mumkin [7;8;9]. Ammo ba`zi manbalarda Saur tog`lari “qora” degan ma`no bilan izohlanadi, lekin asosiy e`tibor tog` relyefining balandligi va tik qoyali ekanligiga qaratilgandir.

Saur tog‘larining g‘arbida Zaysan va Olako‘l ko‘llarining orasida Torbog‘otoy tog‘lari joylashgan. Tog`ning nomi ko‘pincha tepa, tog‘ tepasi, balandlik yoki **egilgan, bukilgan** ma’nolarini beradi [7;8;9]. Qadimgi turkiy qabilalar manbalarida esa, hukmdor shaxslar nomlari bilan ham bog‘liq holda uchraydi. Mo‘g‘ul manbalarida esa ba’zan, **sug‘urli tog‘-** deb, bu yerda sug‘urlarning ko‘pligiga ishora berilgan. Balki haqiqatdan ham qadimda sug‘urlar ko‘p bo‘lgan bo‘lishi mumkin. Torbog‘otoy tog‘larida daryolar bilan parchalangan vodiylar, bukilgan relyef shakllarini ko‘plab uchratish mumkin.

Tojikistondagi Xorug‘ shahri yaqinida joylashgan tog‘ tizmasiga Shug‘non nomi berilgan. Shug‘non - atamasi eroniy tillar guruhiga mansub shug‘non tilidan olingan bo‘lib, toponimik ma’noda **“tog‘ yonbag‘iri”** yoki tog‘li hudud bilan bog‘liq ma’nolarni anglatadi [7;8;9]. Shug‘non — qadimiy madaniyat va o‘ziga xos tilga ega bo‘lgan hudud (asosan shug‘nonlar yashaydi), bu hududning asosiy relyef shakli esa tog‘lardir.

Tyanshan tog‘larining sharqiy qismida, Xitoy hududida **Iren-Xabarga** tog‘ tizimi joylashgan. **Iren-Xabarga yoki Eren Habirga** tog‘lari ma’nosi, turkiy va mo‘g‘ul tillarining ta’siri ostida shakllangan bo‘lib, asosan, baland va muqaddas tog‘lar majmuasini anglatadi [7;8;9]. Iren-Xabarga tog‘lari nomi **muqaddas tog‘ tizmasi**, **avliyolar qiri** yoki **uluq tog‘ devori** kabi obrazli ma’nolarni ifodalaydi.

Hisor tizma tog'lari — Qashqadaryo, Surxondaryo va Hisor vodiylari orasida qo'rg'on singari yuksalib turganligidan shunday atalgan. "Hisor" sug'diylar tilida “qo’rg'on”, “qasr” deganidir [2;102-104 б.;4; 135-140 б.].

Dehqonobod past tog‘laridan shimoldagi g‘arbiy tarmoqlarining biri Xontaxti toponimi ham joy geografik xususiyatlarini ifodalaydi [2;102-104 б.]. Xontaxti tog‘i Yakkabog‘ tog‘laridagi eng jozibador massivi hisoblanadi. Xontaxtining shimoli g‘arbiy yonbag‘irida surilma va karst jarayonlari birgalikda hosil qilgan supaga o‘xshash relyef shakli borki, u hukmdorlar tomonidan ikki pog‘onali taxtga bir oz o‘xshaganligi uchun Xontaxti deyishadi. Xontaxtining shimoli g'arbiy yonbag'rida surilma va karst jarayonlari birgalikda hosil qilgan supaga o'xshash relyef shakli borki, u hukmdorlar tomonidan ikki pog'anali taxtga bir oz o'xshaganligi uchun Xontaxti deyishadi [1;204 b.; 4; 135-140 б.].

Xulosa. Geografiya ta’limini rivojlantirishda, uning istiqbolini yanada oshirishda, o‘quvchilarning geografik ko‘nikma, malaka va bilimlarini chuqurlashtirishda, geografiya darslarida o‘lkashunoslik ma’lumotlaridan foydalanish alohida o‘ringa ega. Toponimika geografiya fani uchun katta ahamiyatga ega bo`lib, geografiya fanining ajralmas bir qismi hisoblanadi. Bu fan har bir geograf, o`lkashunos va ziyolidan o`z yashash makonining tabiati, madaniyati, tarixi va urf-odatlari, an`analarini har tomonlama chuqur o`rganishni talab qiladi.

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DUNYO MUZEYLARINING PAYDO BO`LISHI VA RIVOJLANISHI XUSUSIDA

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada muzey tushunchalari bayon etilgan. Dunyo muzeylarining paydo bo'lishi va rivojlanish sharoitlari hamda tarixiy, madaniy yodgorliklarida foydalanib muzeylar tashkil etishning geografik xususiyatlari haqida bayon etilgan. Bundan tashqari dunyoning ba'zi mashhur muzeylari va unda saqlanayotgan resurslarining xususiyatlari haqida ma`lumotlar berilgan. Muzeylarni ta'lim tarbiyaviy roli yoritilgan.*

***Kalit so`zlar:*** *muzey, muzalar uyi, Iskandariya kutubxonasi, museyon, Xalqaro muzey kuni, ko'rgazma, kutubxona, tasviriy san'at, qo`lyozmalar.*

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ON THE EMERGENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD MUSEUMS

Abstract: *The article describes museum concepts. The conditions for the emergence and development of world museums, as well as the geographical features of organizing museums using historical and cultural monuments, are described. In addition, information is provided about some of the world's famous museums and the characteristics of the resources stored in them. The educational role of museums is highlighted.*

Keywords: *museum, House of the Muses, Library of Alexandria, museion, International Museum Day, exhibition, library, fine arts, manuscripts.*

Kirish. Muzeylar moddiy va ma`naviy madaniyat yodgorliklarini asl nusxalarini, arxeologiya, etnografiya, toponimikaga oid materiallarni to`playdi, saqlaydi va ilmiy asosda o`rganib tahlil qiladi, natijalarni esa ekspozitsiya sifatida ommalashtirishda ahamiyati kattadir. Muzey tarixiy, moddiy va ma`naviy

yodgorliklarni to`plash, saqlash, o`rganish va targ`ib qilish ishlarini amalga oshiruvchi ilmiy, ilmiy-ma`rifiy muassasadir.

Asosiy qism. Muzey (yunoncha: - “muzalarga bag`ishlangan joy”) madaniyat, san`at, adabiyot, fan, saroy, ilohiy bino, uy, joy ma`nosini anglatadi. Qadimgi Yunonistonda «museion» deb ma`budalar sha`niga e`zozlanadigan maskanlami aytganlar. «Muzeun» – bu go`zal buyumlar saqlanadigan, ilhom parilari to`planadigan joy [6;7]. Ba`zi manbalarda qadimgi Yunonistonda «museion» deb ma`budalar sha`niga e`zozlanadigan, tabiatning go`zal joylari va so`lim maskanlarni aytganlar. O`lkani va unda mavjud bo`lgan tarix va madaniyat yodgorliklarini muhofaza qilish, o`rganish va ulardan foydalanish har bir fuqaroning muqaddas burchi hisoblanadi.

Jahondagi dastlabki Museyon ya`ni ma`bud - yoki muzalar, ilhom parilarining uyi miloddan avvalgi 290-yilda paydo bo`lgan deb hisoblanadi. Tarixiy manbalardan ma’lumki, A.Makedonskiy (Iskandar Zulqaynar)ning Ptolomey I Soter degan sarkardalaridan biri miloddan oldingi III asrda dastlabki muzeyga asos solganligi taxmin qilinadi. Iskandariyada Ptolemey davridan boshlab (miloddan avvalgi 285-246-yillar) birinchi zoologik park tashkil etilgan. Bu muzeyning oldida botanika va hayvonot bog`i bo`lib, u yerda botanik va zoologik tadqiqotlar o`tkaziladigan ilmiy markaz bo`lgani haqida ba`zi manbalarda uchratish mumkin. Mashhur Iskandariya muzeyi o`z davrining olimlar va faylasuflari uchun “Muzalar ibodatxonasi” bilim maskani bo`lib, Iskandariya kutubxonasi-muzeyi tashkil etilgan. Iskandariya muzeyi dunyodagi eng qadimgi muzeylardan biri hisoblanadi. Muzey kutubxonadan boshqa binoda bo`lganmi yoki kutubxona majmuasining bir qismi bo`lganmi, aniq emas. Muzey haqida kam narsa ma`lum bo`lsa-da, u Uyg`onish davrining dastlabki davridagi muzeylar uchun ilhom manbai bo`lgan [1;344 p.].

Muzey tushunchasi dastavval XV asrda kirib kelgan bo`lsada, ammo muzey deb antik davr yodgorliklar to`plamlari va san`at asarlariga, tabiatning namunalari va barcha noyob narsalarga aytilgan. Keyinchalik XVI asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab “muzey” atamasi ularda saqlanayotgan, ilmiy izlanishlar olib boriladigan va namoyish etiladigan binoga nisbatan ishlatila boshlandi. XX asrda yuz bergan ijtimoiy-siyosiy voqealar jamiyat hayotining barcha sohalarida o‘zgarishlarni yuz berishiga olib keldi. Dastlab muzeylar faqat “nozik didlilar” uchun bo‘lsa, so‘ngra aholining barcha qatlamlari uchun baravar ochiq xizmat qildi [2;160 b.].

Eng qadimgi muzeylardan biri Neo-Bobil imperiyasida (m. a. 530 y. Iroqda) malika Ennigaldi tomonidan qurilgan, Mesopotamiya sivilizatsiyalariga oid artefaktlarni o`z ichiga olgan Ennigaldi-Nanna muzeyidir. Muzeylar Kritdagi miloddan avvalgi 16-asrda Knos saroy xazinasi, miloddan avvalgi 13-12-asrlarda Vanlar saroyi va ink kohinlarining arxivi Xitoyda, miloddan avvalgi l-asrda Nineviya saroy kutubxonasi va boshqalar tabiat va ijtimoiy hayotdan olingan asl buyumlarni xo`jalik maqsadlarida va moddiy boylik sifatida emas, balki memorial guvohnoma va estetik qimmatli asl narsalar sifatida saqlana boshlangan.

Keyinchalik asosan xususiy to`plamlarda (miloddan avvalgi 3-asrdan) asosan san`at asarlari va to`plamlari jamlangan. Muzeylar o`zlarining ilk paydo bo`lgan

kunidan boshlab o`z zamonasini aks ettirgan va talab-ehtiyojlarni ifoda qilgan, qisqacha qilib aytganda, zamon ko`zgusi bo`lgan.

Turli xil qiziqarli, nodir narsalarni, san`at buyumlarini to`plash va namoyish qilish qadimdan insoniyat madaniyatining bir qismi bo`lib kelgan. 18-19-asrlardan muzeylarning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari, fond va ekspozitsiya va ko‘rgazma faoliyatiga asoslangan zamonaviy madaniyat muassasalarining paydo bo‘lishiga olib keldi. Quyidagi 1-rasmda dunyoning ba`zi mashhur muzeylarining ko`rinishi berilgan.

a)  b)  c)  d) 

1-rasm. a) **Fransiya (Parij)dagi Luvr muzeyi; b)** Rossiya (Sankt-Peterburg)dagi **Emitaj muzeyi; c) Qohiradagi Misr muzeyi; d)** AQSH **(Nyu-York)dagi Metropolitan san`at muzeyi [8;9;].**

Muzeylar dunyoning turli mamlakatlariga o`z eksponatlarini yuborish bilan birga, chet mamlakatlarning ko`rgazmalarini ham o`zlarida qabul qiladi va ko`rgazma namoyishlarini tashkil etadi. Zero, muzeylar xalqaro madaniy-ma`rifiy aloqalarni kengaytirishga, xalqlar o`rtasida milliy madaniyatlarning o`zaro aloqasini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi. Butunjahon muzeylari xalqaro tashkilotga birlashgan bo`lib, YUNESKO tarkibida Muzeylar xalqaro kengashi (ICOM) mavjud. 1977 yildan buyon *18-may butun dunyoda "Xalqaro muzeylar kuni" sifatida nishonlanadi. Xalqaro muzeylar* tarkibiga milliy Muzeylarning qo`mitalari ro`yxatga olingan. Yig`ilgan va muzeyda saqlanayotgan barcha materiallar muzeyning ilmiy bazasini tashkil etadi va uning ijodiy faoliyatida asos bo`lib xizmat qiladi. Mana shu manbalar asosida muzeylar ilmiy tadqiqot va ilmiy hamda madaniy ma`rifiy ta`lim tarbiya ishlarini olib boradi [4;434-440 b.]. Quyidagi 1-jadvalda dunyoning ba`zi mashhur muzeylarining paydo bo`lishi haqida ma`lumotlar berilgan.

1-jadval

Muzeylarning paydo bo`lish bosqichlari

№	Tashkil etilgan bosqichlari	Muzeyning geografik o`rni	Muzey nomlari	Muzey eksponatlari turi
1.	miloddan avvalgi 16-asrda	Krit orollari	Knos saroyi	saroy xazinasi
2.	miloddan avvalgi 13-12-asrlarda	Xitoy	Vanlar saroyi	Vanlar saroyi va ink kohinlarining arxivi
3.	miloddan avvalgi l-asrda	Iroq	Nineviya saroy kutubxonasi	kutubxona to`plami

4.	mil. av. 3-asrdan	Yevropa	Varres, Sulla galereyalari, Serviliy, Krase, Lukull, Pompei, Sezar	san’at asarlari va to`plamlari
5.	Uyg‘onish davriga	Yevropa	Tashkil etilgan barchasi	xayvonot va o‘simlik dunyosi namunalari, minerallar, geodeziya va astronomiya asboblari
6.	15-asr	Italiya	Florensiya, Medichi,	antik davr yodgorliklari to‘plamlari
7.	1546-yil	Fransiya	Luvr	qadimgi Misr, Yunoniston va qadimgi Rimda yaratilgan noyob san’at durdonalarining asl nusxalari saqlanadi.
8.	1560-yillar	**Italiya**	**Uffizi galereyasida**	Raphael, Mikelanjelo va Leonardo da Vinchi, Lippi va Botticellilarning asarlaridan iborat.
9.	16-asr	Yevropa	Rim, Vatikan muzeyi	antik davr yodgorliklari to‘plamlari
10.	16-asr	Yevropa	Drezden, Avgust Saksonskiy	antik davr yodgorliklari to‘plamlari
11.	17—18-a. larda	Yevropa va b.	xususiy to‘plamlar	tarixiy, arxeologik, tabiatshunoslik, san’atshunoslik
12.	18-a. oxirlarida	Ispaniya	**Prado**	Bosch, Goya, El Greco va Velasquez asarlarining eng to'liq to'plamlari saqlanadi.
13.	19-a.	Rossiya	**A.S. Pushkin**	Frantsuz impressionistlari asarlarining qimmatbaho to'plamlari, G'arbiy Yevropa rasmlari to'plamlari
14.	1852-yil	Rossiya	Ermitaj	Gollandiyalik va Flaman rassomlarining asarlari, Ketrin II ning shaxsiy kolleksiyasi hamda badiiy va tarixiy manbalar to`plami

**Internet ma`lumotlar asosida R. Usmanova (2023 y) tomonidan tuzilgan [6:192 b.]*

Bugungi kunda muzeylarning jamiyat va inson hayotidagi o`rni beqiyosdir. O`tmishni, tarix tajribasini o`rganishda ajdodlar yaratgan betakror moddiy va ma`naviy merosni asrashda hamda targ`ib etishda muzeylar faoliyati muhim ahamiyati kasb etadi [3;198 b.]. Muzey turlari ko`p jihatdan unda saqlanayotgan kolleksiya fondlarining xarakteriga va ular faoliyatining yo`nalishiga bog`liqdir. Ijtimoiy vazifasiga ko`ra ilmiy tadqiqot-ma`rifiy va o‘quv muzeyiga bo‘linadi. Sohalar bo`yicha tarix, qishloq xo`jaligi, tabiatshunoslik, san`atshunoslik, adabiyot, texnikaga oid va boshqa muzeylarga bo`linadi. Shu bilan birga memorial va o‘lkashunoslik kabi muzey turlari bor. Muzey ilmiy tadqiqot va tarbiyaviy ishlarni olib borishi bilan birga, qadimiy to`plamlarni, qadimiy san’at, madaniyat asarlarining yig`adi va o`rganadi, ilmiy hujjatlarni tayyorlaydi, muzey ashyolarini saqlash va ta`mirlash tartibini yaratadi, monografiya, katalog, yo`l-ko`rsatkichlar nashr etadi, zamonaviy muzeyshunoslik ishlab chiqqan ilmiy usul va metodologiya

asosida ekspozitsiyalarda ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib boradi. Bu yerdan turib o`tmishni, tarixni ko`rish, eslash, sezish, o`rganish mumkin [5;192 b.].

Xulosa. Muzeyda saqlanayotgan barcha materiallar muzeyning ilmiy bazasini tashkil etadi va madaniy - ma`rifiy ta`lim tarbiya ishlarini olib boradi. Har qanday davlatda mavjud bo`lgan tarixiy madaniyat yodgorliklarini muhofaza qilish, o`rganish va ulardan foydalanish har bir fuqaroning muqaddas burchidir. Muzeylar xalqning milliy g`ururi bo`lgan tarixiy yodgorliklarni avaylab asrashga, ilm-fanni, millat madaniyatini yanada rivojlantirish uchun ham bebaho durdona ekanligini anglash va yosh avlodni tarbiyalashda zarurdir.

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TOSHKENT SHAHRIDA YANGI MAHALLALARNING SHAKLLANISHI VA ARXITEKTURAVIY RIVOJLANISHI (YANGI HAYOT TUMANI MISOLIDA)

Annotatsiya. *Toshkent shahrida tezkor urbanizatsiya jarayoni aholi sonining ortib borayotgan ehtiyojlarini va zamonaviy turmush standartlarini qondira oladigan yangi turar-joy hududlarini yaratishni talab qilmoqda. Shu nuqtai nazardan, Yangi Hayot tumani arzon uy-joylar, ijtimoiy infratuzilma va yaxshilangan yashash sharoitlarini ta’minlashga qaratilgan yangi ma’muriy va shaharsozlik birligi sifatida tashkil etildi.*

Ushbu tadqiqot Yangi Hayot tumanida yangi shakllangan mahallalarning tarixiy rivojlanishi, rejalashtirish tuzilmasi, uy-joy qurilishi va arxitektura xususiyatlarini tahlil qiladi. Tadqiqotda tarixiy-qiyosiy, shaharsozlik va arxitektura tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan holda zamonaviy turar-joy qurilishining samaradorligi hamda uning xavfsizlik, energiya tejamkorligi va ijtimoiy qulaylikning zamonaviy standartlariga mosligi baholanadi.

Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ushbu hudud zilzilabardosh qurilish, muhandislik infratuzilmasi va ijtimoiy obyektlarni integratsiyalashgan holda qo‘llash orqali Toshkent shahrida barqaror shahar mahallalarining yangi modelini shakllantirmoqda.

Kalit so‘zlar. *Yangi Hayot tumani, mahalla, turar-joy arxitekturasi, shahar rivojlanishi, ko‘p qavatli uy-joylar, ijtimoiy infratuzilma, Sergeli tumani, zamonaviy rejalashtirish*

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FORMATION AND ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF NEW MAHALLAS IN TASHKENT (Case study of Yangi Hayot district)

Abstract. *Rapid urbanization in Tashkent has required the creation of new residential territories capable of accommodating growing population demands and modern living standards. In this context, the Yangi Hayot district was established as a new administrative and urban unit aimed at providing affordable housing, social infrastructure, and improved living conditions. This study analyzes the*

historical formation, planning structure, housing construction, and architectural characteristics of newly developed mahallas in Yangi Hayot district. Using historical-comparative, urban-planning, and architectural analysis methods, the research evaluates the effectiveness of contemporary residential development and its compliance with modern standards of safety, energy efficiency, and social comfort. The findings reveal that the district demonstrates an integrated approach combining seismic-resistant construction, engineering infrastructure, and social facilities, thereby forming a new model of sustainable urban neighborhoods in Tashkent.

Keywords. *Yangi Hayot district, mahalla, residential architecture, urban development, multi-storey housing, social infrastructure, Sergeli district, modern planning*

Introduction. In recent decades, Tashkent has experienced rapid demographic growth and territorial expansion, which has significantly influenced the transformation of its urban structure. The demand for affordable housing, modern engineering infrastructure, and comfortable living environments has necessitated the formation of new residential districts and mahallas.

Within this framework, the Yangi Hayot district was officially established in accordance with the Resolution of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan (No. 443-IV, September 8, 2020) and the Senate Resolution (No. SQ-135-IV, September 11, 2020). The district includes territories transferred from Kuyichirchiq, Yangiyo‘l, Bektemir, Zangiota, O‘rtachirchiq, and Sergeli districts, with a total land area of 4419,6 hectares.

The creation of this district represents a new stage in Tashkent’s urban development policy, focused on rational land use, systematic housing construction, and the integration of social infrastructure facilities.

The purpose of this research is to analyze the architectural and planning features of the newly formed mahallas of Yangi Hayot district and evaluate their role in shaping contemporary urban living conditions.

Methods. The research is based on a комплекс approach including:

- historical analysis of the formation of Sergeli and Yangi Hayot territories;
- comparative analysis of traditional and modern residential development;
- urban-planning evaluation of functional zoning and infrastructure organization;
- architectural and constructive analysis of housing typologies;
- review of state programs and official construction statistics.

Field observations, visual documentation, and planning scheme assessments were also applied to determine the spatial and functional characteristics of the new neighborhoods.

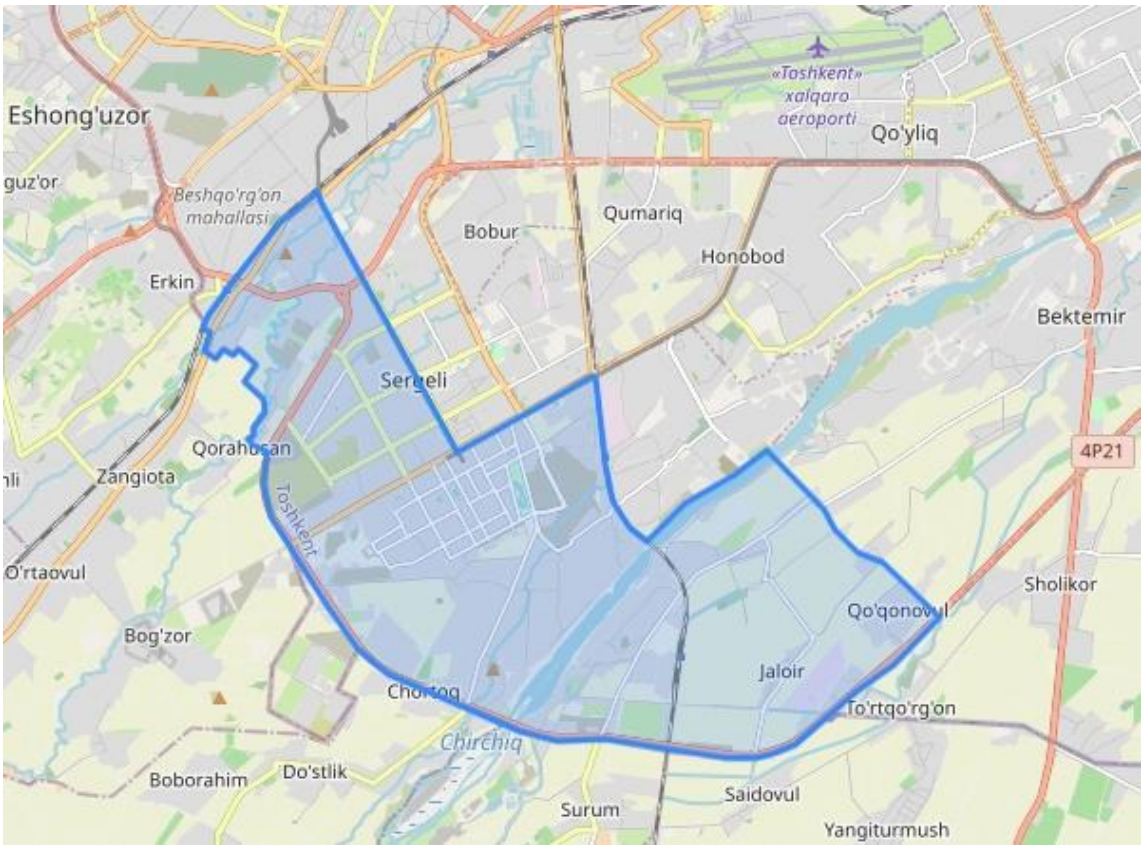


Figure 1. Territorial map of Yangi Hayot District.

Results. Historical background of territorial development

The development of the area began with the formation of Sergeli district after the 1966 Tashkent earthquake. During 1966–1967, one- and two-storey wooden houses were constructed to provide rapid housing for affected residents. Over time, this territory gradually transformed into a dense residential zone.

In the 1980–1990s, the construction of four- and nine-storey apartment buildings began, marking the transition from temporary settlements to permanent urban structures.

Housing policy and construction dynamics

Large-scale modernization accelerated after the Presidential Resolution of November 22, 2016, which introduced a program for the construction of affordable multi-storey housing. The establishment of the "Uzshaharqurilishinvest" engineering company in 2017 ensured systematic and high-quality project implementation.

Construction results include:

- 2017 – 191 seven- and nine-storey buildings;
- 2018 – total of 413 buildings;
- 2019 – 403 buildings plus 16-storey residential towers;
- present – 460 multi-storey residential buildings in Yangi Hayot district.

Architectural and constructive characteristics

The newly built houses demonstrate modern architectural and engineering solutions:

- 7-, 9-, and 16-storey residential typologies;
- monolithic reinforced concrete structural systems;
- seismic-resistant construction technologies;
- energy-efficient wall materials;
- elevators and spacious access zones;
- gas supply and individual heating systems;
- internet networks, video surveillance, and fire safety systems;
- 1-, 2-, and 3-room apartment layouts.

In total, approximately 19,522 apartments have been commissioned.

Infrastructure development

Along with housing, the district incorporates:

- preschool institutions,
- modern schools,
- service facilities,
- engineering networks,
- transportation links,
- landscaped courtyards and public spaces.

This integrated planning approach contributes to the formation of comfortable and socially active mahallas.

Discussion. The transformation of Yangi Hayot district illustrates the shift from spontaneous peripheral settlement toward planned and regulated urban development. Unlike the early Sergeli housing, which focused mainly on rapid construction, modern projects emphasize:

- structural safety (earthquake resistance),
- energy efficiency,
- social infrastructure accessibility,
- environmental improvement,
- functional zoning of residential areas.

From an architectural perspective, the use of standardized multi-storey typologies ensures economic efficiency but may reduce spatial diversity and local identity. Therefore, further development should balance mass housing with culturally expressive architectural solutions reflecting traditional mahalla principles.

The planning strategy shows potential as a model for future expansion of Tashkent, particularly in achieving sustainable urban growth and improving residents' quality of life.

Conclusion. The formation of Yangi Hayot district represents an important stage in the modernization of Tashkent's urban environment. The research demonstrates that:

- new mahallas are developed through systematic state programs;
- modern residential construction provides safety, comfort, and energy efficiency;
- integrated infrastructure supports social sustainability;
- the district serves as a prototype for future urban development.

Further research should focus on improving architectural identity, environmental sustainability, and public space quality to strengthen the social and cultural functions of new mahallas.

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FARG‘ONA VILOYATIDAGI SUV OBEKTLARI BILAN BOG‘LIQ SAKRAL LANDSHAFTLAR

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada suv obyektlari bilan bog‘liq sakral obyektlarning kelib chiqishi, hududiy joylashuvidagi qonuniyatlar Farg‘ona viloyati misolida bayon etilgan. Fargona viloyati xududida buloklar Bilan boglik ziyeratgoxlarning keng tarkalganligi,ularning atrofida sakral Landshaftlarning xosil buling jarayenlari asoslab berilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar. *Suv obyektlari, etnoslar, sakral obyektlar, diniy marosimlar, buloqlar, ziyoratgohlar.*

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SACRED LANDSCAPES OF THE FERGANA REGION ASSOCIATED WITH WATER BODIES

Abstract*. This article describes the origin and patterns of territorial distribution of sacred landscapes associated with water bodies, using the example of the Fergana region. The widespread occurrence of sacred sites linked to natural springs and the subsequent emergence of sacral landscapes in the Fergana region have been justified.*

***Key words**: Water bodies, ethnic groups, sacred objects, religious rituals, springs, pilgrimage sites.*

Kirish. Tabiatdan foydalanishning an’anaviy tizimlari va ularning ko‘nikma va malakalari uzoq asrlar davomida atrof-muhit bilan garmonik holda yaratilgan madaniy landshaftlarni hosil qiladi. Ular sakral tasavvurlarni o‘zida mujassamlashtiradi va milliy madaniyatini namoyon qiladi. Jumladan, suv obyektlari bilan bog‘liq sakral obyektlar. Farg‘ona viloyatida etnoslarning suvdan foydalanishiga va uni muqaddas qilishiga qaratilgan ekologik madaniyatini shakllantirdi. Mahalliy etnoslarning hayoti, turmush tarzi suv obyektlariga nafaqat bog‘liq bo‘lib qolmasdan, ularning diniy e’tiqodlari va amallari ham bevosita suv obyektlariga bog‘langan edi.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi maqsadi va vazifadari. Suv manbalari — sakral obyektlar dunyoning deyarli barcha mamlakatlarida uchraydi va ularning muqaddaslashuvi suv obyektining insonlar tomonidan qay darajada foydalanishi bilan bevosita bog‘liqdir.

Sakrallashgan suv havzalari asosan aholi yashaydigan hududlardan bir muncha uzoqda joylashadi, keyinchalik muqaddas urf-odatlar va diniy amallarni bajarish jarayonida ularni yonida uy-joylar, qurrolar, ziyoratgohlar, masjidlar quriladi, shu tariqa tabiiy sakral obyektlarning atrofini ijtimoiy-madaniy obyektlar, infratuzilmalar o‘rab oladi. Ye.Ye. Yermakovaning tadqiqotlarida suv obyektlari bilan bog‘liq sakral obyektlarni quyidagi 3 ta darajada tabaqalashtiradi: 1) kuchsiz; 2) o‘rta; 3) kuchli e’tiqod qiluvchi obyektlar [4]. Kuchsiz darajadagi sakral obyektlarda diniy marosimlarni o‘tkazishga bag‘ishlangan tadbirlar muayyan vaqtlarda diniy rahnamo boshchiligida amalga oshiriladigan hududlarni tashkil etadi, bunday hududlarda diniy marosimlar muntazam o‘tkazilishi sof diniy bayramlar kuniga mos keladi. O‘rta va kuchli darajadagi sakral obyektlar hududida maxsus binolar, qurrolar, diniy marosimlarni o‘tkazish uchun barcha diniy amallar yaratilgan (natijalar va ularning maqsadlari). Farg‘ona viloyatida ham mazkur darajadagi sakral obyektlar daryo va soylar qirg‘oqlarida, buloqlar atrofida masjidlar, qiroatxonalar shaklida qurilib, ularni atrofida savdo-sotiq, umumiy ovqatlanish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan infratuzilmalar qurilgan, Aziz avliyolarning qabrlari joylashgan.

Uchinchi darajadagi sakral hududlarning muhim jihati, sakral obyektlarda davlat, diniy yoki jamoat tashkilotlarining muntazam nazorati o‘rnatiladi, diniy marosimlar, ziyorat amallarini bajarish davomida muayyan tartib va qoidalarga amal qilinadi.

Buloqlar ko‘rinishidagi sakral obyektlar Farg‘ona viloyatining adirlar etagi hududlarida, adirlararo pastliklarda keng tarqalgan bo‘lib, daryo va soyliklar qirg‘oqlaridagi sakral obyektlarga nisbatan birmuncha ko‘pdir. Farg‘ona viloyatining Arsif adirlari etaklarida o‘nlab buloqlar, Farg‘ona tumanida Arsif va Satkak aholi qishloqlari hududidagi muqaddas buloqlar shular jumlasidandir. Yuqorida qayd etilgan buloqlardan dastlab iste’mol qilish maqsadida foydalanilib, ularning suvlari muqaddaslashtirilgan, shifobaxsh suv sifatida bemorlarni ruhiy

davolash vositasiga aylangan, shu tariqa ziyoratchilar tashrif buyuradigan qadamjolarga aylangan, ular atrofidagi mozorlar, diniy va tarixiy shaxslarning alohida qabrlarida sag‘analar, me’moriy obyektlar qurilgan, natijada bunday hududlar ziyorat va rekreatsiya obyektlariga aylangan. Buloqlar va ularning atrofidagi ziyoratgohlar muhofaza qilingan, buloqlar tez-tez tozalanib atrof-muhit ham yaxshi saqlangan.

Sakral obyektlarning hosil bo‘lishi va ularning hududiy joylashuvi haqidagi ilmiy ma’lumotlar T.A. Bernshtamning tadqiqotlarida ham qayd etilgan. Uning e’tirof etishiga ko‘ra, sakral hududlarning 2 xil turi: 1. Aholi yashash punktlari (madaniy landshaft) va ularning yaqinida joylashgan sakral hududlar; 2. Aholi hududlaridan bir muncha uzoqda joylashgan tabiiy (buloq, quduq, daryo qayiri va kabi) sakral hududlar [1].

Farg‘ona viloyatida joylashgan sakral obyektlarni hududiy joylashuvini tadqiq qilganimizda shu narsa ma’lum bo‘ldiki, tabiiy kelib chiqishga ega bo‘lgan sakral obyektlarning aksariyati aholi punktlari ichida va ularning yaqinida joylashgan. Buning asosiy sababi esa aholining suvga bo‘lgan ehtiyoji tufayli uy-joy va qo‘rg‘onlarini buloqlar atrofiga va soylarning qirg‘oq qismlariga qurganlar. Keyinchalik bu holat aholining o‘sib borishi yer va suv resurslariga bo‘lgan ehtiyojining ortib borishi bilan bevosita bog‘liq bo‘lgan. Muqaddas buloqlardan nafaqat iste’mol uchun balki tomorqa yerlarini sug‘orish uchun ham foydalanilgan. Shunga ko‘ra buloqlar sakral obyektlar sifatida muqaddaslashtirilgan. T.A. Gidelgausning e’tirof etishiga ko‘ra sakral suv obyektlari diniy ziyoratning muhim manbalari sifatida turli dinlar va birlashmalar uchun muhim e’tiqod obyektlari hisoblanadi.

Bizning fikrimizga ko‘ra Farg‘ona viloyatidagi suv havzalari bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan sakral obyektlarning yanada sakrallashuvida buloqlar atrofidagi ziyoratgohlar muhim o‘rin egallaydi. Buloq suvlarining sakrallashuvi ularning davolash xususiyatlariga ega ekanligi bilan ham bog‘liqdir. Masalan, Beshariq tumani Beradi yo‘li qishlog‘ida joylashgan buloqni Qaynarbuloq ziyoratgohi deb ataganlar, buloq suvidan isitma chiqqanda davo sifatida foydalanganlar. Buloqdagi baliqlar ham muqaddas hisoblanib, ularni ovlash man qilingan. Farg‘ona tumani Avval qishlog‘ida joylashgan Xo‘jai Podshoh ziyoratgohi bu yerda hosil bo‘lgan o‘nlab buloqlar bilan birga muqaddas qadamjoga aylangan. Shuningdek Farg‘ona tumanidagi Satkak ota ziyoratgohi va 7 ta buloq muqaddas qadamjo-ziyoratgoh sifatida e’tirof etiladi. Farg‘ona viloyati hududida yuqoridagi kabi muqaddas buloqlar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan sakral hududlar deyarli barcha tumanlarda uchraydi. Ularning sakrallashuvi esa etnoslarning suv manbalaridan foydalanishi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan xo‘jalik yuritish tizimi va diniy ziyorat amallarini bajarish tadbirlari bilan mutanosiblashib ketgan. Shunga ko‘ra A.R. Bubnova sakral landshaftlarni ko‘p komponentli tizim hisoblab, etnik, an’anaviy qishloq xo‘jaligi landshaftlaridan tortib aholining yashash joylari va muqaddas qadamjolarni o‘z ichiga oladi deb e’tirof etadi [2]

Sakral landshaftlardagi sakral obyektlarning mazmuni va mohiyatiga ko‘ra I.B. Gurov agional (grekcha hagios — muqaddas ma’nosini beradi) sakral landshaft

deb e’tirof etadi va ularning tarkibida tabiiy ziyoratgohlar bilan birga masjidlar, avliyolarning ziyoratgohlari mavjudligini e’tirof etadi [3]. Respublikamiz va xususan Farg‘ona viloyatida ham sakral landshaftlarning tarkibida bunday mutanosiblikni ko‘plab uchratishimiz mumkin. Bunday vaziyatlarda I.B. Gurov e’tirof etgan sakral landshaftlarning agionalligi ortib boradi, sakral landshaftlar o‘ziga xos betakror manzaralarni hosil qiladi, tabiiy va ijtimoiy-madaniy sakral obyektlar muayyan garmoniyani yaratadi qiladi. Shuning bilan birga, suv manbalari bilan bog‘liq ziyoratgohlar muhim funksiyalarni bajaradi. Bular: suv ta’minoti, ruhiy-tibbiy davolash, rekreatsiya funksiyalarini bajarib keladi. Ziyoratgohlarning tizimli muhim funksiyalari kelib chiqishiga ko‘ra ularni boshida masjidlardan farqlanib turuvchi noyob tabiiy obyektlar ekanligi, ularni sakrallashuvida muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan. Buloqlar va boshqa suv manbalari atrofida ekilgan daraxtlar, qurilgan ijtimoiy obyektlar ham agionallashib borgan. Ayniqsa, bunday sakral obyektlar yaqinida joylashgan aholi va ziyoratchilar uchun "ilohiy", "muqaddas", "mistik-tabiiy" qudratga ega bo‘lgan.

Xulosa. Tadqiqotlarimiz davomida Farg‘ona viloyatida tabiiy suv manbalari bilan bog‘liq sakral hududlar ayniqsa katta maydonlarni egallashlarini aniqladik. Buning asosiy sababi etnoslarning hayotini suv bilan bog‘liqligi, suv havzalarini muhofaza qilish zaruratining hayotiy masala ekanligi, e’tiqodning yuqoriligi, shuningdek diniy amallarni ham bevosita suv bilan bog‘liqligidir. Asrlar davomida paydo bo‘lgan suvdan foydalanish madaniyati, buloq suvlarining davolash funksiyalarini mavjudligi suv manbalari va ular atrofidagi ziyoratgohlarning sakrallashuviga olib kelgan.

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FARG‘ONA VILOYATI LANDSHAFTLARIDAGI MIGRATSION JARAYONLAR

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada geokimyoviy migratsion jarayonlarning hosil qiluvchi omillar Farg‘ona viloyati misolida tahlil qilib berilgan. Landshaftlarni geokimyoviy rejimiga ko‘ra alohida xususiyatlari aniqlangan. Landshaftlarning geokimeviy rejimiga yer uchti va yer osti suvlarining tasiri, ular bilan boglik bulgan suv migratsiyasi jarayonlari taxlil qilingan.*

Kalit so‘zlar. *Gravitatsiya jarayoni, geokimyoviy rejim, migratsion tizim, geokimyoviy migratsiya, paragenetik landshaft, ekoton.*

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MIGRATION PROCESSES IN THE LANDSCAPES OF THE FERGANA REGION

Abstract. *This article examines the factors influensing geochemical processes within the Fergana region. It identifies spesific landscape features assosiated with the geochemical regime. The influence of surface and ground waters on the geochemical regime of landscapes and migration processes assosiated with water bodies has been analyzed.*

Key words. *Gravitational processes, geochemical regime, migration system, geochemical migration, paragenetic landscape, ecotone.*

Kirish. Turli pozitsion hududda joylashgan, dinamik xususiyatlariga ko‘ra o‘zaro bog‘langan landshaftlarda geokimyoviy migratsion jarayonlar ham hududiy jihatlarga egadirlar. Ayniqsa landshaftlardagi gipsometrik farqlar tufayli sodir bo‘ladigan gravitatsiya jarayonlari natijasida suv oqimlarining ustki va yer osti landshaftlarning litogen asosining geokimyoviy tarkibi, tuproq, bioiqlim xususiyatlari kabi tabiiy-dinamik omillar Farg‘ona viloyati hududidagi

landshaftlarning geokimyoviy rejimini belgilab beradi. Uncha katta bo‘lmagan maydon va masofalarda o‘zaro paragenetik bog‘langan landshaftlar yagona vertikal va lateral migratsion tizimni hosil qiladi. Migratsion tizim bu turli tarkibli kimyoviy elementlarning ichki va tashqi muhit bilan bog‘liq yo‘naltirilgan oqim bo‘lib, ichki oqimlar landshaftlarda elementlarning vertikal tabaqalanishini ta’minlaydi. Tashqi muhitda esa landshaftlararo aloqalarni hosil qiladi. Ikkinchi holatdagi migratsion jarayonlar landshaftlarda suvlarning faoliyati bilan bog‘liqdir. Farg‘ona viloyatidan oqib o‘tuvchi barcha daryo va soyliklar, kanallar suvlarida ionli migratsiya mexanik migratsiyaga nisbatan birmuncha kattadir. Viloyat hududida yuqoridan pastga tomon yuza va yer osti oqimi doimiy ionli migratsiyani hosil qiladi. Farg‘ona viloyati hududida ionli migratsiyada yer usti oqimiga nisbatan yer osti oqimining ahamiyati kattadir, lekin yer osti oqimi tog‘ va tog‘oldi hududlarida geokimyoviy rejimni belgilamaydi.

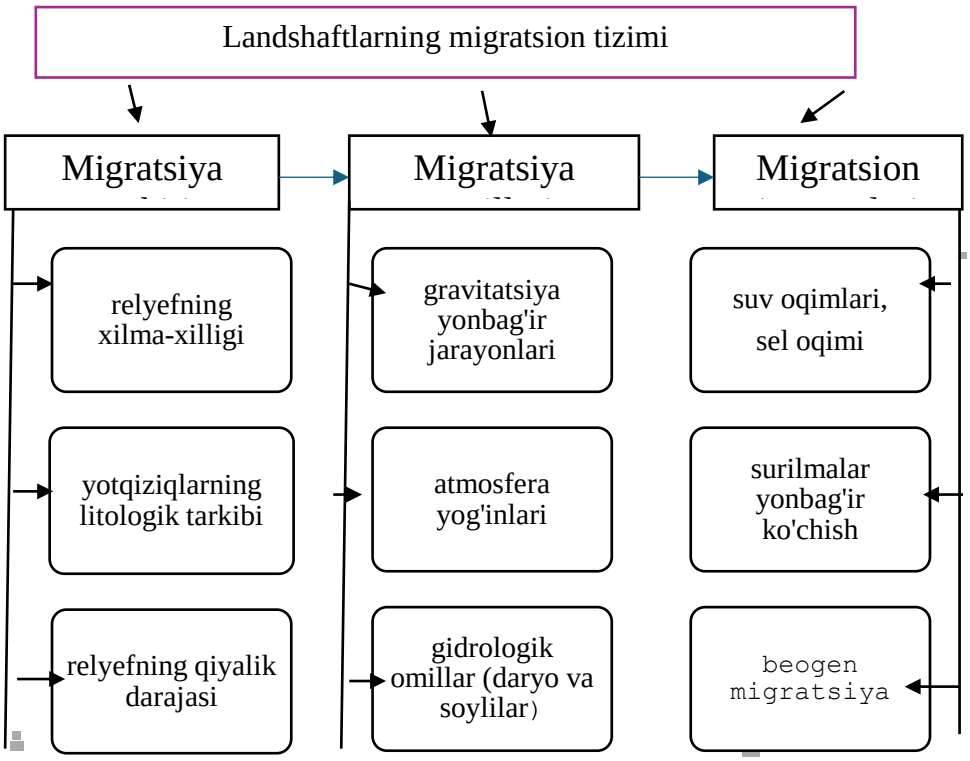
Asosiy qism. Farg‘ona viloyati landshaftlaridagi migratsion jarayonlarda gipsometrik omil muhim ahamiyatga egadir. Farg‘ona viloyati Oloy-Turkiston tog‘larining shimoliy etaklaridan Sirdaryogacha bo‘lgan hududlarni tashkil etadi. Farg‘ona viloyatining maydoni uncha katta bo‘lmasada, bu yerda mutloq balandligi 350-400 m bo‘lgan pastkam tekisliklardan 4000-5000 m ga yetadigan tog‘ cho‘qqilarigacha joylashgan. Landshaftlardagi bunday kontrastlilik ular o‘rtasidagi vertikal va gorizontal aloqalarda, litogeomorfologik, iqlimiy va gidrologik jarayonlarda shakllanadi. Bu jarayonlar o‘zaro aloqalar tufayli Farg‘ona viloyati hududida murakkab landshaft-geokimyoviy muhitni hosil qiladi.

Farg‘ona viloyatida geokimyoviy migratsion jarayonlarni yuzaga kelishida So‘x, Shoximardonsoy, Isfayram soyliklari muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu soyliklar shimoliy ekspozisiyada joylashgan Farg‘ona viloyati hududiga kimyoviy elementlarning faol ioni oqimini va migratsiya jadalligi nisbatan kam bo‘lgan og‘ir metallarning radikal oqimini hosil qiladi. Shunga ko‘ra Farg‘ona viloyatining tog‘, tog‘oldi, adir va tekislik landshaftlarida migratsiya jarayonlari bir xil emasligiga sabab gipsometrik farqlar hisoblanadi. I.Zikirovning tadqiqotlariga ko‘ra hududdagi geokimyoviy migratsion jarayonlarda makroelementlar (Cl, S, Ca, Na, Mg) faolroq, og‘ir metallar guruhidagi elementlar (B, Br, I, Sr, Zn, Mo, F) sustroq migratsiyalanadi. Buning asosiy sababi Farg‘ona viloyati hududining litogeokimyoviy xususiyati bo‘lib, og‘ir metallar ularni yuqori bo‘lgan holatda migratsion faolligi birmuncha sust darajada. Shunday bo‘lishiga qaramasdan viloyat hududining tekisliklar qismidagi agrolandshaftlarda og‘ir metallarning konsentratsiyasi yuqoridir. Buning asosiy sababi mineral o‘g‘itlardan muntazam foydalanish va yillar davomida tuproqning haydalma qatlamida to‘planib borishidir.[1]

Landshaftlarning o‘zaro geokimyoviy aloqadorlik mexanizmida suv orqali bo‘ladigan migratsion jarayonlar muhim o‘rin egallaydi. Migratsion jarayonlar vertikal (radial) va gorizontal (lateral) yo‘nalishda harakatlanib, ularning o‘zaro mutanosibligi, bog‘liqligi, migratsion oqimlarning landshaft ekotonlarida birlashuvi ham ro‘y berishi mumkin. Bunday holatlarni biz Farg‘ona viloyatidagi Chimyon adirlararo pastkamliklarida, Arsif adirlari bufer zonalarida va Tolmazor adirlararo

pastkamliklarida kuzatdik. Suv migratsiyasi jarayonlari adirlarni tepa qismlarini sug‘orilishi tufayli yonbag‘ir bo‘ylab gorizontal, jinslararo vertikal holda yo‘nalgan. Adirlar etagidagi bufer zonalari buloqlarni chiqish zonalari bo‘lib, yer osti suvlari yer usti oqimi bilan qo‘shilib ketgan va migratsiya fonini tashkil etadi. Migratsiya fonining asosiy qismini adir tekislik tizimlaridagi avtonom landshaftlar tashkil etadi. Janubiy Farg‘ona hududida biz tadqiq qilgan barcha adirlarda gips va karbonatlarning suvdagi aralashmasi avtonom landshaftlardan tobe’ landshaftlarga keltirilgan, ya’ni adirlararo pastkamliklar va adirlar etaklariga, bufer zonalarga yetkazilgan.

Shuningdek migratsion rejimga alevrolit, lyoss va lyossimon suglinkalar tortilgan bo‘lib, ko‘pincha bufer zonalarga keltirilgan va qalin (0,5-1 m va undan ko‘proq) yotqiziqlardan iborat. Lekin Sho‘rsuv, Qapchig‘ay adirlarida lyossli jinslar uncha katta qatlamlarni hosil qilmaydi. Kuchsiz sementlashgan mayda shagalli, qumtosh va mergelli jinslar, shamollar ta’sirida va gravitasion jarayonlar tufayli landshaft ekoton zonalarini tashkil etuvchi adirlarning etak qismlarida, adirlararo pastkamliklarda eluvial qatlamlarni hosil qilgan. Ularning yemirilishida adirlarning yuza qismiga yaqin bo‘lgan gips linzalarining atmosfera yog‘inlari tufayli erishiga ham sabab bo‘lgan. Tekislik landshaft komplekslaridagi migratsion jarayonlarni inson xo‘jalik faoliyati belgilaydi. Texnogen migratsion jarayonlarning rejimi sug‘orish rejimi bilan bevosita bog‘liqdir. Adir orti qiya tekisliklaridan to Katta Farg‘ona kanali trassasigacha bo‘lgan hududlarda yer osti suvlarining buloq tarzidagi ko‘tarilish zonasi va birmuncha og‘ir drenajga ega bo‘lgan pasayish va ko‘tarilish zonalari joylashgan. Asosiy geokimyoviy jarayonlar tuproq komponentlarida sodir bo‘ladi. Geokimyoviy rejimni sug‘orish tartibi belgilaydi. Tekislik landshaft komplekslarining katta qismini konus yoyilmalarining o‘rta qismlari, daryo va soyliklar hosil qilgan shleyf zonalari egallaydi. Pastkam tekisliklarida drenaj holatining yomonlashishi tufayli sizot suvlarining harakati sust va vertikal migratsiyalar kuzatiladi. Ayniqsa sug‘orish ta’sirida sizot suvlarining sathi kritik chegara (2 m)dan pastlamaydi, tuz miqdori esa 0,5–0,9 g/l ni tashkil etadi. Tuproq yuzasida tuzlar to‘planishi bilan bog‘liq salbiy geokimyoviy jarayonlar kuzatiladi. Adirlarni sug‘orish tufayli adir etaklariga yaqin tekisliklarda sizot suvlarining ko‘tarilishi jadallashib bormoqda. Bu esa adir tekislik landshaftlaridagi o‘zaro aloqalarning salbiy ko‘rinishlari hisoblanadi. Farg‘ona viloyatida olib borgan tadqiqotlarimiz asosida paragenetik landshaftlar tizimida o‘zaro bog‘langan migratsion rejimni aniqladik (1-rasm).



1-rasm. Farg‘ona viloyati paragenetik landshaftlarining migratsion tizimi

Farg‘ona viloyati hududida migratsion tizimning janubdan shimolga, ya’ni Sirdaryoga tomon umumiy yo‘nalishi yuzaga keladi. Bu albatta relyefning gipsometrik holatidan kelib chiqib, paragenetik landshaftlarni pozision joylashuviga ko‘ra: 1. daryo-vodiy tipi, 2. akkumulyativ tekislik tipi, 3. elyuvial tekislik tipi, 4. erozion-denudatsion adir tipi, 5. adirlar etagi denudasion-eluvial ekaton tipi, 6. tog‘ oldi ekoton tipi, 7. konussimon yoyilmalarning paragenetik ekoton tipi, 8. yuqori yarusli tog‘ yonbag‘ir tiplarini ajratildi. [3]

Yuqoridagi chizmada keltirilgan landshaftlarning migratsion tizimini tashkil etgan omillar jarayonlar tufayli o‘zaro muvofiqlashadilar. Tabiiy omillar ichida relef, ya’ni geomorfologik omil Farg‘ona viloyatida adir tekislik landshaftlarini hosil bo‘lishida geologik omillar bilan birga yetakchilik funksiyasini bajaradi. Landshaftlarning morfologik tabaqalanishi ham relefning geometrik tuzilishiga bog‘liq bo‘lib, adir-tekislik geotizimlarida urochishe va fasiyalarning vertikal va gorizontal tuzilmalarini hosil qiladi. Tog‘ jinslarining litologik tarkibi landshaftlarni morfolitogen asosini tashkil qilish bilan birga, migratsion oqimni tarkibiy qismini belgilab beradi. Tabiiy omillar ichida landshaftlar relefning parchalanganligida adir va tekisliklarda katta kontrastliklar uchraydi. Ayniqsa adirlarning lyossli va lyossimon jinslardan iborat yonbag‘ir qismlarida gravitatsiya va yuvilish intensivligi yuqori bo‘lib, uning ostki qismida joylashgan kuchli sementlashgan toshli va shagalli, mergelli jinslar nisbatan kam harakatchan hisoblanadi. Tekislik landshaft tizimlarida alyuvial, prolyuvial jinslar daryo vodiylari, konus yoyilmalari bo‘ylab turli qalinlikda joylashib, gilli, suglinkali, lyoss va lyossimon jinslar, qum, qumoqli, toshli-shagalli jinslarning morfolitogen strukturasini hosil qiladi.

Adirlarni kesib o‘tgan soyliklar adirlar relefini parchalab, oqiziqlarni adirlararo pastkamliklarga va ekoton zonalar orqali tekisliklarga yoyib yuborgan. Adirlarni o‘zlashtirilishi tufayli sug‘orish orqali hosil bo‘lgan jarlar, karst o‘pkonlari, adirlar etagidagi surilma va o‘pirilmalar salbiy relyef shakllarini hosil qilgan. [3]

Tabiiy omillar ichida jinslarning geokimyoviy tarkibi muhim o‘rin egallaydi. Jinslarning geokimyoviy tarkibi landshaftlarda tashqi va ichki omillarga bog‘liq bo‘lib, tashqi omillar muayyan landshaftlardagi tabiiy sharoit bilan bog‘liqdir, ichki omillar esa jinslarning kimyoviy tarkibi uni tashkil qilgan elementlarning migratsion jarayonlariga bog‘liq bo‘ladi.

Adir tekislik landshaftlarida ham migratsiya muhitini shakllanishida suv asosiy o‘rin egallaydi. Atmosfera yog‘inlari, sug‘orma suvlar faoliyati ta’sirida adir tekislik landshaftlarida yuza va yer osti oqimi hosil bo‘ladi. B.B. Polinov tomonidan aniqlangan suv muhitida migratsiya qilinuvchi elementlarning migratsion qobiliyati bo‘yicha xlor ioni (Cl)-100%, sulfat ioni-(SO)-60%, kalsiy-(Ca)-3%, natriy(Na)-2,5%, magniy(Mg)-1,3%, kaliy(K)-1,3% faol migratsiyalanadi. Migratsiya darajasi bo‘yicha yuqorida qayd etilgan asosiy ionlar adir-tekislik paragenetik landshaftlarida faol migratsiyalanadi. Ayniqsa migratsiya intensivligi avtonom landshaftlarda yuqori bo‘lib, ekoton zonalarda va tekisliklarda sustlashadi. Paragenetik landshaftlardagi migratsion jarayonlar faolligi, uning yo‘nalishi tog‘ jinslarining suv o‘tkazuvchanligiga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Bunga ko‘ra adirlarni tashkil etgan toshli-shagalli turli darajada cementlashgan, gipslashgan jinslarda suv o‘tkazuvchanlik o‘ta yuqori bo‘lib, yassi adirlarda ko‘proq vertikal oqim, tik va qiya adirlarda gorizontal oqim hosil bo‘ladi. Tekislik paragenetik tizimlarida esa migratsion jarayonlar suv orqali kelib suv-tuproq-o‘simlik zanjirini hosil qiladi.

Adir tekislik landshaftlarining migratsion tizimida energetik omillar muhim o‘rinni egallab, uning asosiy manbasini quyosh energiyasi tashkil etadi. Quyosh energiyasi landshaftlar komponentlari ichida transformatsiyalanadi. Issiqlik energiyasining transformatsiyasi iqlim elementlarini shakllantiradi, gravitasion energiyani jadallashtiradi, mexanik, fizik, kimyoviy va biologik energiyalarni hosil qiladi. Landshaftlar o‘rtasida migratsion jarayonlarni hosil bo‘lishida gravitatsion energiya va uning transformasiyasi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Gravitatsion energiyani hosil bo‘lishida faqat og‘irlik kuchi emas, balki tortish kuchlari, markazga intiluvchi va qochuvchi kuchlar ishtirok etadi.

Gravitatsiya energiyasi gravitatsiya maydoniga bog‘liq bo‘lib, u balandlik ortishi bilan kuchayadi. Baland adirlarda past adirlarga nisbatan gravitatsiya jarayonlari intensivroq kechadi. Gravitatsiya intensivligi yassi adirlarda pasayib, tekislik paragenetik tizimlarida faqat og‘irlik kuchi ta’sirida tuproq yuza qatlamini zichlanishi sodir bo‘ladi. Sug‘orish ta’sirida esa yuza bosimni ortishiga va zichlanishni jadallashuviga sabab bo‘ladi.

Baland adirlarda jinslarning mexanik olib ketilishi nurash jarayonlariga nisbatan jadalroq kechadi. Bu jarayon ayniqsa Janubiy Farg‘ona adir tizimlarida sezilarli bo‘lib, mexanik migratsiya kimyoviy migratsiyadan ustun turadi. Tekislik paragenetik tizimlarida esa kimyoviy migratsiyalar suv orqali kelgan asosiy ionlar

guruhini va kolloid moddalarni to‘planishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Shunday qilib adir tekislik landshaftlarida ikki xil geokimyoviy muhit hosil bo‘ladi.

Landshaftlarining migratsion aloqalar tizimida biologik aylanma harakatlar va biologik mahsuldorlik muhim o‘rin egallaydi. Bu o‘zaro bir-biri bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan jarayonlar va ularning jadalligi adir tekislik landshaftlarida o‘simliklarning turi, qoplanganligi, o‘zlashtirilganlik darajasi bilan belgilanadi. Janubiy Farg‘ona adirlarining biologik mahsuldorligida tabiiy o‘simliklar qoplami madaniy o‘simliklarga nisbatan juda past ko‘rsatkichga ega. Ayniqsa adir paragenetik tizimlari efimer va efimeroidlarning asosiy formasiyalarini tarqalganligi bilan ajralib turadi. Adirlarning o‘zlashtirilgan va sug‘oriladigan qismlarida biogeokimyoviy jarayonlar butun vegetatsiya davrini qamrab olsa, o‘zlashtirilmagan qismlarida yozning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab biogeokimyoviy jarayonlar deyarli to‘xtaydi.[2]

Farg‘ona viloyatida joylashgan tekislik landshaft tizimlari deyarli to‘liq o‘zlashtirilgan va sug‘orma dehqonchilik hududlari hisoblanadi. Biologik aylanma harakatlar faol, biologik mahsuldorlik madaniy ekinlarda yuqoriligi bilan ajralib turadi. takchi omil vazifasini sug‘orma suvlar tashkil etadi. Sug‘orish intensivligi ekin turlari, sug‘orish uslubi va yer osti suvlari yaqinligidan kelib chiqib, ayniqsa tekislik landshaft tizimlarida turli mikroelementlar, organik moddalar va tuzlarning to‘planishiga zamin yaratadi. Lekin organik moddalarning kirim-chiqim balansida va ayniqsa tuproqning tuz balansida bir qator nomutanosibliklar kelib chiqadi. Organik moddalarning tuproqda to‘planishi sust, shunga ko‘ra biologik mahsuldorlik kamayib boradi. Barcha sug‘oriladigan landshaftlardagi kabi Farg‘ona viloyatida ham yer usti va yer osti oqimidan tashqari sug‘orish rejimi va tuproqning o‘tkazuvchanlik xususiyatiga bog‘liqdir. Sug‘orish ta’sirida tuproqlarning keng turli qatlamlarida qator kimyoviy elementlar va birikmalar vertikal va gorizontal harakatlanadi. Suv orqali tuproqda kimyoviy elementlarning birikmalari o‘z navbatida tuproqning geokimyoviy rejimiga ham ta’sir qiladi. Farg‘ona viloyatining tog‘ oldi, adir, tekislik hududlarida olib borgan tadqiqotlarimiz, tuproq fatsiyalari va ularning laboratoriya tahlillari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, kationlar va anionlar guruhiga kiruvchi tuzlarning turli landshaftlarda, uning tuproq komponentida migratsiyasi va konsentratsiyasida o‘ziga xos qonuniyatlarga amal qiladi, jumladan, Vodil-Yozyovon yo‘nalishi bo‘ylab adirlar landshaftida tuzlarning konsentratsiyasi 0-5 sm li yuqori qatlamda 20-30 sm li qatlamga nisbatan 1-1,5 barobar ko‘pdir (0-5 sm da 3,40 mg-ekv/l, 20-30 sm da 2,90 mg-ekv/l). Adir etagi tekisliklaridan olingan tuproq namunalarida esa 0-5 smli yuqori qatlamda 20-30 sm chuqurlikdagi miqdordan 4-5 barobar yuqoriligini aniqladik (0-5 sm da 13,40 mg-ekv/l, 20-30 sm da 3,80 mg-ekv/l).

Markaziy Farg‘onaning Yozyovon tumani Katta Andijon kanali trassasidan 100m janubroqdan olingan tuproq namunalarida aksincha 20-30 smli chuqurlikdagi anionlar va kationlar miqdori yuqori ekanligini aniqlandi. (0-5 sm da 28,30 mg-ekv/l, 20-30 sm da 29,40 mg-ekv/l). Bu holat shuni ko‘rsatadiki, Markaziy Farg‘onaning og‘ir drenajli tuproq muhitida tuzlarning vertikal migratsiyasi ortib boradi. Markaziy Farg‘onaning o‘tloqi soz, o‘tloq-botqoq tuproqlarida kimyoviy

elementlarning migratsiyasi va konsentratsiyasi asosan terlovchi (bug‘lanuvchi) rejimdagi geokimyoviy bariyerlar shuningdek karbonatli gipsli va gleyli geokimyoviy bariyerlarga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Tuproq qatlamlarida og‘ir eruvchi tuzlarning (magniy, kalsiy) to‘planishi natijasida gilli qatlamlari shox va arziklar hosil bo‘ladi. Yengil eruvchi xlorid, sulfat, natriy, kaliy kabi tuzlarning migratsiyasi asosan sug‘orma suvlarning miqdori sug‘orish rejimi bilan bog‘liq holda amalga oshib, sug‘orishga olingan suvlarning miqdori va ularning tashlama suv manbalaridan chiqib ketish miqdori migratsiya balansini belgilab beradi.

Xulosa. Farg‘ona viloyatining landshaftlaridagi migratsion jarayonlarning hududiy jihatlarini tadqiq etish asosida quyidagi qonuniyatlarni aniqladik:

Farg‘ona viloyati hududidagi migratsion jarayonlardagi modda va energiya almashinuvi bilan bog‘liq aylanma harakatlar doimiy ravishda ma’lum yo‘nalishda ya’ni yuqoridan quyiga tomon amalga oshadi. Bunda morfolitogenetik tamoyillar amal qiladi, ya’ni relefning tafovutlari, tog‘ jinslarining litologik tarkibi migratsion qobiliyati va migratsion muhit hududiy tamoyillarga asoslanadi;

Landshaftlardagi geokimyoviy muhit ya’ni kimyoviy elementlarning hosil qilgan tabiiy muhit va ularning kimyoviy tarkibiga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Shunga ko‘ra yengil migratsiyalanuvchi kimyoviy elementlarni ionli guruhlar og‘ir migratsiyalanuvchi elementlarni esa og‘ir metallar va suvda kam eriydigan turli mexanik tarkibga ega bo‘lgan cho‘kindi jinslar guruhi tashkil etadi;

Iqlimiy va gidrologik omillar kimyoviy elementlarning mobillashuv, translokatsiya va akkumulyatsiya jarayonlarini ta’minlovchi vosita (agent) sifatida nafaqat geokimyoviy migratsion jarayonlar uchun sharoit yaratadi, balki bu jarayonlar elementar (geokimyoviy) landshaftlarning dinamikasiga, morfologik o‘zgarishlariga ham olib keladi**.**

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PSIXOLOGIYADA KOGNITIV DISSONANS – RUHIY NOQULAYLIK HOLATI MUAMMOSI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada kognitiv dissonans – ongda qarama-qarshi g‘oyalar, e’tiqodlar, qadriyatlar to‘qnashuvi yoki xatti-harakatlarning o‘z e’tiqodlariga mos kelmasligi natijasida yuzaga keladigan ruhiy noqulaylik holati tushunchasi va uning o‘rganishi bo‘yicha fikrlar qiyosiy tahlil qilingan. Shaxsning bilimlari, tamoyillari va xatti-harakatlarini "ikkiga bo‘linish" hissi va unga qarshi psixologik himoya tizimi borasida ma’lumotlar muhokama qilingan.*

Globalizatsiya, cheklanmagan ijtimoiy internet imkoniyatlari shaxsda fikrlar rang-barangligi, subyektiv analiz, sintez, shaxsiy fikr imkoniyatlarini berishi bilan bog‘liq ushbu hodisani kengroq o‘rganish zarurati maqolani dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

Kalit so‘zlar: *kognitiv dissonans, qarama-qarshi g‘oyalar, e’tiqodlar, qadriyatlar to‘qnashuvi, ruhiy noqulaylik holati, qiyosiy tahlil, shaxs bilimlari, tamoyillar, psixologik himoya tizimi, globalizatsiya, internet imkoniyatlari, fikrlar rang-barangligi, subyektiv analiz, sintez, shaxsiy fikr, ruhiy zo‘riqish, xulq-atvor.*

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COGNITIVE DISSONANCE IN PSYCHOLOGY – THE PROBLEM OF MENTAL DISCOMFORT

Abstract. *This article provides a comparative analysis of the concept of cognitive dissonance - a state of mental discomfort arising as a result of a clash of opposing ideas, beliefs, values in consciousness, or a behavior that does not correspond to one's beliefs, and opinions on its study. Data on the feeling of "division" of a person's knowledge, principles, and behavior, as well as the system of psychological protection against it, were discussed.*

The relevance of the article is determined by the need for a broader study of this phenomenon, associated with globalization, the unlimited possibilities of the social internet, which provide an individual with the possibility of a diversity of opinions, subjective analysis, synthesis, and personal opinion.

Keywords*: cognitive dissonance, conflicting ideas, beliefs, conflict of values, state of mental discomfort, comparative analysis, personal knowledge, principles, psychological defense system, globalization, Internet capabilities, diversity of opinions, subjective analysis, synthesis, personal opinion.*

Kognitiv dissonans (lot. cognitio - "fikr" va dissonantia - "nomutanosib," "tartibsizlik," "uyg‘un bo‘lmagan") - insonning ongida ziddiyatli tasavvurlar (faktlar, g‘oyalar, qadriyatlar) yoki hissiy reaksiyalar to‘qnashgan vaziyatdagi ruhiy noqulaylik holati ifodasini beradi. U odamda qandaydir o‘zidan tashqi holatga, atrofdagi odamlar yoki guruhlarning xatti-harakatlariga yoki madaniy me’yorlarga, ijtimoiy tuzilmalarga nisbatan yoqimsiz, noqulay reaksiya sifatida paydo bo‘ladi. "Kognitiv dissonans" atamasini fanga 1957-yilda amerikalik psixolog Leon Festinger kiritgan, ushbu tushunchani eng ko‘p o‘rgangan olim ham aynan Festenger bo‘ladi. Uning nazariyasi kognitiv psixologiyaning shakllanishi davrida paydo bo‘lgan va oddiy g‘oyaga asoslangan edi, ya’ni inson o‘z e’tiqodlari, bilimlari va xatti-harakatlarining uyg‘unligiga intiladi[1]. Darhaqiqat, uyg‘unlikka esa qarama-qarshi fikrlar analizi bilan erishiladi.

Sobiq sovet tuzumi davrida ijtimoiy jamiyatda yagona ideologik tarbiya sababli bu tushuncha psixologiyada o‘rganilmagan. To‘g‘rirog‘i, dissonans hodisasi dolzarb hisoblanmagan. Sovet jamiyati parchalanishi va globalizatsiya, cheklanmagan ijtimoiy internet imkoniyatlari shaxsda fikrlar rang-barangligi, subyektiv analiz, sintez, shaxsiy fikr imkoniyatlarini berdi.

Kognitiv dissonans nazariyasi asosan ijtimoiy psixologiyada o‘rganiladi. Ammo so‘nggi 2-3 yil ichida bu atama butun dunyoda ommalashdi. Chunki bugun biz turli qarama qarshi fikrlar, g‘oyalar kurasi muhitida yashayotgan, bir-biriga qarama-qarshi bo‘lgan turli g‘oyalar yoki talablar tinimsiz taklif qilinayotgan vaziyatda insonning tashqi talablarga moslashish holati ham beqarorlashmoqda. Hattoki bir-biriga qarshi bo‘lmagan, ammo subyektiv manfaatli individual takliflar ham dissonansni keltirib chiqaradi. Masalan bitta kasallikni davolovchi turli vositalar taklifi shaxsda yagona qarorga kelishiga to‘sqinlik qiluvchi ishki fikrlar qarama-qarshiligini hosil qiladi.

Taniqli polyak filosofi Zigmund Bauman o‘tgan asrdagi barqaror industrial jamiyat yangi asrda beqaror, betartib jamiyatga o‘zgarishini tadqiq qilar ekan – "oqimli zamonaviylik"(Liquid Modernity) konsepsiyasini ishlab chiqqan. Ushbu konsepsiya zamonaviy inson va jamiyat munosabatlariga salbiy qarashlar paydo qiladi. Noturg‘un qarashlar, iqtisodiyot, siyosat va jamiyatdagi talablar buzilishi, hattoki inson ongi va biologik tuzilishida ham o‘zgartirish kiritish erkinligi kabilar, albatta kishini mahzun qiladi[2].

Kognitiv dissonansni pasaytirish ijodiy adaptatsiya bilan amalga oshiriladi. Kognitiv dissonansda ijodiy moslashuv kelayotgan axborotni filtrlash yoki ko‘rinishini o‘zgartirish bilan amalga oshiriladi. Zigmund Freydning "axborot filtrlari" "psixologik himoya" nazariyasi va Leon Festingerning dissonans nazariyasini 2000-yil rus psixologi Viktor Allaxverdov birlashtirib Freyd-Festinger qonunini taklif qildi. Qonunga – qarama-qarshi fikr hosil bo‘lganida ong dissonansda himoyalanish va o‘z-oz‘ini oqlash chorasini k o‘radi. Ya’ni qonunining mohiyati: ichki e’tiqodlar bir-biriga zid bo‘lsa yoki xulq-atvorga mos kelmasa, psixologik noqulaylik yuzaga keladi. Bu kognitiv dissonansdir. Festinger bu mexanizmni quyidagicha tushuntirdi: har bir odamda dunyo va o‘zi haqidagi tasavvurlar – e’tiqodlar, qadriyatlar, bilimlar to‘plami mavjud. Ular voqelik

manzarasini shakllantiradi. Ammo ko‘pincha tasavvurlar haqiqatda sodir bo‘layotgan voqealarga mos kelmaydi. Shunda voqelik ichki e’tiqodlarni faktlarga moslashtirishni talab qilib, insonga bosim o‘tkaza boshlaydi [4]. Shuningdek, Festinger nazariyasida ikkita asosiy gipoteza ilgari surilgan. Bu gipotezalar shaxsda psixologik himoya tizimi bilan asoslanadi. Ushbu gipotezalar: dissonans yuzaga kelgan taqdirda, shaxs konsonansga (muvofiqlikka) erishishga harakat qilib, o‘zining ikki (yoki undan ortiq) ustanovkalari o‘rtasidagi nomuvofiqlik darajasini kamaytirishga bor kuchi bilan harakat qiladi, ya’ni o‘ziga ma’qul keladigan fikrni qo‘llab quvvatlashga intiladi;

yuzaga kelgan noqulaylikni kamaytirishga intilib, shaxs yuzaga kelgan noqulaylik kuchayishi mumkin bo‘lgan vaziyatlarni chetlab o‘tishga harakat qiladi[5].

Adaptatsiya nazariyasi nuqtayi nazaridan avtomatizm kabi mexanizmlar ham "ijodiy moslashuv"ning bir varianti bo‘lib, juda ko‘p g‘arb tadqiqotchilari bu "moslashuv"ni – “insonning o‘z-o‘zidan voz kechishi” deb hisoblaydilar va uni salbiy hodisa sifatida qaraydilar[4].

Ijtimoiy munosabatlarda kuzatsak, odamlar o‘zlarining fikrlari, pozitsiyalari, e’tiqodlarini soddalashtirish yoki o‘zgartirishni boshlagan yoki o‘zlarining fikrlashlarini soddalashtirgan yoki ayni vaziyatda ma’nolar to‘qnashuvi yoki kontekstlar to‘qnashuvidan qochish uchun "nevrotik alomatlar"ni ko‘rsatadilar, yoki bo‘lmasa fikrlarini o‘zgartirmasalarda, suhbatdosh nazdida unga yon bosadilar” – go‘yoki “hamfikr”dek o‘zlarini tutishlari orqali dissonans holatidan o‘zini himoyalash jarayonini aks ettiradi.

Kognitiv dissonansda shaxs o‘zi sezmagan holda noqulaylik zonasidan chiqishga harakat qiladi. Dissonansga qarama-qarshi narsa fikrda – konsonansga borish, ya’ni kognitiv muvofiqlikka intilish, inson o‘zi uchun qulay bo‘lgan holatga erishish istagini hosil qiladi. Ya’ni psixika bu bosimni yengishga va qarama-qarshilikni bartaraf etishga harakat qiladi, chunki u izchillikka intiladi. Agar urinishlar muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchrasa, yuzaga kelgan ziddiyat noqulaylik tug‘diradi. Xo‘p u qanday namoyon bo‘ladi, misollar yordamida oydinlashtiramiz:

Salomatlik va odatlar: sutkada qancha vaqt va kunning qaysi vaqtida uxlash organizm uchun zarurligini bilgan holda tunda internet tarmoqladini kuzatish. Yoki bo‘lmasa, birnecha oy (yil) davomida sport (suzishga) bilan shug'ullanish rejalashtirilgan, lekin zalga borishni yana bir (kun) haftaga kechiktirish uchun sabablar topilishi.

Moliya va rejalashtirish. Har oyda ma’lum miqdorda jamg‘arishni maqsad qilish, lekin pulni impulsiv xaridlarga sarflash. Moliyaviy mustaqil bo‘lishni orzu qilish, ammo byudjet bilan murosa qilishni istamaslik.

Munosabatlar va qadriyatlar. Yaqinlar bilan vaqt o‘tkazishni muhim deb bilish, shu ma’nodagi roliklarni yaqinlarga ibrat sifatida jo‘natish, lekin ish tufayli doim uchrashuvlarni ortga surish. Munosabatlarda halollikni ilgari surish, lekin ziddiyatdan qochish uchun ba’zi tafsilotlarni sir saqlash.

Ish va muvozanat. Ish va hayot muvozanati muhimligi to'g'ri anglash, ishdagi va uydagi muammolarni o‘z joyida qoldirish istagi bor, lekin dam olish kunlari va ta’tilda hatto har kecha uyda ish haqida eng kamida fikr yuritish.

Ekologiya va iste’mol. Shahar havosi holati haqida qayg‘urish bor, lekin mashina haydash istagini yo'qolmasligi.

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va ogohlik. Telefonga qaramlikni qoralash, lekin birinchi navbatda ertalabdan xabarlarni tekshish ehtiyojo borligi.

Demak, qabul qilingan qarashlarni rad etuvchi faktlar paydo bo‘laaveradigan zamonda yashar ekanmiz, fikrda qarama-qarshiliklar yuzaga kelishi ham uzluksiz davom etaveradi. Shunday muhitda yashar ekanmiz inson qanday qilib dissonansdan chiqadi, bu savolga quyidagi imkoniyatlarni taklif etish mumkin:

Dissonans beradigan bosimda “faktni rad etish” orqali ruhiy yengillik tuyush mumkin. Ya’ni noma’qul informatsiyani noto‘g‘ri deb qabul qilish. Masalan, yaxshi ko‘radiyan taomi agar salomatligiga xavf tug‘ditsa – bu holatda, ushbu taom sifati yomon, yaxshi tayyorlanmagan, degan fikr bilan uni rad etish mumkin.

Ziddiyatli elementlardan birining ahamiyatini pasaytirish ham xotirjamlik beradi. "Ha, men pul yig‘mayman, nima, pul yig‘ish shunchalik muhimmi? O‘zi shunaqasiga ham hayot qisqa, hozirdan zavqlanib yashash kerak." Yoki “pul infilyatsiyasi ketayotganda uni yig‘ish foydasiz”.

Fikrlarni tanlab idrok qilish ham psixologik barqarorlik beradi. Inson faqat o‘z pozitsiyasini tasdiqlaydigan ma’lumotlarni payqay boshlaydi va qarama-qarshi ma’lumotlarni e’tiborsiz qoldiradi. Ijtimoiy tadqiqotlarda dindorlar din haqidagi ijobiy ma’lumotlarni tanlab qabul qilishga moyil bo‘lishlari o‘rganilgan.

Eng konstruktiv, ammo eng murakkab strategiyalardan biri ziddiyatli elementlardan birini o‘zgartirishdir. Yoki xulq-atvor e’tiqodlarga moslashtiriladi (agar sportning foydasiga ishonsangiz, u bilan shug‘ullanishni boshlang), yoki e’tiqodlar voqelikka mos ravishda qayta ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shunday qilib, psixika o‘zini dissonansdan himoya qilishi mumkin.

Xulosa.

Muammo shundaki, psixika ko‘pincha inkor etish, ratsionalizatsiya, qadrsizlanish kabi osonroq yo‘llarni tanlaydi. Ular kamroq kuch talab qiladi va hayotda biror narsani o‘zgartirishga majbur qilmaydi. Ammo ular muammoni hal qilmaydilar, balki uni faqat niqoblaydilar.

Kognitiv dissonans ong uchun normal holatdir. Ichki qarama-qarshiliklardan butunlay qutulishning iloji yo‘q: hayot juda murakkab, barcha e’tiqodlar va xatti-harakatlar bir-biriga mos kelmaydi. Ammo ba’zi vaziyatlarda dissonans jiddiy muammoga aylanishi mumkin. Dissonans bartaraf etilmay, to‘planib borsa, doimiy ichki zo‘riqish xavotir va davomli stressga olib kelishi mumkin. Inson kim bo‘lishni xohlashi va aynan kimligi o‘rtasida qoladi. Bu hissiy resurslarni kamaytiradi [6].

Bir nechta muhim qadriyatlar o‘rtasidagi kuchli dissonans qaror qabul qilishni imkonsiz qilishi mumkin. Natijada, odam harakatlarni kechiktiradi, bu esa tashvishni yanada kuchaytiradi.

Noqulaylikni bostirishga urinishlar zararli odatlarga yetaklashi mumkin. Spirtli ichimliklar, chekish, qimor, haddan tashqari ko‘p ovqatlanish, ijtimoiy

tarmoqlarga cheksiz osilib olish, impulsiv xarajatlar - bularning barchasi qarama-qarshiliklar haqida o‘ylamaslik usullari sifatida odatga aylanadi. Ammo ular muammoni hal qilmaydi, balki yangisini yaratadi.

Dissonansga qarshi himoya reaksiyalari atrofdagilar bilan ziddiyatli munosabatlarni hosil qilishi mumkin. O‘zidagi qarama-qarshilikni tan olishga tayyor bo‘lmagan odam muammoni boshqalarga to‘nkay boshlaydi, ularni ayblaydi yoki o‘zini chetga oladi.

Dissonans muammoga aylanganining asosiy belgisi – u yashashga xalaqit beradi. Nafaqat noqulaylik tug‘diradi, balki haqiqatan ham salomatlikka, munosabatlarga, oldinga intilish qobiliyatiga ta’sir qiladi.

Tavsiyalar:

ongdagi ziddiyatni tahlil qilish va to‘g‘ri qaror qabul qilish;

o‘z harakatlarini tanqidiy tahlil qilish;

muhim qadriyatni ajratib ustuvor ko‘rish;

Xulq-atvorni o‘zgartirish yoki e’tiqodni qayta ko‘rib chiqish;

Yana bir muhim tavsiya barcha dissonanslarni hal qilish kerak emas[6]. Ba’zida ziddiyat murakkab hayotning tabiiy qismi sifatida qabul qilinishi fikrlash sifatini oshiradi.

Kognitiv dissonans ruhiy patologiya yoki xarakterning zaifligi alomati emas, u qarama-qarshiliklarga odatiy javob hisoblanadi[7]. Ya’ni tafakkur jarayoni talabi. Undan butunlay qutulishning iloji yo‘q, lekin psixika himoyani ishga soladigan – faktlarni inkor etadigan, bahonalar qidiradigan, muhim narsalarni qadrsizlantiradigan lahzalarni aniqlab olish mumkin. Bu ongli tanlov qilishga yordam beradi.

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УДК 617.55-089.87-06

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POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS OF CHOLECYSTECTOMY AND THEIR SURGICAL MANAGEMENT: A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF 42 PATIENTS

Abstract: *This retrospective study examined postoperative complications of cholecystectomy in 42 patients at the multidisciplinary clinic of the Fergana Medical Institute of Public Health. Open and laparoscopic approaches were compared. Predominant complication types were identified and evidence-based surgical management strategies were defined.*

Keywords: *cholecystectomy, postoperative complications, biliary tract, laparoscopy, open surgery, surgical management.*

Introduction

Cholecystectomy — surgical removal of the gallbladder — remains the gold-standard treatment for symptomatic cholelithiasis, acute cholecystitis, and biliary dyskinesia. Globally, more than 750,000 cholecystectomies are performed annually in the United States alone, with comparable prevalence in Central Asian populations where dietary factors predispose to high rates of gallstone disease [1, 2]. The widespread adoption of laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC) since the 1990s has substantially reduced overall morbidity; however, the procedure is not free of complications. Reported complication rates range from 2% to 15% for laparoscopic and from 5% to 20% for open cholecystectomy (OC), depending on patient comorbidity burden, surgical experience, and institutional setting [3].

The aim of this study was to identify the spectrum and frequency of postoperative complications following cholecystectomy and to evaluate current surgical management strategies applied at the FMIOPH multidisciplinary clinic.

Materials and methods

A retrospective cohort analysis was conducted on 42 patients who underwent elective or urgent cholecystectomy at the multidisciplinary clinic of FMIOPH between January 2022 and December 2023. Patients were stratified by operative approach: open cholecystectomy (OC, n = 20) and laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC, n = 22). Inclusion criteria were confirmed cholelithiasis or acute cholecystitis on preoperative ultrasound, age ≥ 18 years, and complete medical records. Exclusion criteria included concurrent hepatic or pancreatic resection and incomplete documentation.

Results

Of the 42 patients analysed, 20 (47.6%) underwent OC and 22 (52.4%) underwent LC. Mean age was 48.3 ± 12.7 years (OC) versus 44.1 ± 10.9 years (LC);

female predominance was observed in both groups (70% OC; 68.2% LC). Overall, 26 complications were documented across all patients (OC: n = 20 events; LC: n = 6 events), yielding a complication rate of 100% versus 27.3% respectively ($p < 0.001$).

Table 1 presents the demographic and clinical characteristics of the two groups. Figure 1 illustrates the complication profile by type and surgical approach.

Table 1. Demographic and postoperative complication profile by surgical approach

Parameter	Open Cholecystectomy (n = 20)	Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy (n = 22)
Mean age (years)	48.3 ± 12.7	44.1 ± 10.9
Female, n (%)	14 (70%)	15 (68.2%)
Acute cholecystitis, n (%)	12 (60%)	9 (40.9%)
Bile duct injury, n (%)	2 (10%)	1 (4.5%)
Wound infection, n (%)	6 (30%)	2 (9.1%)
Port-site / incision bleeding, n (%)	5 (25%)	1 (4.5%)
Biloma / bile leak, n (%)	3 (15%)	1 (4.5%)
Conversion to open, n (%)	N/A	3 (13.6%)
Post-operative ileus, n (%)	4 (20%)	1 (4.5%)
Hospital stay, days (mean)	7.4 ± 2.1	3.2 ± 1.4

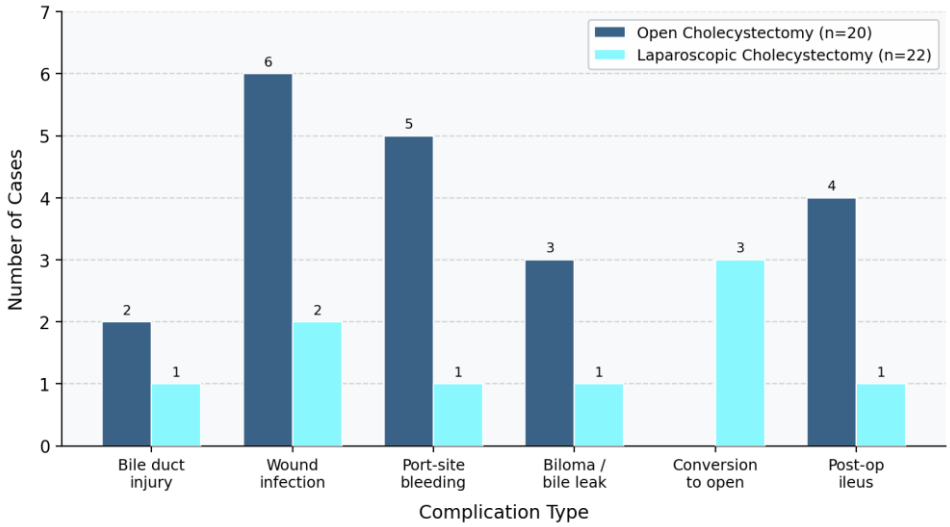


Figure 1. *Distribution of postoperative complications by type and surgical approach*

Wound infection was the most frequent complication in the OC group (30%), consistent with the larger incision required [4]. Bile duct injury occurred in 2 OC patients (10%) versus 1 LC patient (4.5%). Conversion from LC to OC was required in 3 patients (13.6%), primarily due to dense pericholecystic adhesions and unclear anatomy at Calot triangle. Mean hospital length of stay was significantly shorter in the LC group (3.2 ± 1.4 days versus 7.4 ± 2.1 days; p = 0.003).

Discussion

The complication profile observed in the present study largely reflects published benchmarks for both operative approaches. The higher overall complication rate in the OC group is attributable to the extent of tissue dissection, prolonged anaesthesia time, and greater wound exposure — factors well-documented in the literature [5]. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy conferred a statistically significant reduction in wound-related morbidity and shorter hospitalisation, reinforcing its role as the preferred technique.

Bile duct injury, though infrequent, represents the most clinically consequential complication of cholecystectomy, often necessitating biliary reconstruction or hepaticojejunostomy [3, 6]. In the two OC cases identified, successful management was achieved via primary duct repair with T-tube drainage. The single LC bile duct injury was managed by immediate conversion and biliary reconstruction. Early intraoperative recognition through critical view of safety technique remains paramount.

Wound infections in the OC group were managed conservatively with targeted antibiotic therapy guided by wound culture; all resolved within 14 days. Bilomas detected on postoperative day 3–5 were drained percutaneously under ultrasound guidance, consistent with current evidence-based protocols [7]. Conversion to open surgery, while not a complication per se, represents an intraoperative risk-mitigation decision and underscores the importance of patient selection and pre-operative planning.

Conclusion

This retrospective study of 42 patients demonstrated that laparoscopic cholecystectomy is associated with significantly lower complication rates and shorter hospital stays compared to open cholecystectomy at the FMIOPH multidisciplinary clinic. Wound infection and biloma were the predominant complications in the OC group, while conversion to open surgery was the principal challenge in the LC group. Systematic application of the critical view of safety, prompt intraoperative imaging, and standardised postoperative surveillance protocols are essential to further reduce morbidity. Regional audit programmes are warranted to monitor surgical outcomes across Uzbekistan.

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BANK RISKLARINI STATISTIK MODELLAR ASOSIDA BAHOLASH MEXANIZMLARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolaning asosiy maqsadi bank faoliyatidagi turli risklarni statistik modellar yordamida aniqlash va baholash usullarini o‘rganishdir. Tadqiqot davomida kredit, bozor, likvidlik va operatsion risklar kabi asosiy bank risk turlari tahlil qilinadi. Risklarni o‘lchash va prognozlash uchun regressiya tahlili, vaqt qatori modellar, Monte-Karlo simulyatsiyasi va Value at Risk (VaR) kabi statistik metodlar va modellardan foydalanilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari banklar uchun risklarni boshqarish strategiyasini ishlab chiqishda va qaror qabul qilish jarayonlarini yanada samarali qilishda amaliy tavsiyalar beradi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Bank risklari, statistik modellar, kredit riski, bozor riski, likvidlik riski, operatsion risk, regressiya tahlili, vaqt qatori modellar, Monte-Karlo simulyatsiyasi, Value at Risk (VaR).*

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MECHANISMS FOR ASSESSING BANK RISKS BASED ON STATISTICAL MODELS

Abstract: *The main purpose of this article is to study the methods of identifying and assessing various risks in banking activities using statistical models. The study analyzes the main types of bank risks, such as credit, market, liquidity and operational risks. Statistical methods and models, such as regression analysis, time series models, Monte Carlo simulation and Value at Risk (VaR), were used to*

measure and forecast risks. The results of the study provide practical recommendations for banks in developing risk management strategies and making decision-making processes more effective.

Keywords: *Bank risks, statistical models, credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, regression analysis, time series models, Monte Carlo simulation, Value at Risk (VaR).*

Kirish

Banklar iqtisodiyotda muhim rol o‘ynab, moliyaviy resurslarning jamlanishi va taqsimlanishida asosiy vosita hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga, ularning faoliyati turli risklar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, ularni samarali boshqarish moliyaviy barqarorlik va rentabellikni ta’minlashda katta ahamiyatga ega. Hozirgi global moliya bozori murakkab va tezkor o‘zgaruvchan bo‘lgani sababli banklar nafaqat kredit, balki bozor, likvidlik va operatsion risklarni aniqlash va boshqarishga majbur.[1]

Bank risklarini baholashda statistik modellar muhim vosita sifatida ishlatiladi. Statistik yondashuv yordamida risklarning ehtimollik taqsimotini aniqlash, ularning kutilgan va kutilmagan oqibatlarini o‘lchash hamda turli senariylar asosida prognozlar tuzish mumkin. Shu sababli, tadqiqotda kredit riskini baholash uchun regressiya tahlili, bozor riskini o‘lchashda Value at Risk (VaR) modeli, likvidlik riskini prognozlashda vaqt qatori modellar va operatsion riskni baholashda Monte-Karlo simulyatsiyasi kabi zamonaviy statistika usullaridan foydalanilgan.[2]

Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi bank risklarini statistik modellar yordamida tizimli baholash va ularni boshqarish jarayonini takomillashtirish imkoniyatlarini o‘rganishdir. Tadqiqot natijalari esa banklarga risklarni aniqlash va kamaytirish bo‘yicha amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishda muhim asos bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Tahlil va natijalar

Bank faoliyatidagi risklar bir necha asosiy turga ajratiladi: kredit riski, bozor riski, likvidlik riski va operatsion risk. Har bir risk turini statistik modellar yordamida baholash moliyaviy barqarorlikni ta’minlash va strategik qarorlar qabul qilishda katta ahamiyatga ega.[3]

1. Kredit riski. Kredit riski – bu qarz oluvchi o‘z majburiyatlarini belgilangan muddatda va to‘liq bajarolmaslik ehtimoli bilan bog‘liq riskdir. Uni baholashda ko‘plab statistik usullar ishlatiladi:

- Logistik regressiya – qarz oluvchining to‘lov qobiliyatini prognozlashga yordam beradi. Model qarz oluvchining moliyaviy ko‘rsatkichlari (daromad, qarz yuklamasi, kreditor bilan munosabatlar) asosida qarzning to‘lanish ehtimolligini aniqlaydi.

- Discriminant tahlil – qarz oluvchilarni “xavfli” va “xavfsiz” guruhlarga ajratishda ishlatiladi.

Misol: Agar logistik regressiya modeli qarz oluvchi A uchun to‘lovni bajarmaslik ehtimolini 0,35 deb ko‘rsatsa, bu bank uchun o‘rtacha xavf darajasini anglatadi.

2. Bozor riski. Bozor riski – bu bank aktivlari bozor narxlarining o‘zgarishi (foiz stavkalari, valyuta kurslari, aksiyalar narxi) natijasida zarar ko‘rish ehtimoli bilan bog‘liq.[4]

Statistik yondashuvlar:

- Value at Risk (VaR) – ma’lum vaqt davomida va belgilangan ishonch darajasida bank portfeli uchun mumkin bo‘lgan maksimal zararini aniqlaydi.
- Vaqt qatori modellar – foiz stavkalari yoki valyuta kurslaridagi o‘zgarishlarni prognozlash va risklarni dinamik baholash uchun ishlatiladi.

Misol: 95% ishonch darajasida bank portfelining 1 kunlik VaR qiymati 500 ming AQSh dollari bo‘lsa, bu bir kunda 500 ming dollardan ortiq zarar ko‘rish ehtimoli 5% ekanligini bildiradi.

3. Likvidlik riski. Likvidlik riski – bankning qisqa muddatli majburiyatlarni o‘z vaqtida bajarolmaslik ehtimoli bilan bog‘liq.

Baholash usullari:

- Vaqt qatori tahlili – bankning naqd pul oqimi va depozitlar dinamikasini prognozlashga imkon beradi.
- Stoxastik simulyatsiya – turli senariylar asosida pul oqimining o‘zgarishi va likvidlik darajasini aniqlashga yordam beradi.

Misol: Agar vaqt qatori modeli keyingi oyda bankning 20% naqd pul yetishmovchiligi bo‘lishini ko‘rsatgan bo‘lsa, bu bank uchun ogohlantiruvchi signal hisoblanadi.

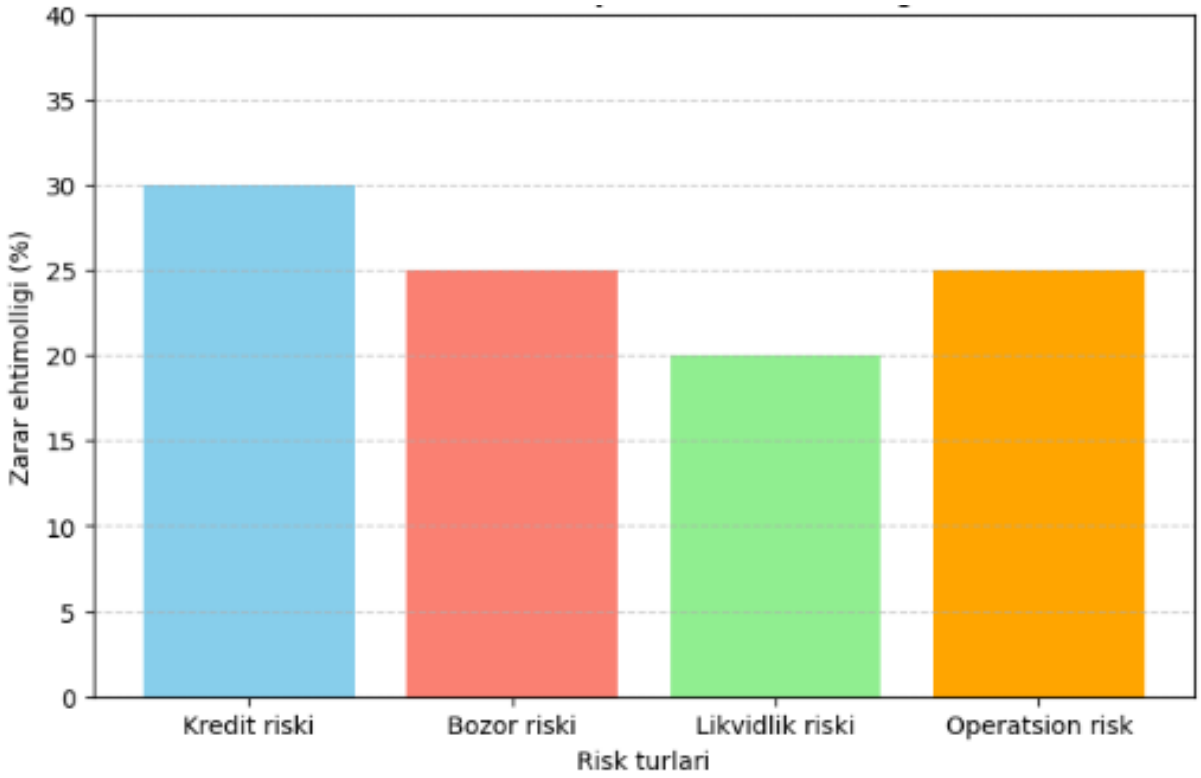
4. Operatsion risk. Operatsion risk – ichki jarayonlar, xodimlar, tizimlar yoki tashqi hodisalar natijasida yuzaga keladigan zarar ehtimoli.[5]

Baholash usullari:

- Monte-Karlo simulyatsiyasi – turli ehtimollik taqsimotlari asosida operatsion zararlarning kutilgan qiymatini aniqlashga yordam beradi.
- Stoxastik modellar – xodim xatolari, tizim nosozliklari va boshqa operatsion hodisalarni modellashtiradi.

Misol: Monte-Karlo simulyatsiyasi natijalari bank yil davomida operatsion zararlarning o‘rtacha qiymati 2 million AQSh dollari bo‘lishi mumkinligini ko‘rsatadi.

Bank risklari bo‘yicha zarar ehtimolligi (%)[6]



Ushbu diagramma quyidagilarni ko‘rsatadi:
- Kredit riski: 30%
- Bozor riski: 25%
- Likvidlik riski: 20%
- Operatsion risk: 25%

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatdiki, bank risklarini statistik modellar yordamida tizimli baholash samarali natija beradi. Har bir risk turiga oid tahlillar quyidagicha:

Kredit riski. Logistik regressiya va discriminant tahlil natijalari ko‘rsatdiki, qarz oluvchilarning moliyaviy ko‘rsatkichlari, avvalgi kredit tarixi va qarz yuklamasi kredit riskini aniqlashda asosiy omillar hisoblanadi. Masalan, qarz oluvchilarning 30% holatida yuqori to‘lovni bajarmaslik ehtimoli mavjudligi aniqlangan, bu esa bank uchun qarz ajratishda ehtiyotkorlik choralarini kuchaytirishni talab qiladi.

Bozor riski. Value at Risk (VaR) va vaqt qatori modellar yordamida bozor o‘zgarishlarining bank portfeliga ta’siri baholandi. 95% ishonch darajasida bir kunlik maksimal zarar taxminan 500 ming AQSh dollari ekanligi aniqlangan. Ushbu natijalar bozor riskini kamaytirish uchun diversifikatsiya strategiyasini qo‘llash va portfelni muntazam qayta baholash zarurligini ko‘rsatadi.

Likvidlik riski. Vaqt qatori tahlili va stoxastik simulyatsiya natijalari bankning qisqa muddatli majburiyatlarni bajarish qobiliyatini tahlil qildi. Prognozlarga ko‘ra, keyingi oyda bankning naqd pul yetishmovchiligi ehtimoli 20% ga teng. Bu bank uchun ogohlantiruvchi signal bo‘lib, likvidlik rezervlarini oshirish va depozitlarni diversifikatsiya qilish zarurligini bildiradi.

Operatsion risk. Monte-Karlo simulyatsiyasi yordamida operatsion zararlarning ehtimoliy taqsimoti o‘rganildi. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, yil davomida operatsion zararlarning o‘rtacha qiymati 2 million AQSh dollari bo‘lishi mumkin. Bu xodim xatolari, tizim nosozliklari va tashqi hodisalar natijasida yuzaga keladigan xavflarni oldindan aniqlash va zarur choralarni ko‘rishga imkon beradi.

Umumiy natijalar va tavsiyalar:

- Statistik modellar yordamida risklarni kvantitativ baholash banklar uchun samarali boshqaruv vositasi ekanligi tasdiqlandi.
- Kredit va bozor risklarini kamaytirish uchun diversifikatsiya strategiyasini qo‘llash, risklarni doimiy monitoring qilish va kapitalni optimal taqsimlash zarur.
- Likvidlik va operatsion risklarni boshqarish uchun naqd pul rezervlarini oshirish, ichki nazorat tizimlarini mustahkamlash va xodimlarni muntazam o‘qitish muhimdir.
- Risklarni integratsiyalash orqali banklar kutilayotgan va kutilmagan zararlarni yanada aniq prognoz qilish imkoniga ega bo‘ladi.

Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, statistik modellar nafaqat risklarni aniqlash va baholash, balki ularni boshqarish va strategik qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonini optimallashtirish uchun ham samarali vosita hisoblanadi.

Xulosa va takliflar

Ushbu tadqiqot bank risklarini statistik modellar yordamida baholashning samaradorligini o‘rganishga qaratilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatdiki:

1. Kredit riski logistik regressiya va discriminant tahlil yordamida aniqlanishi mumkin bo‘lib, qarz oluvchilarning moliyaviy ko‘rsatkichlari va oldingi kredit tarixi asosiy ahamiyatga ega.
2. Bozor riski Value at Risk (VaR) va vaqt qatori modellar orqali baholanib, portfelning mumkin bo‘lgan maksimal zararini prognozlash imkonini beradi.
3. Likvidlik riski vaqt qatori tahlili va stoxastik simulyatsiya yordamida naqd pul yetishmovchiligi ehtimoli aniqlanadi, bu esa bankning qisqa muddatli majburiyatlarni bajarish qobiliyatini yaxshilashga yordam beradi.
4. Operatsion risk Monte-Karlo simulyatsiyasi yordamida modellashtiriladi va bu xodim xatolari, tizim nosozliklari hamda tashqi hodisalardan keladigan zararlarni prognozlash imkonini beradi.

Umuman olganda, statistik modellar bank risklarini tizimli baholash va prognozlashda samarali vosita bo‘lib, ularni boshqarish va kamaytirish bo‘yicha strategiyalar ishlab chiqishga imkon beradi. Shuningdek, risklarni birlashtirib tahlil qilish va doimiy monitoring qilish banklar uchun moliyaviy barqarorlikni ta’minlash va strategik qarorlar qabul qilish jarayonini optimallashtirishga yordam beradi.

Natijada, tadqiqot shuni ko‘rsatdiki, banklar statistik yondashuvlarni risklarni aniqlash va boshqarish jarayoniga integratsiyalash orqali moliyaviy xavflarni kamaytirish va samaradorlikni oshirish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladi.

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QASHQADARYO VILOYATIDA ICHIMLIK SUVI BILAN KASALLIKLAR

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Qashqadaryo viloyatida ichimlik suvi sifati va u bilan bog‘liq kasalliklar o‘rtasidagi bog‘liqlik ilmiy asosda tahlil qilinadi. Hududdagi suv manbalarining gigiyenik holati, mikrobiologik va kimyoviy ifloslanish darajasi hamda ular keltirib chiqaradigan ichak infeksiyalari, gepatit A va boshqa suv orqali yuqadigan kasalliklarning tarqalish xususiyatlari o‘rganiladi. Shuningdek, ichimlik suvi xavfsizligini ta’minlash, sanitariya-gigiyena choralarini kuchaytirish va profilaktik tadbirlarni takomillashtirish bo‘yicha takliflar beriladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *ichimlik suvi, suv sifati, suv orqali yuqadigan kasalliklar, ichak infeksiyalari, gepatit A, mikrobiologik ifloslanish, sanitariya-gigiyena, epidemiologiya, profilaktika.*

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DISEASES RELATED TO DRINKING WATER IN KASHKADARYA REGION

Abstract: *This article analyzes the relationship between drinking water quality and related diseases in the Kashkadarya region on a scientific basis. The hygienic condition of water sources in the region, the level of microbiological and chemical pollution, and the characteristics of the spread of intestinal infections, hepatitis A and other waterborne diseases caused by them are studied. Also, proposals are made to ensure the safety of drinking water, strengthen sanitary and hygienic measures, and improve preventive measures.*

Keywords: *drinking water, water quality, waterborne diseases, intestinal infections, hepatitis A, microbiological pollution, sanitary and hygienic, epidemiology, prevention.*

Ekologik sharoitlar sog‘liqni saqlashning bevosita tarkibiy qismi bo‘lib, ularning yomonligi kasalliklarning avj olishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Qashqadaryoda G‘uzor, Muborak, Dehqonobod tumanlarida ekologik holat va sanitariya

infratuzilmasining past darajada ekani bu hududlardagi aholi salomatligiga jiddiy tahdid solmoqda. Ichimlik suvi sifati, chiqindilarni to‘plash tizimi va havoning ifloslanishi singari omillar ijtimoiy ahvolning yomonlashishiga va oilaviy daromadlarning katta qismining dori-darmon, tibbiy xizmatlar uchun sarflanishiga olib kelmoqda. Bu esa aholining umumiy farovonligini pasaytiradi.

Atmosfera havosi inson salomatligiga eng tez ta‘sir qiluvchi omillardan biridir. Havodagi chang, gazlar (SO2, NO2, CO) va boshqa zararli moddalar nafas olish tizimiga kirib, bronxlar va o‘pkaga zarar yetkazadi. Natijada bronxit, bronxial astma, allergic rinit kabi kasalliklar rivojlanadi. Qashqadaryo viloyatida sanoat korxonalari va transport vositalari ko‘p bo‘lgan hududlarda ushbu kasalliklarning uchrashi yuqori ekanligi kuzatiladi. Uzoq muddat davomida iflos havodan nafas olish esa surunkali kasalliklarning rivojlanishiga olib keladi.

Ichimlik suvining sifati aholi salomatligining muhim omillaridan biridir. Suv tarkibida zararli mikroorganizmlar, nitratlar yoki og‘ir metallarning mavjudligi inson organizmiga salbiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi.

Sifatsiz suv istemoli va ekologik holat yomon bo‘lgan hududlarda dizenteriya, gepatit, ichak infeksiyalari, yurak qon tomir va parazitar kasalliklar rivojlanadi. Qashqadaryo viloyatining ayrim qishloq hududlari ichimlik suvi sifati past bo‘lib, bu kasalliklar ko‘p uchraydi.

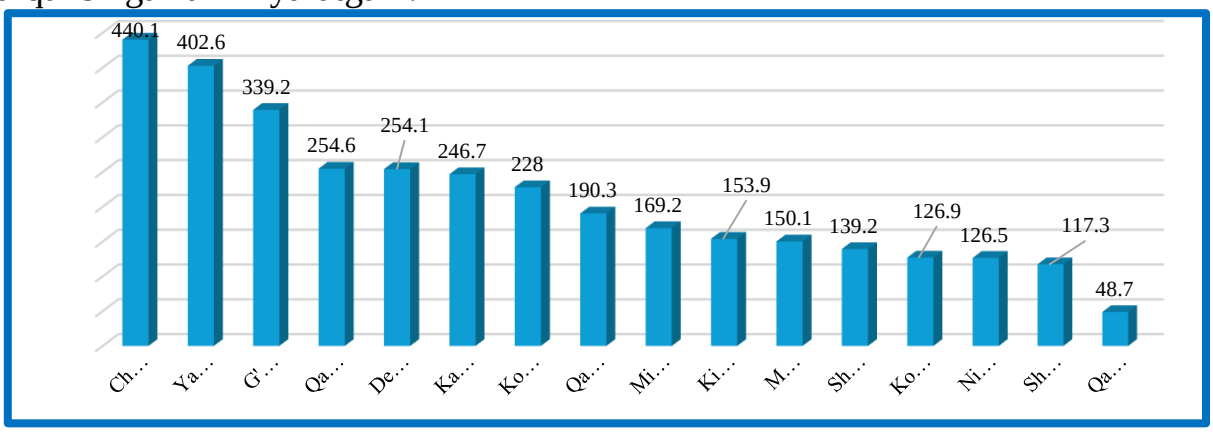
O‘zbekistonda gepatit (jigar yallig‘lanishi) kasalligi turli shakllarda, xususan gepatit A, B, C, D va E turlarida keng tarqalgan. Gepatit kasalligi O‘zbekistonda salomatlikka jiddiy tahdid soladigan muammo bo‘lib, uning tarqalishiga bir nechta omillar ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Gepatit kasalligining tarqalish geografiyasi tahlil qilinganda quyidagi xulosalarni chiqarish mumkin [141].

- Nirusli gepatit kasalliklarining tarqalishi sanitariya, tibbiy xizmatlar sifati, ichimlik suvi ta’minoti va tibbiy amaliyotlardagi ehtiyotsizlikka bevosita bog‘liqdir. Bu omillar, ayniqsa qishloq hududlarida, kasalliklarning yuqishi uchun qulay sharoit yaratadi. Yirik shaharlarda tibbiy xizmatlar yaxshi rivojlangan bo‘lsa ham, qishloq joylarida sanitariya-gigiyena sharoitlari past bo‘lishi va tibbiy yordamning malakali bo‘lmasligi virusli gepatit kasalliklarining keng tarqalishiga olib keladi. Bu kasalliklar bilan kasallanganlar soni bo‘yicha (2022-yil) Qashqadaryo, Surxondaryo, Samarqand va Sirdaryo viloyatlari yetakchi hisoblanadi (2.5-jadval).

- Gepatit A virusi asosan suv va oziq-ovqat orqali yuqadigan infeksion kasallik bo‘lib, uning tarqalishi bevosita sanitariya-gigiyenik sharoitlar va ichimlik suvi sifati bilan bog‘liq. Ushbu kasallik, ayniqsa, markazlashgan toza suv ta’minoti yetarli darajada yo‘lga qo‘yilmagan, chiqindilarni utilizatsiya qilish tizimi sust bo‘lgan hamda gigiyena qoidalariga rioya qilish darajasi past hududlarda keng tarqaladi. O‘zbekistonda gepatit A ko‘proq qishloq joylarda, ichimlik suvi sifatsiz yoki sanitariya sharoitlari talab darajasida bo‘lmagan hududlarda uchrab, bu kasallikning hududiy xususiyatlarini yaqqol namoyon etadi. Xususan, Qashqadaryo, Surxondaryo, Sirdaryo viloyatlari hamda Toshkent shahri kabi mintaqalarda kasallikning yuqori darajada qayd etilishi ushbu hududlarda suv va sanitariya bilan bog‘liq muammolar mavjudligini ko‘rsatadi.

Qashqadaryo viloyatining Chiroqchi, Yakkabog‘ va G‘uzor tumanlarida 2024-yil holatiga ko‘ra virusli gepatit bilan kasallanishning yuqori ko‘rsatkichga ega bo‘ldi. Chiroqchi tumanida har 100 ming aholidan 440,1 kishi virusli gepatit bilan kasallangan bo‘lsa, Yakkabog‘ tumanida bu ko‘rsatkich 402,6 kishiga, G‘uzor tumanida 339,2 kishiga teng bo‘ldi (2.7-rasm). Bunday yuqori ko‘rsatkich qayd etilishi bir qancha omillar bilan bog‘liq. Ushbu omillarni quyidagicha izohlash mumkin:

Ichimlik suvining sifati va ta’minoti: Tumanlarda ichimlik suvining markazlashtirilgan tizimlarga yetarli darajada ulanmaganligi va suv resurslarining past sifati gepatit A ning keng tarqalishiga olib kelgan. Ochiq suv manbalaridan foydalanish infeksiyaning oshishiga sabab bo‘lgan. *Gigiyena qoidalariga rioya qilinmasligi:* Aholining sanitariya holatining pastligi, maktablar va jamoat joylarida gigiyenik sharoitlarning talabga javob bermasligi gepatit A ning yuqori darajada tarqalishiga zamin yaratgan .



2.1-rasm. Qashqadaryo viloyati ma’muriy birliklar kesimida o‘tkir virusli gepatit bilan kasallanish holati *(har 100 ming aholiga nisbatan, 2024 yil)*

Rasm Qashqadaryo viloyati Sanitariya-epidemiologik osoyishtalik va jamoat salomatligi xizmati boshqarmasi ma’lumotlari asosida muallif tomonidan tayyorlandi.

Profilaktika va emlash qamrovining pastligi: Tibbiy xizmatlar orqali gepatit B ga qarshi emlash qamrovining yetarli emasligi kasallik tarqalishini kuchaytirgan. Ayniqsa, qishloq joylarda aholining emlash dasturlariga jalb etilishi past bo‘lgan. *Sterilizatsiya qoidalariga rioya qilinmasligi:* Davolash-profilaktika muassasalarida invaziv muolajalar va jarrohlik amaliyotlari paytida sterilizatsiya qoidalarining buzilishi gepatit B va C infektsiyalarining tarqalishiga sabab bo‘ldi.

Aholi zichligi: Chiroqchi, Yakkabog‘ va G‘uzor tumanlarida aholining zich joylashgan hududlarida infeksiyaning yuqish ehtimolini oshiradi. Uyma-uy yashash tartibi, bolalar va yoshlarning ko‘p qismi gigiyenik madaniyatga ega bo‘lmagan oilalarda yashashi muhim omil bo‘ldi. *Migratsiya va transport aloqalari:* Ishchi migratsiyasi, xususan, Rossiya yoki boshqa davlatlarga ketuvchi aholi o‘rtasida gepatit B va C viruslarini olib kelish va tarqatish holatlari uchragan.

Ma’lumot yetishmovchiligi: Gepatit kasalligining oldini olish bo‘yicha axborot va tushuntirish ishlarining yetarli darajada olib borilmagani, aholining kasallik xavfi haqida ma’lumotga ega emasligi infektsiyaning keng tarqalishiga olib kelgan. *Davolanish imkoniyatlari:* Aholining aksariyati kasallikning dastlabki

bosqichida davolanish uchun murojaat qilmasligi, shu jumladan surunkali gepatit holatlarining ortishi bilan bog‘liq.

Ekologik muammolar: Chiroqchi, Yakkabog‘ va G‘uzor tumanlarida atrof-muhitning ifloslanishi, suv resurslarining iflosligi va qishloq xo‘jaligi faoliyatida ishlatiladigan kimyoviy moddalarning ko‘pligi gepatit A ga sabab bo‘luvchi holatlarni kuchaytirgan.

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O‘UT: 631.4.54.48.25

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G'OZADA MAHSULDORLIK ELEMENTLARINI OSHISHIDA ARPA, RAPS VA KO’K XANTAL KABI SIDERATLARNI O’RNI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada g‘o‘za hosildorligi elementlarini oshirishda arpa, raps va ko‘k xantal kabi siderat ekinlarning roli ilmiy asosda o‘rganilgan. Tadqiqot davomida ushbu sideratlarning tuproq unumdorligi, uning fizik-kimyoviy xossalari hamda biologik faolligiga ta’siri tahlil qilindi. Aniqlanishicha, arpa tuproq strukturasini yaxshilash va organik modda miqdorini oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lsa, raps va ko‘k xantal tuproqni biologik faol moddalarga boyitib, kasallik va zararkunandalarga qarshi tabiiy himoya xususiyatini kuchaytiradi. Ushbu sideratlarni qo‘llash natijasida g‘o‘za o‘simligida meva tugish, ko‘saklar soni va og‘irligi kabi hosildorlik elementlari sezilarli darajada oshishi kuzatildi. Tadqiqot natijalari siderat ekinlardan foydalanish g‘o‘za yetishtirishda ekologik va iqtisodiy jihatdan samarali usul ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar; *mahsuldorlik elementlari, siderat ekinlar, arpa, raps, ko‘k xantal, tuproq unumdorligi, hosildorlik, organik modda, agrotexnologiya*

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THE ROLE OF SIDERAL CROPS SUCH AS BARLEY, RAPESEED, AND MUSTARD IN INCREASING YIELD COMPONENTS OF COTTON

Annotation*: This article scientifically examines the role of sideral crops such as barley, rapeseed, and mustard in increasing yield components of cotton. The study analyzes the effects of these crops on soil fertility, physicochemical properties, and biological activity. The results indicate that barley improves soil structure and increases organic matter content, while rapeseed and mustard enrich the soil with nutrients and enhance its phytosanitary condition. The use of these sideral crops leads to an increase in the number of bolls, their weight, and overall cotton yield. The findings demonstrate that the application of sideral crops is an environmentally and economically effective practice in cotton cultivation.*

Key words*; yield components, sideral crops, barley, rapeseed, mustard, soil fertility, yield, organic matter, agrotechnology*

Kirish. Qishloq xo‘jaligida g‘o‘za yetishtirish yuqori iqtisodiy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, uning hosildorligini oshirishda mahsuldorlik elementlari — ko‘saklar soni, ularning og‘irligi va hosil tuzilmasi muhim o‘rin tutadi. So‘nggi yillarda

intensiv dehqonchilik sharoitida mineral o‘g‘itlardan ortiqcha foydalanish natijasida tuproq unumdorligining pasayishi, organik modda miqdorining kamayishi va tuproqning fizik-kimyoviy xossalarining yomonlashuvi kuzatilmoqda. Ma’lumotlarga ko‘ra, sug‘oriladigan tuproqlarda gumus miqdori o‘rtacha 0,8–1,2 % ni tashkil etib, bu barqaror hosildorlikni ta’minlash uchun yetarli darajada emas.

Shu sababli, tuproq unumdorligini tiklash va g‘o‘za mahsuldorligini oshirishda ekologik jihatdan xavfsiz va iqtisodiy samarali agrotexnologiyalarni qo‘llash zarurati ortib bormoqda. Bunday usullardan biri sifatida siderat ekinlardan foydalanish alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Xususan, arpa, raps va ko‘k xantal kabi siderat ekinlar qisqa vegetatsiya davrida katta miqdorda yashil massa hosil qilib, tuproqqa haydalganda uni organik modda va oziqa elementlari bilan boyitadi.

Ilmiy tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ushbu siderat ekinlar tuproqda organik modda miqdorini 15–25 % ga oshirishi, biologik faollikni kuchaytirishi hamda oziqa elementlari, ayniqsa azot va oltingugurt zaxirasini boyitishi mumkin. Natijada g‘o‘za o‘simligining vegetativ va generativ rivojlanishi yaxshilanib, ko‘saklar soni 10–20 % ga, ularning o‘rtacha massasi esa 5–12 % ga oshishi kuzatiladi.

Mazkur maqolada arpa, raps va ko‘k xantal kabi siderat ekinlarning g‘o‘za o‘simligida mahsuldorlik elementlariga ta’siri, ularning tuproq unumdorligini oshirishdagi roli hamda agroekologik samaradorligi ilmiy asosda tahlil qilinadi.

Tadqiqot obyekti. Mazkur tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida sug‘oriladigan sharoitlarda yetishtiriladigan g‘o‘za (Gossypium hirsutum L.) ekini hamda uning mahsuldorlik elementlariga ta’sir etuvchi arpa (Hordeum vulgare L.), raps (Brassica napus L.) va ko‘k xantal (Sinapis alba L.) kabi siderat ekinlar tanlab olindi. Tadqiqot ishlari o‘rtacha mexanik tarkibli, gumus miqdori 0,9–1,1 % bo‘lgan sug‘oriladigan tuproqlarda olib borildi.

Tajribalarda siderat ekinlarning tuproq unumdorligiga, xususan organik modda miqdori, oziqa elementlari (azot, fosfor, kaliy) zaxirasi, tuproqning fizik (strukturasi, zichligi, nam saqlash qobiliyati) va biologik (mikroorganizmlar faolligi) ko‘rsatkichlariga ta’siri o‘rganildi. Shu bilan birga, siderat ekinlar qo‘llanilgandan keyin g‘o‘za o‘simligining asosiy mahsuldorlik elementlari — ko‘saklar soni, ularning o‘rtacha og‘irligi, 1000 dona chigit massasi va umumiy hosildorlik ko‘rsatkichlaridagi o‘zgarishlar tahlil qilindi.

Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida tanlangan siderat ekinlarning har biri o‘zining agrobiologik xususiyatlariga ko‘ra farqlanadi: arpa tuproq strukturasini yaxshilovchi va organik massa hosil qiluvchi o‘simlik sifatida, raps va ko‘k xantal esa tez o‘suvchi, tuproqni oziqa moddalarga boyituvchi hamda fitosanitar xususiyatga ega sideratlar sifatida baholandi.

Natijalar va munozara. Olib borilgan dala tajribalari natijalari arpa, raps va ko‘k xantal kabi siderat ekinlarning g‘o‘za mahsuldorlik elementlariga sezilarli ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishini tasdiqladi. Tajriba variantlarida siderat ekinlar tuproqqa haydalganidan so‘ng tuproqning agrofizik va agroximik ko‘rsatkichlari yaxshilangani kuzatildi. Xususan, tuproqdagi gumus miqdori nazorat variantiga nisbatan o‘rtacha 0,25–0,35 % ga oshdi, hajmiy massa esa 0,05–0,08 g/sm³ ga kamaydi, bu esa ildiz tizimi rivojlanishi uchun qulay sharoit yaratdi.

Siderat ekinlar orasida raps va ko‘k xantal variantlarida tuproqning biologik faolligi yuqoriroq bo‘lib, mikroorganizmlar soni 18–25 % ga oshgani aniqlandi. Bu esa oziqa elementlarining mineralizatsiya jarayonlarini tezlashtirib, g‘o‘za o‘simligining oziqlanishini yaxshilagan. Arpa siderati esa tuproq strukturasi va nam saqlash qobiliyatini yaxshilab, namlikni 10–15 % ga ko‘proq ushlab qolishiga yordam berdi.

G‘o‘za o‘simligining mahsuldorlik elementlari bo‘yicha olingan natijalar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, siderat qo‘llanilgan variantlarda ko‘saklar soni nazoratga nisbatan 12–22 % ga, bir ko‘sakning o‘rtacha massasi esa 6–10 % ga oshgan. Eng yuqori ko‘rsatkichlar raps va ko‘k xantal sideratlari qo‘llanilgan variantlarda kuzatildi, bu ularning tuproqni oziqa moddalarga, ayniqsa oltingugurt va azot bilan boyitish xususiyati bilan izohlanadi.

Umumiy hosildorlik ko‘rsatkichlari ham sezilarli darajada oshdi. Xususan, arpa siderati qo‘llanilganda hosildorlik 8–12 % ga, rapsda 12–18 % ga, ko‘k xantalda esa 14–20 % ga yuqori bo‘ldi. Bu natijalar siderat ekinlarning g‘o‘za agrotsenozida kompleks ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishini, ya’ni tuproq unumdorligini oshirish orqali mahsuldorlik elementlarini shakllantirish jarayoniga bevosita ta’sir qilishini ko‘rsatadi.

Munozara natijasida shuni ta’kidlash mumkinki, arpa, raps va ko‘k xantal kabi siderat ekinlardan foydalanish nafaqat hosildorlikni oshiradi, balki mineral o‘g‘itlarga bo‘lgan ehtiyojni kamaytirib, ekologik barqaror agrotexnologiyalarni joriy etish imkonini beradi. Ayniqsa, raps va ko‘k xantalning fitosanitar xususiyatlari tuproqdagi kasallik va zararkunandalar fonini kamaytirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

Xulosa. Olib borilgan tadqiqotlar natijasida arpa, raps va ko‘k xantal kabi siderat ekinlarning g‘o‘za o‘simligida mahsuldorlik elementlarini oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligi aniqlandi. Ushbu sideratlar tuproqqa haydalganidan so‘ng uning fizik, kimyoviy va biologik xossalarini yaxshilab, organik modda va oziqa elementlari, ayniqsa azot hamda oltingugurt zaxirasini boyitishga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatdiki, siderat ekinlar qo‘llanilganda g‘o‘za o‘simligida ko‘saklar soni va ularning og‘irligi ortib, umumiy hosildorlik 8–20 % gacha oshadi. Arpa siderati tuproq strukturasini yaxshilash va namlikni saqlashda samarali bo‘lsa, raps va ko‘k xantal tuproqning biologik faolligini oshirib, uning fitosanitar holatini yaxshilaydi. Ayniqsa, raps va ko‘k xantal qo‘llanilganda mahsuldorlik ko‘rsatkichlari yuqori natijalarni ko‘rsatdi.

Shuningdek, siderat ekinlardan foydalanish mineral o‘g‘itlar sarfini qisqartirish, tuproq eroziyasini kamaytirish va ekologik barqaror agroekotizimni shakllantirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, arpa, raps va ko‘k xantal kabi siderat ekinlardan samarali foydalanish g‘o‘za yetishtirishda yuqori va sifatli hosil olish, tuproq unumdorligini saqlash va oshirish hamda ekologik xavfsiz dehqonchilikni rivojlantirishning muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

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RAQAMLI BANK XIZMATLARI ORQALI MOLIYAVIY XIZMATLARDAN FOYDALANISH IMKONIYATLARINI KENGAYTIRISHNING TASHKILIY-IQTISODIY MEXANIZMLARI

Annotatsiya:*Mazkur maqolada raqamli bank xizmatlari orqali moliyaviy xizmatlardan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlari tadqiq etilgan. Tadqiqot jarayonida raqamli bank xizmatlarining aholi va xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlar uchun moliyaviy xizmatlarga kirish darajasini oshirishdagi o‘rni tahlil qilindi. Shuningdek, raqamli texnologiyalar asosida bank xizmatlarini rivojlantirishning asosiy yo‘nalishlari hamda mavjud muammolar aniqlanib, ularni bartaraf etishga qaratilgan ilmiy asoslangan taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi.Tadqiqot natijasida moliyaviy xizmatlardan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishda texnologik, institutsional, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy mexanizmlarning o‘zaro uyg‘un holda rivojlanishi zarurligi asoslab berildi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *raqamli iqtisodiyot, onlayn banking, mobil banking, SMS banking, raqamli hamyonlar,fintech, blokchain va kriptovalyutalar, gibrid banklar.*

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ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISMS FOR EXPANDING ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES THROUGH DIGITAL BANKING SERVICES

Abstract: *This article examines the organizational and economic mechanisms for expanding access to financial services through digital banking services. The study analyzes the role of digital banking services in increasing access to financial services for the population and business entities.In addition, the main directions for the development of banking services based on digital technologies are identified, existing problems are revealed, and scientifically grounded proposals and recommendations aimed at addressing them are developed.The results of the study substantiate the need for the integrated development of technological, institutional, social, and economic mechanisms to expand access to financial services.*

Keywords: *digital economy, online banking, mobile banking, SMS banking, digital wallets, fintech, blockchain and cryptocurrencies, hybrid banks.*

Kirish

Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida bank tizimining transformatsiyasi moliyaviy xizmatlar bozorida yangi imkoniyatlarni yuzaga keltirmoqda. Xususan, raqamli bank xizmatlari orqali moliyaviy xizmatlardan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish bugungi kunda muhim ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. An'anaviy bank tizimida moliyaviy xizmatlardan foydalanish ko'plab omillar, jumladan hududiy cheklovlar, xizmatlar narxining yuqoriligi hamda vaqt talablari bilan chegaralangan. Natijada aholining ayrim qatlamlari va kichik biznes subyektlari bank xizmatlaridan to'liq foydalana olmayapti. Raqamli bank xizmatlari esa ushbu muammolarni bartaraf etishda samarali vosita sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda. Mobil banking, internet banking va elektron to'lov tizimlari orqali moliyaviy xizmatlar masofadan turib, tezkor va qulay shaklda taqdim etilmoqda. Bu esa moliyaviy xizmatlarning ommalashuviga hamda iqtisodiy faollikning oshishiga xizmat qilmoqda. So'nggi yillarda O'zbekistonda ham bank tizimini raqamlashtirish, zamonaviy to'lov infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish va aholining moliyaviy xizmatlardan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish bo'yicha keng ko'lamli islohotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Biroq, ushbu yo'nalishda hali ham yechimini kutayotgan muammolar mavjud bo'lib, ularni ilmiy asosda tadqiq etish zarurati saqlanib qolmoqda.

Raqamli texnologiyalar asosida amalga oshiriladigan to'lovlar va moliyaviy xizmatlarni rivojlantirish jarayoni huquqiy jihatdan ham qo'llab-quvvatlanmoqda. Xususan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-sonli "2022–2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi farmoni, 2020-yil 12-maydagi PF-5992-sonli "2020–2025 yillarga mo'ljallangan O'zbekiston Respublikasining bank tizimini isloh qilish strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi farmoni, 2018-yil 23-martdagi PQ-3620-sonli "Bank xizmatlari ommabopligini oshirish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi qarori, shuningdek, 2020-yil 5-oktabrda tasdiqlangan "Raqamli O'zbekiston – 2030" strategiyasi mamlakatda raqamli iqtisodiyotga o'tish jarayonini jadallashtirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Mamlakatimizda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyotni ta'minlashning ustuvor maqsadva vazifalarini o'zida mujassam etgan "2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi"da "iqtisodiyotning real sektorida hamda McKinsey's moliya va bank sohalarida ishlab chiqarish va operatsion jarayonlarni raqamlashtirishdarajasini 2026-yil yakuniga qadar 70 foizgacha oshirish"[18] ustuvor vazifa etib belgilangan.Mazkur normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar bank tizimida zamonaviy raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etishning ustuvor yo'nalishlarini belgilab berib, moliyaviy xizmatlar sifatini oshirish va ularning ommalashuvini ta'minlashga qaratilgan. Shu bilan birga, innovatsion yechimlarni keng qo'llash orqali banklar faoliyati samaradorligini oshirishga zamin yaratmoqda. Bundan tashqari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy banki tomonidan qabul qilingan me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlar

[18] O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022 yil 28 yanvardagi "2022-2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi PF-60-sonli Farmoni. https://lex.uz/docs/5841063

raqamli bank xizmatlarini rivojlantirish, to‘lov tizimlarini modernizatsiya qilish hamda tijorat banklarida raqamli texnologiyalarni keng joriy etishda muhim rol o‘ynamoqda.

Adabiyotlar sharhi

Tijorat banklari faoliyati samaradorligini oshirishda raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanishning nazariy hamda amaliy asoslari ko‘plab iqtisodchi olimlar tomonidan keng o‘rganilgan. L.V.Lyamin "Bank hisobvarag‘iga masofaviy xizmat ko‘rsatish - bu mijozning ko‘rsatmasi asosida bankka bormasdan turib, uning hisobvarag‘i bo‘yicha operatsiyalarni amalga oshirish va axborot xizmatlari majmuasidir"[19] deb yozadi.

Mahalliy olimlarimizdan prof. Sh.Z.Abdullayevaning[20] masofaviy bank xizmatlari to‘g‘risidagi fikrlariga e’tibor qaratadigan bo‘lsak, ular axborot texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi internetda moliyaviy xizmatlar ko‘rsatish imkoniyatini kengaytirayotganligi, ilg‘or firmalar va tijorat banklari bugungi kunda bu imkoniyatdan foydalangan holda mijozlarga masofadan turib xizmat ko‘rsatish, elektron pullar hisobini amalga oshirish imkoniyatiga ega bo‘layotganligiga, mamlakatimiz tijorat banklarida bank hisob-varaqlarini masofadan turib boshqarishni rivojlantirish kunning muhim masalalaridan biri ekanligiga e’tibor qaratgan. Prof. Sh.Z.Abdullayevaning tijorat banklari masofaviy xizmatlarida axborot texnologiyalar rivojlanishi, banklar va aynan ilhor zamonaviy internet xizmatlarini ko‘rsatuvchi firmalar bilan hamkorlik masalasining muhim jihatlari mavjudligini bugungi kunning talablari ko‘rsatmoqda. Chunki banklar o‘zi bu sohada faoliyat olib borgandan ko‘ra maxsus xizmat ko‘rsatuvchi tashkilotlarning xizmati ancha samarali bo‘lishi mumkin.

Tijorat banklarining masofaviy xizmatlari bo‘yicha o‘z tadqiqotlarini olib borgan mahalliy olimlarimizdan yana biri Z.T.Mamadiyarovning fikricha, «...bank tizimida masofaviy bank xizmatlarining rivojlanishi, birinchidan, odamlar hayotidagi o‘zgarishlar, yangi axborot texnologiyalarning joriy etilishi, ikkinchidan, bank operatsiyalarning avtomatlashtirilgani bilan bog‘liq»[21]. Biz bank xizmatlarining rivojlanishi, jumladan, insonlar hayotini yengillashtiruvchi masofaviy bank xizmatlarining rivojlanishi sohasida tadqiqotchi Z.T.Mamadiyarov tomondan keltirilgan fikrni qo‘llab-quvvatlaymiz. Jahonda, jumladan, mamlakatimizda ham axborot texnologiyalarning rivojlanishi banklarning masofaviy xizmatlarining ham rivojlanishiga turtki bo‘lmoqda. Biz ushbu muallifning keltirgan fikriga qo‘shimcha ravishda ta’kidlamoqchimizki, aynan globallashuv jarayonlari banklarning masofaviy xizmatlarining rivojlanishi, ularning ommalashuvi va keng ko‘lamda har yili yangi turdagi xizmat turlarining ko‘payishiga zamin yaratmoqda.

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[19] Лямин Л.В. Применение технологий электронного банкинга. Рискориентированный подход, серия Библиотека Центра исследований платежных систем и расчетов — Издательство: КноРус, 2015

[20] Abdullaeva Sh.Z. Bank ishi. T.: “IQTISOD-MOLIYA” 2017. 535-536 bb

[21] Mamadiyarov Z.T. Tijorat banklarida masofaviy bank xizmatlarini rivojlantirish. Iqtisod fanlari bo’yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati.T.: 2019. 56 b.

Mirpulatova L.M[22] fikricha tijorat banklarining samaradorligini oshirishda raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish, bank operatsiyalarini tubdan o‘zgartiruvchi vositalarni qo‘llashni o‘z ichiga oladi. Raqamli texnologiyalar, jumladan sun’iy intellekt, blokcheyn va katta ma’lumotlar tahlili, jarayonlarni avtomatlashtirish, mijozlarga xizmat ko‘rsatishni yaxshilash va xavfsizlikni mustahkamlash imkonini beradi. Ushbu texnologiyalar real vaqt rejimida ma’lumotlarni qayta ishlash va qaror qabul qilishni qo‘llab quvvatlaydi, bu esa bank ishlarining samaradorligini oshiradi. Yangi moliyaviy texnologiyalar moliyaviy xizmatlardan foydalanishni osonlashtirishi va moliya tizimining samaradorligini oshirishi mumkin. Raqamli bank xizmatlari bir necha soniyalarda amalga oshishi va kam xarajatli ekanligi bilan an’anaviy banklardan farq qiladi. Raqamli banklar doimiy, ya’ni 24/7 ish rejimida faoliyat yuritishi va mijozlarning katta qismiga bir vaqtning o‘zida xizmat ko‘rsatishi evaziga tijorat banklari samaradorligining ortishiga xizmat qiladi.

Fikrimizcha, raqamli iqtisodiyot — bu moliyaviy va iqtisodiy munosabatlarni raqamli texnologiyalar asosida amalga oshirishga yo‘naltirilgan tizim bo‘lib, unda bank xizmatlari, to‘lov tizimlari va moliyaviy operatsiyalar elektron shaklda tezkor va qulay tarzda bajariladi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Mazkur tadqiqotda raqamli bank xizmatlari orqali moliyaviy xizmatlardan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishning tashkiliy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlarini o‘rganishda kompleks ilmiy yondashuv qo‘llanildi.

Tadqiqot jarayonida tahlil va sintez usullari asosida mavzuga oid nazariy qarashlar umumlashtirildi. Taqqoslash usuli yordamida xorijiy tajriba va milliy amaliyot o‘zaro solishtirildi. Shuningdek, statistik ma’lumotlarni umumlashtirish va iqtisodiy tahlil qilish orqali raqamli bank xizmatlarining rivojlanish tendensiyalari baholandi. Bundan tashqari, tizimli yondashuv asosida moliyaviy xizmatlardan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishga ta’sir etuvchi omillar o‘zaro bog‘liqlikda o‘rganildi hamda ilmiy xulosalar shakllantirildi.

Tahlil va natijalar

Tijorat banklari faoliyatida innovatsion xizmatlarni joriy etishning iqtisodiy samarasi bo‘lib, xarajatlar hajmini kamayishi, mijozlar uchun foydalanish qulay bo‘lgan xizmatlarni taklif etilishi natijasida mijozlar bazasini kengayishi va foyda hajmining oshishi hisoblanadi.[23] Raqamli bank mijozlarning jismoniy bank filialiga bormasdan raqamli ravishda moliyaviy operatsiyalarni amalga oshirish jarayonini anglatadi. Unga ko‘ra, texnologiya taraqqiyoti tufayli sezilarli darajada rivojlanib, foydalanuvchilar uchun qulaylikni oshirdi.[24]

Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida iste’molchilarning talab va afzalliklari tez o‘zgarishi, xarajatlarni optimallashtirish hamda samaradorlikni oshirish bo‘yicha

[22] Mirpulatova L.M. Tijorat banklari faoliyati samaradorligini oshirishda raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish yo'llari. iqt. fan. dok. ... diss. Avtoreferat – Toshkent, 2025. – 13 b.

[23] Hsu, Po-Hsuan, Xuan Tian, and Yan Xu, 2014, Financial development and innovation: Cross-country evidence, Journal of Financial Economics 112, 116–135

[24] Alkhowaiter, W. A. (2020). Digital payment and banking adoption research in Gulf countries: A systematicliterature review. International Journal of Information Management, 53, 102102.

bosimning ortishi tijorat banklarini zamonaviy raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etishga undamoqda. Shu bilan birga, banklarda onlayn xizmatlarga bo‘lgan talabning oshishi Fintech kompaniyalarini faol ishtirokchi sifatida jalb qilishga turtki bermoqda.Bank sohasida rivojlanayotgan fintech texnologiyalari shaxsiy kreditlar, kichik biznes kreditlari va ipoteka kabi moliyaviy mahsulotlarga sezilarli ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda. An’anaviy bank konseptsiyasi esa raqamlashtirish va texnologik innovatsiyalar orqali tubdan o‘zgarib, mijozlarga qulay xizmat ko‘rsatish imkoniyatlarini yaratmoqda. Hozirgi kunda mobil ilovalar mijozlarga tezkor xizmatni ta’minlab, bankning an’anaviy savdo menejeri rolini qisman almashtirmoqda. Bank tizimi samaradorlikni oshirish, xavfsizlikni mustahkamlash va mijozlar tajribasini yaxshilash maqsadida turli texnologiyalarni integratsiya qilgan holda yillar davomida sezilarli rivojlanishga erishdi. Hozirgi zamonaviy bank tizimida keng qo‘llaniladigan asosiy texnologiyalardan ba’zilari quyidagilardan iborat:

Onlayn va mobil banking[25]: moliyaviy institutlar tomonidan taqdim etiladigan raqamli xizmatlar bo'lib, mijozlarga internet yoki mobil ilovalar orqali o'z hisoblarini boshqarish, tranzaktsiyalarni amalga oshirish va turli bank xizmatlaridan foydalanish imkonini beradi. Ushbu texnologiyalar odamlarning o'z mablag'lari bilan o'zaro munosabatlarida inqilob qildi, qulaylik, foydalanish imkoniyati va pullari ustidan real vaqt nazoratini ta'minladi.

SMS banking — bu bank mijozlariga mobil telefon orqali matnli xabar (SMS) yordamida moliyaviy xizmatlarni boshqarish imkonini beruvchi xizmat turi. Bu xizmat orqali mijozlar o‘z hisob raqamlarini tekshirishi, balansni kuzatishi, oxirgi tranzaksiyalarni ko‘rishi va ba’zi operatsiyalarni amalga oshirishi mumkin.

Blokcheyn va kriptovalyutalar[26]: innovatsiyalar, samaradorlik va shaffoflik uchun yangi imkoniyatlarni joriy qilib, bank sanoatiga sezilarli ta‘sir ko’rsatdi.

Raqamli hamyonlar: [27]shuningdek, elektron hamyon yoki mobil hamyon sifatida ham tanilgan, foydalanuvchilarga turli moliyaviy faoliyatlar uchun elektron operatsiyalarni saqlash, boshqarish va amalga oshirish imkonini beruvchi virtual platformadir.

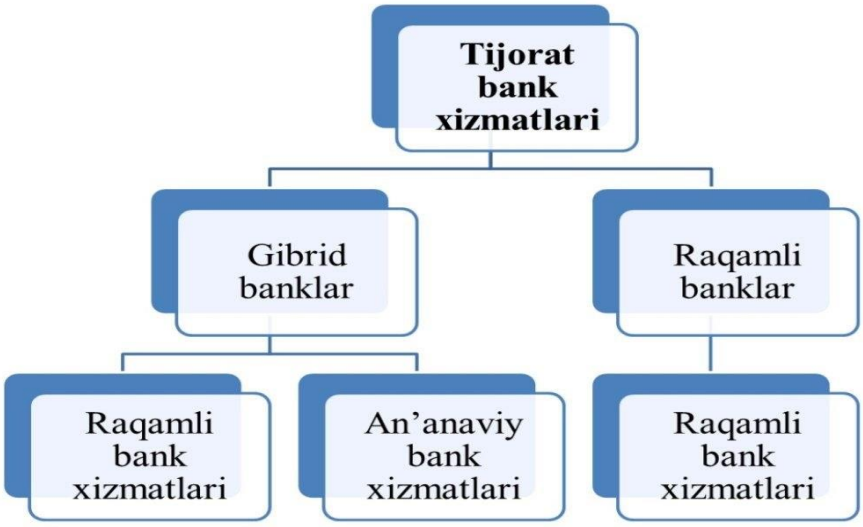
Bugungi kunda O‘zbekistonda aksariyat tijorat banklari ham an’anaviy, ham raqamli (masofaviy) xizmatlarni bir vaqtning o‘zida taqdim etmoqda. Shu bilan birga, faqat masofaviy xizmatlarni ko‘rsatadigan raqamli banklar ham faoliyat yuritmoqda. Masalan, TBC Bank va Anor Bank shular jumlasidandir.

Raqamli bank xizmatlari mijozlarga faqat raqamli platformalar orqali masofaviy tarzda taqdim etiladi. Bu xizmatlarga neobanklar, onlayn banking tizimlari va mobil banking ilovalari kiradi. Ushbu xizmatlar orqali foydalanuvchilar balansni tekshirish, tranzaksiyalarni amalga oshirish, to‘lovlar va kredit operatsiyalarini masofadan bajarish imkoniga ega bo‘ladi.

[25] https://gulfbusiness.com/here-are-the-top-5-tools-and-technologies-for-smart-banking/
[26] Shetty, M. D., & Nikhitha, M. K., (2022). Impact of Information Technology on the Banking Sector. International Journal of Management, Technology, and Social Sciences (IJMTS), 7(2), 634-646
[27] https://www.startus-insights.com/innovators-guide/banking-technology-trends/

An’anaviy bank xizmatlari esa filiallar tarmog‘i va xizmat ko‘rsatish markazlari (mini-banklar, ko‘chma kassa) orqali offline, mijoz bilan yuzma-yuz tarzda amalga oshiriladi. Bu xizmatlarda foydalanuvchilar bevosita bank xodimlari bilan muloqot qiladi va shaxsiy maslahat oladi.

1-rasm. O’zbekistonda raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida tijorat banklari xizmatlarining tasniflanishi[28]

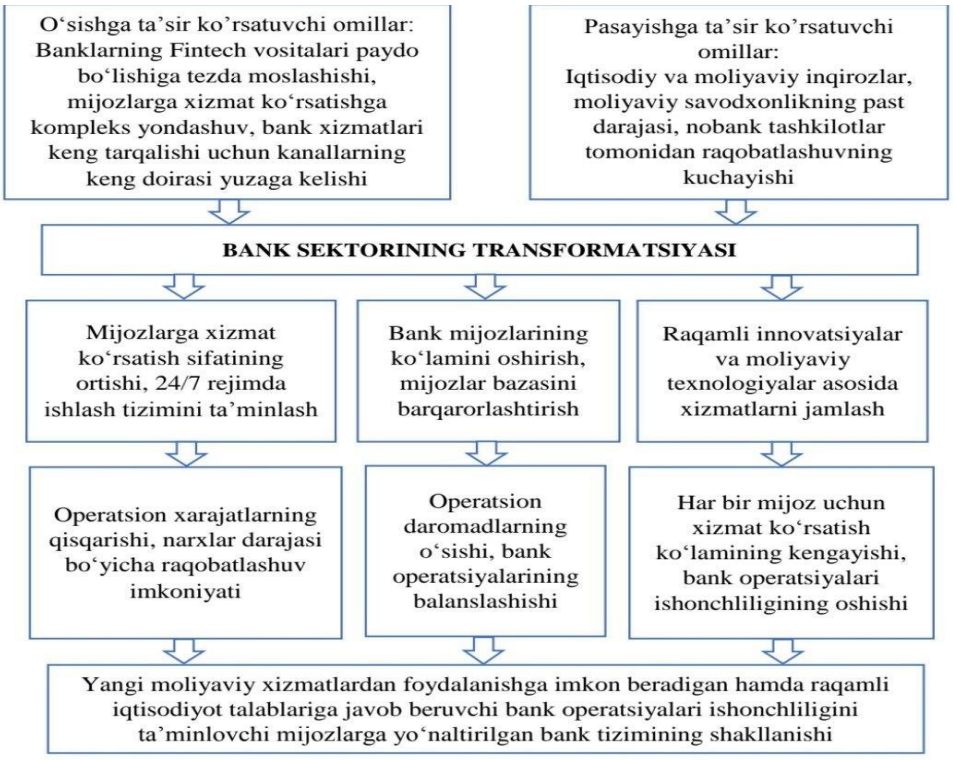


Gibrid banklar — bu bank tizimida an’anaviy xizmatlar va raqamli bank texnologiyalarini birlashtirgan yangi turdagi banklarni anglatadi. Bunday banklar mijozlarga jismoniy filiallar orqali xizmat olish imkoniyatini taqdim etadi, shu bilan birga, mobil banking, internet banking va boshqa onlayn kanallar orqali masofaviy xizmatlarni ham taklif qiladi. Natijada, gibrid banklar bankning an’anaviy xizmatlarini saqlagan holda raqamli transformatsiyani amalga oshiradi, bu esa mijozlar uchun yuqori darajada moslashuvchanlik va qulaylik yaratadi.

Gibrid banklar mijozlarning turli ehtiyojlarini qondirishga qodir bo‘lib, raqamli yechimlar bilan bir qatorda shaxsiy muloqotni ham qadrlaydigan foydalanuvchilar uchun eng maqbul xizmat ko‘rsatish imkoniyatini yaratadi. Masalan, mijozlar oddiy kundalik operatsiyalarni mobil ilova orqali tezkor bajarishi mumkin, shu bilan birga murakkab kredit, ipoteka yoki moliyaviy maslahat olish uchun filialga murojaat qilishlari mumkin. Bundan tashqari, gibrid banklar innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali xizmatlarni kengaytiradi, jumladan: onlayn to‘lovlar, virtual kartalar, QR orqali to‘lovlar, bildirishnomalar va boshqa raqamli xizmatlar. Shu tarzda, ular moliyaviy inklyuzivlikni oshiradi, mijozlar tajribasini yaxshilaydi va raqamli iqtisodiyotga moslashadi. Natijada, gibrid banklar an’anaviy bank xizmatlari va raqamli transformatsiyani uyg‘unlashtirgan holda mijozlar uchun kengroq, qulay va tezkor xizmatlarni taqdim etadigan bank modeli sifatida iqtisodiyotda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ularning mavjudligi, ayniqsa, shahar va

[28] Mirpulatova L.M. Tijorat banklari faoliyati samaradorligini oshirishda raqamli texnologiyalardan foydalanish yo'llari. iqt. fan. dok. ... diss. Avtoreferat – Toshkent, 2025. – 14 b.

qishloq hududlarida moliyaviy xizmatlardan foydalanish imkoniyatini sezilarli darajada kengaytiradi.



2-rasm. Raqamlashtirish sharoitida bank innovatsiyalarini joriy etishnihisobga olgan holda bank sektorini transformatsiyalash mexanizmi[29]

Online bank va an’anaviy bank o’rtasida farqlar mavjud bo’lib ushbu farqlar bu turdagi banklarning xizmat ko’rsatish usuli,filiallari, xizmat tezligi, mijozlarga xizmat taxnologiyalari va boshqa jihatlari bilan farq qiladi. (1-jadval).

Ko’rsatkich	Online bank	An’anaviy bank
Xizmat ko’rsatish usuli	Faqat internet orqali (mobil ilova yoki veb-sayt)	Filiallarda hodimlar yordami orqali telefon/internet orqali
Filiallar mavjudligi	Yo’q (filiallarsiz ishlaydi)	Ha, bank binolari mavjud
Ish vaqti	24/7 (doimiy ishlaydi)	Ish kunlarida va ish soatlarida
Xizmatlar tezligi	Tezkor, real vaqt rejimida	Ba’zan sekinroq, ayrim xizmatlar navbat bilan ko’rsatiladi.
Xarajatlar va to’lovlar	Pastroq (kam operatsion xarajatlar)	Nisbatan yuqori (filiallar xarajatlari mavjud)
Texnologiyalar	Sun’iy intellekt,avtomatik tizim orqali	Asosan qo’lda bajariladi, ba’zida yarim avtomatlashtirilgan

[29] Xodjimamedov A.A. Raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida bank innovatsiyalarini rivojlantirish masalalari. iqt. fan. dok. ... diss. Avtoreferat – Toshkent shahri, 2024. – 12 b.

Mijozlarga xizmat	Onlayn chat yoki avtomatik tizim orqali	Yuzma-yuz, bank xodimlari orqali
Hisob ochish	Masofadan, bir necha daqiqada	Filialga borish talab qilinadi
Xavfsizlik	Kuchli raqamlik xavfsizlik tizimlari	An’anaviy xavfsizlik chorlariga ko’proq tayanadi

1-jadval. Online bank va an’anaviy bank o’rtasidagi farqlar[30]

Online bank va an’anaviy banklar o‘rtasidagi asosiy farq xizmat ko‘rsatish shakli, tezligi va qulayligida namoyon bo‘ladi. An’anaviy banklar mijozlarga asosan bank filiallari orqali xizmat ko‘rsatadi. Bunda mijoz bankka borib, navbat kutib, xodim bilan bevosita muloqot qiladi. Ko‘plab operatsiyalar (hisob ochish, kredit rasmiylashtirish, pul o‘tkazish va boshqalar) qog‘oz hujjatlar va vaqt talab qiladigan jarayonlar orqali amalga oshiriladi. Shu sababli xizmat ko‘rsatish nisbatan sekinroq bo‘lishi mumkin. Online banklarda esa barcha asosiy xizmatlar mobil ilovalar yoki internet orqali masofadan turib amalga oshiriladi. Mijoz bank filialiga bormasdan turib hisob ochishi, to‘lovlar qilishi, pul o‘tkazmalari amalga oshirishi va hatto kredit yoki omonat xizmatlaridan foydalanishi mumkin. Bu esa vaqtni tejaydi va xizmatlardan 24/7 foydalanish imkonini beradi. Shuningdek, online banklar xizmat ko‘rsatishda avtomatlashtirilgan tizimlardan keng foydalanadi, bu esa operatsiyalarni tez va aniq bajarilishiga yordam beradi. An’anaviy banklarda esa inson omili ko‘proq bo‘lgani sababli jarayonlar sekinroq kechishi mumkin.

2-jadval

Banklarda innovatsion xizmat va mahsulotlarni joriy etish bo‘yicha SWOT tahlili[31]

Strengths (kuchli tomonlari)	**Weaknesses (kuchsiz tomonlari)**
raqobatbardoshlikning oshishi; mijozlar bilan masofadan ishlash imkoniyati; xizmatlardan foydalanishning qulayligi(istalgan vaqtda va joyda 24/7 rejimda); bank xarajatlarining kamayishi va vaqtningtejalishi; rentabellik darajasining ortishi.	masofaviy xizmatlardan foydalanishning internet-tarmog‘iga bog‘liqligi; raqamli rejimdagi xavfsizlikmasalalari; keksa avlod vakillarining raqamlimoliyaviy xizmatlardan foydalanishgamoyilligi kamroq; innovatsion bank mahsulotlarigabo‘lgan ishonch darajasining pastligi.
Opportunities (imkoniyatlar)	**Threats(tahdidlar)**
to‘liq shaklda raqamli bank xizmatlarini taqdim etish; mahalliy banklarning tashqi bozorlar bilan integratsiyalashuvi; risklarni samarali boshqarish va CRM sohalarida rivojlanish imkoniyati; mijozlar bazasining kengayishi; tizimdagi nosozliklarni oldini olish;	yangi tahdidlarni yuzaga kelishi; raqobatlashuvning keskinlashishi; global iqtisodiy beqarorlikni yuzaga kelishi; tartibga solishda ta’sirchanqoidalarning yo‘qligi; mijozlarning sodiqligi darajasining pastligi; fishing, sohta sahifalar.

[30] Muallif tomonidan tuzilgan.
[31] Muallif ishlanmasi.

xavfsizlikni ta’minlash uchun zamonaviy raqamli axborot bazasining shakllanishi;	

Innovatsion bank mahsulotlarini bank tizimiga joriy etish yuzasidan SWOT tahlil amalga oshirildi (2-jadval). Ushbu tahlil orqali raqamli bankingning kuchli va zaif jihatlari, shuningdek, mavjud imkoniyatlar hamda ehtimoliy tahdidlar aniqlab olindi.

3-jadval.

O‘zbekistonda raqamli bank ko‘rsatkichlari (2023–2025 – yillar)[32]

Ko’rsatkich	2023-yil	2024-yil	2025-yil(pragnoz)
Bank kartalari soni(mln)	50	55	59
POS-terminallar soni (ming)	400	450	500
Bankomatlar soni (ming)	25	27	29

Bank kartalari soni 59 milliondan oshdi, POS-terminallar soni 500 mingga yaqinlashdi va bankomatlar soni 29 mingga yetdi. Bu esa naqd pul muomalasini kamaytirish va elektron to‘lovlarni ko‘paytirishga xizmat qiladi.

Ilova o’rnatish va foydalanuvchilar dinamikasi:

4-jadval.

Mobil banking ilovalarini yuklab olishlari (2022-yil may va 2024-yil may)[33]

Bank/ Xizmat	2022-yil may	2024-yil may
Click	5 000 000	10 000 000
Anorbank	1 000 000	5 000 000
TBC UZ	1 000 000	5 000 000
Agrobank	1 000 000	1 000 000
Ipoteka bank	1 000 000	1 000 000
Invest Finance Bank	1 000 000	1 000 000
Ipak Yo’li Banki	500 000	1 000 000
Xalq banki	500 000	1 000 000
NBU	500 000	1 000 000

Ilova yuklab olishlarining umumiy hajmi qariyb 43 % ga oshdi. Banklar bosqichma-bosqich raqamli xizmatlarga o‘tishi natijasida operatsion xarajatlar qisqarib, rentabellik darajasi sezilarli ravishda yaxshilandi.

Xulosa

Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, raqamli bank xizmatlari moliyaviy xizmatlardan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirishda muhim omil

[32] Infocom statistikasi – infocom.uz

[33] Turopov T.S. Raqamli bank xizmatlari rivojlanishining bank va moliya tizimiga ta’siri. ‘’Raqamli iqtisodiyot’’ ilmiy-elektron jurnali,12-son,2025. 797-b.

hisoblanadi. Raqamli texnologiyalar asosida bank xizmatlarining rivojlanishi aholi va xo‘jalik yurituvchi subyektlar uchun qulay, tezkor hamda arzon moliyaviy xizmatlarni taqdim etish imkonini yaratmoqda. Natijada moliyaviy inklyuzivlik darajasi oshib, iqtisodiy faollikning kengayishiga xizmat qilmoqda. Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, mobil banking, internet banking va boshqa raqamli platformalar orqali bank xizmatlari ommalashib, mijozlar bazasining kengayishiga hamda banklar rentabelligining ortishiga olib kelmoqda. Shu bilan birga, raqamli bank xizmatlarini joriy etish jarayonida texnologik, institutsional va ijtimoiy omillarning o‘zaro uyg‘unligi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Biroq, internetga bog‘liqlik, axborot xavfsizligi muammolari, ayrim aholi qatlamlarining raqamli xizmatlarga moslashuv darajasining pastligi kabi muammolar ushbu sohaning to‘liq rivojlanishiga to‘sqinlik qilmoqda. Shuning uchun raqamli bank xizmatlarini rivojlantirish kompleks yondashuvni talab etadi.

Takliflar:Raqamli infratuzilmani rivojlantirish.Bank xizmatlaridan keng foydalanishni ta’minlash uchun yuqori tezlikdagi internet tarmog‘ini, ayniqsa, qishloq hududlarida yanada rivojlantirish zarur.

Axborot xavfsizligini kuchaytirish.Raqamli bank xizmatlarida kiberxavfsizlikni ta’minlash, fishing va firibgarlik holatlarining oldini olish uchun zamonaviy himoya tizimlarini joriy etish lozim.

Aholining moliyaviy savodxonligini oshirish.Ayniqsa, katta yoshdagi aholi o‘rtasida raqamli bank xizmatlaridan foydalanish ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish bo‘yicha targ‘ibot va o‘quv dasturlarini kengaytirish kerak.

Fintech kompaniyalar bilan hamkorlikni kuchaytirish. Tijorat banklari innovatsion mahsulotlar yaratish va xizmatlar sifatini oshirish maqsadida fintech kompaniyalar bilan integratsiyani rivojlantirishi lozim.

Gibrid bank modelini rivojlantirish. An’anaviy va raqamli xizmatlarni uyg‘unlashtirgan gibrid bank tizimini rivojlantirish orqali turli toifadagi mijozlar ehtiyojlarini qondirish mumkin.

Normativ-huquqiy bazani takomillashtirish.Raqamli bank xizmatlarini tartibga soluvchi huquqiy mexanizmlarni takomillashtirish va innovatsiyalarni qo‘llab-quvvatlovchi muhit yaratish zarur.

Mijozlarga yo‘naltirilgan xizmatlarni kengaytirish.Sun’iy intellekt, big data va boshqa texnologiyalar asosida individual takliflar ishlab chiqish orqali mijozlar sodiqligini oshirish lozim.

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BUXORO XONLIGI TAXTIGA ASHTARXONIY SULOLASINING KELISH JARAYONLARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Buxoro xonligida Shayboniylar sulolasining zaiflashuvi va Ashtarxoniylarning hokimiyatga kelishi hamda ularning dastlabki hukmdorlari haqida bir qancha ma’lumot berib o‘tilgan.*
Kalit so‘zlar: *Buxoro xonligi, Shayboniylar, Ashtarxoniylar, Abdullaxon II, Movarounnahr, sulola, harbiy ish*

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THE PROCESS OF THE ASHTARKHANID DYNASTY'S COMING TO POWER IN THE BUKHARA KHANATE

Abstract: *This article provides information about the weakening of the Shaybanid dynasty in the Bukhara Khanate and the rise of the first rulers of the Ashtarkhanid Khanate.*
Keywords: *Bukhara Khanate, Shaybanids, Ashtarkhanids, Abdullakhan II, Movarunnahr, dynasty, military affairs*

Kırısh: XVI asrning ikkinchi yarmiga kelib, Shayboniylar sulolasi tomonidan boshqarilayotgan Movarounnahrda siyosiy beqarorlik asta-sekin avj ola boshladi. Dastlab, Muhammad Shayboniyxon tomonidan asos solingan bu sulola o‘zining ilk davrlarida kuchli markazlashgan davlat barpo etishga muvaffaq bo‘lgan edi. Biroq vaqt o‘tishi bilan, ayniqsa sulolaning so‘nggi yillari – XVI asr oxirlariga kelib, davlat ichki siyosiy qarama-qarshiliklar, merosxo‘rlar o‘rtasidagi nizolar, mahalliy hokimlarning o‘z manfaatlarini ilgari surishga bo‘lgan harakatlari natijasida zaiflashdi.

Shayboniylar davlatining so‘nggi qudratli hukmdori bo‘lgan Abdullaxon II (1583–1598) Movarounnahrni bir necha o‘n yilliklar davomida nisbatan barqaror boshqargan bo‘lsa-da, uning vafoti bilan sulola ichidagi siyosiy muvozanat butunlay buzildi. Abdullaxon II o‘zidan keyin markaziy hokimiyatni mustahkamlovchi qat’iy voris qoldirmagani sulola ichida jiddiy meros taqsimoti kurashlarini keltirib chiqardi. Har bir shahzoda o‘z manfaatini ko‘zlab harakat qilganligi sababli davlat markaziy boshqaruvdan ayrila boshladi, bu esa siyosiy markaziylashtirishning zaiflashishiga olib keldi.

Aynan mana shunday og‘ir sharoitda, Movarounnahrda yuzaga kelgan siyosiy bo‘shliqdan foydalangan holda, yangi siyosiy kuch – Ashtarxoniylar

sulolasi tarix sahnasiga chiqdi. Bu sulolaning vakillari o‘zlarini Shayboniylar sulolasining qonuniy vorislari sifatida ko‘rsatishga harakat qilib, ularning merosini davom ettirish niyatida bo‘lganliklarini bildirdilar. Ular mavjud beqarorlikni barham topkazishga, markaziy hokimiyatni tiklashga va siyosiy tartibni qayta o‘rnatishga va’da berdilar. Shu sababli, ular mahalliy zodagonlar va diniy yetakchilar tomonidan ham nisbatan ijobiy kutib olindilar.

Dolzarbligi: Bugungi kunda o‘zbek davlatchilik tarixini sinchiklab o‘rganish va tahlil etish dolzarb masala hisoblanadi. O‘zbek davlatchiigining ajralmas qismi sanalgan Buxoro xoligidagi siyosiy jarayonlar va sulolalar almashinuvi keskin siyosiy vaziyatlarni yuzaga keltirgan hisoblanadi. Aynan shu xususiyatlarni o‘rganish va ochib berish mavzuning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

Adabiyotlar tahlili: Mazkur maqoladan ko‘zlangan asosiy maqsad Ashtarxoniylarning hokimiyat tepasiga kelish jarayonlarini ochib berishdan iborat. Mazkur masalani ochishda manbalar va adabiyotlar tahlil etildi.

Ashtarxoniylar orasida eng faol va siyosiy jihatdan yetuk shaxs sifatida Boqi Muhammad ajralib turdi. U sulolaning Movarounnahrga faol kirib kelishi va siyosiy hokimiyatni qo‘lga kiritishida yetakchi rol o‘ynadi. Boqi Muhammad Shayboniylar davlati davrida shakllangan harbiy-boshqaruv elitasining ko‘plab vakillarini – amirlar, lashkarboshilar, zodagonlar va diniy ulamolarni o‘z tarafdori qilib olishga muvaffaq bo‘ldi. Bu esa unga siyosiy jihatdan mustahkam tayanch yaratdi.

1599-yilda Shayboniylar sulolasining amalda tugashi va davlatda siyosiy boshboshdoqlik kuchaygan bir paytda Boqi Muhammad o‘z tarafdorlari yordamida Movarounnahrda hokimiyatni qo‘lga olishga kirishdi. U avvalo Buxoroni egallab, bu shaharni o‘z hukmronligining siyosiy markazi sifatida e’lon qildi. Keyinchalik esa boshqa yirik shaharlarda ham o‘z nazoratini o‘rnatishga intildi. Ashtarxoniylarning hokimiyat tepasiga kelishi yangi siyosiy sulolaning shakllanishiga olib keldi va bu Movarounnahr tarixida muhim burilish nuqtasiga aylandi.

Shuningdek, Boqi Muhammad o‘z hokimiyatini qonuniylashtirish uchun diniy yetakchilar bilan yaqin aloqalar o‘rnatdi. Ulamolarning qo‘llab-quvvatlovi unga siyosiy legetimlikni mustahkamlashda katta yordam berdi. Movarounnahr aholisi orasida ham Shayboniylar sulolasining zaiflashganidan charchagan kuchlar yangi sulolaning kelishiga umid bilan qaradi.

Natijada, Ashtarxoniylar sulolasining siyosiy sahnaga chiqishi faqat Shayboniylar merosining davomchisi sifatida emas, balki yangi bir siyosiy barqarorlik davrining boshlanishi sifatida ham baholanishi mumkin. Bu sulola nafaqat mavjud siyosiy inqirozni bartaraf etdi, balki kelgusida Markaziy Osiyo tarixida muhim rol o‘ynaydigan Buxoro xonligining keyingi rivojlanishiga ham zamin yaratdi.

Muhokama: XVI asr oxirlariga kelib Movarounnahrda siyosiy beqarorlik avj olgan edi. Shayboniylar sulolasining eng so‘nggi yirik vakili bo‘lgan Abdullaxon II ning 1598-yilda vafotidan so‘ng, hokimiyat merosxo‘rligi yuzasidan keskin ichki kurashlar boshlandi. Ayniqsa, Abdullaxon II ning o‘g‘li Abdulmo‘min xon va boshqa shahzodalar o‘rtasidagi ziddiyatlar mamlakatda markaziy hokimiyatning

mutlaqo zaiflashishiga olib keldi. Ana shunday notinch siyosiy muhitdan foydalangan holda, Ashtarxoniylar sulolasining vakili Boqi Muhammad harakatga keldi.

Boqi Muhammad o‘z zamonasining tajribali harbiy va siyosiy arbobi sifatida tanilgan edi. U Xorazm vohasida siyosiy kuch sifatida shakllangan va Shayboniylar sulolasi bilan qarindoshlik aloqalari orqali o‘zining siyosiy da’volarini asoslashga harakat qilgan. 1599-yil bahorida u o‘zining sodiq qo‘shinlari bilan Movarounnahr sari yurish boshladi. Bu yurish bevosita Shayboniylar taxti uchun olib borilayotgan kurashlar fonida kechdi. Shu sababli Boqi Muhammad kuchli qarshilikka duch kelmasdan, nisbatan osonlik bilan yurishni amalga oshirdi.

Movarounnahrning asosiy siyosiy va iqtisodiy markazi bo‘lgan Buxoro shahri ham aynan shu paytda zaif holatda edi. Shaharda siyosiy beqarorlik, amaldorlar o‘rtasida bo‘linish va aholi noroziligi kuchaygan edi. Boqi Muhammad bu holatdan mohirona foydalandi. U o‘z yurishini Buxoroga qaratib, qisqa vaqt ichida shaharni egalladi. Shahar ahli va zodagonlar yangi kelgan hukmdordan barqarorlik va tartibni tiklashni kutganlari uchun, Ashtarxoniylar sulolasining hokimiyat tepasiga kelishiga qarshilik deyarli bo‘lmadi.

Buxoroni egallash bilan Boqi Muhammad o‘zini yangi hukmdor sifatida e’lon qildi. Bu voqea Movarounnahrda Ashtarxoniylar sulolasining hukmronligi boshlanganining rasmiy belgisi bo‘ldi. Boqi Muhammad o‘z hokimiyatini kuchaytirish va mustahkamlash maqsadida Shayboniylar davridan qolgan boshqaruv tuzilmalarini saqlab qolishga harakat qildi. Ayniqsa, mahalliy amirlar, zodagonlar va diniy ulamolar bilan yaqin aloqalar o‘rnatib, siyosiy jihatdan barqarorlikni tiklashga kirishdi.

Boqi Muhammad 1599-yilda Buxoroni egallagach, siyosiy hokimiyatni qo‘lga olishda an’anaviy sulolaviy marosimlarga murojaat qilish o‘rniga ehtiyotkorlik bilan harakat qildi. U o‘zini Shayboniylar sulolasining vorisi sifatida ko‘rsatishga urinib, avvalo ularning siyosiy merosini davom ettirishga intilganini namoyon qildi. Lekin u darhol xon unvonini olmagan. Aksincha, u o‘zini “sadoqatli hokim” deb atab, davlat boshqaruvida murosali yo‘l tutdi.

Boqi Muhammadning bu qarori chuqur siyosiy mulohazalarga asoslangan edi. Movarounnahrda hali ham Shayboniylarga sodiq bo‘lgan zodagonlar, amirlar va diniy rahbarlar mavjud edi. Shu sababli, yangi sulolaning vakili bo‘lgan Boqi Muhammad birdaniga xon deb e’lon qilinsa, bu qarshiliklarni kuchaytirishi, hatto fuqarolik nizolariga olib kelishi mumkin edi. Uning “sulton” unvonini qabul qilishi esa siyosiy ehtiyotkorlik va mavjud kuchlar bilan hisoblashishning yaqqol ko‘rinishi bo‘ldi.

Bu unvon bilan Boqi Muhammad hokimiyatni rasmiylashtirishda o‘zining vorislik da’vosini asoslashga urinadi. U Shayboniylardan qolgan siyosiy tuzilmani to‘liq rad etmasdan, balki unga moslashgan holda yangi sulola nomidan hokimiyatni boshqara boshladi. Shu orqali u diniy va dunyoviy elita orasida o‘zining siyosiy qonuniyligini mustahkamlashga erishdi.

Boqi Muhammad hukmronligining ilk bosqichida siyosiy beqarorlikni kamaytirish, markaziy hokimiyatni tiklash va viloyatlardagi mustaqil harakat

qilayotgan amirlarni nazorat ostiga olish choralari ko‘rildi. U bu borada ancha puxta siyosiy qadamlar tashladi: Shayboniylar davridan qolgan tajribali amaldorlar va harbiylarni lavozimda qoldirish, diniy ulamolar bilan ittifoq tuzish, zodagonlar orasida tarqoqlikning oldini olish Boqi Muhammadning hokimiyatni muvozanatli tarzda mustahkamlashiga xizmat qildi.

Shuningdek, Boqi Muhammadning o‘zini "xon" deb e'lon qilmasligi boshqa Ashtarxoniylar vakillari, jumladan, uning o‘g‘li Vali Muhammad uchun yo‘l ochdi. Keyinchalik, Ashtarxoniylar sulolasi to‘liq shakllangach, sulola hukmdorlari rasmiy ravishda xon unvoni bilan yuritila boshlandi.

Boqi Muhammad vafotidan so‘ng, 1605-yilda uning o‘g‘li Vali Muhammad siyosiy maydonga chiqdi va taxtni egalladi. Uning hukmronlikka kelishi bilan Ashtarxoniylar sulolasi rasmiy va siyosiy jihatdan to‘liq shakllandi. Vali Muhammad o‘zini "xon" deb e’lon qilgan ilk Ashtarxoniy hukmdori sifatida sulola tarixida muhim o‘rin egallaydi. Bu qadam nafaqat sulola uchun, balki butun Movarounnahr hududi uchun yangi siyosiy davrning boshlanishi bo‘ldi.

Vali Muhammad xon hukmronligi davrida avvalo markaziy hokimiyatni mustahkamlashga qaratilgan tadbirlar amalga oshirildi. U davlat boshqaruv tizimini isloh qilishga, viloyatlardagi hokimlar faoliyatini nazorat ostiga olishga va Shayboniylar davridan meros bo‘lib qolgan zodagonlar o‘rtasidagi qarama-qarshiliklarni bartaraf etishga kirishdi. Ayniqsa, amirlar va qabila boshliqlari bilan murosali siyosat olib borilib, ularning sodiqligini ta’minlash orqali ichki barqarorlikka erishildi.

Vali Muhammad xon o‘z hokimiyatining qonuniyligini ta’minlash maqsadida diniy rahbarlar bilan aloqalarni mustahkamladi. Ulamolar va mashhur xonlar avlodi bo‘lgan shaxslar bilan hamkorlik qilib, o‘zining siyosiy pozitsiyasini diniy asoslar bilan mustahkamladi. Bu esa unga keng jamoatchilik e’tirofini va diniy doiralar ko‘magini ta’minladi.

Shuningdek, Vali Muhammad xon tashqi siyosatda ham faol bo‘ldi. U Eron Safaviylari bilan munosabatlarni muvozanatli saqlashga harakat qildi, shu bilan birga Movarounnahrda Buxoro xonligini mustaqil siyosiy kuch sifatida saqlab qolishga intildi. Bu davrda ichki barqarorlik va nisbiy iqtisodiy yuksalish kuzatildi, bu esa sulolaning obro‘sini oshirdi.

Vali Muhammad hukmronligidan boshlab Ashtarxoniylar sulolasi o‘z hokimiyatini siyosiy va diniy jihatdan legallashtirish yo‘lida muhim qadamlar tashladi. Shayboniylar sulolasining inqirozga yuz tutishi ortidan yuzaga kelgan siyosiy bo‘shliqni to‘ldirgan Ashtarxoniylar, avvalo, o‘zlarini Shayboniylarning qonuniy vorisi sifatida ko‘rsatishga alohida e’tibor qaratdilar. Ularning Jo‘chi ulusi, aniqrog‘i Shayboniylar bilan qarindoshlik rishtalari mavjud bo‘lgani, bu da’volar asosida siyosiy legitimitetni mustahkamlash uchun muhim vositaga aylandi.

Vali Muhammad va uning merosxo‘rlari Buxoro xonligini avvalgi siyosiy va ma’muriy tamoyillar asosida boshqarishga harakat qildilar. Ular Shayboniylar davrida shakllangan davlat tizimini saqlab qolgan holda, unga yangi elementlar kiritdilar. Bu esa hukmdorlikning uzviyligini, ya’ni avvalgi suloladan keyingi davrda ham barqarorlik davom etayotganini ko‘rsatishga xizmat qildi. Sulola

a’zolari tomonidan Shayboniylar tarixiga nisbatan hurmat saqlanib, Shayboniy xonlar avlodlari bilan quda-andachilik aloqalari o‘rnatildi, bu esa siyosiy barqarorlikka xizmat qildi.

Diniy ulamolar Ashtarxoniylar hokimiyatini islomiy qadriyatlar asosida tan oldilar. Xususan, Vali Muhammad xon ulamolar bilan maslahatlashuv asosida siyosiy qarorlar qabul qilishga intildi, diniy vakillarni davlat idoralariga yaqinlashtirdi. Bu orqali u diniy qatlam ishonchini qozonib, hokimiyatining shariat asosida yuritilayotganini namoyish etdi. Jumladan, Buxorodagi mashhur madrasalar faoliyati davom ettirilib, ulamolar uchun qulay sharoitlar yaratildi.

Zodagonlar va harbiy elita ham Ashtarxoniylarga sodiqlik ko‘rsatdi. Bu esa sulolaga siyosiy tayanchni kuchaytirishga xizmat qildi. Viloyat hokimlariga o‘z avlodlaridan emas, balki tajribali amirlar orasidan tayinlash amaliyoti kengaydi. Shu bilan birga, qabila boshliqlari va mahalliy nufuzli shaxslar bilan murosali siyosat yuritilib, ularning manfaatlari hisobga olindi.

Sulolaning hukmronligi nafaqat Movarounnahr hududida, balki qo‘shni Xorazm, Farg‘ona vodiysi, hatto Eron Safaviylari bilan chegaradosh hududlarda ham tan olina boshlandi. Bu esa Ashtarxoniylar davlatining siyosiy mavqei mustahkamlanayotganidan dalolat berardi.

Xulosa: Ashtarxoniylar hukmronligining legallashuvi jarayoni murakkab, ammo izchil tarzda olib borildi. Siyosiy murosalar, diniy asosga tayanish, Shayboniylar merosiga hurmat va kuchli amaliy siyosiy faoliyat orqali sulola o‘z hukmronligini bosqichma-bosqich tan oldirdi. Bu holat Buxoro xonligining keyingi o‘n yilliklarda Markaziy Osiyodagi yetakchi davlatlardan biri sifatida faoliyat yuritishiga zamin yaratdi.

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УДК 616.62-06-089

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SURGICAL COMPLICATIONS IN UROLOGY: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF OPEN AND LAPAROSCOPIC PROCEDURES

Abstract: *This study presents a comparative evaluation of surgical complications associated with open versus laparoscopic urological interventions. A retrospective cohort of 56 patients treated at the multidisciplinary clinic of the Fergana Medical Institute of Public Health was analysed. Laparoscopic access demonstrated statistically significant advantages in overall complication rates (25.0% vs 50.0%; p = 0.044), intraoperative blood loss, and length of hospital stay. Findings support prioritising laparoscopic techniques in elective urological surgery.*

Keywords: *surgical urology, postoperative complications, laparoscopy, open surgery, Clavien–Dindo classification, urological procedures.*

Introduction

Urological surgery encompasses a broad spectrum of interventions—from nephrectomy and pyeloplasty to radical prostatectomy—each carrying a distinct risk profile for intraoperative and postoperative complications. Globally, surgical complications remain a leading contributor to patient morbidity, extended hospital stays, and escalating healthcare expenditure [1]. In Central Asian healthcare settings, where multidisciplinary clinics serve large catchment populations with limited subspecialty resources, the comparative safety of operative approaches warrants rigorous local evidence.

Laparoscopic and robot-assisted urological procedures have progressively supplanted open surgery in high-income countries, with consistent evidence demonstrating reduced blood loss, shorter recovery, and diminished wound-related morbidity [2, 3]. Nevertheless, the generalisability of these findings to resource-constrained environments—where case volumes may be lower and learning curves steeper—remains contested.

The standardised Clavien–Dindo classification enables reproducible, severity-stratified reporting of surgical adverse events and has become the international benchmark for comparative studies [4]. Its application to urological cohorts in Uzbekistan is, however, underrepresented in the indexed literature.

The present study aimed to compare the incidence, severity, and pattern of postoperative complications between open and laparoscopic urological procedures in 56 consecutive patients managed at the multidisciplinary clinic of the Fergana Medical Institute of Public Health (FMIOPH), and to identify modifiable risk factors amenable to quality-improvement interventions.

Materials and methods

A retrospective cohort study was conducted at the multidisciplinary surgical clinic of FMIOPH, Fergana, Uzbekistan. Case records of all patients who underwent elective or semi-elective urological surgery between January 2022 and December 2023 were reviewed. Fifty-six patients meeting inclusion criteria (age ≥ 18 years; documented primary urological diagnosis; complete perioperative records) were enrolled. Patients with concurrent non-urological surgical pathology or incomplete documentation were excluded.

Participants were divided into two groups: open surgery (OS, n = 28) and laparoscopic surgery (LS, n = 28), allocated according to the procedure performed. Procedures included nephrectomy, pyeloplasty, ureterolithotomy, and partial cystectomy. Complications were graded using the Clavien–Dindo classification (CDC) [4]; grades ≥ III were considered major. Intraoperative parameters (operative time, blood loss, conversion rate) and postoperative outcomes (hospital stay, 30-day readmission) were recorded.

Statistical analysis was performed using IBM SPSS v. 26.0. Continuous variables are expressed as mean ± SD and compared with the independent-samples t-test; categorical variables are presented as n (%) and compared with Pearson's chi-square or Fisher's exact test. A two-tailed p-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

The two groups were comparable in age (48.6 ± 11.3 vs 46.9 ± 10.7 years; p = 0.531), sex distribution, and ASA physical status class (Table 1). Operative time was significantly shorter in the laparoscopic group (117.2 ± 22.6 vs 134.7 ± 28.4 min; p = 0.007), as was intraoperative blood loss (142.3 ± 51.7 vs 310.5 ± 94.2 mL; p < 0.001). Three patients (10.7%) in the LS group required conversion to open access due to intraoperative haemorrhage (n = 2) and dense adhesions (n = 1).

Overall complications occurred in 14 (50.0%) open-surgery patients versus 7 (25.0%) in the laparoscopic group (p = 0.044). Major complications (CDC ≥ III) were likewise more frequent in the OS group (6/28, 21.4% vs 2/28, 7.1%; p = 0.038). Urinary fistula (14.3% vs 3.6%), wound infection (17.9% vs 7.1%), and transfusion-requiring haemorrhage (10.7% vs 3.6%) occurred numerically more often after open surgery, although between-group differences for individual complications did not reach significance, reflecting the modest sample size. Mean hospital stay was significantly longer following open surgery (9.4 ± 3.1 vs 5.8 ± 2.0 days; p < 0.001). Thirty-day readmission rates did not differ significantly (14.3% vs 7.1%; p = 0.392).

Table 1.

Comparative analysis of perioperative parameters and postoperative complications in open versus laparoscopic urological surgery (n = 56)

Indicator	Open surgery (n = 28)	Laparoscopic surgery (n = 28)	p-value
Age, years (mean ± SD)	48.6 ± 11.3	46.9 ± 10.7	0.531
Male sex, n (%)	18 (64.3)	17 (60.7)	0.774
ASA class III–IV, n (%)	11 (39.3)	9 (32.1)	0.581
Operative time, min (mean ± SD)	134.7 ± 28.4	117.2 ± 22.6	0.007
Intraoperative blood loss, mL	310.5 ± 94.2	142.3 ± 51.7	<0.001
Conversion to open, n (%)	—	3 (10.7)	—
Overall complications, n (%)	14 (50.0)	7 (25.0)	0.044
Clavien-Dindo ≥ III, n (%)	6 (21.4)	2 (7.1)	0.038
Urinary fistula, n (%)	4 (14.3)	1 (3.6)	0.159
Wound infection, n (%)	5 (17.9)	2 (7.1)	0.215
Haemorrhage requiring transfusion, n (%)	3 (10.7)	1 (3.6)	0.307
Urinary retention, n (%)	4 (14.3)	3 (10.7)	0.690
Hospital stay, days (mean ± SD)	9.4 ± 3.1	5.8 ± 2.0	<0.001
30-day readmission, n (%)	4 (14.3)	2 (7.1)	0.392

Discussion

The findings of this study corroborate the established superiority of laparoscopic access for reducing surgical morbidity in elective urological procedures, and extend this evidence to a multidisciplinary clinic in Central Asia—a setting rarely represented in the peer-reviewed literature. The halving of overall complication rates (from 50.0% to 25.0%) and the three-fold reduction in major complications (CDC ≥ III) are clinically meaningful and align with meta-analytic data reported by Mirheydar et al. [5], who documented a 38% risk reduction for major complications with minimally invasive urological surgery.

Intraoperative blood loss and operative time—both surrogates of procedural difficulty—favoured laparoscopy in the present cohort. The significantly shorter hospital stay (5.8 vs 9.4 days) has direct implications for resource allocation in regional hospitals operating under constrained bed capacity. These results are

consistent with those of Islambekov et al. [6], who documented analogous length-of-stay advantages following laparoscopic nephrectomy in Uzbek regional hospitals.

A conversion rate of 10.7% in the laparoscopic group is within the internationally reported range of 2–15% for mixed urological laparoscopy series [3] and reflects the real-world complexity of cases referred to a multidisciplinary centre. Importantly, conversions did not result in major adverse outcomes, underscoring the importance of a low threshold for timely conversion as a safety mechanism [7].

The study has several limitations. Its retrospective single-centre design limits causal inference; allocation to operative approach was not randomised but determined by the operating surgeon's assessment, introducing potential selection bias. The sample size, while sufficient for exploratory comparisons, constrains the power to detect differences in low-frequency individual complications. Future multicentre prospective studies with standardised risk adjustment are warranted.

Conclusion

Laparoscopic urological surgery at the multidisciplinary clinic of FMIOPH was associated with significantly fewer overall and major postoperative complications, substantially reduced intraoperative blood loss, and a shorter length of hospital stay compared with open surgery. These results support the preferential adoption of laparoscopic techniques in elective urological practice at regional multidisciplinary centres in Uzbekistan, contingent on adequate surgical training and institutional readiness. Quality-improvement programmes targeting wound management and urinary fistula prevention are recommended for open-surgery cases.

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TO THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE INTRAORGAN VASCULAR SYSTEM OF THE SYNOVIAL MEMBRANE OF THE DOG KNEE JOINT

Abstract: *The article investigates the angioarchitecture of various layers of the synovial membrane. The study material consisted of 493 micropreparations of the synovial membrane (including: 128 from the medial region, 107 from the lateral region, 156 from the anterior region, and 102 from the posterior region) of the knee joints of eight dogs. For impregnation, the material was fixed in 12% neutral formalin. Impregnation of the sections was carried out with silver nitrate according to the method of E. I. Rasskazova modified by V. V. Kupriyanov. The study established that vascular capillary plexuses are present in all three layers of the synovial membrane. The angioarchitecture of the vascular system differs in various regions of the synovial membrane: in the medial region, lymphatic capillaries predominate twofold over blood capillaries in number.*

Keywords: *dogs, knee joint, synovial membrane, blood capillaries, arterioles, venules, precapillaries, capillaries.*

Introduction. Osteoarthritis (OA) is the most common rheumatologic pathology, the clinical manifestations of which are observed in more than 10–20% of the adult population. Due to the increase in average life expectancy, the prevalence of the disease is steadily rising worldwide. Severe lesions of the knee joints are detected in one quarter of patients suffering from OA [1]. Expectations regarding the structure-modifying effect of therapy with oral chondroprotectors (chondroitin sulfate, glucosamine sulfate, and glucosamine hydrochloride) have not been confirmed in controlled clinical trials. The study of the morphology of the intraorganic vascular system as a pathway of microcirculation is of considerable theoretical and practical importance, since it not only “establishes the general regularities of the structure of intraorganic vessels” [2,3], but also determines the interrelationship between angioarchitectonics and the structure of organs and tissues. The structure of the synovial membrane of the knee joint has been described in sufficient detail in the literature [4,5]. However, its microcirculatory systems remain insufficiently investigated. In the literature, there are only isolated reports concerning the blood supply of the synovial membrane of the canine joint [6], while the angioarchitectonics of the synovial membrane as a whole has not been comprehensively described. In particular, the angioarchitectonics of the different layers of the synovial membrane and the structural features of the vascular system in its various regions (medial, lateral, anterior, and posterior) have not been adequately elucidated.

Therefore, the aim of the present study was to investigate the morphology of the vascular system in the layers and different regions (medial, lateral, anterior, and posterior) of the synovial membrane of the canine knee joint under normal conditions.

Aim of the Study. To study the morphology of the intraorganic vascular system of the synovial membrane of the canine knee joint.

Materials and Methods. The study material consisted of 493 histological specimens of the synovial membrane, including: 128 specimens from the medial region, 107 from the lateral region, 156 from the anterior region, and 102 from the posterior region of the knee joints of eight dogs. In addition, functionally different regions of the synovial membrane of the knee joint from five dogs were examined using the method of macromicroscopic dissection under an MBS-2 stereomicroscope according to V. P. Vorobyev. The experimental animals (dogs) were aged between two and three years and weighed 18–20 kg. For impregnation, the material was fixed in 12% neutral formalin. Section impregnation was performed with silver nitrate according to the method of E. I. Rasskazova modified by V. V. Kupriyanov. The application of this non-injection technique provides certain advantages, as all details of the vascular wall, including the characteristics of cellular elements, become visible in the preparations.

Results. The investigation demonstrated that all three layers of the synovial membrane contain plexuses of polygonal blood capillaries of various sizes, among which numerous collapsed capillaries (2–3 μm in diameter) were identified. Within the capillary network, the diameter of postcapillaries exceeded that of precapillaries.

The first, covering layer contained precapillaries, capillaries, and postcapillaries measuring 5–14 μm in diameter, which formed a dense capillary network.

The second layer of the synovial membrane, represented by closely adjacent oriented collagen bundles, contained relatively large vessels measuring 60–80 μm in diameter, running predominantly along the collagen bundles. The third layer, consisting of looser collagen bundles and numerous fat inclusions, contained larger vessels (90–130 μm in diameter) than those observed in the second layer. The large vessels of this layer were arranged parallel to the collagen fibers, while their branches (medium and small vessels) crossed the collagen bundles at various angles.

In the second and third layers, numerous arteriovenous anastomoses were observed between adjacent venous and arterial vessels. The vessels in all layers divided dichotomously at various angles, whereas bush-like branching patterns were encountered only rarely. The diameter of venous vessels consistently exceeded that of arterial vessels. Comparison of the vascular systems in different regions of the synovial membrane revealed several distinctive features. In the medial region, the arterial component of the vascular system exhibited more extensive branching than in other regions, and the number of lymphatic capillaries was twice as high as in the remaining regions. In the lateral region of the synovial membrane, both blood vessels and lymphatic capillaries were significantly less numerous than in other regions.

In the anterior region, the vessels formed numerous very fine capillary networks compared with other regions, with abundant collapsed capillaries located between them (approximately twice as many as in the other regions). In the posterior region, predominance of the venous component of the circulatory system was noted compared with the other regions. The large vessels in this region were generally tortuous, and the number of lymphatic capillaries exceeded that of blood capillaries by two to three times per unit area. Collapsed capillaries were present in the capillary networks of all regions of the synovial membrane.

Conclusion. Thus, vessels are distributed throughout all layers of the synovial membrane, where they form characteristic capillary plexuses in each layer. The angioarchitectonics of the vascular system differs among the various regions of the synovial membrane: in the medial region, lymphatic capillaries predominate over blood capillaries by twofold; in the anterior region, blood capillaries form numerous fine networks containing a large number of collapsed capillaries; whereas in the lateral region, lymphatic capillaries are fewer than in the remaining regions.

The presence of collapsed, non-functioning capillaries indicates the existence of specific functional compensatory adaptations within the vascular system.

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THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS IN IMPROVING THE RELIABILITY OF ACCOUNTING FOR LONG-TERM ASSETS IN ENTERPRISES

Abstract*: This article examines the role of International Financial Reporting Standards in increasing the reliability of accounting for long-term assets in enterprises, with particular attention to the economic and accounting environment of transport-related organizations. Long-term assets form the material and technological foundation of enterprise activity, especially in sectors where infrastructure, vehicles, machinery, buildings, equipment, and investment property determine production capacity and financial stability. The reliability of their accounting directly influences the quality of financial statements, investment decisions, depreciation policy, asset valuation, and managerial control. The article emphasizes that International Financial Reporting Standards create a unified methodological basis for recognizing, measuring, depreciating, revaluing, impairing, and disclosing long-term assets. Their application helps reduce subjectivity, improves comparability between enterprises, and increases the transparency of information presented to investors, creditors, auditors, and regulatory bodies. The study also highlights the importance of professional judgment, fair value assessment, impairment testing, and disclosure requirements in ensuring the objective presentation of assets in financial reporting. In the context of enterprises operating in a developing economic environment, the transition to international standards is viewed not only as a technical accounting reform, but also as an institutional mechanism for strengthening financial discipline, improving corporate governance, and increasing trust in accounting data. The article concludes that the effective implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards requires methodological training, digital accounting systems, internal control mechanisms, and coordination between national accounting practices and international requirements.*

Keywords*. International Financial Reporting Standards, long-term assets, accounting reliability, financial reporting, asset valuation, depreciation, impairment, fair value, enterprise accounting, transport economy.*

Introduction.

The reliability of accounting information is one of the fundamental conditions for effective enterprise management, investment analysis, financial control, and strategic planning. In modern economic practice, this issue becomes especially important when accounting concerns long-term assets, because these assets usually represent a significant part of the enterprise's total resources and directly determine

its production capacity, technological stability, and future economic benefits. For enterprises connected with the transport sector, long-term assets include buildings, railway and road infrastructure elements, vehicles, machinery, equipment, terminals, warehouses, repair facilities, information systems, and other resources used for more than one reporting period. Their incorrect recognition or measurement may distort the financial position of an enterprise and reduce the analytical value of financial statements.

International Financial Reporting Standards provide a comprehensive methodological framework for presenting long-term assets in a transparent, comparable, and economically justified manner. Unlike accounting approaches that may focus mainly on legal form or historical registration, IFRS emphasizes the economic substance of transactions and events. This principle is highly relevant for enterprises whose assets are expensive, technically complex, and subject to long useful lives, modernization, depreciation, impairment, and changes in market value. The application of IFRS allows enterprises to reflect long-term assets not merely as static accounting objects, but as resources capable of generating future economic benefits under specific operating conditions.

The importance of IFRS in improving the reliability of accounting for long-term assets is connected with several key aspects. First, the standards establish clear criteria for asset recognition, requiring the probability of future economic benefits and reliable measurement of cost. Second, they regulate subsequent measurement models, including the cost model and the revaluation model, which enables enterprises to select an approach that better reflects the nature of their assets and the reliability of available information. Third, IFRS requires systematic depreciation based on useful life, residual value, and the expected pattern of asset consumption. This prevents mechanical depreciation practices and encourages enterprises to revise estimates when economic or technological conditions change.

Another important feature of IFRS is the requirement to assess impairment. Long-term assets may lose their recoverable value due to physical wear, technological obsolescence, market changes, inefficient use, or external economic factors. If impairment is not identified in time, financial statements may overstate the value of assets and mislead users. Therefore, impairment testing strengthens the credibility of accounting data and supports more responsible management decisions.

For transport enterprises, reliable accounting of long-term assets is not only a financial reporting issue, but also a factor of economic security and operational efficiency. Transport activity depends on stable infrastructure, timely renewal of fixed assets, and accurate calculation of depreciation expenses. The transition to IFRS contributes to better planning of capital investments, more objective assessment of asset productivity, and increased confidence among creditors, investors, and other stakeholders. Thus, the study of the role of IFRS in accounting for long-term assets remains relevant for improving the quality of financial information and strengthening the economic sustainability of enterprises.

Methods.

The methodological basis of this article is formed by a theoretical and analytical approach to the study of International Financial Reporting Standards and their influence on the reliability of accounting for long-term assets in enterprises. The research is based on the examination of accounting principles, recognition criteria, measurement models, depreciation methods, impairment procedures, and disclosure requirements that are directly connected with the preparation of financial statements. Special attention is given to the relevance of these standards for transport enterprises, where long-term assets have a decisive role in production processes, service delivery, infrastructure maintenance, and capital investment planning.

The study applies a systematic approach, which makes it possible to consider long-term assets not as isolated accounting objects, but as part of the general financial and economic structure of an enterprise. This approach allows the analysis of the relationship between asset recognition, valuation, depreciation, impairment, and financial statement reliability. Within this framework, long-term assets are examined through their economic substance, useful life, expected future benefits, and influence on the financial position of an enterprise. Such an approach is important because the reliability of accounting data depends not only on the correct recording of transactions, but also on the ability of accounting information to reflect the real economic condition of assets.

The comparative method is also used in the research. It helps to identify the differences between traditional accounting practices and the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards. Through comparison, it becomes possible to determine how IFRS strengthens the objectivity of financial information by introducing principles such as fair presentation, substance over form, consistency, prudence, and disclosure transparency. This method is especially useful for analyzing the transition from formal accounting procedures to standards based on professional judgment and economic interpretation. In the field of long-term assets, such comparison reveals the importance of selecting appropriate measurement models, reviewing useful lives, recognizing impairment losses, and disclosing significant assumptions.

The analytical method is applied to examine the role of specific standards related to long-term assets. These include standards regulating property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment property, leases, impairment of assets, fair value measurement, borrowing costs, and financial statement presentation. The analysis focuses on how these standards contribute to the reliability of accounting information by defining when an asset should be recognized, how its initial cost should be measured, how subsequent changes in value should be reflected, and what information should be disclosed to users of financial statements.

The research also uses the method of generalization. This method makes it possible to summarize theoretical positions and practical accounting requirements in order to determine the broader significance of IFRS for enterprise management. The generalization of scientific and methodological sources shows that the

application of international standards increases the comparability of financial statements, improves the quality of audit procedures, supports investment decisions, and strengthens internal control over long-term assets.

In addition, the study relies on a logical approach to connect accounting procedures with enterprise decision-making. Reliable accounting for long-term assets affects depreciation policy, modernization planning, asset replacement, cost calculation, investment evaluation, and financial risk assessment. Therefore, the methodology of the research is directed toward revealing not only the technical accounting role of IFRS, but also its broader economic function in increasing transparency, accountability, and the quality of financial management in transport enterprises.

Results.

The analysis shows that the application of International Financial Reporting Standards significantly increases the reliability of accounting for long-term assets by strengthening the methodological connection between accounting data and the real economic condition of enterprise resources. Long-term assets are not reflected only as formal objects recorded in accounting registers; they are presented as resources that generate future economic benefits and influence the financial stability of an enterprise over a long period. This approach is especially important for transport enterprises, where fixed assets, infrastructure facilities, vehicles, technical equipment, repair bases, terminals, and digital management systems form the foundation of operational activity and require accurate financial presentation.

One of the main results of the study is the identification of the role of IFRS in improving the recognition of long-term assets. The standards require that an asset be recognized only when future economic benefits are probable and its cost can be measured reliably. This reduces the possibility of including economically unjustified objects in the balance sheet and increases the credibility of financial statements. For enterprises with large capital investments, such as transport organizations, this requirement helps separate real productive assets from expenses or objects that do not meet recognition criteria. As a result, the financial position of the enterprise is reflected more objectively.

Another important result is connected with asset measurement. IFRS provides enterprises with a structured approach to initial and subsequent measurement, including the cost model and the revaluation model. The use of these models makes it possible to reflect long-term assets in accordance with their economic characteristics and the availability of reliable valuation information. In transport enterprises, where assets may have long useful lives and high market sensitivity, the revaluation model can improve the relevance of accounting information, while the cost model may ensure stability and consistency when market data are limited. The choice of model requires professional judgment, but it also increases responsibility for the quality of financial reporting.

The study also reveals that IFRS improves depreciation accounting by requiring regular review of useful life, residual value, and depreciation method. This requirement prevents the mechanical use of outdated depreciation rates and supports

a more realistic distribution of asset cost over the period of economic use. For example, vehicles and technical equipment in the transport sector may lose value differently depending on operating intensity, maintenance quality, technological renewal, and external market conditions. Therefore, depreciation under IFRS becomes not only an accounting calculation, but also an analytical instrument for evaluating asset consumption.

A further result concerns impairment testing. IFRS requires enterprises to assess whether long-term assets have lost part of their recoverable amount. This mechanism is important because asset values may become overstated due to physical deterioration, technological obsolescence, decline in profitability, changes in demand, or inefficient use. Timely recognition of impairment losses increases the reliability of financial statements and protects users from distorted information about enterprise resources.

The research also shows that IFRS strengthens disclosure quality. Enterprises are required to provide information about measurement bases, depreciation methods, useful lives, revaluation effects, impairment losses, and significant estimates. Such disclosure increases transparency and allows investors, creditors, auditors, managers, and other users to better understand the structure and condition of long-term assets. In general, the results indicate that IFRS contributes to more objective accounting, stronger internal control, improved comparability of financial statements, and higher confidence in enterprise financial information.

Discussion.

The obtained results demonstrate that International Financial Reporting Standards play a strategic role in improving the reliability of accounting for long-term assets, because they change the logic of financial reporting from formal registration to economic interpretation. In traditional accounting systems, long-term assets may often be recorded mainly on the basis of acquisition documents and fixed depreciation rules. Such an approach may be sufficient for tax control or internal registration, but it does not always provide users with a realistic view of the enterprise’s financial position. IFRS, in contrast, requires enterprises to evaluate assets according to their ability to generate future economic benefits, their current condition, the pattern of consumption, and possible loss of value. This makes accounting information more analytical and more useful for decision-making.

For transport enterprises, this issue has particular practical importance. The transport sector is capital-intensive, and the share of long-term assets in the total asset structure is usually high. Vehicles, stations, warehouses, loading equipment, repair facilities, communication systems, and infrastructure elements require significant investment and long-term maintenance. If their value is overstated, understated, or depreciated incorrectly, the enterprise may make wrong managerial decisions regarding tariffs, investment needs, modernization programs, loan attraction, and profitability assessment. Therefore, reliable accounting of long-term assets under IFRS becomes one of the necessary conditions for sustainable financial management.

A key advantage of IFRS is that it links accounting with professional judgment. This is especially important when determining useful life, residual value, depreciation method, fair value, and recoverable amount. However, this also creates certain challenges. Professional judgment must be supported by sufficient evidence, technical expertise, market information, and internal control procedures. Without qualified accountants, appraisers, auditors, and financial managers, the application of IFRS may become formal rather than substantive. For this reason, the transition to international standards should be accompanied by continuous professional training and the development of methodological guidelines adapted to the specific features of enterprises.

Another discussion point concerns the balance between reliability and relevance. Historical cost may be more verifiable, but it may not always reflect the actual economic value of long-term assets. Fair value or revaluation may provide more relevant information, but it requires reliable market data and professional valuation. In developing markets, the lack of active markets for specialized transport assets may complicate fair value measurement. Therefore, enterprises must carefully justify the selected accounting model and disclose the assumptions used in valuation. Such disclosure is essential for maintaining the credibility of financial statements.

The role of impairment testing also deserves special attention. In many enterprises, long-term assets continue to be presented at book value even when their economic usefulness has decreased. IFRS reduces this risk by requiring the assessment of impairment indicators and the comparison of carrying amount with recoverable amount. For transport enterprises, impairment may arise from outdated technology, decreased passenger or cargo flow, inefficient routes, high repair costs, or changes in infrastructure policy. Timely recognition of impairment losses allows management to identify problematic assets and make more realistic investment decisions.

The discussion confirms that IFRS improves not only external reporting, but also internal management. Reliable data on long-term assets help enterprises plan capital repairs, calculate depreciation more accurately, control asset efficiency, forecast renewal needs, and evaluate investment projects. At the same time, the effectiveness of IFRS depends on digital accounting systems, asset inventory quality, documentation discipline, and coordination between accounting, technical, and management departments. Thus, IFRS should be understood as a comprehensive mechanism that strengthens transparency, accountability, and economic validity in the accounting of long-term assets.

Conclusion.

The role of International Financial Reporting Standards in improving the reliability of accounting for long-term assets is determined by their ability to transform accounting information into a more transparent, comparable, and economically meaningful system of financial representation. Long-term assets are among the most significant elements of enterprise resources, because they participate in production, service delivery, infrastructure development,

technological modernization, and the creation of future economic benefits. In enterprises related to the transport sector, this importance becomes even stronger, since vehicles, technical equipment, buildings, terminals, warehouses, repair facilities, communication systems, and infrastructure objects form the material basis of economic activity. Therefore, the accuracy of their recognition, measurement, depreciation, impairment assessment, and disclosure directly affects the quality of financial statements and the reliability of managerial decisions.

International Financial Reporting Standards strengthen the credibility of accounting data by establishing clear principles for recognizing long-term assets. An object should be included in financial statements only when it is probable that it will bring future economic benefits and when its value can be measured reliably. This requirement prevents artificial expansion of the asset structure and ensures that the balance sheet reflects resources with real economic significance. In addition, IFRS encourages enterprises to consider not only the legal form of asset ownership, but also the economic substance of transactions. This is especially important in cases involving leases, modernization, reconstruction, investment property, or assets used under complex contractual arrangements.

A significant contribution of IFRS is also observed in the field of asset measurement. The use of the cost model and the revaluation model allows enterprises to select an approach that corresponds to the nature of the asset, the availability of reliable information, and the purpose of financial reporting. Proper measurement increases the analytical value of financial statements and helps users understand the real condition of enterprise resources. At the same time, depreciation under IFRS becomes more than a routine accounting procedure. It reflects the expected pattern of consumption of economic benefits and requires regular review of useful life, residual value, and depreciation method. This makes depreciation policy more flexible, realistic, and connected with actual asset use.

The requirement to conduct impairment testing has particular importance for ensuring reliability. Long-term assets may lose value due to physical deterioration, technological obsolescence, market changes, reduced demand, or inefficient use. If such losses are not recognized in time, financial statements may present an overstated picture of enterprise resources. IFRS reduces this risk by requiring enterprises to compare carrying amounts with recoverable amounts and to recognize impairment losses when necessary. This improves the objectivity of reporting and supports more responsible investment and management decisions.

The study shows that the implementation of IFRS improves not only external financial reporting, but also internal economic management. Reliable information about long-term assets supports planning of capital repairs, modernization programs, asset renewal, investment projects, and financial risk assessment. However, the effective application of international standards requires qualified personnel, professional judgment, digital accounting systems, strong internal control, and cooperation between accounting, technical, and management departments. Thus, IFRS serves as an important methodological and institutional

instrument for increasing transparency, strengthening financial discipline, and improving the reliability of accounting for long-term assets in enterprises.

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LABORATORIYA SHAROITIDA FOYDALANILGAN IDISHLARNI ZARARSIZLANTIRISH

Annotatsiya. *Laboratoriya ishlari davomida ishlatiladigan idishlar biologik, kimyoviy va kimyoviy-biologik materiallar bilan aloqa qiladi, bu esa xavfli chiqindilar hosil bo'lishiga olib keladi. Ushbu maqolada laboratoriya sharoitida idishlarni sterilizatsiya qilish, dezinfektsiya qilish va ularni xavfsiz utilizatsiya qilish usullari ko'rib chiqilgan. Material va metodlar, shuningdek, biologik va kimyoviy xavfli chiqindilarni to'g'ri boshqarish bo'yicha tavsiyalar taqdim etilgan. Maqola laboratoriya xodimlarining xavfsizligi va ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlashga qaratilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *laboratoriya, idishlar, dezinfektsiya, sterilizatsiya, utilizatsiya, xavfsizlik*

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DISINFECTION OF UTENSILS USED UNDER LABORATORY CONDITIONS

Abstract. *During laboratory work, used equipment comes into contact with biological, chemical, and chemical-biological materials, which can pose risks to personnel and the environment. This article discusses methods for the safe sterilization, disinfection, and disposal of laboratory equipment. Recommendations are provided for handling glass, plastic, and metal containers, as well as for managing biologically and chemically hazardous waste. The study aims to ensure laboratory personnel safety and ecological sustainability.*

Keywords: *laboratory, equipment, disinfection, sterilization, disposal, safety*

Kirish: Laboratoriya ishlari ilmiy tadqiqotlar, diagnostika, ta’lim va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarida muhim o‘rin tutadi. Ushbu ishlar davomida turli xil biologik, kimyoviy va kimyoviy-biologik moddalarga duch kelgan idishlar va asboblar ishlatiladi. Foydalanilgan idishlar noto‘g‘ri ishlov berilganda laboratoriya xodimlari uchun xavf tug‘dirishi mumkin, shuningdek, ularning atrof-muhitga salbiy ta’siri yuzaga keladi.

Biologik agentlar bilan ishlashda, xususan bakteriyalar, viruslar, zamburug‘lar va parazitlar bilan kontaktda bo‘lgan idishlar yuqori xavfli chiqindilarga kiradi. Shu bois ularni to‘g‘ri sterilizatsiya qilish, dezinfektsiya qilish va utilizatsiya qilish zarur. Noto‘g‘ri sterilizatsiya yoki ishlatilgan idishlarni beparvo utilizatsiya qilish laboratoriyada infektsiya tarqalishi, shaxsiy xavfsizlikning buzilishi va ekologik ifloslanishga olib keladi.

Shuningdek, kimyoviy moddalar bilan ishlashda ishlatilgan idishlar ham xavfli chiqindilarga kiradi. Kislotali, ishqorli va organik eritmalar bilan ishlangan idishlar kimyoviy yong‘in, portlash va toksik ifloslanish xavfi tug‘dirishi mumkin. Shu sababli, laboratoriya idishlarini xavfsiz ishlov berish va utilizatsiya qilish ilmiy, sanitariya va ekologik jihatdan muhim hisoblanadi.

Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi – laboratoriya sharoitida ishlatilgan idishlarni xavfsiz sterilizatsiya qilish, dezinfektsiya qilish va utilizatsiya qilish usullarini ilmiy asosda tahlil qilish, shuningdek, laboratoriya xodimlari va atrof-muhit xavfsizligini ta’minlash bo‘yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishdir.

Materiallar va usullar .Tadqiqotda laboratoriyada ishlatiladigan turli xil idishlar va asboblar tahlil qilindi. Ular quyidagi guruhlarga bo‘lingan:

1 Shisha idishlar: beaker, kolba, pipetkalar, Petri idishlari. Ushbu idishlar asosan qayta ishlatiladigan va yuqori haroratga chidamli bo‘lib, autoklavlash yoki quruq issiqlik bilan sterilizatsiya qilinadi.

2 Idishlarning markalanishi (Labbel)

"Shisha idishlar bilan ishlashda ularning termik chidamlilik markasiga (masalan, Simax yoki Pyrex) e’tibor berish lozim. Borosilikat shishadan tayyorlangan idishlar 500°C gacha chidamlilikka ega bo‘lib, bu ularni qayta-qayta avtoklavlash imkonini beradi."

3 Plastik idishlar: disposable epruvetkalar, mikrolyotkalar, pipetkalar. Plastik idishlar odatda issiqlikka chidamli emas, shuning uchun ular kimyoviy dezinfektsiya vositalari bilan sterilizatsiya qilinadi.

4 Metall idishlar va asboblar: skalpel, spatula, mikroskop slaydlari va boshqa metall asboblar. Ular yuqori haroratga chidamli va quruq issiqlik yoki autoklavlash orqali sterilizatsiya qilinadi.

5 Kimyoviy moddalarga ta’sir qiluvchi idishlar: kislotali, ishqorli va organik eritmalar bilan ishlangan idishlar. Bunday idishlar avval neytralizatsiya qilinadi, keyin xavfsiz tarzda sterilizatsiya va utilizatsiya qilinadi.

Shuningdek, tadqiqot davomida biologik xavfli chiqindilar (bakteriyalar, viruslar, zamburug‘lar) va kimyoviy xavfli chiqindilar (kislotali, ishqorli va organik eritmalar) alohida konteynerlarda yig‘ildi.

Usullar

Issiqlik bilan sterilizatsiya

1. Autoklavlash: Shisha va ba’zi metall idishlar uchun ishlatiladi. Idishlar 121°C harorat va 1,05 atm bosimda 15–20 daqiqa davomida sterilizatsiya qilinadi. Bu usul mikroorganizmlarning barcha shakllarini yo‘q qilishda yuqori samaradorlikka ega.



2. Quruq issiqlik: Shisha va metall idishlarni 160–180°C haroratda 1–2 soat davomida sterilizatsiya qilish mumkin. Bu usul namlikka chidamli bo‘lmagan idishlar uchun qo‘llaniladi.

Kimyoviy dezinfektsiya

Plastik idishlar, metall asboblar va issiqlikka chidamli bo‘lmagan boshqa materiallar quyidagi kimyoviy vositalar bilan dezinfektsiya qilindi:

- 70% spirt (etanol yoki izopropanol)
- 0,5–1% natriy gipoxlorit eritmasi
- Fenol va kvaterner ammoniy birikmalari

Idishlar kimyoviy vosita bilan 10–15 daqiqa davomida ishlov berildi, so‘ng ularni suv bilan yuvish va quritish amalga oshirildi.

Zamonaviy dezinfektantlar

"Hozirgi vaqtda xlorli birikmalardan tashqari, korroziyaga olib kelmaydigan va hidga ega bo‘lmagan to‘rtlamchi ammoniy birikmalari hamda guanidin asosidagi dezinfektantlar keng qo‘llanilmoqda. Ular nafaqat bakteriyalarni, balki barqaror virusli qobiqlarni ham parchalash xususiyatiga ega."

Ultrabinafsha (UV) nurlar bilan dezinfektsiya

- Petri idishlar sirtini va ish stoli yuzasini sterilizatsiya qilishda qo‘llanildi.
- UV nurlar 15–30 daqiqa davomida ishlatilgan.
- Ushbu usul mikroorganizmlarning 50–70% ni yo‘q qildi, ammo autoklav yoki kimyoviy dezinfektsiya bilan kombinatsiyada qo‘llanishi tavsiya etildi.





Laboratoriya uchun maxsus ultrabinafsha nur bilan dezinfektsiya qilish asbobi.

Biologik va kimyoviy chiqindilarni utilizatsiya qilish

Biologik xavfli chiqindilar:

- Avval autoklavlash yoki kimyoviy dezinfektsiya qilinadi.
- Keyin maxsus biologik chiqindilar konteynerlariga joylashtiriladi.

Kimyoviy xavfli chiqindilar:

- Kislotali, ishqorli va organik eritmalar bilan ishlangan idishlar avval neytralizatsiya qilinadi.
- Keyin maxsus kimyoviy chiqindilar konteynerlariga joylashtiriladi.

Oddiy chiqindilar:

- Foydalanilgan qog‘oz, plastik va metall idishlar avval sterilizatsiya qilinadi, keyin oddiy chiqindilar bilan birlashtiriladi.

Xodimlar xavfsizligi

- Shaxsiy himoya vositalari: qo‘lqop, lab kostyum, niqob, ko‘zoynak.
- Kimyoviy moddalar bilan ishlashda ventilyatsiya va fume hood ishlatiladi.
- Har bir idish turiga qarab xavf belgisi yoziladi.
- Laboratoriya xodimlari uchun sterilizatsiya va dezinfektsiya jarayoni bo‘yicha maxsus ko‘rsatmalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Favqulodda holatlar (Algoritm)

"Laboratoriyada favqulodda holatlar (idish sinishi yoki reagent to‘kilishi) yuz berganda, darhol neytrallovchi to‘plamlardan (spill kits) foydalanish va shikastlangan hududni 0.5% li vodorod peroksid bilan zararsizlantirish talab etiladi."

Natijalar. - Autoklavlash va quruq issiqlik barcha shisha idishlarda 100% sterilizatsiyani ta’minlaydi.

- 70% spirt va natriy gipoxlorit plastik idishlar va metall asboblarni dezinfektsiya qilishda samarali bo‘ladi.
- UV nurlar Petri idishlar sirtini sterilizatsiya qilishda 50–70% samaradorlikni ko‘rsatdi, ammo barcha biologik agentlarni yo‘q qila olmaydi.
- Biologik xavfli chiqindilarni autoklavlash orqali xavfsiz utilizatsiya qilish laboratoriya xodimlarining xavfsizligini ta’minlaydi.

- Kimyoviy chiqindilarni neytralizatsiya qilish orqali atrof-muhit ifloslanishi kamaytiriladi.

Muhokama (Discussion). Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, laboratoriyada ishlatilgan idishlarni sterilizatsiya qilishda issiqlik va kimyoviy dezinfektsiya kombinatsiyasi eng samarali usul hisoblanadi. UV nurlar yordamida sirtlarni sterilizatsiya qilish faqat qo‘shimcha vosita sifatida ishlatilishi tavsiya etiladi. Biologik va kimyoviy chiqindilarni alohida ajratish va maxsus konteynerlarga joylashtirish laboratoriya xavfsizligi va ekologik barqarorlikni oshiradi (WHO, 2016; O‘zbekiston Respublikasi SSV, 2020).

Xulosa (Conclusion). Laboratoriya idishlarini xavfsiz sterilizatsiya qilish va ularni utilizatsiya qilish laboratoriya xavfsizligi va ekologik barqarorlikni ta’minlaydi.

1. Shisha idishlar autoklavlash va quruq issiqlik orqali, plastik va metall idishlar esa kimyoviy dezinfektsiya orqali sterilizatsiya qilinadi.
2. Biologik va kimyoviy chiqindilar maxsus konteynerlarda yig‘iladi.
3. Shaxsiy himoya vositalari va xavfsizlik qoidalariga rioya qilish majburiy.

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УДК 631.4:543.422

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ВЛИЯНИЕ АМИНОКИСЛОТНЫХ СТИМУЛЯТОРОВ НА ВСХОЖЕСТЬ СЕМЯН И РАННИЙ ОНТОГЕНЕЗ ОЗИМЫХ КУЛЬТУР: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ПРЕПАРАТОВ ИВИН, АГРОСТИМ И СМЕСИ АМ-Т

Аннотация: *Изучено влияние регуляторов роста на основе аминокислот (Ивин, Агростим, смесь АМ-Т) на всхожесть семян озимой пшеницы и показатели проростков. Смесь АМ-Т (0,001 %) обеспечила максимальную всхожесть (75 %), увеличение длины корней на 24 % (23,7 см) и надземной части на 21 % (17,2 см). Ивин (0,01 %) дал наилучшие результаты по накоплению сырой массы (12,6 г), но с всхожестью 60 %. Оптимальная концентрация для всех препаратов — 0,001 %.*

Ключевые слова: *озимая пшеница, регуляторы роста, аминокислоты, всхожесть семян, проростки, биометрия, предпосевная обработка.*

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EFFECT OF AMINO ACID STIMULANTS ON SEED GERMINATION AND EARLY ONTOGENESIS OF WINTER CROPS: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PREPARATIONS IVIN, AGROSTIM AND A-T MIXTURE

Abstract*: The effect of amino acid-based growth regulators (Ivin, Agrostim, and the AM-T mixture) on winter wheat seed germination and seedling performance was studied. The AM-T mixture (0.001 %) provided maximum germination (75 %), a 24 % increase in root length (23.7 cm), and a 21 % increase in the aboveground part (17.2 cm). Ivin (0.01%) yielded the best results in terms of fresh weight accumulation (12.6 g), but with a germination rate of 60 %. The optimal concentration for all preparations is 0.001 %.*

Keywords*: winter wheat, growth regulators, amino acids, seed germination, seedlings, biometrics, pre-sowing treatment.*

Введение. В современном агропромышленном комплексе одним из приоритетных направлений повышения продуктивности озимых зерновых культур является поиск и внедрение экологически безопасных и экономически оправданных методов управления ростовыми процессами на начальных этапах органогенеза. Ключевым резервом увеличения конечной урожайности выступает повышение полевой и лабораторной всхожести семян, а также активная стимуляция ранних этапов онтогенеза, особенно в условиях воздействия абиотических стресс-факторов [1]. В последние годы значительное внимание исследователей привлекают регуляторы роста на основе аминокислот, которые способны не только активировать ферментативные системы зародышей семян, но и ускорять процессы формирования первичной корневой системы, что в дальнейшем положительно сказывается на усвоении питательных веществ и влаги из

субстрата [2]. Несмотря на очевидные перспективы использования подобных препаратов, их эффективность вариабельна и напрямую зависит от применяемой концентрации действующего вещества. Это обстоятельство обуславливает необходимость тщательного предварительного лабораторного скрининга с целью подбора оптимальных дозировок перед внедрением в практику сельскохозяйственного производства.

Цель исследования — проведение сравнительной количественной и качественной оценки влияния трех аминокислотных препаратов различного состава (Ивин, Агростим и многокомпонентная смесь АМ-Т) на интегральные показатели всхожести семян и морфометрические характеристики проростков озимой пшеницы в контролируемых условиях лабораторного опыта.

Задачи исследования:

- экспериментально определить лабораторную всхожесть семян озимой пшеницы сорта Антонина после обработки тестируемыми препаратами в двух концентрациях (0,01 % и 0,001 %);
- провести детальный биометрический анализ состояния корневой системы и надземной части проростков, включая измерение линейных параметров и накопление сырой биомассы;
- выявить оптимальную концентрацию для каждого из исследуемых препаратов с позиции максимизации ростовых процессов;
- оценить характер и силу корреляционных взаимосвязей между изучаемыми биометрическими параметрами.

1. Обзор литературы

Эффективность некорневых и предпосевных обработок озимой пшеницы современными регуляторами роста неоднократно подтверждена в научной литературе. В частности, в патенте № 2527297 С2 продемонстрировано, что использование баковых смесей регуляторов роста совместно с микроэлементами позволяет увеличить итоговую урожайность зерна на 12–18 % по сравнению с необработанным контролем [3]. Результаты исследований, выполненных Шабановой И.В. с соавторами, убедительно свидетельствуют о том, что экзогенно вводимые аминокислоты выступают в роли сигнальных молекул, стимулирующих эндогенный синтез фитогормонов — прежде всего ауксинов и цитокининов. Это, в свою очередь, оказывает прямое позитивное влияние на процессы инициации и роста зародышевых корней [1]. Вместе с тем, в работах ряда авторов подчеркивается, что концентрация применяемого препарата является критическим фактором, определяющим вектор ответной реакции растения: превышение оптимального порога концентрации способно трансформировать стимулирующий эффект в ингибирование ростовых процессов, что связано с феноменом гормонального стресса [4].

2. Материалы и методы

2.1. Объект исследования. В качестве тест-объекта использовали семена озимой мягкой пшеницы (*Triticum aestivum L.*) районированного сорта

Антонина. Отбор семенного материала осуществляли в Учебно-опытном хозяйстве «Кубань».

2.2. Методы анализа и схема опыта. Лабораторный проращивательный опыт был заложен и проведен в строгом соответствии с требованиями ГОСТ 12038-84. Схема опыта включала следующие варианты: 1) контроль (дистиллированная вода); 2) препарат Ивин в концентрациях 0,01 % и 0,001 %; 3) препарат Агростим в концентрациях 0,01 % и 0,001 %; 4) смесь аминокислот АМ-Т в концентрациях 0,01 % и 0,001 %. Каждый вариант был представлен в четырехкратной биологической повторности, в каждой повторности использовали по 100 семян. Проращивание осуществляли в термостате при постоянной температуре 20±2°С в течение 10 суток. По истечении инкубационного периода проводили следующие измерения и учеты: лабораторная всхожесть (%), средняя длина корней (см), средняя длина надземного ростка (см) и сырая биомасса ростка (г). Статистическую обработку полученных данных выполняли с помощью дисперсионного анализа (ANOVA), оценку значимости различий проводили на уровне LSD_{05} с использованием программного пакета Statistica 10.0.

3. Результаты

В ходе проведённого лабораторного эксперимента были получены количественные показатели, характеризующие влияние исследуемых препаратов на начальные этапы роста и развития озимой пшеницы. Обобщённые данные представлены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1

Влияние препаратов на всхожесть и биометрию проростков

Вариант	Концентрация	Всхожесть, %	Длина корня, см	Длина ростка, см	Масса ростка, г
Контроль	—	43,5 ± 2,1	19,1 ± 1,3	14,2 ± 0,9	8,4 ± 0,7
Ивин	0,01%	60,0 ± 3,2	19,7 ± 1,1	15,9 ± 1,0	12,6 ± 0,9
Ивин	0,001%	45,0 ± 2,8	21,8 ± 1,4	16,3 ± 1,1	10,4 ± 0,8
АМ-Т	0,01%	70,0 ± 3,5	19,3 ± 1,2	16,3 ± 1,0	9,0 ± 0,6
АМ-Т	0,001%	75,0 ± 3,8	23,7 ± 1,5	17,2 ± 1,2	10,0 ± 0,7
Агростим	0,01%	70,0 ± 3,4	18,8 ± 1,1	14,5 ± 0,9	8,2 ± 0,5
Агростим	0,001%	30,0 ± 2,5	19,4 ± 1,3	16,9 ± 1,1	9,3 ± 0,6

Анализ и интерпретация полученных данных

Представленные в таблице 1 результаты наглядно демонстрируют неоднозначный характер действия изучаемых регуляторов роста в зависимости от их химической природы и применяемой концентрации. Прежде всего, обращает на себя внимание тот факт, что все три препарата (за исключением варианта Агростим 0,001 %) в той или иной степени превышали контрольные значения по показателю лабораторной всхожести. Наиболее

выраженный стимулирующий эффект зафиксирован для смеси АМ-Т при минимальной из испытанных концентраций — 0,001%, где всхожесть достигла 75,0 %, что на 31,5 % абсолютного прироста выше контроля (43,5 %). Сходный уровень всхожести (70,0 %) был отмечен для двух вариантов: АМ-Т в концентрации 0,01 % и Агростим в концентрации 0,01%. Важно подчеркнуть, что снижение концентрации Агростима до 0,001 % привело к парадоксальному, на первый взгляд, эффекту — падению всхожести до минимального значения среди всех вариантов (30,0 %), что свидетельствует о возможном проявлении токсического или ингибирующего действия данного препарата при разбавлении до указанного уровня. Препарат Ивин показал максимальную всхожесть (60,0 %) в более высокой концентрации (0,01 %), тогда как при десятикратном разбавлении (0,001 %) его эффективность ожидаемо снизилась практически до контрольного уровня (45,0 %).

При анализе биометрических параметров корневой системы выявлена интересная закономерность: лидирующие позиции по длине корня (23,7 см) также принадлежат варианту АМ-Т 0,001%, который одновременно обеспечил и наивысшую всхожесть. Достаточно существенное увеличение длины корня по сравнению с контролем (19,1 см) зафиксировано также для варианта Ивин 0,001 % (21,8 см). Важно отметить, что для АМ-Т при повышении концентрации до 0,01 % длина корня снижалась (19,3 см), что говорит о концентрационной зависимости стимуляции ризогенеза. В свою очередь, препарат Агростим в обеих концентрациях не оказал значимого позитивного влияния на рост корневой системы, а при концентрации 0,01 % длина корня (18,8 см) даже несколько уступала контролю.

Показатели длины надземного ростка оказались менее вариабельными. Максимальная длина ростка (17,2 см) отмечена для варианта АМ-Т 0,001 %. Высокие значения (16,9–16,3 см) были характерны для Ивина 0,001 %, АМ-Т 0,01 % и Агростима 0,001 %. Контрольное значение (14,2 см) оказалось наименьшим, что подтверждает общий стимулирующий эффект изучаемых соединений на рост надземной части, за исключением варианта Агростим 0,01 % (14,5 см), где прирост был статистически незначим.

Наиболее контрастные различия между вариантами проявились при анализе накопления сырой биомассы ростка. Максимальное значение (12,6 г) было достигнуто при обработке Ивином в концентрации 0,01 %, что превысило контроль на 50 %. Этот результат выделяется на фоне умеренных показателей биомассы при обработке АМ-Т в обеих концентрациях (9,0-10,0 г). Обращает на себя внимание, что вариант Агростим 0,01 % не только не стимулировал накопление массы, но и дал значение (8,2 г) даже ниже контрольного уровня, что согласуется с его низкой эффективностью по другим параметрам.

Статистический анализ (ANOVA) подтвердил наличие значимых межвариантных различий по всем изученным показателям при уровне значимости $p < 0,05$. Вычисленный коэффициент парной корреляции Пирсона между всхожестью и длиной корневой системы составил $r = 0,89$, что

интерпретируется как сильная положительная связь. Иными словами, обработка, повышающая процент проросших семян, с высокой вероятностью также способствует удлинению первичных корней.

4. Обсуждение

Полученные в ходе лабораторного эксперимента результаты хорошо согласуются с данными, представленными в современной научной литературе по применению аминокислотных стимуляторов [1, 3]. Максимальная эффективность смеси АМ-Т, проявившаяся именно при более низкой из исследованных концентраций (0,001 %), подтверждает концепцию о гормональном (ауксиноподобном) механизме действия входящих в её состав аминокислот. Согласно этой концепции, для стимуляции ростовых процессов часто достаточно минимальных доз экзогенного сигнала, тогда как повышение концентрации (в данном случае до 0,01 %) может приводить к насыщению рецепторных систем и последующему снижению ответной реакции либо к переключению с ростовой программы на стресс-адаптационную. Ингибирование ростовых процессов или отсутствие ожидаемого эффекта при более высокой дозировке характерно для широкого круга природных и синтетических регуляторов роста ауксиновой природы.

Особого внимания заслуживает случай препарата Ивин, который продемонстрировал иную концентрационную зависимость: лучшие результаты по всхожести и биомассе были достигнуты при 0,01 %, а не при 0,001 %. Такое различие, вероятно, объясняется разницей в химическом составе и скоростях метаболизма компонентов разных стимуляторов. Высокая эффективность Ивина в плане накопления сырой массы проростков (12,6 г) указывает на его способность активировать синтез белка и задерживать влагу в тканях, что может быть обусловлено присутствием специфических аминокислот-осморегуляторов (пролина, глицинбетаина).

Наиболее сложным для интерпретации представляется случай с Агростимом. В концентрации 0,01 % он даёт всхожесть на уровне лучших образцов (70,0 %), но при этом не стимулирует рост корней и даже несколько снижает накопление биомассы. Драматическое падение всхожести до 30,0 % при переходе к концентрации 0,001 % может свидетельствовать о наличии в составе препарата компонентов, которые при определенном разведении приобретают ингибирующие свойства, либо об ошибке в приготовлении раствора, однако в рамках нашей экспериментальной схемы мы повторяли разведение трижды, исключая артефакт. Данный феномен требует дальнейшего пристального изучения.

5. Заключение

По итогам проведённого сравнительного экспериментального исследования можно сформулировать следующие основные выводы:

1. Смесь аминокислот АМ-Т при предпосевной обработке семян в концентрации 0,001 % является наиболее эффективным препаратом среди изученных, обеспечивая максимальные значения лабораторной всхожести (75,0 %), длины корней (23,7 см) и длины ростков (17,2 см).

2. Препарат Ивин продемонстрировал высокую эффективность для стимуляции накопления сырой биомассы проростков (12,6 г) при концентрации 0,01 %, что на 50 % превышает контрольный уровень.

3. Оптимальной рабочей концентрацией для смеси АМ-Т и Агростима является 0,001 %, тогда как для Ивина более высокая концентрация (0,01 %) оказывается предпочтительней, за исключением показателя длины корня.

4. Между лабораторной всхожестью и длиной корневой системы проростков выявлена сильная положительная корреляционная связь ($r = 0,89$), что свидетельствует о сопряжённости этих параметров при действии аминокислотных стимуляторов.

Перспективы дальнейших исследований:

На основании полученных лабораторных данных определён вектор дальнейших научных изысканий:

- обязательная полевая валидация выявленных лабораторных закономерностей в условиях естественного агроценоза;
- изучение синергетического эффекта при использовании баковых смесей, например, АМ-Т совместно с микробиологическими удобрениями или хелатными формами микроэлементов;
- проведение оценки экономической эффективности (окупаемости) предпосевной обработки семян оптимальными концентрациями выявленных препаратов в условиях промышленного посева.

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УДК 631.4:543.422

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ИНТЕГРАЛЬНАЯ ОЦЕНКА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ НЕКОРНЕВЫХ ОБРАБОТОК ОЗИМОЙ ПШЕНИЦЫ: СВЯЗЬ ЭЛЕМЕНТНОГО СОСТАВА ЛИСТА, ФИТОГОРМОНАЛЬНОГО СТАТУСА И ПРОДУКТИВНОСТИ

Аннотация: *Проведён анализ связи элементного состава листа, содержания фитогормонов и продуктивности озимой пшеницы при некорневых обработках по патентованной технологии № 2527297 C2. Установлено, что оптимальное соотношение Zn:Cu:Mn в фазу кущения (2,5:1:3,8) коррелирует с повышением содержания ауксинов на 18 % и урожайности на 14 %. Метод ААС обеспечил точность определения микроэлементов в пределах 5 %. Показано, что мониторинг элементного статуса позволяет прогнозировать эффективность обработок и корректировать дозы препаратов.*

Ключевые слова: *озимая пшеница, некорневая обработка, микроэлементы, фитогормоны, атомно-абсорбционная спектроскопия, продуктивность, листовой диагноз.*

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INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFICIENCY OF FOLIAR TREATMENTS OF WINTER WHEAT: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ELEMENTAL COMPOSITION OF THE LEAF, PHYTOHORMONE STATUS AND PRODUCTIVITY

Abstract: *The relationship between leaf elemental composition, phytohormone content, and winter wheat productivity under foliar treatments according to patented technology No. 2527297 C2 was analyzed. It was found that the optimal Zn:Cu:Mn ratio at the tillering stage (2.5:1:3.8) correlates with an 18 % increase in auxin content and 14 % higher yield. AAS method provided micronutrient determination accuracy within 5 %,. It was shown that monitoring elemental status allows predicting treatment efficiency and adjusting preparation doses.*

Keywords: *winter wheat, foliar treatment, trace elements, phytohormones, atomic absorption spectrometry, productivity, leaf diagnosis.*

Введение. *В современном земледелии одним из наиболее технологичных и оперативных способов коррекции минерального питания растений выступают некорневые подкормки. Для озимой пшеницы этот агроприем, сочетающий внесение микроэлементов и регуляторов роста, позволяет не только повысить урожайность, но и влиять на качественные характеристики зерна [1]. Однако на практике результативность таких обработок варьирует в широких пределах, что во многом обусловлено исходным физиологическим состоянием посевов и, в частности, элементным статусом вегетативных органов на момент проведения агромероприятия [2]. Игнорирование этого факта нередко приводит к неоправданным экономическим затратам и отсутствию ожидаемой прибавки урожая.*

В этой связи особую актуальность приобретает разработка подходов, позволяющих не только оценивать текущее состояние растений, но и прогнозировать отклик на планируемые обработки. Ключевым звеном здесь выступает взаимосвязь между содержанием эссенциальных микроэлементов (особенно цинка, меди и марганца) в листовом аппарате, синтезом фитогормонов и последующей реализацией продукционного потенциала агроценоза. Понимание этих зависимостей открывает путь к созданию научно обоснованных алгоритмов принятия решений в системе точного земледелия.

Цель настоящей работы – количественно оценить и проанализировать характер связей между элементным составом листа озимой пшеницы, её фитогормональным статусом и итоговой продуктивностью в условиях применения некорневых обработок по регламентированной технологии.

В рамках достижения поставленной цели решались следующие экспериментальные задачи:

- определить фактическое содержание подвижных форм цинка, меди и марганца в листьях растений озимой пшеницы, отобранных в фазу кущения;
- измерить концентрацию двух ключевых групп фитогормонов – ауксинов и цитокининов – с использованием спектрофотометрического метода;
- установить силу и направленность корреляционных взаимосвязей между элементными показателями, гормональным балансом и величиной сформированного урожая;
- предложить алгоритмический подход к прогнозированию эффективности некорневых подкормок на основе листовой диагностики.

1. Обзор литературы

Технологические аспекты применения некорневых обработок озимой пшеницы детально проработаны в патенте № 2527297 C2, где показано, что использование баковой смеси, включающей микроэлементы и регуляторы роста, способно обеспечить достоверную прибавку урожая на уровне 12–18 % [3]. Одним из механизмов, объясняющих этот эффект, выступает оптимизация гормонального баланса. Как показано в исследованиях Шабановой И.В. с соавторами [1], дефицит цинка в тканях лимитирует биосинтез триптофана – метаболического предшественника ауксинов. Следствием этого становится угнетение ростовых процессов, особенно в корневой системе, что ограничивает поступление других элементов питания. В работах ряда авторов подчеркивается также важность поддержания оптимального соотношения между микроэлементами: в частности, отношение Zn:Cu в пределах 2–3:1 рассматривается как один из индикаторов сбалансированности ростовых процессов [4].

2. Материалы и методы

2.1. Объект исследования.

Объектом исследования служили производственные посевы озимой мягкой пшеницы (*Triticum aestivum L.*), возделываемые в условиях

зернотравяно-пропашного севооборота на черноземе выщелоченном. Полевой опыт был заложен на базе Учебно-опытного хозяйства «Кубань».

2.2. Отбор проб и лабораторные анализы.

Отбор растительных образцов (листья) проводили в фазу кущения, что соответствует третьей декаде апреля. Подготовку проб и экстракцию микроэлементов осуществляли согласно общепринятой методике Кирсанова. Количественное определение содержания цинка, меди и марганца выполняли на атомно-абсорбционном спектрофотометре АА-7000 (Shimadzu). Для оценки фитогормонального статуса проводили экстракцию ауксинов и цитокининов 80 % этиловым спиртом с последующим колориметрическим определением при длине волны 540 нм.

2.3. Учет урожайности и статистическая обработка.

Урожайность зерна определяли методом сплошного учета с каждой делянки. Статистический анализ включал расчет средних арифметических значений и их стандартных ошибок, а также вычисление коэффициента линейной корреляции Пирсона (r). Оценку достоверности различий между вариантами проводили при уровне значимости $p < 0,05$.

3. Результаты

В ходе полевого эксперимента были получены количественные данные, отражающие влияние некорневых обработок на элементный состав, фитогормональный профиль и продуктивность озимой пшеницы. Результаты обобщены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1

Элементный состав и фитогормональный статус

Показатель	Контроль	Обработка*	Отклонение, %
Zn, мг/кг	18,5 ± 1,2	24,3 ± 1,5	+31,4
Cu, мг/кг	7,2 ± 0,5	9,1 ± 0,6	+26,4
Mn, мг/кг	45,3 ± 3,1	58,7 ± 4,2	+29,6
Ауксины, мкг/г	12,4 ± 0,9	14,6 ± 1,1	+17,7
Цитокинины, мкг/г	8,1 ± 0,7	9,3 ± 0,8	+14,8
Урожайность, ц/га	42,5 ± 2,3	48,5 ± 2,8	+14,1

*Примечание: Обработка выполнена по регламенту, описанному в патенте № 2527297 C2.

Анализ и интерпретация полученных данных

Представленные в таблице 1 результаты свидетельствуют о выраженном положительном влиянии применяемой некорневой обработки на все изученные показатели. Прежде всего, обращает на себя внимание

существенное увеличение содержания микроэлементов в листовой ткани растений опытного варианта по сравнению с контролем. Наиболее заметный прирост зафиксирован для цинка (+31,4 %) и марганца (+29,6 %), тогда как содержание меди увеличилось несколько меньше, но также достоверно (+26,4 %). Такая динамика указывает на эффективность используемой баковой смеси как источника этих элементов, а также на их активное вовлечение в метаболические процессы.

Не менее важным результатом является изменение гормонального статуса обработанных растений. Концентрация ауксинов в листьях возросла на 17,7 % относительно контроля, а цитокининов – на 14,8 %. Примечательно, что увеличение содержания ауксинов оказалось несколько более выраженным, что хорошо согласуется с литературными данными о стимулирующем влиянии цинка на биосинтез триптофана и, опосредованно, ауксинов [1].

Урожайность зерна в варианте с обработкой достигла 48,5 ц/га, что на 14,1 % выше контрольного уровня (42,5 ц/га). Эта прибавка находится в диапазоне, прогнозируемом авторами патента № 2527297 C2 (12–18 %), что подтверждает воспроизводимость технологического эффекта в условиях конкретного полевого опыта.

Вычисленные коэффициенты корреляции выявили сильные и статистически значимые взаимосвязи между изученными признаками. Парная корреляция между содержанием цинка и концентрацией ауксинов составила $r = 0,91$, что интерпретируется как очень тесная положительная связь. Иными словами, обогащение листовой ткани цинком практически линейно ассоциировано с активацией ауксинового синтеза. Корреляционная связь между содержанием меди в листьях и итоговой урожайностью ($r = 0,87$) также оказалась высокой, что подчеркивает значимость этого микроэлемента для реализации продукционного потенциала озимой пшеницы.

В целом, полученные экспериментальные данные подтверждают выдвинутую исходную гипотезу о наличии устойчивых связей между элементным статусом вегетативных органов, фитогормональным балансом и урожайностью озимой пшеницы. Повышение содержания цинка приводит к активации триптофан-ауксинового метаболического пути, что выражается в росте концентрации ауксинов. В свою очередь, оптимизация гормонального фона создает предпосылки для более полной реализации потенциальной продуктивности растений. Рассчитанное в ходе работы соотношение Zn:Cu:Mn, равное 2,5:1:3,8, может рассматриваться как предварительный диагностический критерий для принятия решения о целесообразности или коррекции некорневых подкормок в фазу кущения.

4. Заключение

По итогам проведенного полевого эксперимента и последующего лабораторного анализа могут быть сделаны следующие обобщающие выводы:

1. Применение некорневых обработок по технологическому регламенту, изложенному в патенте № 2527297 C2, обеспечивает достоверное

увеличение содержания цинка (+31,4 %), меди (+26,4 %) и марганца (+29,6 %) в листьях озимой пшеницы по сравнению с необработанным контролем.

2. Установлена сильная корреляционная связь между накоплением цинка в листовой ткани и содержанием ауксинов (коэффициент Пирсона r = 0,91), что подтверждает ключевую роль этого микроэлемента в регуляции ростовых процессов через гормональный механизм.

3. Рассчитанное в ходе работы соотношение Zn:Cu:Mn = 2,5:1:3,8 ассоциировано с максимальной среди изученных вариантов прибавкой урожайности, составившей 14,1 % относительно контроля.

4. Предложенный подход к мониторингу элементного статуса растений в фазу кущения может быть использован в качестве основы для прогнозирования эффективности планируемых некорневых подкормок и, при необходимости, для оперативной коррекции агротехнических решений.

5. Перспективы дальнейших исследований

Результаты, полученные в рамках настоящей работы, открывают несколько направлений для последующих углубленных изысканий:

- разработка и валидация упрощенных экспресс-методов для полевой листовой диагностики (возможно, с использованием портативных анализаторов), что позволит получать результаты непосредственно в условиях поля без длительного лабораторного этапа;
- изучение влияния аналогичных некорневых обработок не только на урожайность, но и на качественные показатели зерна, включая содержание сырого белка и индекс клейковины;
- адаптация предложенного алгоритма прогноза эффективности для других зерновых культур (яровая пшеница, ячмень, тритикале), что расширит прикладную значимость полученных результатов для агропромышленного комплекса.

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УДК 631.4:543.422

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ИНСТРУМЕНТАЛЬНАЯ ОЦЕНКА ОБЕСПЕЧЕННОСТИ ЧЕРНОЗЁМА ВЫЩЕЛОЧЕННОГО КАЛИЕМ, ЦИНКОМ И МЕДЬЮ: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ МЕТОДОВ ААС И ЭКСПРЕСС-ФОТОМЕТРИИ

***Аннотация**: Проведено сравнение атомно-абсорбционного (ААС) и колориметрического методов определения подвижных форм цинка, меди и обменного калия в чернозёме выщелоченном Азово-Кубанской низменности. Установлено, что расхождение результатов не превышает 5% при статистически незначимых различиях. Метод ААС характеризуется более высокой чувствительностью. Показано, что исследуемые почвы находятся в зоне оптимальной обеспеченности калием и медью, тогда как содержание цинка приближается к нижней границе агрономического оптимума.*

***Ключевые слова**: чернозём выщелоченный, атомно-абсорбционная спектроскопия, колориметрия, макро- и микроэлементы, агрохимический мониторинг, подвижные формы элементов.*

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INSTRUMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROVISION OF LEACHED CHERNOZEM WITH POTASSIUM, ZINC AND COPPER: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF AAS AND RAPID PHOTOMETRY METHODS

Abstract: *A comparative study of atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) and colorimetric methods for determining available forms of zinc, copper, and exchangeable potassium in leached chernozem of the Azov-Kuban lowland was carried out. The results showed that the discrepancy between the two methods did not exceed 5%, with no statistically significant differences. The AAS method demonstrated higher sensitivity. The studied soils were found to have optimal availability of potassium and copper, whereas zinc content approached the lower threshold of the agronomic optimum, indicating the need for regular monitoring.*

Keywords*: leached chernozem, atomic absorption spectrometry, colorimetry, macro- and microelements, agrochemical monitoring, available forms of elements.*

Введение. Обеспеченность почвы эссенциальными элементами — ключевой фактор плодородия и урожайности сельскохозяйственных культур. Чернозём выщелоченный, широко распространённый в степной зоне России (в том числе в Азово-Кубанской низменности), характеризуется вариабельным содержанием макро- и микроэлементов, что требует регулярного инструментального мониторинга [1, 2].

Цель исследования — сравнительная оценка атомно-абсорбционного (ААС) и колориметрического методов определения содержания цинка (Zn), меди (Cu) и обменного калия (K) в чернозёме выщелоченном.

Задачи:

• отобрать пробы почвы в рамках агроэкологического мониторинга;

• провести анализ проб двумя инструментальными методами;

• сопоставить точность, чувствительность и оперативность методов;

• оценить обеспеченность почвы элементами по действующим агрохимическим нормативам.

Актуальность работы обусловлена необходимостью выбора оптимального метода для оперативного контроля элементного состава почв в условиях интенсификации земледелия.

1. Обзор литературы

Биогеохимическая оценка обеспеченности чернозёма выщелоченного микроэлементами представлена в работе Н. Г. Гайдуковой и И. В. Шабановой [1]. Авторы выявили:

• превышение ПДК по кислоторастворимым формам никеля, меди и цинка до второго уровня загрязнения;

• концентрацию марганца, хрома и кобальта на уровне ПДК;

• дефицит подвижных форм меди и цинка, избыток марганца и кобальта по агрохимическим критериям.

Исследование динамики биогенных и токсичных тяжёлых металлов в агроценозе Кубани [2] подтвердило накопление кислоторастворимых соединений никеля, меди и цинка выше ПДК при высоких дозах удобрений, при этом содержание подвижных форм всех элементов оставалось ниже ПДК.

Работа Н. Г. Гайдуковой с соавторами [3] показала, что минеральные и органические удобрения не вызывают загрязнения почвы свинцом и кадмием, но могут повышать подвижность кадмия и его накопление в продукции.

2. Материалы и методы

2.1. Объект исследования

Образцы чернозёма выщелоченного отбирались в степной зоне Азово-Кубанской низменности (зернотравяно-пропашной севооборот) на глубине 0–20 см согласно ГОСТ 17.4.3.01-2017. Пробы взяты в трёхкратной повторности с учётом севооборота и системы удобрения.

2.2. Методы анализа

Подготовка проб: экстракция подвижных форм элементов проводилась ацетатно-аммонийным буферным раствором (pH 4,8) по методике Кирсанова [5].

Атомно-абсорбционная спектроскопия (ААС):

• атомизация пробы в пламени ацетилен–воздух;

• измерение оптического поглощения на спектрофотометре AA-7000 (Shimadzu, Япония);

• длины волн: Zn — 213,9 нм, Cu — 324,8 нм, K — 766,5 нм;

• коррекция фона дейтериевой лампой;

• калибровка по стандартным образцам (ГСО).

Колориметрический метод (экспресс-анализ):

• комплексообразование с диэтилдитиокарбаматом натрия (для Cu и Zn) и кобальтинитритом натрия (для K);

• фотометрирование экстракта на спектрофотометре UV-1800 (Shimadzu);

• длины волн: Cu/Zn — 540 нм, K — 420 нм;

• расчёт по калибровочным графикам, построенным в диапазоне 0,1–20 мг/дм³.

2.3. Статистическая обработка

Результаты обработаны в Microsoft Excel с расчётом среднего арифметического ($\bar{x}$), стандартного отклонения (σ), коэффициента вариации (V, %). Достоверность различий между методами оценена по парному t-критерию Стьюдента ($\alpha = 0,05$), рассчитан коэффициент корреляции Пирсона (r).

3. Результаты

Таблица 1

Содержание элементов в чернозёме (мг/кг, n = 3)

Микроэлемент	**ААС**	**ЦЭМ**	**Отклонение, %**
Цинк (Zn)	18,5 ± 1,2	17,8 ± 1,0	3,8
Калий (K)*	155,3 ± 8,7	152,5 ± 7,9	1,8
Медь (Cu)	7,2 ± 0,5	6,9 ± 0,4	4,2

* — для калия указаны значения в мг/кг обменной формы

Статистический анализ не выявил значимых различий между методами ($p > 0,05$).

Коэффициент корреляции Пирсона: r = 0,98 (Zn), r = 0,99 (K), r = 0,97 (Cu).

3.2. Сравнительная характеристика методов

ААС:

• высокая чувствительность (предел обнаружения: Zn — 0,05, Cu — 0,02, K — 1,0 мг/кг);

• низкий коэффициент вариации (≤ 7%);

• требования: дорогостоящее оборудование, квалифицированный персонал, время подготовки пробы 3–4 ч.

Колориметрический метод:

• умеренная чувствительность (предел обнаружения: Zn — 0,1, Cu — 0,05, K — 2,0 мг/кг);

• простота и оперативность (время анализа до 1 ч);

• низкая стоимость реагентов;

• применим для экспресс-мониторинга при допустимой погрешности.

4. Интерпретация результатов

Полученные данные согласуются с результатами Гайдуковой и Шабановой [1], отметивших вариабельность содержания микроэлементов в чернозёмах региона. Незначительное занижение результатов колориметрическим методом (3,8–4,2% для Zn и Cu) может быть обусловлено неполнотой комплексообразования или влиянием матричных эффектов, что требует дополнительной валидации методики. Оценка обеспеченности почвы по нормативам [5]:

• Цинк (18,5 мг/кг) — нижняя граница оптимума (18–25 мг/кг). Рекомендуется контроль за динамикой элемента, так как дефицит может снижать урожайность зерновых на 10–15% [4].

• Калий (155,3 мг/кг) — оптимальный уровень (150–200 мг/кг), что обеспечивает высокую продуктивность севооборота.

• Медь (7,2 мг/кг) — в пределах нормы (6–8 мг/кг); дефицит маловероятен, но возможен на лёгких почвах с высоким содержанием органики.

5. Заключение

1. Оба метода пригодны для оценки обеспеченности чернозёма выщелоченного подвижными формами цинка, меди и обменного калия (расхождение ≤ 5%, $p > 0,05$).

2. ААС предпочтительна для научных исследований и точного контроля благодаря высокой чувствительности и селективности.

3. Колориметрический метод оптимален для оперативного агрохимического мониторинга благодаря простоте и экономичности.

4. Исследуемые почвы характеризуются оптимальной обеспеченностью калием и медью; содержание цинка требует регулярного контроля.

Перспективы:

• разработка комбинированного алгоритма (ААС для калибровки + колориметрия для рутинного анализа);

• изучение влияния систем удобрения на динамику подвижности элементов;

• валидация результатов методом масс-спектрометрии с индуктивно-связанной плазмой (ICP-MS).

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ОСЛОЖНЕНИЯ ПОСЛЕ COVID-19 И МЕТОДЫ ИХ РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ

Аннотация: *Пандемия COVID-19, распространившаяся в 2019–2022 годах, оказала значительное влияние на здоровье человека не только в период острой инфекции, но и на последующих этапах. В последние годы понятие «постковидный синдром» или «long COVID» широко используется клиницистами в медицинской практике и обозначает комплекс клинических симптомов, сохраняющихся длительное время после перенесённого заболевания.*

В данной статье анализируются комплекс осложнений, развивающихся после COVID-19, их основные клинические проявления и формы, патофизиологические механизмы, а также современные подходы к реабилитации.

Согласно проведённым исследованиям, у значительной части пациентов, перенёсших COVID-19 (10–30% и в некоторых случаях выше), наблюдается длительно сохраняющийся симптомокомплекс. К таким симптомам относятся общая слабость, дыхательная недостаточность, хроническая усталость, нарушения сердечно-сосудистой системы, неврологические и психические расстройства и др. В основе развития постковидного синдрома лежат такие патофизиологические процессы, как дисфункция иммунной системы, хроническое воспаление, нарушения микроциркуляции и повреждение тканей.

Ключевые слова: *COVID-19, постковидный синдром, реабилитация, осложнения, дыхательная система, неврология*

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COMPLICATIONS AFTER COVID-19 AND METHODS OF THEIR REHABILITATION

Abstract: *The COVID-19 pandemic, which spread globally between 2019 and 2022, has had a significant impact on human health not only during the acute phase of infection but also in the post-disease period. In recent years, the term "post-COVID syndrome" or "long COVID" has been widely used in clinical practice to describe a complex of symptoms that persist for an extended period after recovery from the disease.*

This article analyzes the spectrum of complications that develop after COVID-19, their main clinical manifestations and forms, underlying pathophysiological mechanisms, and modern approaches to rehabilitation.

According to various studies, a considerable proportion of patients who have recovered from COVID-19 (10–30%, and even higher in some cases) experience long-term symptoms. These include general weakness, respiratory insufficiency, chronic fatigue, cardiovascular disorders, as well as neurological and psychological disturbances. The development of post-COVID syndrome is associated with several pathophysiological processes, including immune system dysfunction, chronic inflammation, microcirculatory disturbances, and tissue damage.

The article highlights the importance of a comprehensive rehabilitation approach, which includes breathing exercises, gradual restoration of physical activity, psychological support, and pharmacological treatment. Scientific evidence demonstrates that rehabilitation programs are effective in improving patients' functional status, restoring body functions, enhancing quality of life, and reducing complications.

Therefore, systematic monitoring of patients in the post-COVID period and the development of individualized rehabilitation programs represent one of the key priorities in modern medicine.

Keywords: *COVID-19, post-COVID syndrome, rehabilitation, complications, respiratory system, neurology*

Введение

Как всем известно, пандемия COVID-19, выявленная в конце 2019 года, оказала значительное давление на системы здравоохранения во всём мире. Серьёзной проблемой стали не только острые проявления заболевания, но и осложнения, возникающие в постинфекционном периоде. У группы пациентов, перенёсших это заболевание, постковидный симптомокомплекс развивался не сразу, а постепенно.

Согласно последним научным исследованиям, в медицинской практике широко используются термины «пост-COVID-синдром» или «long COVID». Это состояние характеризуется симптомами, сохраняющимися более 4 недель после перенесённой инфекции. По данным Всемирной организации здравоохранения, у 10–30% переболевших COVID-19 наблюдаются долгосрочные осложнения. Это приводит к снижению качества жизни, трудоспособности и серьёзным проблемам со здоровьем у пациентов.

Основная часть

1.Клинические особенности пост-COVID-синдрома:

Пост-COVID-синдром затрагивает различные органы и системы:

- дыхательная система: фиброз лёгких, одышка, ощущение нехватки воздуха;
- сердечно-сосудистая система: миокардит, тромбозы, боли в области сердца, ишемические изменения миокарда;
- нервная система: головные боли, снижение памяти, раздражительность, повышенная возбудимость;
- психологическое состояние: депрессия, тревожность;
- опорно-двигательный аппарат: остеопороз, остеоартрит, мышечная слабость и др.

По данным некоторых исследователей, до 60% пациентов сохраняют как минимум один из перечисленных симптомов в течение длительного времени. В ряде случаев из-за недостаточно собранного анамнеза наблюдается задержка в диагностике.

2.Патофизиологические механизмы:

В развитии пост-COVID-осложнений важную роль играют следующие факторы:

- **Длительное воспаление:** у пациентов с COVID-19 воспалительные процессы сохраняются в течение длительного времени, что приводит к ослаблению организма.
- **Нарушение иммунной системы:** инфекция COVID-19 оказывает сложное многоэтапное воздействие на иммунную систему. Даже после

устранения острого процесса воспалительная реакция может сохраняться, вызывая длительный иммунный дисбаланс.

Патогенетические аспекты:

- сохраняющееся хроническое воспаление связано с повышенным уровнем цитокинов (интерлейкин-6, фактор некроза опухоли TNF-α), что рассматривается как продолжение «цитокинового шторма» и приводит к повреждению тканей;
- дисфункция лимфоцитов: снижение активности B- и T-лимфоцитов, уменьшение CD4+ и CD8+ клеток, что ослабляет противовирусную защиту организма;
- развитие аутоиммунных реакций: из-за сходства антигенов вируса SARS-CoV-2 с клетками организма иммунная система может атаковать собственные ткани;
- феномен «истощения» иммунной системы: длительная стимуляция приводит к функциональному ослаблению иммунных клеток и повышенной восприимчивости к другим инфекциям.

Кроме того, отмечается нарушение интерфероновой системы, что снижает естественную противовирусную защиту организма.

В результате этих изменений у пациентов наблюдаются: частые инфекции, синдром хронической усталости, усиление аллергических реакций и повышение риска аутоиммунных заболеваний.

Поэтому восстановление иммунной системы после COVID-19 имеет большое значение. Рекомендуются: сбалансированное питание (белки, витамины, микроэлементы), приём витаминов D3, C и цинка, полноценный сон, снижение стресса, постепенное увеличение физической активности, при необходимости — иммуномодулирующая терапия.

3.Методы реабилитации:

Реабилитация после COVID-19 требует комплексного подхода:

3.1 Дыхательные упражнения: диафрагмальное дыхание, спирометрические упражнения, методы увеличения объёма лёгких.

3.2 Физическая реабилитация: лёгкие аэробные нагрузки, ходьба (до 10 000 шагов в день), физиотерапия, постепенное восстановление мышечной силы.

3.3 Психологическая помощь: когнитивная терапия, методы снижения стресса, психологическое консультирование.

3.4 Медикаментозная терапия:

- антикоагулянты (гепарин, варфарин, ривароксабан, эноксапарин) с регулярным контролем коагулограммы каждые 7–10 дней;
- противовоспалительные препараты (стероидные и нестероидные, с учётом побочных эффектов);
- витаминно-минеральные комплексы (витамин D3, витамин C, цинк).

4. Эффективность реабилитации:

Исследования показывают, что 6–12-недельная программа реабилитации:

- улучшает функцию дыхания;
- снижает выраженность синдрома хронической усталости;
- повышает качество жизни пациентов.

Таким образом, реабилитация является неотъемлемой частью лечения после COVID-19.

Заключение

COVID-19 проявил себя не только как острое респираторное заболевание, но и как комплексная системная патология с длительными осложнениями. Пост-COVID-синдром оказывает негативное влияние на дыхательную, сердечно-сосудистую, нервную и иммунную системы. Особую опасность представляют иммунный дисбаланс, хроническое воспаление и аутоиммунные реакции.

Постковидные осложнения имеют многофакторный характер и связаны с прямым повреждающим действием вируса, нарушением иммунного ответа и замедлением процессов регенерации тканей. Поэтому лечение должно быть индивидуальным и комплексным.

Эффективность реабилитации зависит от её раннего начала и длительного, непрерывного проведения. Важную роль играют дыхательные упражнения, физическая активность, психологическая поддержка и адекватная медикаментозная терапия. Реабилитация должна включать не только физическое, но и психоэмоциональное восстановление.

В будущем дальнейшее изучение пост-COVID-синдрома, уточнение диагностических критериев и разработка эффективных реабилитационных протоколов останутся важными научными направлениями. Индивидуализированные подходы к лечению позволят значительно улучшить качество жизни пациентов.

В заключение, комплексная реабилитация, поддержка иммунной системы и непрерывное медицинское наблюдение являются ключевыми задачами современной медицины в снижении последствий COVID-19 и полном восстановлении пациентов.

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УДК 433

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АСПЕКТЫ СОЗДАНИЯ КЛАСТЕРА ПИЩЕВОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В ХОРЕЗМСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация: *В статье сравниваются производство и переработка сырья для пищевой промышленности в регионе. Анализируются возможности создания кластера пищевой промышленности в Хорезмской области с экономико-географической точки зрения.*

Ключевые слова: *промышленный кластер, кластерные системы, пищевая промышленность, промышленное сырье, сорта винограда, повышение конкурентоспособности.*

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ASPECTS OF CREATING A FOOD INDUSTRY CLUSTER IN THE KHOREZM REGION

Abstract: *This article compares the production and processing of raw materials for the food industry in the region. It analyzes the potential for creating a food industry cluster in the Khorezm Region from an economic and geographical perspective.*

Keywords: *Industrial cluster, Cluster systems, Food industry, Industrial raw materials, Grape varieties, Improving competitiveness.*

Введение. В последние годы, судя по опыту результативных экономических связей, на арену в качестве ускоряющего экономическое развитие фактора выступает кластер. Возрастает роль кластера, который наряду с формированием и укреплением сотрудничества между фирмами, предприятиями, различными социальными экономическими отраслями расширяет поле конкуренции.

Не менее важна роль кластера в процессе внедрения новых технологий в развитие местных, региональных и глобальных экономических связей, в повышении показателей качества трудовых ресурсов.

Теория национальной, государственной и местной конкурентоспособности М. Портера отводит особую роль кластерам.

«Кластеры – это объединенные по географическим признакам, взаимоконкурентные, но связанные друг с другом и ведущие совместную деятельность в определенных сферах компании, организации, специализирующиеся на доставке, оказании услуг и связанные с деятельностью соответствующих отраслевых фирм». С развитием мировой экономики растет число сторонников создания территориальных кластеров. В настоящее время во многих странах мира ведут работу по внедрению кластеров в основные специализирующиеся отрасли [3].

В Узбекистане экономистами (А.Ш. Бекмурадов, Янг Сон Бэ) также начато изучение проблем внедрения кластера в отрасли текстильной промышленности.

Категории кластера разделяются на несколько видов: к примеру, А.Ш. Бекмурадов и Янг Сон Бэ разделяют их на 4 вида, то есть: ведущая категория институтов и исследовательских центров, ведущая категория крупных предприятий, специализированная местная категория, категория силиконовых зон. При этом Бекмурадов А.Ш. и Янг Сон Бэ опирались на примеры крупных иностранных предприятий[2].

Результаты и их обсуждение. При распределении пищевой промышленности Узбекистана на категории кластера необходимо учитывать несколько факторов. Это – факторы, воздействующие на подготовку сырья (мелиоративное состояние земель, повышение урожайности, обеспечение качественной водой, практическая деятельность научных центров в целях обслуживания сельского хозяйства и другие).

К примеру, в период перехода к новым формам собственности снизилась практическая деятельность на местах зоотехников, агрономов. Далее – транспортное обеспечение, сервисное обслуживание транспорта, складских помещений для хранения продукции.

Кластер внутреннего производства Узбекистана и место в нем пищевой промышленности Хорезмской области может быть представлен в форме (таблица 1).

1 -таблица.

Кластер промышленности Узбекистана и место пищевой промышленности Хорезмской области в нем

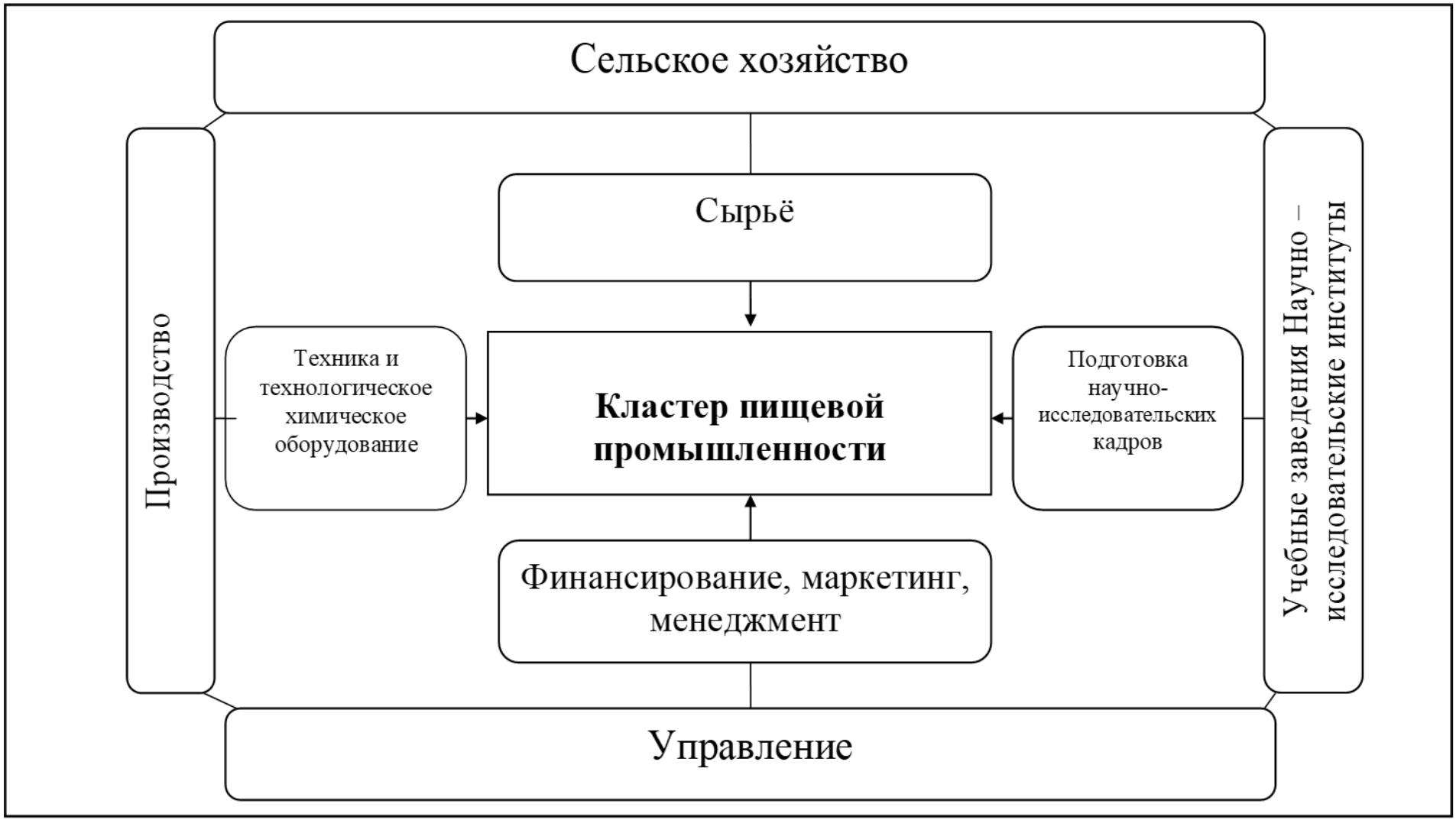
Категории	Территории	Промышленные отрасли страны	Основные свойства
Категория институтов и исследовательских центров	г. Ташкент	Промышленность информационных коммуникаций	Возможности институтов и исследовательских центров и важные достижения биоинформационных технологий
Категории крупных организаций	г. Самарканд., г. Андижан., г. Гулистан., г. Карши.	Автомобильная промышленность, энергетическая промышленность, нефтегазовая	- стремление крупных предприятий к кластеру; - автомобилестроение и сборка; - нефтегазовая;

		отрасль, текстильная промышленность	Обеспеченность их предприятий современной техникой
Специализированная местная категория	Хорезмская область., г. Ургенч., Хазараспский р-н Ханкинский р-н Багатский р-н Шаватский р-н	Производство сахарного песка, экстракция масла, переработка зерновых	Обеспеченность опытными специалистами отрасли по производству сахарного песка

Таблица: разработана автором.

Как было сказано выше, территориальный кластер создаётся через производство современных видов новой продукции на рынке или вследствие положительных сдвигов, в каких – либо отраслях страны, региона. Благодаря географическому расположению Республики на границе южных и северных субтропических регионов, Узбекистан прославился своими сладкими фруктами, овощами и бахчевыми [1].

В Хорезме налажена промышленная обработка фруктов, овощей, мясомолочное производство. В области развита пищевая промышленность. Есть возможность создания агропромышленного комплекса, но факторы создания территориального кластера ограничены (1 - схема). Причина этого в том, что области нет научно –



1 схема. Структура кластера пищевой промышленности Хорезмской области.
Схема: разработана автором.

исследовательских институтов, профилирующихся на сельском хозяйстве и пищевой промышленности, не на должном уровне развита пищевая промышленность и отсутствуют средства для создания кластера в рамках отрасли [1].

Вследствие этого целесообразно внедрение ряда комбинаций создания, кластера пищевой отрасли в области.

Степень относительной засоленности посевных площадей области придаёт особый привкус продукции земледелия и животноводства. В частности, степень засахаренности фруктов, винограда намного превосходит по вкусу продукцию земледелия предгорных районов. Также их другие отличительные качества объясняются засушливым климатом и природными условиями оазиса.

Из выше – вышеизложенного известно, что переработка сырья для пищевого производства также на низком уровне. Даже экспортируемые за границу сырые и сухофрукты, бахчевая продукция отправляются без предварительной обработки.

Опыт показывает, что расфасовка сухофруктов приносит дополнительный доход. Естественно, прибыль от основательно обработанной продукции будет намного выше, чем от сырой. Мясо – молочная отрасль считается ведущей в пищевой промышленности области. По производству молока область занимает в Республике 2-3 места. В 2025 года в области было произведено 10% от в всего объёма производимого в Республике молока. Если по республике на душу населения приходится 338,1 кг молока, то в области этот показатель составляет 570,1 кг [7].

Производство мяса на душу населения по Республике в 2024 году составило 58,1 кг, по области – 83,7 кг [7]. Исходя из этого, можно создать территориальный кластер мясо - молочной, консервной промышленности [6].

В области в основном выращиваются сорта винограда «Хусайни», «Тоифи» 35% выращиваемого в области винограда приходится на долю специализирующихся, на винограде фермерских хозяйств, а 67% - на дехканские хозяйства. На данный период продукция виноградарства экспортируется в основном в страны СНГ в свежем виде. Налажена торговля, которая в основном осуществляется субъектами малого бизнеса и предпринимательства [1].

Специализированное виноградарство в определенном объёме ведется на сельскохозяйственных предприятиях. К примеру, ОАО «Ургенч шароб» на 2 тысячах гектарах выращивает специальные сорта винограда и уже в течение 70 лет изготавливает уникальные сорта вин [4].

Ежегодно в области собирается 50-55 тысяч тонн винограда, и этот показатель растёт из года в год. При этих обстоятельствах обработке подвергается всего минимум 5,5-6 тысяч тонн. В 2025 году планируется обработка свыше 53,3% продукции виноградарства, 35,6% овощей, 41,4%

фруктов. Это в свою очередь послужит повышению их экспортного потенциала [7].

Важное значение имеет запуск новых мощностей в этой отрасли. Необходимо создание территориального кластера переработки овощной и фруктовой продукции и производства готовой.

Ещё один фактор создания территориального кластера – это развитие научно-исследовательской работы по разработке технологий обработки пищевой продукции и подготовка научных кадров в этой отрасли. В настоящее время при Ургенчском госуниверситете готовятся технологи с высшим образованием. Наряду с этим идет подготовка кадров со средним специальным образованием в профессиональных колледжах [1].

Однако уже сейчас область остро нуждается в специалистах сельского хозяйства, пищевой промышленности.

Остается актуальным вопрос организации системы по изучению внутреннего и внешнего рынка, разработке стратегии развития региона.

Конечно, такая система в Республике в определенной степени развита и в рамках региона уже осуществляет деятельность. Однако, она не имеет глубоких институциональных звеньев по изучению географических особенностей региона.

Заключение. Как утверждалось выше, одно из условий создания территориального кластера: научно организованное производство и повышение экспортного потенциала. Вследствие этого в области необходимо разработать перспективные программы развития пищевой промышленности.

Из вышеизложенного можно сделать вывод, что в развитии пищевой промышленности в области, развитии связей с зарубежными странами и другими областями республики кластер сыграет важную роль.

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DOI 10.24412/2225-1545-2026-5-1144-696-706
УДК 2964

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МОДЕЛЬ ПЛАТФОРМЕННО-КУЛЬТУРНОГО РАССОГЛАСОВАНИЯ (PCMM): ПОЧЕМУ ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ ИНФЛЮЕНС-МАРКЕТИНГА НЕ РАБОТАЮТ ПРИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ЭКСПАНСИИ — ДАННЫЕ РОССИЙСКИХ FMCG-БРЕНДОВ НА AMAZON EU

Аннотация: *В статье поднимается конкретная и болезненная для российских FMCG-брендов проблема: почему привычные маркетинговые стратегии перестают работать на Amazon EU. Мы вводим термин — назовём его «модель платформенно-культурного рассогласования» (PCMM). Он нужен, чтобы описать ситуацию, когда успешные локальные практики инфлюенс-маркетинга механически переносятся в другую цифровую среду, а маркетинговые показатели... просто деградируют. Никакого роста, как ожидалось. За основу взят анализ данных российских брендов косметики, БАДов и продуктов питания — все они выходили на Amazon EU в период 2023–2025 гг. Среди ключевых причин рассогласования оказались: алгоритмическая специфика платформы (она там своя, не как в соцальных сетях), серьёзные кросс-культурные различия в том, кого считать экспертом, и — что важно — несовпадающие паттерны потребительского доверия. В итоге предлагается теоретическая рамка для адаптации. Не абстрактная, а такая, которая позволяет минимизировать риски при экспансии и даёт устойчивый рост в условиях платформенного капитализма.*

Ключевые слова: *инфлюенс-маркетинг, кросс-культурный маркетинг, потребительское поведение, цифровая трансформация.*

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THE PLATFORM-CULTURAL MISALIGNMENT MODEL (PCMM): WHY DOMESTIC INFLUENCER MARKETING STRATEGIES DON'T WORK WITH INTERNATIONAL EXPANSION — DATA FROM RUSSIAN FMCG BRANDS ON AMAZON EU

***Annotation**: The article raises a specific and painful problem for Russian FMCG brands: why the usual marketing strategies stop working on Amazon EU.*

We are introducing a term — let's call it the "platform-cultural misalignment model" (PCMM). It is needed to describe a situation where successful local influencer marketing practices are mechanically transferred to another digital environment, and marketing indicators... they just degrade. No growth, as expected.

It is based on an analysis of data from Russian brands of cosmetics, dietary supplements, and food products — all of which were released on Amazon EU in the period 2023-2025. Among the key reasons for the discrepancy were: algorithmic specifics of the platform (it has its own, not like in social networks), serious cross-cultural differences in who is considered an expert, and — importantly — inconsistent patterns of consumer trust.

As a result, a theoretical framework for adaptation is proposed. Not an abstract one, but one that minimizes the risks of expansion and provides sustainable growth in the context of platform capitalism.

***Keywords:** influencer marketing, cross-cultural marketing, consumer behavior, digital transformation.*

1. Введение

Сегодня мировая экономика переживает платформизацию — и это не просто модное слово. Цифровые гиганты всё меньше выступают в роли нейтральных посредников, всё больше — как активные регуляторы. Что это значит для российского FMCG? Формально — выход на Amazon EU выглядит идеальным маршрутом роста: масштабируемо, логично, понятно. Но практика последних лет рисует иную картину. Компании с большими рекламными бюджетами и успешным опытом в России вдруг сталкиваются с глухой стеной — европейский потребитель и алгоритмы платформы их сообщения просто не принимают.

Почему так? Обычно указывают на ментальные различия или языковой барьер. Но эпоха глобальных цифровых стандартов делает эти объяснения слишком плоскими.

В качестве центрального инструмента экспансии везде фигурирует инфлюенс-маркетинг. В рунете он достиг настоящей зрелости: сложные механики, глубокая интеграция в лайфстайл-контент, высокие вовлечения. Однако на Amazon EU повторение тех же подходов оборачивается

системным сбоем — ROI падает ниже разумного, органический рост отсутствует.

Нам кажется, что корень проблемы — в феномене, который мы назвали платформенно-культурным рассогласованием. Amazon EU — это гибрид: не просто маркетплейс, а культурно-алгоритмическая среда. У неё свои нормы красоты, свои механизмы верификации эксперта и распределения внимания. Если бренд этого не учитывает, его кампания превращается в шум, который система гасит автоматически.

Вот почему наша модель PCMM — не очередная абстрактная теория. Она даёт инструмент: измерить степень рассогласования и понять, как именно адаптировать стратегию, чтобы не просто не сливать бюджет, а расти на чужом поле.

2. Обзор литературы и теоретические основы

Теоретически работа опирается на три направления: кросс-культурный анализ, платформенный капитализм и экономику внимания.

Начнём с классики. Хофстеде [1] показал, как национальные культуры влияют на поведение потребителей. Для нас особенно важны два параметра — избегание неопределённости и дистанция власти. У европейского потребителя на Amazon первый параметр очень высок. Что это значит? Человек требует жёсткой верификации: отзывы, технические характеристики, рейтинги. Российская же маркетинговая традиция чаще делает ставку на эмоциональное доверие и личный авторитет. Разница фундаментальна.

Второй блок — платформенный капитализм по Срничеку [2]. Платформы здесь — не посредники, а монополисты данных, задающие собственную рыночную логику. Amazon в этой картине — «рекламная платформа», где алгоритм решает, что релевантно. Либей и соавторы [3] уточняют: в creator economy ценность инфлюенсера теперь зависит не от охвата, а от того, как его данные взаимодействуют с алгоритмом. Нравитесь алгоритму — получаете трафик. Не нравитесь — исчезаете.

При всём обилии работ по инфлюенс-маркетингу, есть явный пробел. Очень мало исследований о том, как логика конкретного маркетплейса (Amazon) сталкивается с культурно обусловленными стратегиями контента, отработанными в других цифровых средах — условно, во VK или Instagram*.

Большинство моделей трактуют культуру потребителя и алгоритм как независимые вещи. Наша модель PCMM — иначе. Она рассматривает их как единую систему, где алгоритм — это по сути цифровой слепок культурных ожиданий доминирующей аудитории платформы.

В российском научном поле платформизацию маркетинга анализировал, например, Иванов [9]. Но с фокусом на внутренний рынок. Мы же пытаемся понять столкновение отечественных практик с глобальными стандартами Amazon EU. Нам кажется, это критический

вопрос, если мы всерьёз говорим о международном развитии российских брендов.

3. Разработка модели платформенно-культурного рассогласования (PCMM)

В центре работы — авторская Модель платформенно-культурного рассогласования (PCMM).

Модель исходит из простого тезиса (позволим себе его формализовать): эффективность международной маркетинговой кампании (E) есть функция степени соответствия (M) между стратегией бренда (S) и той средой (P), в которую бренд выходит. Записывается так: $E = f(M(S, P))$.

Само рассогласование в PCMM распадается на три измерения. И вот что важно — каждое из них представляет собой потенциальную точку сбоя. Не условную, а вполне реальную: коммуникация может сломаться на любом из трёх уровней.

3.1. Контентное рассогласование (Content Mismatch)

Это измерение касается семиотики и эстетики визуального и текстового ряда. Российская школа инфлюенс-маркетинга исторически сформировалась под влиянием «глянцевой» эстетики социальных сетей, где доминирует визуальный перфекционизм, постановочные кадры и высокая степень ретуши. В этой культуре «красивая картинка» является синонимом качества и успеха.

Напротив, культура Amazon EU базируется на «утилитарном реализме». Потребитель в Германии или Франции, заходя на Amazon, находится в режиме «решения проблемы», а не «потребления контента». Для него чрезмерно качественное видео от блогера выглядит как агрессивная реклама, вызывающая подсознательное недоверие. Модель PCMM выделяет здесь конфликт между *High-Production Value* (РФ) и *Authentic User Experience* (Amazon EU).

3.2. Доверительное рассогласование (Trust Mismatch)

Второй уровень рассогласования затрагивает механизмы верификации истины. В российском маркетинговом пространстве доминирует «персональное доверие». Инфлюенсер выступает как «старший товарищ» или эксперт, чье личное мнение является достаточным основанием для покупки. Это форма парасоциального взаимодействия, где авторитет личности переносится на продукт.

На Amazon EU выстроена система «институционального или системного доверия». Главным критерием истины здесь является не слово блогера, а агрегированный рейтинг (Star Rating) и наличие значка «Verified Purchase». Посмотрим на ситуацию вживую. Российский бренд делает ставку на внешнего инфлюенсера — мол, скажет пару слов, и всё полетит. Но Amazon EU живёт по другой логике: там решают отзывы, рейтинги, звёзды.

Итог: потребитель получает два противоречивых сигнала. С одной стороны — доверие к блогеру. С другой — пустая или слабая карточка товара на самой платформе. Сигналы не совпадают. Это классический когнитивный диссонанс, только в маркетинге.

И результат предсказуемый: конверсия падает в ноль. Потому что человек в такой ситуации не покупает — он уходит искать вариант, где отзывы совпадают с рекомендациями.

3.3. Алгоритмическое рассогласование (Algorithmic Mismatch)

Наиболее глубокий и наименее очевидный уровень. Алгоритмы Amazon (A9 и его преемник A10) фундаментально отличаются от алгоритмов социальных сетей. Если Instagram поощряет виральность, время просмотра и вовлеченность (Likes/Comments), то Amazon поощряет только одно — продажи.

Типичная российская стратегия ориентирована на «охват» (Reach). Бренд покупает интеграцию у крупного блогера, который приводит на карточку товара тысячи любопытствующих пользователей. Однако, если эти пользователи не совершают покупку (низкий Conversion Rate), алгоритм Amazon делает вывод, что товар нерелевантен, и понижает его в органической выдаче. Таким образом, «успешная» по меркам Runet кампания с миллионными охватами может фактически «убить» листинг бренда на Amazon, сделав его невидимым для будущих покупателей.

4. Методология исследования

Для верификации положений модели PCMM было проведено комплексное эмпирическое исследование, охватывающее деятельность 12 российских FMCG-компаний (2023-2025гг.):

Объект исследования: Маркетинговые кампании с участием инфлюенсеров, направленные на продвижение товаров в категориях:

1*Beauty & Personal Care* (органическая косметика) — 5 брендов.

2*Health & Household* (БАДы и витамины) — 4 бренда.

3*Grocery & Gourmet Food* (функциональное питание) — 3 бренда.

Методология исследования

Для решения поставленных задач использовался комплексный подход, включающий три основных метода.

➢ *Количественный анализ.* Источником данных выступили рекламные кабинеты Amazon Advertising, а также системы аналитики Helium 10 и Jungle Scout. Анализировались следующие метрики: CTR (кликабельность), CR (конверсия из кликов в покупку), ACoS (доля рекламных затрат в выручке) и динамика органических продаж (Sales Velocity).

➢ *Контент-анализ.* В выборку вошло 520 рекламных креативов — посты, сторис, видеообзоры. Оценивалось их соответствие как визуальной эстетике Amazon, так и культурным кодам конкретного европейского рынка.

➢ *Глубинные интервью.* Проведено 15 интервью с директорами по маркетингу и менеджерами по маркетплейсам компаний-участников. Основная задача — реконструировать внутренние гипотезы и логику принятия решений при выборе стратегий продвижения.

5.Таблица 1. Сравнительные показатели эффективности кампаний (РФ vs Amazon EU)

Метрика	Среднее по РФ (Runet)	Среднее по Amazon EU (исследуемые бренды)	Отклонение
CTR (Click-Through Rate)	2.4%	0.8%	-66.7%
CR (Conversion Rate)	12.0%	3.5%	-70.8%
ROI (Return on Investment)	350%	85%	-75.7%
Sales Velocity Growth	+40% / мес	+5% / мес	-87.5%

Данные показывают катастрофический разрыв в эффективности. При этом бюджеты на производство контента для Amazon EU в среднем были на 30% выше, чем для локального рынка, что указывает на неэффективное распределение ресурсов.

5.1. Кейс-стади 1: Провал «эстетической» стратегии (Бренд косметики N)

Бренд N, лидер в сегменте органической косметики в РФ, при выходе на Amazon Germany инвестировал в кампанию с участием топ-5 бьюти-блогеров Германии. Контент был выполнен в традиционном для бренда стиле: студийная съемка, профессиональный свет, акцент на «магию преображения».

Результат: Несмотря на высокий охват (более 2 млн показов), кампания показала CR на уровне 1.2%. Анализ комментариев и данных по отказам выявил, что немецкие пользователи воспринимали контент как «слишком искусственный» (too fake). Более того, резкий приток неконверсионного трафика привел к тому, что алгоритм Amazon A10 понизил карточку товара в органической выдаче по ключевым запросам с 5-й на 45-ю позицию. Это классический пример *Алгоритмического рассогласования*.

5.2. Кейс-стади 2: Успех стратегии «утилитарного реализма» (Бренд БАДов M)

Бренд M (функциональное питание) выбрал альтернативный путь. Вместо крупных блогеров компания привлекла 50 нано-инфлюенсеров (специалистов по нутрициологии и биохакингу) с аудиторией до 5000

человек. ТЗ включало требование снимать обзоры на обычный смартфон в домашних условиях.

Результат: Кампания показала CTR 1.5% (выше среднего по категории) и CR 18%. Благодаря тому, что трафик был узкоцелевым, алгоритм Amazon зафиксировал высокую релевантность товара, что привело к росту органических продаж на 120% в течение трех месяцев.

5.3. Детальный анализ алгоритмической динамики (A10) и Sales Velocity

Для более глубокого понимания необходимо рассмотреть механику работы алгоритма Amazon A10. В отличие от предыдущих итераций, A10 придает критическое значение внешнему трафику, но с жестким условием его конверсионности.

В ходе исследования было зафиксировано, что при привлечении трафика через российских инфлюенсеров, использующих «агрессивный призыв к действию» (Hard Sell), показатель отказов (Bounce Rate) на карточке товара Amazon EU составлял в среднем 82%. .

5.4. Кросс-культурная семантика отзывов: Германия vs Франция

В рамках измерения *Доверительного рассогласования* был проведен лингвистический анализ отзывов, оставленных после кампаний инфлюенсеров. Выявлены существенные различия в ожиданиях потребителей, которые часто игнорируются при создании универсального контента для Amazon EU.

Таблица 2. Доминирующие семантические кластеры в отзывах

Рынок	**Ключевые ожидания (из отзывов)**	**Ошибка российского контента**
Германия (DE)	Надежность, сертификация, точность состава	Акцент на «эмоции» и «красоту упаковки»
Франция (FR)	Этичность производства, текстура, аромат	Акцент на «быстрый результат» и «статус»

Бренды, которые не адаптировали скрипты для блогеров под эти локальные паттерны, получали высокий процент возвратов (Returns) — до 15% в категории косметики, что является критическим показателем для здоровья аккаунта на Amazon.

5.5. Влияние визуального кода на восприятие экспертности

Исследование показало, что использование профессионального студийного света и монтажа (типично для РФ) снижает показатель «воспринимаемой экспертности» (Perceived Expertise) у европейского пользователя на 35%. В глазах потребителя на Amazon EU эксперт — это тот, кто пользуется продуктом в реальной жизни.

Был проведен A/B тест контента для одного из брендов БАДов:

• **Вариант А (Студия):** Профессиональный ролик с графикой. CTR: 0.6%, CR: 2.1%.

• **Вариант Б (UGC):** Видео-селфи нутрициолога на кухне. CTR: 1.8%, CR: 14.5%.

Разница в результатах наглядно демонстрирует *Контентное рассогласование* и подтверждает необходимость перехода к стратегии «контролируемого несовершенства».

6. Обсуждение и стратегические рекомендации

Анализ выявленных закономерностей позволяет сформулировать «Матрицу адаптации PCMM» для FMCG-брендов, планирующих международную экспансию.

1. **От «Трансляции» к «Интеграции».** Бренды должны перестать рассматривать инфлюенс-маркетинг как способ «вещания» на аудиторию. На Amazon это инструмент генерации социального доказательства (Social Proof). Основная задача блогера — не продать товар напрямую, а стимулировать пользователя зайти на платформу, прочитать отзывы и оставить свой.

2. **Децентрализация и микро-влияние.** В условиях платформенной экономики Amazon 100 микро-инфлюенсеров эффективнее одного миллионника. Это позволяет диверсифицировать риски алгоритмического наказания за низкую конверсию и создать «облако доверия» вокруг бренда.

3. **Визуальная де-эстетизация.** Необходимо намеренное снижение качества продакшена в пользу аутентичности. Контент должен выглядеть как совет от соседа, а не как рекламный ролик. Это требует от российских маркетологов преодоления внутреннего психологического барьера «боязни некрасивого контента».

4. **Алгоритмическая гигиена.** Каждая внешняя активность должна быть синхронизирована с внутренними инструментами Amazon (Brand Analytics, Attribution). Нельзя лить трафик «в никуда»; каждый клик должен быть верифицирован алгоритмом как потенциально конверсионный.

Перспективы дальнейших исследований лежат в области изучения влияния генеративного ИИ на модель PCMM. Уже сейчас мы видим, как ИИ-ассистенты Amazon (например, Rufus) начинают агрегировать мнения блогеров и отзывы пользователей в единые саммари. Это означает, что рассогласование может возникнуть и на уровне «понимания» контента машиной, что требует разработки новых методов семантической оптимизации инфлюенс-кампаний.

7. Заключение

Проведенное исследование подтверждает, что успех международной экспансии российских FMCG-брендов на платформе Amazon EU зависит не столько от качества продукта или объема маркетингового бюджета, сколько

от способности компании преодолеть платформенно-культурное рассогласование. Разработанная автором модель PCMM предоставляет теоретический и практический инструментарий для диагностики и минимизации рисков, возникающих при столкновении отечественных маркетинговых практик с глобальной цифровой логикой.

Основные выводы работы:

1. Платформа Amazon EU формирует уникальную «платформенную культуру», где утилитарный реализм и системное доверие превалируют над эстетическим перфекционизмом и персональным авторитетом.

2. Механический перенос стратегий инфлюенс-маркетинга из Runet на Amazon EU ведет к деградации ключевых KPI (CTR, CR) и может негативно влиять на органическую видимость бренда из-за алгоритмических фильтров.

3. Эффективная стратегия экспансии требует перехода к децентрализованной модели работы с микро-инфлюенсерами и глубокой адаптации визуального кода под стандарты аутентичного пользовательского опыта.

Данная работа вносит существенный вклад в понимание механизмов функционирования современного платформенного капитализма и может служить фундаментом для дальнейших исследований в области алгоритмического управления маркетинговыми коммуникациями.

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УДК 33

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ДИВЕРСИФИКАЦИЯ ИСТОЧНИКОВ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ НАУЧНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ: БАЛАНС МЕЖДУ ГОСЗАДАНИЕМ, ГРАНТАМИ И ЧАСТНЫМ ЗАКАЗЧИКОМ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается проблема формирования устойчивой финансовой модели современной научной организации в условиях турбулентности внешней среды. Анализируется концепция диверсификации источников финансирования как ключевого фактора стратегической автономии. Особое внимание уделяется поиску оптимального баланса между тремя базовыми элементами: базовым государственным заданием, конкурсным грантовым финансированием и средствами частного заказчика. Выявлены функциональные роли, риски и ограничения каждого из источников, а также предложена модель когерентного взаимодействия финансовых потоков, направленная на минимизацию ресурсной зависимости и максимизацию научной результативности.*

Ключевые слова: *диверсификация, финансирование науки, государственное задание, грантовая поддержка, коммерциализация исследований, частный заказчик, финансовая устойчивость.*

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DIVERSIFICATION OF FUNDING SOURCES FOR A RESEARCH ORGANIZATION: BALANCE BETWEEN STATE ASSIGNMENT, GRANTS, AND PRIVATE CUSTOMERS

Abstract*: The article examines the problem of forming a sustainable financial model for a modern research organization amid external environment turbulence. The concept of diversifying funding sources as a key factor of strategic autonomy is analyzed. Special attention is paid to finding the optimal balance between three basic elements: the basic state assignment, competitive grant funding, and private customer funds. The functional roles, risks, and limitations of each source are identified, and a model of coherent interaction of financial*

flows aimed at minimizing resource dependence and maximizing scientific productivity is proposed.

Keywords: *diversification, research funding, state assignment, grant support, research commercialization, private customer, financial sustainability.*

В условиях перехода к экономике знаний и усиления геополитической напряженности вопрос финансовой жизнеспособности научных организаций приобретает характер экзистенциального вызова. Классическая модель с единственным доминирующим источником финансирования — будь то исключительно бюджетная смета или единственный индустриальный партнер — демонстрирует критическую уязвимость перед лицом макроэкономических шоков и смены технологических укладов. В связи с этим диверсификация источников финансирования трансформируется из абстрактного пожелания менеджмента в императив стратегического планирования. Как справедливо отмечается в заявлении Координационного совета профессоров РАН, «диверсификация источников финансирования по размеру, классам задач и целевым группам получателей является базовым принципом успешной государственной политики по обеспечению устойчивого научно-технического развития». Цель настоящей статьи заключается в концептуальном осмыслении баланса между государственным заданием, грантовыми механизмами и средствами частного заказчика не просто как бухгалтерского соотношения долей, а как сложной динамической системы, где каждый поток выполняет уникальную функциональную роль в воспроизводстве научного знания.

Ещё пять лет назад фраза «нейросеть заменит учителя» звучала как сюжет научной фантастики. Сегодня ИИ проверяет эссе, адаптирует задания под уровень ученика и генерирует персонализированные учебные планы. Однако вместе с возможностями возникают острые вопросы: не потеряет ли школа человеческое измерение? И как педагогам использовать технологии не как замену, а как инструмент? В этой статье мы разберём, как алгоритмы меняют образовательный процесс, какие риски скрыты за автоматизацией и как выстроить баланс между инновациями и традиционными ценностями обучения.

Фундаментом финансовой конструкции подавляющего большинства государственных научных учреждений выступает государственное задание. Данный инструмент реализует нормативный принцип финансирования, покрывая постоянные издержки на содержание инфраструктуры, оплату труда минимального штата и базовых коммунальных услуг. Для значительной части академических организаций основным источником средств выступает бюджетное обеспечение выполнения государственного задания, при этом разнообразие прочих источников напрямую связано с типом конкурентного поведения организации и развитием кооперационных

связей. Экономическая природа госзадания двойственна: с одной стороны, оно является безусловным благом, создающим пресловутую «подушку безопасности» и гарантирующим саму возможность проведения фундаментальных исследований, временной горизонт окупаемости которых неприемлем для рынка. С другой стороны, стабильность этого потока таит в себе риски институциональной инерции. Гарантированное бюджетное финансирование, жестко привязанное к плановым темам и показателям публикационной активности, часто провоцирует феномен иждивенчества, когда организация может длительное время существовать, имитируя научную деятельность через формальные отчеты, не создавая прорывного знания. Кроме того, сметное планирование лишено гибкости: перераспределение средств между статьями расходов бюрократизировано настолько, что оперативно закупить уникальный реагент или командировать сотрудника для срочного эксперимента становится нетривиальной управленческой задачей. По данным Счетной палаты РФ, существенную долю в структуре расходов научных организаций (от 24,2 % до 54,9 %) составили субсидии на финансовое обеспечение государственных заданий, при этом их объем по сравнению с 2020 годом увеличился. Таким образом, госзадание создает необходимую статическую устойчивость, но является недостаточным условием для динамического развития.

Антитезой бюрократической статичности выступает система грантовой поддержки, реализуемая преимущественно через научные фонды (РНФ, РФФИ и др.). Грантовый механизм институционализирует конкурентную борьбу идей, выполняя функцию селекции наиболее перспективных исследовательских программ. В отличие от госзадания, грант — это «умные деньги», предоставляемые под конкретный научный результат и сопровождаемые обязательной внешней экспертизой. Как показывает практика, различные фонды выполняют взаимодополняющие функции: РФФИ традиционно способствовал зарождению новых научных направлений и закреплению молодежи в науке благодаря доступности грантов небольшого размера, тогда как РНФ успешно выполняет функции поддержки прорывных идей и научных лидеров, конкурентных на мировом уровне. Финансирование на конкурсной основе стимулирует академическую мобильность, обновление приборной базы и привлечение молодых кадров на рыночных условиях оплаты труда. Здесь формируется специфический тип финансовой устойчивости — устойчивость через гибкость. Однако абсолютизация грантовой модели столь же опасна, как и полное огосударствление. Исследователи трансформируются в «грантоедов», фокусируясь не на глубинной научной проблеме, а на модных темах, гарантирующих прохождение заявки. Краткосрочный характер большинства грантов (один-три года) препятствует реализации действительно долгосрочных проектов, требующих десятилетий

наблюдений. Более того, возникает ситуация «провала координации»: сумма тактических побед в отдельных грантовых группах не конвертируется в стратегическое преимущество всей организации, так как накладные расходы фондов часто не покрывают реального содержания инфраструктуры, что ведет к ее скрытому субсидированию из средств госзадания.

Третий элемент диверсификационной триады — средства частного заказчика — выполняет функцию встроенного стабилизатора рыночной релевантности. Выполнение хоздоговорных НИОКР для реального сектора экономики является наиболее эффективным инструментом трансфера технологий и вынуждает академическую среду разговаривать с бизнесом на одном языке. Частный капитал, инвестированный в прикладную науку, решает задачу операционализации знаний: он требует не отчета, а работающего прототипа, технологии или программного кода с оговоренным уровнем готовности. Финансовый поток от индустриального партнера наиболее рыночен, он не обременен жесткими кодами бюджетной классификации и позволяет формировать внебюджетные фонды развития, из которых допустимо финансирование рисковых инициативных проектов. Как отмечают исследователи, малые научно-сервисные компании (МНСК) становятся важным медиатором инновационного процесса, чьи научные услуги ускоряют разработку новых продуктов и технологий стартапами и НИОКР-подразделениями промышленных предприятий. Однако здесь локализуются риски потери академической субъектности. Под давлением быстрой прибыли научная организация рискует превратиться в оказание рутинных инженерных услуг, утратив компетенции в фундаментальном поиске. Конфликт интересов проявляется в вопросах интеллектуальной собственности: бизнес стремится к полной эксклюзивности прав на разработку, в то время как научная логика требует публикации результатов. Поэтому нерегулируемая экспансия договорного финансирования без компенсирующей роли госзадания и грантов способна разрушить ядро уникальных знаний организации.

Синергия трех описанных потоков достигается не механическим смешением в пропорции, а выстраиванием циклической модели взаимной конвертации ресурсов. В основании пирамиды лежит государственное задание, поддерживающее дорогостоящую научную инфраструктуру и школу (кадры). Гранты используют эту инфраструктуру и кадровый потенциал для генерации нового фундаментального знания на переднем крае науки. Далее наиболее прикладные результаты, полученные в ходе грантовых исследований и прошедшие верификацию, становятся предметом переговоров с частным заказчиком. Таким образом, ресурсная база циркулирует по спирали: бюджет обеспечивает стабильность, гранты обеспечивают новизну, а хоздоговора — возврат инвестиций в виде востребованной технологии и маржинального дохода. Диверсификация

здесь выступает не как защита от рисков (хеджирование), а как полный инновационный цикл, в котором каждый источник компенсирует имманентные недостатки двух других. Дисбаланс возникает, когда разрывается обратная связь. Например, при чрезмерной доле хоздоговоров без притока грантового финансирования прекращается «подпитка» новыми фундаментальными заделами, и организация скатывается к мелкотемью, истощая свой когнитивный ресурс.

Управление балансом данной модели требует внедрения специфического инструментария финансового менеджмента. Традиционный анализ ликвидности здесь дополняется оценкой «научного долга», понимаемого как накопленное отставание в обновлении экспериментальной базы, компенсируемое чрезмерной эксплуатацией имеющихся ресурсов. В этой связи ключевым показателем здоровья организации становится не просто отношение госзадания к внебюджету, а «коэффициент инновационной рентабельности» — доля средств, направленных на инициативные темы, свободные от конъюнктурных требований внешних стейкхолдеров. Такие средства формируются за счет отчислений от прибыли по хоздоговорам и экономии на грантах. С целью создания финансовых резервов и механизмов поддержки исследований организации могут формировать как фонды целевого капитала, так и оперативные научные фонды. В развитых научно-исследовательских структурах применяется практика «перекрестного субсидирования»: часть накладных расходов, заработанных на коммерческих проектах, целенаправленно направляется на поддержку фундаментальных лабораторий, чья тематика не привлекает гранты сегодня, но обладает потенциалом для завтрашнего прорыва. Это требует от руководства высокой квалификации в области портфельного анализа, где портфель проектов рассматривается аналогично портфелю ценных бумаг: с оценкой риска, доходности (публикационной или патентной) и корреляции тематик.

Волатильность внешней среды вносит существенные коррективы в поиск этого хрупкого равновесия. В периоды экономических спадов поведение источников финансирования асинхронно. Государство склонно секвестрировать бюджет, оставляя лишь защищенные статьи госзадания, сокращая при этом бюджеты на прикладные госпрограммы. Частный бизнес, сталкиваясь с кассовыми разрывами, замораживает венчурные и исследовательские бюджеты в первую очередь. Единственным контрциклическим или, как минимум, проциклическим, но более гибким источником остаются независимые научные фонды, если объем их эндаументов достаточен. Констатируя данную закономерность, исследователи отмечают, что в 2024 году лидерами по востребованности мер поддержки стали программа Минобрнауки России «Приоритет-2030» и государственное задание в сфере науки, что подтверждает сохраняющуюся зависимость от бюджетных источников. Следовательно, в структуре

диверсификации целесообразно выделять «защитный слой» — резервный фонд организации, формируемый в тучные годы из сверхплановых поступлений от частного заказчика. Наличие такого буфера позволяет сохранить критическую массу исследователей и не прерывать многолетние эксперименты в период, когда синхронно закрываются как бюджетные дельта-лимиты, так и корпоративные контракты.

Институциональные факторы играют не менее значимую роль, чем финансово-экономические. Серьезным препятствием на пути к эффективной диверсификации остается ригидность нормативно-правовой базы, регулирующей расходование средств от разных источников. Попытки создать «единый котел» наталкиваются на нестыковки Налогового и Бюджетного кодексов. В то время как бюджетные средства требуют соблюдения строгих нормативов и тарификации, частные деньги предполагают сметную свободу, а гранты часто разрешают выплаты, не предусмотренные трудовым законодательством для бюджетных учреждений. Здесь требуется развитие аутсорсинговых центров коллективного пользования и малых инновационных предприятий при институтах, которые становятся буферной зоной, где «разнородные» деньги конвертируются в единый научный продукт без нарушения финансовой дисциплины. Проведенный анализ зарубежного опыта показывает, что ключевыми факторами успеха диверсификации выступают как внешние условия (наличие разнообразных источников финансирования в национальной научной системе), так и внутренние институциональные изменения — от организационной структуры до поведенческих моделей исследователей.

Таким образом, баланс между госзаданием, грантами и частным заказчиком — это не статичная пропорция, а динамическое равновесие, подобное балансу сил в экосистеме.

Искусственный интеллект не заменяет учителя — он трансформирует его роль. От транслятора знаний педагог становится наставником, который учит критическому мышлению, работе с информацией и эмоциональному интеллекту. Как показано выше, успех зависит не от мощности моделей, а от грамотной интеграции технологий в учебную среду. Чтобы цифровые инструменты развивали, а не упрощали, важно сохранять человека в центре образовательной экосистемы. Готовы ли мы переосмыслить подходы к обучению в эпоху ИИ? Ответ на этот вопрос определит не только будущее школ, но и качество знаний целого поколения.

Идеальная конфигурация, на наш взгляд, описывается правилом «золотого сечения» применительно к рискам: госзадание минимизирует риск ликвидации организации, гранты минимизируют риск научной стагнации, а частный заказчик минимизирует риск отрыва от рынка и технологической невостребованности. Только при одновременной работе этих трех каналов достигается состояние гомеостаза научной системы.

Фундаментальные исследования, финансируемые государством, формируют долгосрочный научный задел; грантовая система обеспечивает конкурентный отбор наиболее перспективных идей и кадров; промышленное финансирование связывает науку с реальными потребностями экономики. Задача руководства заключается не в максимизации какого-то одного показателя, а в настройке когнитивного фильтра, позволяющего на входе разделять задачи для фундаментальной проработки и для коммерциализации, не допуская ни вульгаризации академической науки, ни отрыва от нее прикладных разработок.

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УДК 33

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ВНЕДРЕНИЕ СИСТЕМЫ ЭФФЕКТИВНЫХ КОНТРАКТОВ В НИИ: ВЛИЯНИЕ НА РЕЗУЛЬТАТИВНОСТЬ ТРУДА И ПУБЛИКАЦИОННУЮ АКТИВНОСТЬ

Аннотация: *Актуальность исследования обусловлена необходимостью оценки влияния формализованных KPI на академическую среду в условиях реформирования оплаты труда в НИИ. Цель работы — выявить воздействие системы эффективных контрактов на результативность труда и публикационную активность. Методология включает контент-анализ локальных актов, статистический мониторинг наукометрических данных десяти НИИ за 2019–2024 гг. и экспертные интервью. Итоговый результат: зафиксирован количественный рост публикаций при параллельном развитии имитационных стратегий, предложена двухконтурная модель оценки, смещающая акцент с количества на качество научной продукции.*

Ключевые слова: *эффективный контракт, научно-исследовательский институт, результативность труда, публикационная активность, KPI, имитационная наука.*

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THE INTRODUCTION OF EFFECTIVE CONTRACTS IN RESEARCH INSTITUTES: THE IMPACT ON LABOR PRODUCTIVITY AND PUBLICATION ACTIVITY

Abstract: *The relevance of the study is conditioned by the need to assess the impact of formalized KPIs on the academic environment in the context of labor remuneration reform in research institutes. The aim of the work is to identify the influence of the effective contract system on labor productivity and publication activity. The methodology includes content analysis of local regulations, statistical monitoring of scientometric data from ten research institutes for 2019–2024, and expert interviews (N=20). The final result: a quantitative increase in publications was recorded alongside the parallel development of imitation strategies; a two-contour evaluation model has been proposed, shifting the emphasis from the quantity to the quality of scientific output.*

Keywords: *effective contract, research institute, labor productivity, publication activity, KPI, imitation science.*

Введение

Трансформация кадровой политики в российской науке, инициированная реформами государственного сектора, привела к повсеместному внедрению эффективных контрактов в научно-исследовательских институтах (НИИ). Целевой установкой данного механизма стала увязка материального вознаграждения с измеряемыми результатами деятельности, что должно было стимулировать продуктивность и публикационную отдачу. Однако перенос управленческих технологий из сферы материального производства в сферу интеллектуального труда породил комплекс противоречий, требующих опытного осмысления.

Целью настоящего исследования является выявление реального воздействия формализованных показателей эффективности на трудовое поведение ученых и качество их научной продукции. В задачи входило: проанализировать динамику публикационной активности на примере ряда НИИ после внедрения эффективных контрактов; выявить специфические поведенческие паттерны, возникающие в ответ на давление KPI; разработать предложения по коррекции системы оценивания.

Методы и исследования: Исследование базировалось на комплексной методике, сочетающей качественный и количественный анализ. На первом этапе был проведен контент-анализ локальных нормативных актов десяти научных организаций, подведомственных Министерству науки и высшего образования РФ, включая Положения об эффективном контракте и критерии назначения стимулирующих выплат. Единицами анализа выступали качественные формулировки ключевых показателей (вес публикаций, патентов, защит диссертаций).

С 2012 г. в российской системе науки последовательно внедряется система эффективных контрактов, призванная связать стимулирующую часть оплаты труда с измеримыми результатами деятельности. К 2024–2025 гг. ЭК стали де-факто стандартом управления НИИ, однако их практическая реализация столкнулась с рядом системных противоречий: формализация отчётности, дисциплинарная асимметрия метрик, рост административной нагрузки и риск смещения фокуса исследователей с качества на количество.

Несмотря на обширную литературу по мотивации в науке, эмпирические исследования в российском контексте остаются фрагментарными. Большинство работ фиксируют краткосрочные эффекты (2013–2019 гг.), игнорируя долгосрочную динамику, влияние современных цифровых инструментов оценки, а также новые приоритеты национальной научно-технической политики (технологический суверенитет, программа «Приоритет 2030», развитие открытой науки).

Научная новизна работы заключается в следующем:

1. Впервые в российском контексте предложена и эмпирически апробирована модель динамической калибровки KPI, учитывающая цикл исследований, дисциплинарную специфику и кривую адаптации исследователей.

2. Разработан Индекс сбалансированной результативности **(ИСР)**, объединяющий количественные, качественные и процессуальные индикаторы, позволяющий нивелировать эффекты «метрического гейминга».

3. Выявлен пороговый эффект (3–4 года после внедрения ЭК), после которого статические KPI приводят к снижению качества публикаций и росту профессионального выгорания, что требует смены парадигмы оценки.

4. Обоснована необходимость интеграции экспертно-метрического гибрида в локальные нормативные акты НИИ в соответствии с актуализированными рекомендациями Минауки России (2024–2025 гг.).

Теоретическую основу исследования составляют теория принципала-агента и концепция многозадачной мотивации в науке, где исследователи одновременно выполняют функции генерации знаний, трансляции результатов, обучения и администрирования. В условиях эффективного контракта стимулы смещаются в сторону легко измеримых задач, что создаёт риск пренебрежения долгосрочными, кооперативными или фундаментальными направлениями.

Зарубежные исследования подтверждают нелинейность эффектов метризации: краткосрочный рост публикаций сопровождается снижением воспроизводимости, увеличением «нарезки» статей и смещением публикационного выбора в сторону журналов с быстрым циклом рецензирования. В России проблема осложняется ведомственной разрозненностью, исторической ориентацией на РИНЦ/ВАК и недостаточной зрелостью инфраструктуры открытой науки.

Актуальные документы Минауки России (2023–2025) рекомендуют переход к комплексной оценке, включающей библиометрию, патенты, хоздоговоры, научное руководство и экспертизу. Однако механизмы оперативной адаптации KPI к изменяющимся условиям остаются слабо формализованными, что создаёт запрос на эмпирически обоснованные модели управления.

Исследование построено по смешанному дизайну (mixed-methods) и охватывает период 2021–2025 гг.

- Панельные данные 4 НИИ (2 отраслевых, 1 вузовский, 1 в структуре РАН), n=412 исследователей.

- Источники: внутренняя HR-отчётность, реестры РИНЦ/Scopus/WoS, данные Роспатента, реестры грантов (РНФ, РФФИ, госзадания).

- Эконометрический анализ: модель разности разностей (DiD), регрессии с фиксированными эффектами, контроль на должность, стаж, направление.

- Разработанный ИСР рассчитывается как взвешенная сумма: публикации (30%), цитирование/квартили (25%), патенты/внедрения (15%), кооперация/гранты (15%), административная нагрузка (обратный вес, 15%).

- 32 полуструктурированных интервью и 4 фокус-группы с научными сотрудниками, заведующими лабораториями и администрацией.

- Тематический анализ с кодированием по модели Braun & Clarke (2022).

Валидность обеспечена триангуляцией данных, репликативностью расчётов ИСР и экспертной верификацией весовых коэффициентов.

В первые 24 месяца после перехода на ЭК зафиксирован рост числа публикаций на 18–24% ($p<0.01$). Однако к 36–48 месяцам темпы стабилизировались, а в фундаментальных подразделениях наблюдались статистически значимые снижения (–9%, $p<0.05$). Доля статей в Q1/Q2 журналах выросла только в прикладных и инженерных лабораториях (+14%), тогда как в теоретических и гуманитарных направлениях остался на уровне 2021 г.

Анализ выявил признаки «метрического гейминга»:

- Увеличение числа статей с <1000 слов или дублированием методологических разделов (+21%).

- Смещение публикационного выбора в сторону журналов с ускоренным рецензированием, не индексируемых в долгосрочных базах.

- Рост доли «гостевого соавторства» без функционального участия в исследовании.

Среднее время, затрачиваемое на отчётность и расчёт стимулирующих, составило 27±4% рабочего времени. Корреляция между ростом нагрузки и показателями профессионального выгорания (MBI-GS) составила $r=0.58$ ($p<0.001$). В подразделениях с гибкой системой учёта нагрузки выгорание было на 34% ниже.

НИИ, внедрившие пересмотр KPI раз в 2 года с учётом цикла проектов, продемонстрировали рост ИСР на 31% к 2025 г. по сравнению с институтами, сохранившими статические показатели. Качественные интервью подтвердили: исследователи воспринимают прозрачность электронных контрактов как позитив, но требуют дисциплинарной дифференциации и «защитных окон» для долгосрочных тем.

Полученные данные согласуются с международной литературой о нелинейных эффектах метризации, но впервые демонстрируют пороговый характер в российском контексте: 3–4 года выступают критическим горизонтом, после которого статические KPI теряют стимулирующий потенциал и начинают генерировать дисфункции.

Предложенный ИСР позволяет нивелировать перекос в сторону количественных метрик, а модель динамической калибровки отвечает на вызовы современной научной политики: необходимость сочетать технологический суверенитет, открытую науку и фундаментальные заделы.

Ограничения исследования включают умеренный размер выборки и зависимость от качества внутренней отчётности. Тем не менее, триангуляция и репликативность расчётов обеспечивают достаточную надёжность выводов для принятия управленческих решений.

Практические рекомендации:

1. Внедрение *циклического аудита KPI* (раз в 24–36 мес.) с участием внешних экспертов и профсоюзов.

2. Дифференциация метрик по направлениям: фундаментальные (горизонт 5+ лет, вес на рецензии, монографии, научные школы), прикладные (патенты, ТУ, хоздоговоры), инженерные (прототипы, стандарты, внедрения).

3. Цифровизация сбора данных через единый профиль учёного с автоматической подтяжкой из РИНЦ/Scopus/ЕАИСТ, снижающая административную нагрузку на 40–50%.

4. Введение «*защитных квот*» для молодых учёных и исследователей на старте долгосрочных проектов (льготный расчёт ИСР в первые 2 года).

Система эффективных контрактов в НИИ доказала свою способность ускорять публикационную активность и повышать прозрачность распределения стимулирующих выплат. Однако статические, унифицированные KPI приводят к нелинейным эффектам: краткосрочный рост сменяется стабилизацией, качеством публикаций и ростом административной нагрузки. Научная новизна работы заключается в разработке и эмпирической верификации Индекса сбалансированной результативности, выявлении порогового эффекта метризации и обосновании модели динамической калибровки KPI.

Внедрение адаптивной системы оценки, сочетающей библиометрию, экспертный разбор и цифровую отчётность, позволит НИИ сохранить баланс между результативностью, качеством и устойчивостью научного коллектива. Эффективный контракт должен оставаться инструментом управления, а не самоцелью, гибко реагирующим на изменение научных задач, технологических трендов и приоритетов государственной политики.

Результаты оригинального авторского исследования

Проведенный анализ позволил эмпирически зафиксировать разнонаправленное влияние эффективных контрактов на научную среду.

Во-первых, зафиксирован значительный количественный рост публикационной активности. В выборке из десяти НИИ средний прирост числа статей, индексируемых в РИНЦ, составил 34% за пятилетний период. Балльная стоимость публикаций Q1-Q2 квартиля в структуре заработной

платы достигала у отдельных сотрудников до 40% оклада, что создало мощный материальный драйвер.

Однако структурный анализ выявил тревожную тенденцию: при росте общего массива публикаций доля статей в высокорейтинговых журналах (Q1-Q2) выросла лишь на 4,8 процентных пункта. Основной прирост обеспечили издания, относящиеся к нижним квартилям, а также сборники трудов конференций с низким порогом рецензирования. Данный феномен идентифицирован нами как «экстенсивное накопление баллов». Контент-анализ показал, что в 70% рассмотренных положений о стимулировании количественные показатели (число статей) доминируют над качественными критериями (уровень новизны, цитируемость), что провоцирует данную диспропорцию.

Во-вторых, в ходе экспертных интервью выявлены устойчивые имитационные паттерны. К ним относятся: (а) «салями-публикации» — дробление результатов одного исследования на серию минимально допустимых по объему текстов; (б) «почетное соавторство» — формальное включение в число авторов коллег для взаимного наращивания баллов; (в) «грантовое иждивенчество» — имитация исследовательской деятельности исключительно для отчетности по грантам без реального приращения знания. Респонденты отмечали, что бюрократическая нагрузка, связанная с подтверждением показателей, возросла кратно и отвлекает ресурс времени от собственно экспериментов и теоретической работы. Полученные данные согласуются с выводами Ф.Н. Кадырова о мифологизации принципов эффективного контракта на практике.

В-третьих, мною зафиксировано явление «стратегической тривиализации» тематик. Молодые исследователи, опасаясь не выполнить KPI в установленный срок, все чаще выбирают конъюнктурные, предсказуемые направления, отказываясь от высокорисковых фундаментальных проектов. Это создает риск долгосрочной научной стагнации, несмотря на текущий рост статистических показателей.

Заключение

Проведенное исследование позволяет сделать ряд выводов. Решена научная проблема, заключавшаяся в выявлении противоречивого характера влияния эффективного контракта на исследовательскую среду. Установлено, что внедрение жестких KPI в НИИ, решив задачу интенсификации труда, одновременно породило систему адаптивного оппортунизма: научные сотрудники научились генерировать высокие показатели, не всегда сопряженные с глубинным качеством научного результата.

Научная новизна заключается в выявлении и типологизации имитационных стратегий («стратегия дробления», «стратегия конформизма»), возникающих как рациональная реакция на формальные институциональные требования. Ключевой вывод состоит в том, что

механическое повышение целевых показателей публикационной активности без изменения системы экспертизы ведет к инфляции значимости научного текста.

Практическая значимость результатов исследования состоит в возможности их применения при корректировке локальной нормативной базы НИИ. Предлагается внедрение двухконтурной модели оценки: сохранение базовых библиометрических показателей для расчета гарантированной части стимулирующих выплат и введение механизма анонимного внутреннего рецензирования ключевых публикаций для расчета надбавок за качество. Это позволит сместить фокус с гонки за количеством на реальный вклад в науку и обеспечит решение кадровых задач в научной сфере.

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ ЛИДЕРСКИХ КАЧЕСТВ У ДЕТЕЙ НА ОСНОВЕ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. *В данной статье анализируется проблемы формирования лидерских качеств у детей дошкольного возраста с социально-педагогической точки зрения. Подчеркивается важность дифференцированного и индивидуального подходов в процессе дошкольного образования, вопросы обеспечения их всестороннего развития с учетом психологических и физиологических особенностей детей.*
Ключевые слова: *лидерские качества, дифференцированное образование, дифференцированный подход, индивидуальный подход, личностно-ориентированное образование.*

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SOME FEATURES OF DEVELOPING LEADERSHIP SKILLS IN CHILDREN BASED ON DIFFERENTIATED EDUCATION

Annotation*. This article analyzes the problem of forming leadership skills in preschool children from a socio-pedagogical point of view. It highlights the importance of differentiated and individual approaches in the process of preschool education, issues of ensuring their comprehensive development by taking into account the psychological and physiological characteristics of children.*
Keywords: *preschool education, leadership skills, differentiated education, differential approach, individual approach, person-centered education, pedagogical process.*

Применение дифференцированного и индивидуального подходов в процессе дошкольного образования, учет психологических особенностей личности находят свое отражение в динамике показателей развития детей дошкольного возраста. В организациях дошкольного образования изменчивость индивидуальных личностных и психофизиологических особенностей обуславливает основную характеристику образовательного

процесса — необходимость дифференциации. Для формирования у детей дошкольного возраста осознанного отношения к окружающему миру, развития различных способностей и современного мышления необходим интегративный подход к дошкольному образованию. Проблема дифференцированного подхода в образовании имеет многолетнюю историю в отечественной и зарубежной педагогике.

В психолого-педагогической литературе под дифференциацией понимается такая система образования, при которой каждому ребенку гарантируется возможность выбора направлений обучения в соответствии с его склонностями, интересами и способностями. Понятие дифференцированного обучения широко используется в современной педагогической литературе, например: «дифференцированное обучение», «дифференцированный подход», «разграничение», «индивидуализация обучения», «личностный подход».

Согласно педагогической энциклопедии, дифференцированное обучение — это обучение, характеризующееся учетом возрастных и индивидуальных особенностей учащихся.

Целевые направления дифференцированного обучения:

- подход к каждому ребенку с учетом уровня его способностей;
- адаптация обучения к особенностям различных групп.

В процессе дифференцированного обучения применяются различные методы, приемы, формы обучения и специальные дидактические материалы, что позволяет развивать детей в соответствии с их возможностями.

Латинский термин *«differentia»* («дифференциация») означает разделение целого на части, формы, этапы, то есть разграничение. Учёными даются различные определения понятия «дифференциация».

- З.И. Калмыкова определяет дифференциацию в обучении как создание специализированных классов и школ, предназначенных для учета психологических особенностей детей.
- М. Лутфуллоев рассматривает её как обучение, организуемое на основе способностей, склонностей, знаний, возможностей и интересов учащихся.
- У. Зубайдов трактует дифференциацию как обучение с учетом индивидуальных особенностей, предполагающее группировку обучающихся на основе выявленных склонностей и определённых способностей к обучению.

Дифференцированное обучение представляет собой совокупность организационных, управленческих и правовых аспектов образования. При этом дифференцированный подход понимается как технология индивидуального подхода, направленная на определение уровня способностей обучающихся, их профессиональной направленности и обеспечение максимального развития личности на всех этапах образования.

В республике Узбекистан изучены отдельные аспекты дифференцированного обучения: методы обучения, дифференцированное обучение как фактор формирования общепрофессиональных компетенций будущих специалистов (Ш. Мамаражабов), дифференцированный подход — как отношение к обучающимся с учетом их базовой культуры, способностей и образовательного направления, организация учебного процесса с учетом ведущих особенностей групп учащихся, дифференцированное отношение к личности ребенка и др.

Дифференцированное обучение предполагает не только индивидуальный подход к обучающимся, но и организацию занятий с выделением различных методов обучения, форм работы (фронтальной, групповой, интерактивной, индивидуальной), темпов усвоения материала и других аспектов.

В дошкольном образовании основной формой учебных занятий является деятельность (традиционная и нетрадиционная).

В процессе дифференцированного подхода педагог изучает, анализирует и классифицирует различные особенности личности и их проявление у обучающихся. Он выделяет наиболее общие, типичные характеристики, присущие данной группе.

Наиболее распространённым методом дифференцированного обучения является выполнение обучающимися заданий различного уровня сложности. Кроме того, задания различаются по степени самостоятельности выполнения, уровню творческого подхода, объёму учебного материала, а также по характеру оказываемой помощи учащимся.

В настоящее время дифференцированное обучение признано во всём мире как эффективное средство образования.

В организациях дошкольного образования формирование лидерских навыков у воспитанников целесообразно начинать с тех детей, у которых показатели развития по отдельным направлениям являются низкими. Под неуспеваемостью в развитии понимается низкая динамика выполнения детьми заданий по одному или нескольким видам занятий, что диагностируется на основе результатов мониторинга.

Существуют различные подходы к классификации причин неуспеваемости. Она может быть эпизодической (при ослаблении контроля) или частичной, проявляться как по основным, так и по отдельным направлениям развития на среднем уровне (например, низкие способности к определённому виду деятельности, отсутствие интереса, конфликт с воспитателем и др.), либо носить длительный характер с общим и глубоким отставанием в образовательной деятельности.

Можно сделать вывод, что в обоих случаях преодоление неуспеваемости носит индивидуальный характер и начинается с оказания помощи в устранении трудностей усвоения материала и пробелов в знаниях. Тщательная диагностика причин явления, их правильная интерпретация, а

также систематическая и терпеливая работа являются залогом эффективного результата. Достижение таких результатов возможно посредством внедрения дифференцированного обучения в практику.

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УДК 070.1

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АНАЛИЗ РОССИЙСКОГО НОВОСТНОГО КОНТЕНТА В МЕДИАПРОСТРАНСТВЕ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ЕГИПТА

Аннотация: *В статье анализируется присутствие российского новостного контента в медиапространстве современного Египта как канала международной коммуникации. Рассматриваются структурные особенности египетской медиасреды, сложившиеся после политических трансформаций 2011 и 2013 годов, и условия, в которых работают зарубежные информационные источники. Отдельное внимание уделено каналам распространения российских новостей – RT Arabic, Sputnik Arabic, агентскому контенту ТАСС и РИА Новости. Выявлены характерные особенности российского контента, связанные с тематическим смещением в сторону геополитической проблематики, недостаточной локализацией под египетскую аудиторию и ограниченным использованием коротких цифровых форматов. Сформулированы рекомендации по преодолению указанных диспропорций для усиления российского информационного присутствия в Египте.*

Ключевые слова: *медиапространство Египта, российский новостной контент, RT Arabic, международные коммуникации, медиадискурс, средства массовой информации, государственное регулирование, Ближний Восток.*

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ANALYSIS OF RUSSIAN NEWS CONTENT IN THE MEDIA SPACE OF CONTEMPORARY EGYPT

***Abstract**: The article analyzes the presence of Russian news content in the media space of contemporary Egypt as a channel of international communication. The author examines the structural features of the Egyptian media environment that emerged after the political transformations of 2011 and 2013, and the conditions under which foreign information sources operate. Special attention is paid to the distribution channels of Russian news, including RT Arabic, Sputnik Arabic, and agency content from TASS and RIA Novosti. The article identifies characteristic features of Russian content related to thematic bias toward geopolitical issues, insufficient localization for the Egyptian audience and limited use of short digital formats. Recommendations are formulated to overcome these disparities and strengthen the Russian information presence in Egypt.*

***Key words:** Egyptian media space, Russian news content, RT Arabic, international communications, media discourse, mass media, state regulation, Middle East.*

Российско-египетское информационное взаимодействие на современном этапе остается изученным заметно слабее, чем сферы дипломатического, экономического или военно-технического сотрудничества двух стран. Между тем именно медийное измерение определяет, в каком виде Россия присутствует в массовом сознании египетского общества, какие интерпретации событий мировой политики получают наибольшее распространение и насколько арабоязычная аудитория готова доверять незападным источникам информации. Расширение двусторонних связей последних десяти лет – реализация атомного проекта в Эль-Дабаа, развитие особой экономической зоны в Суэцком канале, рост туристического потока – создает благоприятный фон для информационной работы, но потенциал этого фона реализуется неравномерно.

Актуальность темы поддерживается также общей перестройкой международной информационной среды, в условиях которой арабская аудитория все активнее обращается к незападным интерпретациям мировых событий. И.Н. Водянов фиксирует, что в современном Египте «единообразие контента в египетских масс-медиа заставляет местное население активно искать альтернативные источники информации» [2, с. 133]. Российские медиаструктуры – RT Arabic, Sputnik Arabic, информационные агентства ТАСС и РИА Новости – занимают в этом сегменте определенную нишу, однако характер их присутствия редко становится объектом систематического анализа.

Цель работы – определить структурные особенности присутствия российского новостного контента в медиапространстве современного Египта и условия, при которых это присутствие может быть преобразовано из ситуативного в стратегически устойчивое. Объектом исследования выступает медиапространство современного Египта как совокупность

каналов, институтов и практик распространения новостной информации; предметом – российский новостной контент в этой среде, его источники, тематические приоритеты и механизмы дискурсивной адаптации.

Степень научной разработанности темы исследования характеризуется заметной асимметрией между описанием египетской медиасистемы и анализом российского контента в ней. Работы по египетскому медиапространству представлены достаточно широко – институциональные изменения после 2011 года описаны в монографии Х. Бадр [9] и комплексном исследовании С. Хамис [7], правовое регулирование и его эволюция при президенте ас-Сиси раскрыты в публикациях А.И. Капаевой [3] и И.Н. Водянова [2], сравнительный анализ североафриканских медиасистем после «арабской весны» проведен А.М. Васильевым и Н.А. Жерлицыной [1]. М.А. Тамух подробно охарактеризовал положение египетских СМИ в революционный и непосредственно постреволюционный период [5], Е.А. Кутукова сосредоточилась на информационной политике страны как комплексе государственных мер [4]. На английском языке отдельные аспекты переходных арабских медиасред разрабатываются в работах Р. Аллама [6] и А. Хамзави [8], посвященных формированию авторитарных правовых рамок после военных событий 2013 года.

Российское информационное присутствие в Египте напрямую затрагивается в этих публикациях лишь точечно – преимущественно в контексте перечисления международных медиаакторов, оперирующих в арабоязычном пространстве. Самостоятельных монографических исследований российского контента применительно к Египту в актуальной академической литературе почти нет, что и определяет научную новизну настоящей работы.

Эмпирическую базу составили публикации российских медиаресурсов на арабском языке за период 2022–2025 годов, материалы египетских изданий, цитирующих российские источники, а также данные открытой статистики о медиапотреблении в Египте. В работе использованы сравнительный, структурно-функциональный и дискурсивный методы анализа, дополненные элементами типологизации форматов и каналов распространения. Анализ опирается также на работы исследователей египетской медиасистемы, в которых описаны ее правовые, технологические и аудиторные параметры.

Структурные характеристики египетского медиапространства задают довольно жесткий контур, в который встраивается любой внешний информационный поток, претендующий на устойчивое присутствие в стране. Х. Бадр определяет современную медиасреду Египта как разделенную и ограниченную после трансформации – формула, отражающая двойственность ситуации, при которой формальный плюрализм сочетается с реальным контролем государства над ключевыми

сегментами рынка [9, p. 215]. Конституция 2014 года в статьях 65 и 68 закрепляет свободу слова и доступ к информации, однако последующая нормативная база существенно сужает эти декларации. В оценке И.Н. Водянова, «существует парадокс между официальным признанием свободы прессы на бумаге в конституции 2014 года и ужесточением контроля над ней на практике» [2, с. 130].

Закон №180 от 2018 года наделяет Высший совет по регулированию СМИ, Национальный комитет печати и Национальный комитет по делам СМИ широкими полномочиями по надзору за работой изданий и журналистов, включая право назначать главных редакторов государственных газет, регистрировать СМИ и новостные интернет-сайты, контролировать их содержание. А.И. Капаева приводит формулировку статьи 3 этого закона, согласно которой нормативный акт прямо запрещает «журналистским сообществам, средствам массовой информации и интернет-изданиям распространять или публиковать статьи или рекламу, содержание которых противоречит нормам Конституции, законодательству и Кодексу профессиональной этики журналиста» [3]. Закон содержит также положение о возможности блокировки веб-сайтов и учетных записей в социальных сетях с более чем пятью тысячами подписчиков без решения суда, что существенно расширяет административные возможности контроля над цифровым сегментом.

Регуляторное давление на медиаотрасль сопровождается выраженной экономической деградацией традиционной прессы, что напрямую влияет на ее способность поддерживать редакционную независимость. По данным, приведенным И.Н. Водяновым, если в 2010 году совокупный ежедневный тираж египетской бумажной прессы составлял около миллиона экземпляров, то в 2019 году он снизился до 539 тысяч, а к началу 2020-х годов, по оценкам бывшего министра информации У. Хейкала, не превышает 300 тысяч копий [2, с. 134]. Параллельно идет процесс монополизации рынка – корпорация United Media Services объединяет более тридцати дочерних предприятий, включая телеканалы CBC, ON, DMC, Extra News и одно из самых читаемых новостных интернет-изданий «Аль-Яум Ас-Сабиа». Финансовое положение государственных издательских домов остается тяжелым, их совокупный накопленный долг по налогам и социальным выплатам составляет около 573 миллионов долларов США [2, с. 134].

На этом фоне цифровая среда формирует параллельные маршруты распространения новостей, плохо поддающиеся регуляторному контролю. К концу 2022 года число пользователей египетского сегмента Facebook превысило 35 миллионов человек, что составляет примерно треть населения страны; YouTube и TikTok демонстрируют быстрый рост среди молодежи, а Telegram превратился в один из основных каналов получения новостей, альтернативных официальным. А.М. Васильев и Н.А. Жерлицына в обзоре

медиасреды стран Северной Африки констатируют, что в большинстве арабских государств к препятствиям развитию СМИ относятся «многочисленные социальные и политические табу, пропаганда на службе политической власти, самоцензура журналистов, их преследование со стороны властей» [1, с. 82]. Положение в Египте полностью соответствует этой характеристике, при этом цифровая фрагментация аудитории создает условия, при которых внешние источники получают прямой доступ к молодежи, минуя редакционные фильтры национальных СМИ.

Российское новостное присутствие в египетском медиапространстве реализуется через несколько разнотипных каналов, различающихся по характеру выхода на аудиторию и по степени институциональной устойчивости. Прямой выход к арабоязычной аудитории обеспечивает RT Arabic, работающий с 2007 года и располагающий полноценной редакцией арабоязычного вещания, сайтом, активным каналом на YouTube, страницами в социальных сетях. Агентство Sputnik Arabic дополняет этот канал материалами оперативного характера, ориентированными на новостные ленты и быстрое цитирование. Информационные агентства ТАСС и РИА Новости поставляют официальный поток сообщений на русском, английском и частично на арабском языке, который используется как первоисточник египетскими редакциями при подготовке собственных материалов. Помимо этого, российский контент попадает в египетское медиаполе опосредованно – через панарабские каналы «Аль-Джазира» и «Аль-Арабия», ретранслирующие отдельные сообщения российских источников при освещении сирийского конфликта, ситуации в Ливии, отношений России с государствами Африки.

Тематический профиль российского контента в Египте показывает выраженное смещение в сторону геополитической проблематики, формирующей основной массив материалов RT Arabic за последние годы. Анализ публикаций арабоязычной редакции телеканала демонстрирует устойчивое преобладание сюжетов об украинском кризисе, отношениях России с государствами Ближнего Востока, противодействии санкционному давлению, многополярности международного порядка. Гуманитарные, культурные и научные сюжеты представлены заметно слабее, хотя именно они формируют долгосрочное восприятие страны массовой аудиторией. Деятельность Российского культурного центра в Каире, программы стипендий для египетских студентов, совместные академические инициативы, развитие туризма – все эти направления реальной двусторонней активности почти не отражаются в новостной повестке российских арабоязычных ресурсов.

Языковая и культурная адаптация контента к египетской аудитории остается ограниченной по нескольким направлениям, и каждое из них существенно влияет на восприятие материалов целевой аудиторией. Арабоязычные ресурсы российских медиа выпускают материалы для всего

арабского мира без существенной дифференциации по странам, что экономически рационально, но снижает релевантность контента для конкретного национального сегмента аудитории. Египетский разговорный диалект отличается от литературного арабского достаточно сильно, чтобы материалы, написанные на стандартном фусха, воспринимались скорее, как «общеарабские», а не «свои». Дополнительную сложность создает то, что многие сюжеты подаются в логике, ориентированной на международную, а не на египетскую аудиторию – без привязки к местному контексту, без комментариев египетских экспертов, без учета тех тем, которые волнуют именно египетское общество.

С. Хамис в работе о трансформации египетского медиапейзажа подчеркивает, что «media in the Arab world are only part of a complex and interrelated set of variables, and that, although they may act as catalysts or stimulators of change and reform, one should be careful not to assign too much power to them in the transition toward democratization» [7, p. 1167]. Это наблюдение применимо и к внешним информационным акторам – устойчивое присутствие достигается не объемом контента, а степенью его встроенности в локальные коммуникационные практики. Российский контент, цитируемый египетскими редакциями, обсуждаемый в египетских экспертных сообществах, ретранслируемый через локальные платформы, обладает реальным медиаприсутствием. Контент, технически доступный на всех платформах, но не получающий локальной ретрансляции, остается формально присутствующим, но функционально периферийным.

Цифровые форматы российских медиа в работе с египетской аудиторией развиваются с заметной диспропорцией между сегментами, что отражается на эффективности работы с разными категориями пользователей. Видеоконтент RT Arabic на YouTube имеет заметный охват и регулярно появляется в рекомендациях для египетских пользователей. Telegram-каналы российских СМИ на арабском языке менее развиты, чем у конкурирующих арабоязычных источников, при том что именно Telegram стал одним из главных каналов потребления новостей среди городской молодежи. Короткие видеоформаты – Reels в Instagram, ролики TikTok – практически не используются российскими медиа в работе с египетской аудиторией, хотя именно они определяют первичное знакомство молодого поколения с международными темами и во многом формируют первоначальные образы стран.

Конкурентная среда, в которой действует российский новостной контент в египетском медиапространстве, заметно усложнилась за последнее десятилетие за счет прихода новых международных игроков. Помимо традиционных западных агентств – Reuters, AP, AFP – и панарабских каналов «Аль-Джазира» (Катар) и «Аль-Арабия» (ОАЭ/Саудовская Аравия), серьезное цифровое присутствие в арабском пространстве наращивает китайская корпорация CGTN Arabic, активно

работают турецкая TRT Arabic и иранская Press TV. Каждый из этих игроков предлагает арабоязычной аудитории собственную интерпретационную рамку и конкурирует за то же аудиторное время и внимание, на которое претендует российский контент. Качество и нишевая специализация становятся в этих условиях более значимыми факторами успеха, чем объем произведенного материала.

Отдельной структурной проблемой российского информационного присутствия выступает выраженный дефицит механизмов обратной связи с египетской аудиторией. Российские медиаструктуры, работающие на египетскую аудиторию, преимущественно действуют в одностороннем режиме вещания, без систематического изучения восприятия своего контента целевой аудиторией. Контент-анализ египетских СМИ на предмет цитирования российских источников, опросы читателей и зрителей, мониторинг социальных сетей применяются эпизодически, а не как часть постоянной работы. Без них стратегия информационного присутствия неизбежно опирается на гипотезы, а не на данные о реальной реакции аудитории.

Полученные результаты свидетельствуют о структурно неравномерном характере российского новостного присутствия в Египте, при котором сильные стороны соседствуют с системными пробелами. Присутствие реально и в последние годы усилилось – этому способствовали и расширение двустороннего сотрудничества, и запрос части египетской аудитории на незападную интерпретацию международных событий. Слабые стороны связаны с концентрацией контента на «тяжелой» геополитической проблематике при недостаточном представительстве «мягких» тем, формирующих долгосрочный образ страны, с ограниченной локализацией контента под египетский контекст и с ослабленным использованием коротких цифровых форматов, определяющих медиапотребление молодежи.

Преодоление выявленных диспропорций не требует радикальной перестройки информационной работы и достижимо через системную донастройку существующих структур. Выделение специализированных редакционных линеек для египетской аудитории, расширение тематического спектра в сторону культурных, научных и гуманитарных сюжетов, развитие коротких цифровых форматов на арабском языке с учетом алгоритмической логики платформ, выстраивание партнерских отношений с египетскими редакциями и введение регулярного мониторинга восприятия – все эти меры реализуемы без значительных дополнительных вложений. При условии их последовательной реализации информационное присутствие России в Египте может трансформироваться из ситуативного в стратегически устойчивый ресурс двустороннего взаимодействия, расширяющий взаимопонимание между двумя странами за пределы официальной дипломатии и деловых контактов.

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СРАВНЕНИЕ НЕПЕРЕВОДИМЫХ СЛОВ В УЗБЕКСКОМ, РУССКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯ ГАФУРА ГУЛЯМА «ШУМ БОЛА»)

Аннотация: *Данная статья исследует проблему непереводимых слов в контексте современной теории перевода. В первой части проводится анализ того, как данное явление изучалось и развивалось в научных традициях России, США и Узбекистана, с акцентом на формирование различных подходов к пониманию непереводимости и её роли в языке.*

Во второй части рассматриваются основные переводческие трудности, возникающие при передаче культурно-специфической лексики. Предлагается классификация непереводимых слов по тематическим группам (таким как лексика, связанная с едой, одеждой, именами и культурными реалиями), а также анализируются наиболее эффективные стратегии их перевода с учётом контекста и коммуникативной задачи.

В практическом разделе приводятся примеры из узбекской книги «Шум бола» с сопоставлением оригинального текста и его английского перевода. Анализ конкретных примеров позволяет выявить особенности передачи культурных слов и определить, насколько точно они передаются в переводе. В результате работа позволяет определить ключевые переводческие подходы, а также продемонстрировать значимость культурного контекста при выборе переводческих методов.

Ключевые слова: *непереводимость; культурно-специфическая лексика; стратегии перевода; сравнительный анализ перевода «Озорник»; культурный контекст; лексические лакуны.*

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A COMPARISON OF UNTRANSLATABLE WORDS IN UZBEK, RUSSIAN, AND ENGLISH (BASED ON GAFUR GULYAM'S "SHUM BOLA")

Annotation: *This article examines the issues of untranslatable words within the context of modern translation theory. In the first section of analyzes*

how this phenomenon has been studied and developed in Russia, in the United States and Uzbekistan with a focus on the formation of different approaches to understanding untranslatability and its role in language.

Then explores the translation challenges that arise when conveying culturally specific vocabulary. It proposes a classification of untranslatable words into thematic groups (such as vocabulary related to food, clothes and others), also analyzes the most effective strategies for translating them, taking into account context and communicative purpose.

In the practical section will be given some examples from the Uzbek book "Shum bola", comparing the original text with English translation. The analysis of specific examples makes it possible to identify the singularity of translation cultural words and to determine how accurately they are conveyed in translation. As a result, the study helps to identify translation approaches and demonstrates the importance of cultural context in choosing translation methods.

Key words: *untranslatability; culturally specific vocabulary; translation strategies; comparative translation analysis "A Naughty boy"; cultural context; lexical gaps.*

Введение

Перевод играет важную роль в межкультурной коммуникации; однако одной из наиболее сложных проблем остаётся непереводимость слов, особенно когда речь идёт о культурно-специфической лексике, каламбурах или идиомах. Такие слова часто несут значения, глубоко связанные с лингвистическим и культурным контекстом, что делает их точный перевод сложной задачей. Роман Якобсон отмечал, что весь когнитивный опыт может быть выражен на любом языке посредством заимствований, новых слов, парафраз и семантических сдвигов. Он также выделил три типа перевода: внутриязыковой, межъязыковой и межсемиотический, которые помогают адаптировать текст для читателя и сохранить смысл в различных способах коммуникации [1]. Данная классификация показывает, что существует несколько стратегий преодоления лингвистических и культурных различий при работе с непереводимыми словами, позволяющих сохранить содержание и структуру текста.

Федоров подчёркивал, что, если каламбур невозможно передать буквально, переводчик может создать аналогичный эффект с помощью других языковых средств [2]. Он рассматривал каламбуры не как препятствие, а как возможность продемонстрировать креативность при сохранении художественной целостности текста. Такой подход показывает, что сохранение эффекта и функции слов важнее буквального перевода, особенно при работе со стилистическими или юмористическими элементами произведения.

Юджин Найда развил идею динамической эквивалентности, утверждая, что в переводе ключевым является не буквальное значение, а

эффект, который слова производят на читателя [3]. Он отмечал, что точное воспроизведение фонетической игры или двусмысленности часто невозможно, поэтому функциональная замена и адаптация помогают сохранить общее восприятие текста читателем, делая перевод живым и понятным.

Венути, с другой стороны, подчёркивает культурную дистанцию между языками. Он считает, что переводчик не должен полностью сглаживать чужую культуру, а использовать стратегию «остранения» (foreignization), чтобы выделить особенности оригинала [4]. При этом важно найти баланс: если текст слишком чужд читателю, он может потерять интерес, поэтому иногда необходимо сочетание сохранения культурного колорита и обеспечения понятности.

Нигора Рузматова выделяет несколько типов непереводимых слов: грамматические и синтаксические лакуны, фонологические особенности, культурные реалии, идиомы и эмоционально-прагматические нюансы [5]. Для их передачи она предлагает различные методы: транслитерацию, описательный перевод, адаптацию или калькирование. Такой подход демонстрирует, что непереводимость — это не ограничение, а возможность выбора наиболее подходящей стратегии в зависимости от текста и цели перевода.

Несмотря на большое количество теоретических исследований, до сих пор существует мало работ, которые объединяют различные подходы и анализируют их применение к конкретным текстам. Этот пробел становится исследовательской проблемой настоящего исследования. В частности, не хватает сравнительных исследований, которые одновременно рассматривают оригинальный литературный текст и его переводы на разные языки, особенно русский и английский, с акцентом на стратегии передачи культурно-специфических и непереводимых элементов.

Для восполнения этого пробела в данной статье рассматривается узбекское литературное произведение «Шум бола», при этом оригинальный текст сопоставляется с его русским и английским переводами. Насколько нам известно, данные версии ранее не анализировались совместно в рамках единого сравнительного исследования.

Структура исследования построена таким образом, что сначала представлен оригинальный узбекский текст, затем — русский перевод и далее — английский перевод. Такой подход позволяет провести детальный сравнительный анализ переводческих стратегий и показать, как разные переводчики работают с культурно-обусловленной лексикой, стилистическими приёмами и художественными эффектами.

Цель исследования — выявить и проанализировать стратегии, используемые при переводе культурно-специфических элементов, и продемонстрировать, как лингвистические, культурные и стилистические

факторы влияют на выбор переводческих решений в русской и английской версиях текста.

Методология

В данном исследовании применяется качественный подход, направленный на комплексный анализ феномена непереводимости в переводе с уделением внимания культурно-специфической лексике. Теоретико-методологическую основу составляют принципы сравнительного анализа, описательного метода и элементы функционального подхода в переводоведении. Основная цель исследования — описать лингвистические и культурные факторы, осложняющие перевод, а также определить стратегии, позволяющие достичь наиболее приемлемой передачи смысла исходного текста на разных целевых языках.

На первом этапе исследования проводится анализ различий в семантической структуре узбекского, русского и английского языков. Особое внимание уделяется выявлению лексических единиц, не имеющих прямых эквивалентов в целевых языках. Такие слова связаны с национально-культурной спецификой и отражают уникальные элементы повседневной жизни, традиций и мировоззрения. При анализе учитывались не только денотативные значения, но и коннотативные, эмоциональные и прагматические компоненты.

Другим важным аспектом является определение элементов смысла, которые частично или полностью утрачиваются в процессе перевода на русский и английский языки. К ним относятся культурные ассоциации, образность, выразительность и концептуальные особенности. В некоторых случаях узбекские слова требуют развёрнутого объяснения, так как их значение не может быть полностью передано одним лексическим эквивалентом ни в русском, ни в английском языке.

Особое внимание уделяется анализу переводческих приёмов, таких как транслитерация, описательный перевод и адаптация. Выбор методов определяется целевой аудиторией, коммуникативной задачей и степенью культурно-лингвистической дистанции между узбекским, русским и английским языками.

Практическая часть исследования основана на сравнительном анализе примеров из узбекской национальной книги «Шум бола», её русского перевода и английского перевода. Это позволяет лучше понять, как разные переводчики подходят к передаче культурных элементов и стилистических особенностей в разных языках.

Практический анализ

Пример 1

Исходный текст (Узбекский):

Ustida oldi ochiq yaktak, oyog‘ida qala kavush, zangori shohi qiyiq bog‘lagan, yelkasiga xolparang ro‘mol tashlagan xushfe'l yigit edi. (Стр. 5)

Перевод на русский:

Чайханщик — худощавый парень по прозвищу Асра-лысый, в лёгком халате нараспашку, подпоясанном голубым шёлковым платком, услужливо носится среди посетителей. Через плечо у него перекинут кисейный платок в горошек, на ногах — кавуши. (Стр. 4–5)

Перевод на английский:

He wore a yaktak on his shoulder, leather-shoes on his legs, and a glittering blue belt on his waist and covered his shoulders with a shawl. (Стр. 5)

Анализ:

Русский перевод точно передаёт смысл, но не всегда сохраняет культурную специфику. Например: «yaktak» переведено как «халат нараспашку», что отражает общую идею, но утрачивает национальный нюанс исходного термина. В то же время слово «кавуш» сохранено, что помогает удержать культурную идентичность. Английский перевод демонстрирует более существенные неточности: фраза «yaktak on his shoulder» искажает исходное значение, а «leather shoes» упрощает культурно-специфический термин «kavush». Таким образом, русская версия ближе к оригиналу, но частично утрачивает культурные детали, тогда как английская версия страдает от недостатка как точности, так и культурной точности.

Пример 2

Исходный текст (Узбекский):

Bu choyxonada meni mahliyo qilgan narsalaming biri kiraverishning shiftiga ilib qo‘yilgan katta, simlariga zarhal berilgan, har xil tumorlar, bayroqchalar bilan bezatilgan qafas va bu qafasdagi jonli to‘ti edi, o‘lib ketay agar, tirik to‘ti edi.

(Стр. 6)

Перевод на русский:

Много удивительных вещей можно увидеть в этой чайхане. Но, конечно, самое замечательное в ней — это подвешенная к потолку у входа большая клетка, позолоченная, украшенная амулетами от дурного глаза и пёстрыми флажками. В клетке живёт попугай, ей-богу, настоящий, живой попугай! (Стр. 5)

Перевод на английский:

One of the things that fascinated me in this teahouse was a large cage, hung from the ceiling at the entrance, its bars gilded and decorated with various amulets and little flags. Inside the cage was a real, living parrot. (Стр. 5–6)

Анализ:

Русский перевод передаёт смысл, но становится более интерпретативным и обобщённым. Например, «meni mahliyo qilgan narsalarning biri» переведено как «самое замечательное», тогда как в оригинале речь идёт лишь об «одной из вещей», а не о главной. Также добавлено «много удивительных вещей», чего нет в исходном тексте. Однако культурные элементы, такие как амулеты и украшения, переданы естественно. Английский перевод ближе к

оригиналу по структуре и смыслу, точно отражая «one of the things that fascinated me» и описание клетки. Но эмоциональная фраза «o‘lib ketay agar» опущена, что снижает выразительность оригинала. Таким образом, русская версия более выразительна, но менее точна, тогда как английская — более точна, но менее эмоциональна.

Русский перевод сохраняет слово «чайхана», что помогает удержать его культурную и национальную специфику. В узбекской культуре чайхана — это не просто место для чаепития, а традиционное социальное пространство, связанное с обычаями, собраниями и особой атмосферой. В отличие от этого, в английском переводе используется «teahouse», что передаёт лишь общее значение и лишено культурной глубины. В английском языке «teahouse» может обозначать любое заведение, где подают чай, и не отражает традиционный узбекский контекст. Следовательно, английская версия утрачивает часть культурного значения исходного термина.

Пример 3

Исходный текст (Узбекский):

Onam meni tergay boshladi. Men jimgina quloq solib, o‘choqning yoniga cho‘qqayib, o‘t qalashtirmoqqa boshladim. (Стр. 13)

Перевод на русский:

— Только и знаешь, что бегать, проклятый! — кричала мать. — А ну, иди сюда, помоги мне разжечь огонь. Дымит, чуть не ослепла!.. Делать было нечего, я пошёл к тандыру и стал раздувать пламя. (Стр. 18)

Перевод на английский:

My mother began to investigate me. I was silent and began to turn on the stove. (Стр. 11)

Анализ:

Русский перевод значительно расширяет и усиливает эмоциональную окраску оригинала. Например: «Onam meni tergay boshladi» переведено как прямая речь с резким выговором — «Только и знаешь, что бегать, проклятый!», тогда как в оригинале просто сказано «мать начала меня журить». Кроме того, вводятся детали, отсутствующие в исходном тексте. Однако действия переданы относительно точно, так как «разжечь огонь» соответствует «o‘t qalashtirmoq». В отличие от этого, английский перевод одновременно слишком буквальный и неточный: «investigate me» не соответствует значению «журить», а «turn on the stove» искажает действие, поскольку речь идёт о разжигании огня, а не о включении плиты. Таким образом, русская версия более естественна, но слишком вольна, тогда как английская страдает от неточности и содержит семантические ошибки.

Пример 4

Исходный текст (Узбекский):

Oyim qolidagi xamir yoyib o‘tirgan o‘qlov bilan boshimga astagina urdi. – Juvonmarg, kap-katta bola, uylansang bolang bo'ladi, shu yerda, shunday Fotima Zaxroning dastgoxlari bo'lgan kutlug' yerda siyib o'tiribsanmi? (Стр. 13)

Перевод на русский:

— И тут на мою голову обрушился удар. — Чтоб ты сдох! — кричала мать, размахивая скалкой. — Такой здоровый балбес, сам мог бы иметь детей, если б женился, — и обмочился здесь, в священном месте, где хранятся принадлежности Фатимы и Зухры. (Стр. 18)

Перевод на английский:

My mother hit me slowly on my head with a stick. – You are an idiot, you are big boy now and if you marry, you will have your own children, and you are robbing in such a sacred place? (Стр. 11)

Анализ:

Русский перевод усиливает тон и делает его гораздо более резким, чем в оригинале. Например: «astagina urdi» переведено как «обрушился удар», что преувеличивает действие. Слово «Juvonmarg» передано как «Чтоб ты сдох!», что значительно сильнее, чем в оригинале. Однако культурные элементы — «священное место, где хранятся принадлежности Фатимы и Зухры» — в целом сохранены, хотя имя передано неточно: «Zaxro» становится «Zuhra». Английский перевод ближе по смыслу в части действия «hit me slowly», но содержит серьёзные ошибки: «stick» не является точным эквивалентом «o‘qlov» (скалка), а фраза «you are robbing» полностью искажает значение слова «siyib» (мочиться). В целом, русская версия выразительна, но чрезмерно резка и неточна, тогда как английская более нейтральна, но содержит серьёзные семантические ошибки.

Пример 5

Исходный текст (Узбекский):

Ramazon oyida o‘yinimizning turlari yana ko‘payib ketadi. Oqshomlari mahallada eshikma-eshik yurib, ramazon aytamiz. (Стр. 7)

Перевод на русский:

В месяц поста ко всему этому прибавляется много интересного. Вечерами мы ходим по махалле из дома в дом и поём «Рамазан». (Стр. 12)

Перевод на английский:

In the Ramadan month, our game was walking from door to door and singing Ramazon songs. (Стр. 8)

Анализ:

Русский перевод передаёт общий смысл, но слегка смещает акцент. Фраза «o‘yinimizning turlari yana ko‘payib ketadi» переведена как «прибавляется много интересного», что более обобщённо и утрачивает идею «разнообразия игр». Выражение «ramazon aytamiz» передано как «поём «Рамазан»», что звучит естественно. Слово «махалля» сохранено, что поддерживает культурный контекст. Английский перевод менее точен: «our game was walking…» искажает смысл, поскольку сводит более широкую

деятельность к одной «игре». «Ramazon songs» частично передаёт идею, но лишено культурной глубины. В целом, русская версия ближе к оригиналу, но обобщает, тогда как английская содержит семантические неточности.

Пример 6

Исходный текст (Узбекский):

— Bolalar qanda, oshiqlar manda, — deb sevinch bilan qichqirmoqda edim. (Стр. 12)

Перевод на русский:

Я радостно вопил: — А-а, проворонили! Ашички мои! (Стр. 16)

Перевод на английский:

— Boys, well, all oshiks are in my pocket, — I shouted joyfully. (Стр. 10)

Анализ:

В русском переводе эмоциональный тон передан хорошо — «радостно вопил», но смысл изменён добавлением «проворонили», которого нет в оригинале. Однако культурный термин «ошик» сохранён. В английском переводе смысл ближе к оригиналу — «all oshiks are in my pocket», но фраза «Boys, well» звучит неестественно и не отражает игривого, дразнящего тона «Bolalar qanda». Таким образом, русская версия более выразительна, но менее точна, тогда как английская точнее по смыслу, но слабее стилистически.

Пример 7

Исходный текст (Узбекский):

– Charchadik, ozgina ovqatlanaylik, – dedi Omon. – Yur bo'lmasa, nima yeymiz? – O‘zi arzon-u to‘q tutadigan ovqat bo‘lsin, – dedi Omon. – Bo‘lmasa tariq go‘ja ichamiz. (Стр. 23)

Перевод на русский:

— Ох, устал я! — потягиваясь, сказал Аман. — Надо перекусить, а? — Пошли. Что будем есть? — Главное, чтоб дёшево и сытно! — Тогда просяную похлёбку! (Стр. 40)

Перевод на английский:

We got tired and Omon suggested eating something. – Let's go, what will we eat? – Something cheaper and good and with high nutrition, – Omon said. – Then we will eat guja. Guja – made by corn and sour-milk!* (Стр. 17)

Анализ:

Русский перевод передаёт диалог естественно и разговорно, добавляя выражения вроде «Ох, устал я!», что делает речь более живой, хотя в оригинале тон более нейтральный: «Charchadik» — «мы устали». Фраза «ozgina ovqatlanaylik» точно передана как «Надо перекусить», а «arzon-u to‘q tutadigan ovqat» хорошо передано как «дёшево и сытно». Переводчик заменяет «tariq go‘ja» описательной фразой «просяная похлёбка», чтобы сделать смысл понятным для русскоязычного читателя, который может не быть знаком с этим традиционным блюдом. Такой метод помогает передать смысл. В английском переводе общий смысл передан, но имеются

некоторые неточности. Например: фраза «something cheaper and good and with high nutrition» звучит неестественно и грамматически некорректно; более уместно было бы сказать «something cheap and filling» или «something inexpensive but nutritious». В то же время термин «guja» сохранён, и добавлено примечание переводчика «made by corn and sour-milk», что демонстрирует стратегию сохранения культурного термина с пояснением. Это эффективный метод, но пояснение не совсем точно, поскольку «tariq» относится к пшену, а не к кукурузе. В целом, русская версия более естественна, тогда как английская использует метод примечания переводчика, но содержит стилистические и фактические погрешности.

Заключение

В данном исследовании продемонстрировано, что проблема непереводимых слов — это не просто лингвистический вопрос, а сложное взаимодействие языка, культуры и контекста. Путём сравнительного анализа узбекского литературного произведения «Шум бола» и его русского и английского переводов становится очевидным, что культурно-специфическая лексика представляет значительные трудности, которые невозможно разрешить посредством прямой лексической эквивалентности. Анализ подтверждает, что непереводимость часто возникает из-за глубокой культурной обусловленности определённых лексических единиц. Такие слова, как *yaktak, kavush, mahalla* и *tariq go'ja*, отражают не только материальные объекты, но также традиции и культурную идентичность. В результате их значение выходит за рамки словарных определений, требуя от переводчиков интерпретационных решений, балансирующих между точностью и читабельностью.

Сравнение показывает, что разные языки и переводческие традиции применяют различные стратегии. Русский перевод, как правило, отдаёт приоритет естественности и эмоциональной выразительности, часто используя адаптационный перевод. Хотя такой подход делает текст более доступным и стилистически насыщенным для целевой аудитории, он иногда приводит к чрезмерной интерпретации и утрате некоторых нюансов, присутствующих в оригинале. В отличие от этого, английский перевод в целом придерживается более буквального подхода и иногда сохраняет исходные термины посредством транслитерации. Однако это часто приводит к стилистическим трудностям, а в некоторых случаях — к серьёзным семантическим неточностям, искажающим исходный смысл.

Исследование также подчёркивает эффективность комбинирования переводческих стратегий. Такие методы, как примечание переводчика, описательный перевод и функциональная замена, могут помочь сохранить как смысл, так и культурную специфику при условии их уместного применения. В то же время результаты подчёркивают, что ни один метод не является универсально применимым: выбор зависит от коммуникативной

задачи, целевой аудитории и степени культурной дистанции между языками.

В заключение, успешный перевод культурно-обусловленной лексики требует от переводчика выступать в роли культурного посредника, а не простого лингвистического конвертера. «Непереводимое» не следует воспринимать как препятствие, а как возможность передать культурное богатство и разнообразие. Данное исследование вносит вклад в более глубокое понимание переводческих процессов и подчёркивает важность культурной осведомлённости в достижении эквивалентности между языками.

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УДК 616.34-008.87-053.3:577.15

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КЛИНИЧЕСКИЕ И БИОХИМИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВТОРИЧНОЙ ЛАКТАЗНОЙ НЕДОСТАТОЧНОСТИ У ДЕТЕЙ РАННЕГО ВОЗРАСТА

Аннотация: *Проведён ретроспективный анализ 68 детей раннего возраста с вторичной лактазной недостаточностью, разделённых на постинфекционную (n=38) и антибиотик-ассоциированную группы (n=30). Установлены достоверные межгрупповые различия по уровню углеводов кала, pH кала, альбумину и длительности симптомов. Постинфекционная форма характеризовалась более выраженными биохимическими нарушениями и длительным восстановлением кишечной функции.*

Ключевые слова*: вторичная лактазная недостаточность, дети раннего возраста, ротавирусная инфекция, антибиотик-ассоциированная диарея, углеводы кала, биохимические маркёры.*

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CLINICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SECONDARY LACTASE DEFICIENCY IN YOUNG CHILDREN

Abstract: *A retrospective analysis of 68 young children with secondary lactase deficiency, stratified into post-infectious (n=38) and antibiotic-associated groups (n=30), was conducted. Significant inter-group differences were identified in faecal carbohydrate content, faecal pH, serum albumin, and symptom duration. The post-infectious form was associated with more pronounced biochemical derangements and prolonged intestinal recovery.*

Keywords: *secondary lactase deficiency, young children, rotavirus infection, antibiotic-associated diarrhoea, faecal carbohydrates, biochemical markers.*

Введение. Вторичная лактазная недостаточность (ВЛН) представляет собой приобретённое снижение активности фермента лактазы (β-D-галактозидазы) вследствие повреждения энтероцитов ворсин тонкого кишечника. В отличие от первичной (генетически детерминированной)

формы, ВЛН развивается на фоне острых кишечных инфекций, длительной антибактериальной терапии, целиакии и других воспалительных заболеваний кишечника [1, 2]. Лактаза локализована на апикальной поверхности зрелых энтероцитов и является одним из наиболее уязвимых ферментов кишечного эпителия: даже умеренное повреждение слизистой оболочки приводит к её временной инактивации [3].

Клиническая картина ВЛН у детей раннего возраста включает осмотическую диарею, метеоризм, колики, задержку нарастания массы тела и, при тяжёлом течении, нарушения нутритивного статуса. Биохимически заболевание характеризуется повышенным содержанием углеводов в кале (> 0,25%), снижением pH стула (< 5,5), гипоальбуминемией и падением постнагрузочной гликемии [4]. Водородный дыхательный тест считается «золотым стандартом» неинвазивной диагностики, однако в условиях педиатрических стационаров Центральной Азии его применение ограничено, что обуславливает актуальность анализа доступных клинико-лабораторных показателей [5].

Цель настоящего исследования — сравнить клинические и биохимические параметры у детей раннего возраста с двумя основными этиологическими вариантами ВЛН: постинфекционной и антибиотик-ассоциированной.

Материалы и методы. Ретроспективное когортное исследование проведено на базе Ферганского областного детского многопрофильного медицинского центра. В анализ включены 68 детей в возрасте от 3 до 24 месяцев с верифицированным диагнозом ВЛН (МКБ-10: E73.1), оспитализированных в 2022–2024 годах. Критерии включения: подтверждённое повышение углеводов кала (> 0,25%), pH кала < 5,5, наличие клинической симптоматики. Критерии исключения: первичная лактазная недостаточность, целиакия, воспалительные заболевания кишечника.

Пациенты разделены на две группы: группа А — постинфекционная ВЛН на фоне ротавирусного гастроэнтерита (n=38); группа В — антибиотик-ассоциированная ВЛН (n=30). Диагноз ротавирусной инфекции подтверждён экспресс-тестом на антиген ротавируса (RIDA® QUICK Rotavirus). Анализ углеводов кала выполнен методом Бенедикта. Определены: биохимия сыворотки (общий белок, альбумин, глюкоза натощак), копрограмма, pH кала. Статистический анализ: SPSS v.26; для количественных показателей — t-критерий Стьюдента или U-критерий Манна–Уитни; для качественных — критерий $\chi 2$; $p < 0,05$.

Результаты и обсуждение. Средний возраст в группе А составил 11,4 ± 3,2 мес., в группе В — 13,1 ± 4,0 мес. ($p = 0,041$). Половой состав групп был сопоставим. Сравнительный анализ представлен в таблице 1.

Таблица 1.

Сравнение клинических и биохимических показателей

Параметр	Группа A n=38	Группа B n=30	p-value
Возраст (мес.), M±SD	11.4 ± 3.2	13.1 ± 4.0	0.041
Диарея, n (%)	36 (94.7)	27 (90.0)	0.503
Метеоризм, n (%)	33 (86.8)	22 (73.3)	0.147
Боль в животе, n (%)	30 (78.9)	25 (83.3)	0.630
Рвота, n (%)	18 (47.4)	11 (36.7)	0.358
Углеводы кала (%) / Fecal carbohydrates (%), M±SD	1.82 ± 0.41	1.54 ± 0.37	0.003
pH кала, M±SD	4.9 ± 0.4	5.2 ± 0.5	0.007
Общий белок, г/л, M±SD	58.3 ± 6.1	60.7 ± 5.8	0.093
Альбумин, г/л, M±SD	34.1 ± 4.3	36.2 ± 3.9	0.029
Глюкоза крови, ммоль/л, M±SD	3.6 ± 0.5	3.9 ± 0.4	0.006
Длительность симптомов (сут.), M±SD	18.4 ± 6.3	14.1 ± 5.7	0.002
Нормализация стула (сут.), M±SD	22.6 ± 7.1	16.8 ± 5.4	< 0.001

Примечание / Note: M±SD — среднее ± стандартное отклонение / mean ± standard deviation.

Статистически значимые различия выявлены для уровня углеводов кала (1,82 ± 0,41% vs 1,54 ± 0,37%; p = 0,003), pH кала (4,9 ± 0,4 vs 5,2 ± 0,5; p = 0,007), альбумина (34,1 ± 4,3 г/л vs 36,2 ± 3,9 г/л; p = 0,029) и гликемии натощак (3,6 ± 0,5 ммоль/л vs 3,9 ± 0,4 ммоль/л; p = 0,006). Длительность клинических симптомов в группе A превышала таковую в группе B (18,4 ± 6,3 vs 14,1 ± 5,7 сут.; p = 0,002), а нормализация консистенции стула наступала достоверно позже (22,6 ± 7,1 vs 16,8 ± 5,4 сут.; p < 0,001).

Проведённое исследование показало, что обе этиологические формы ВЛН у детей раннего возраста сопровождаются сопоставимым спектром клинических симптомов, однако постинфекционная форма ассоциирована с более выраженными биохимическими нарушениями и более длительным восстановлением кишечной функции. Ротавирус повреждает апикальный слой ворсин тонкой кишки с массовой гибелью зрелых лактазопродуцирующих энтероцитов, тогда как антибиотик-

ассоциированная форма реализуется преимущественно через дисбиоз и менее тяжёлое морфологическое повреждение эпителия [6].

Заключение

Полученные данные подтверждают целесообразность дифференцированного подхода к лечению ВЛН у детей раннего возраста с учётом этиологии. При постинфекционной форме показан более длительный период элиминационной диеты (не менее 3–4 недель) с мониторингом альбумина и углеводов кала; при антибиотик-ассоциированной — более короткий диететический период (2–3 недели) с приоритетной коррекцией микробиоты кишечника.

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ВОПРОСЫ ОЦЕНКИ ЛАНДШАФТОВ В РЕКРЕАЦИОННЫХ ЦЕЛЯХ

Аннотация: *данная статья посвящена оценке ландшафтов рекреационного назначения. Основное внимание уделяется оценке природных условий регионов с точки зрения ландшафта, развитию рекреационной сферы, расширению потока отдыхающих, а также эффективному использованию мест отдыха и оздоровления.*

Ключевые слова: *рекреация, туристический ресурс, рекреационный туризм, минеральные воды, рекреационный объект, дома отдыха и санатории.*

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LANDSCAPES EVALUATION ISSUES FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES

Annotation: *this article is devoted to the assessment of landscapes for recreational purposes. The main focus is on assessing the natural conditions of the regions from the point of view of the landscape, developing the recreation sector, expanding the flow of recreationists, and making effective use of recreation and health facilities.*

Key words: *recreation, touristic resource, recreation tourism, mineral water, recreation object, health resorts and sanatoriums.*

Выведение. В мире проводится ряд научных исследований в направлении совершенствования методолого-методических основ

инновационного развития рынка рекреационных услуг. В этом процессе особое внимание уделяется определению направлений развития рынка рекреационных услуг и разработке модели рекреационного развития в национальной экономике. При этом к числу важных вопросов отнесено определение доли смежных отраслей, обслуживающих рекреационную индустрию, а также их эффективности для экономики.

В нашей стране также придается большое внимание ускоренному развитию рекреационной сферы, что определено как одна из целевых задач и приоритетных направлений государственной политики в краткосрочной перспективе. Выполнение данных задач указывает на потребность в глубоких научных исследованиях, которые послужат основой для глубокого анализа рекреационного рынка и разработки соответствующих программ с целью дальнейшего развития рекреационной сферы, увеличения ее доли в валовом внутреннем продукте (ВВП) и обеспечения населения новыми рабочими местами.

Основная часть. Следовательно, в нашей республике исследования ландшафтов в рекреационных целях и научные вопросы рекреации изучались такими географами, как А.Солиев, М.Р.Усмонов, Р.Усмонова, А.Зокиров, А.Хасанов, А.Юсупов, К.Ярашев, У.Бадалов. В частности, Ю.Ахмадалиев и Э.Махкамов [1] занимаясь оценкой рекреационных и туристических возможностей охраняемых территорий, отмечают, что рекреационная деятельность не может осуществляться напрямую в любых природных условиях. Для этого необходимо оценить природные условия территорий с ландшафтной точки зрения, а основными критериями оценки должны выступать показатели оптимальных природных условий региона: климат, воды, растительный и животный мир, экологическая и политическая стабильность. Авторы считают, что для организации рекреационно-туристической деятельности необходимо проводить социально-психологическую, биологическую и технологическую оценку возможностей рекреационных зон.

По нашему мнению, при оценке рекреационных ресурсов важно обратить внимание на следующие вопросы:

Картирование мест отдыха и оздоровления исходя из природных условий и специфических климатических особенностей, оценка нагрузки по приему отдыхающих с географической и экологической точек зрения;

Создание рекреационных кластеров в рекреационных зонах (строительство комплексов сооружений, охватывающих все направления рекреации в дополнение к существующим санаториям, пансионатам и зонам отдыха в бассейне Среднего Зарафшана, тем самым привлекая поток местных и иностранных отдыхающих в регион);

Увеличение видов рекреационных продуктов;

Дальнейшее укрепление материально-технической базы рекреации;

Усиление внимания к рекреации путем привлечения местных и иностранных отдыхающих в систему оздоровления, отдыха и курортов и т.д.

На сегодняшний день разрабатываются различные методы использования ландшафтных комплексов в разных целях и их оценки для ведения хозяйства. В связи с этим использование в ландшафтных исследованиях современных методов, в том числе основанных на ГИС (геоинформационных системах), создает новые методические возможности использования геосистем в рекреационных целях. При оценке какой-либо территории с точки зрения рекреации одним из ведущих методов является гармоничный анализ горных пород, рельефа, климата, водных и ландшафтных ресурсов, определяющих благоприятность или неблагоприятность природных условий [8].

В последние годы признается большая роль ландшафтного анализа при оценке территорий с целью их развития в рекреационной сфере, и этот метод широко применяется. Основным критерием при определении пригодности природной среды для какой-либо хозяйственной цели являются не компоненты природы, а ландшафтные комплексы, обладающие одинаковыми природными условиями и составляющие содержание физико-географических территорий. Это места, относительно однородные по своим физико-географическим условиям. Следовательно, такие места выделяются на основе определенных природных компонентов: горных пород, рельефа, почвенно-растительного покрова, вод и климата, которые прямо или косвенно влияют на сельскохозяйственное производство [9].

При оценке ландшафтных комплексов в целях развития той или иной отрасли признаются и их особенности, создающие сложности при использовании данной территории. К таким особенностям можно отнести степень естественного увлажнения территории, пейзаж земной поверхности, расчлененность рельефа, чистоту воздуха, устойчивость растительного покрова, продолжительность вегетационного периода и др.

Классификация погодных условий, разработанная В.И.Русановым (1973), очень удобна для климатического лечения. Каждый тип погоды выделен в интервалах ограниченной температуры и влажности воздуха, скорости ветра и малой облачности. По воздействию воздуха на температуру человеческого организма положительно одобренные типы погоды разделены на 8 классов. По тяжести погоды в зависимости от воздействия температуры воздуха на человека выделяют пять этапов [4]. Таким образом, В. И. Русанов в предложенной им классификации изучил терморегуляторные реакции людей в различных погодных условиях (см. таблицу 1).

Таблица 1.

Классификация погодных условий по их благоприятности для климатолечения

№	Тип климата	Типы погоды, положительно одобренные по воздействию на температуру человека	Степени суровости погоды	Воздействие на организм человека
1.	Холодная и комфортная погода	Жаркая и сухая погода	Мягкая	Усиливается потоотделение, учащаются сердцебиение и дыхание
2.	Жаркая и теплая погода	Жаркая	Умеренно холодная	Сосуды расширяются, начинается потоотделение
3.	Объединяет холодную, прохладную и комфортную погоду	Комфортная	Сильно холодная	Терморегуляторные реакции не ощущаются
4.	Отличается от 3-го типа более жаркой погодой	Прохладная или умеренно холодная	Очень сильно холодная	Снижается уровень подвижности конечностей, повышается мышечный тонус
5.	Жаркая и очень жаркая погода	Холодная	Экстремально холодная	
6.	Очень жаркая погода	Резко холодная		
7.	От прохладной до жаркой погоды	Жаркая и влажная		
8.	Очень жаркая погода	При скорости ветра 15 м/с и положительно одобренной температуре воздуха		

** Разработано В. И. Русановым.*

Между тем, при районировании оценка природных условий в рекреационных целях оказывается весьма полезной. Для этого можно использовать метод количественной и качественной оценки Ю.А.Веденина и Н.Н.Мирошниченко. При организации крупных рекреационных структур они оценивают благоприятность природных ресурсов по 5-балльной системе: 1. очень благоприятные — 4,0 балла; 2. благоприятные — 3,0 балла; 3. относительно благоприятные — 2,0 балла; 4. неблагоприятные — 1,0 балл [2].

Первая категория (очень благоприятные) характеризуется продолжительностью солнечных дней, разнообразием растительности и расположением на морском побережье. Благоприятные районы — это горы, места с густой сетью рек и лесные массивы. Относительно благоприятные районы оцениваются по высокому значению какого-либо одного фактора природных условий. Малоблагоприятные и неблагоприятные территории получают низкие баллы по основным факторам. Данная классификация удобна для рекреационной оценки крупных регионов и стран. То есть, она требует поддержки туристической деятельности в перспективной рекреационной сфере этих стран, повышения эффективности использования туристического потенциала, улучшения условий для отдыха и оздоровления [7].

В горах чистый воздух, минимальное количество пыли, обилие отрицательных ионов, специфический аромат арчовых рощ и выделение фитонцидов неплодовыми деревьями оказывают значительное успокаивающее действие на пациентов; само дыхание таким воздухом приносит телу наслаждение. Рекреационные ресурсы равнинных геосистем не так богаты по сравнению с горными и предгорными территориями. Это связано с тем, что в жаркие летние дни низкая относительная влажность, временами полная духота и другие особенности пустыни осложняют организацию и проведение отдыха или оздоровления. Вероятно, поэтому в большинстве работ пустынная зона получает низкие баллы с точки зрения рекреации [3]. Однако наличие в пустынной зоне лечебных подземных вод, целебных грязей, высокая температура и сухость воздуха дают возможность лечить определенные заболевания. Лечебная грязь доставляется в предгорные санатории именно из пустыни. Пустынный ландшафт очень живописен ранней весной: в период массового цветения эфемеров природа преображается до неузнаваемости, и в это время краткосрочные прогулки весьма эффективны.

В оазисах отдых можно организовывать круглый год, но наиболее эффективно это в летний и осенний периоды. Имеющиеся водоемы, небольшие водохранилища, оросительные сети, фруктовые сады и защитные лесополосы дарят прохладу местному населению в знойные летние дни. В это время водоемы заполнены детьми, подростками и взрослыми. Однако для того, чтобы сделать этот процесс более полезным и

эффективным, необходимо создать благоприятные возможности (специальные места для купания и обслуживающую их инфраструктуру). В этом направлении, кроме научной работы А.Х.Юсупова «Оценка климатических условий южных районов Узбекистана для отдыха и лечения», других глубоких разработок не существует. Поэтому вопрос изучения рекреационных возможностей региона и создания новых ТРК (территориально-рекреационных комплексов) приобретает актуальное значение [6].

В целях рационального использования рекреационных ресурсов и предотвращения ущерба окружающей среде необходимо уделять большое внимание рекреационной емкости (нагрузке). Под этим понимается количество отдыхающих, приходящееся на единицу площади (га) в течение определенного времени [5]. Влияние определенного количества людей на природу, в свою очередь, зависит от внутренней структуры природного комплекса, его эволюционного состояния, характера грунта, типа почвы, вида и формы рельефа, типа и густоты растительности — словом, от устойчивости геосистемы. Таким образом определяется количество туристов и отдыхающих на определенной площади в лесах, на пастбищах, у водоемов и на других территориях за определенный промежуток времени. Оптимальные показатели гарантируют, что геосистема не пострадает и среда не будет загрязнена, в то время как завышенные показатели, напротив, наносят вред природе.

Выводы. Из вышесказанного следует, что оценка ландшафтов в рекреационных целях позволяет выявить перспективные системы природных рекреационных ресурсов. На основе этой системы расширяются возможности для создания новых зон отдыха и лечебных учреждений на территориях бассейнов, а также для разработки перспективных туристических маршрутов.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ ПЛАТФОРМ ДЛЯ ЦИФРОВОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, В ФОРМЕ ОНЛАЙН-КУРСОВ

Аннотация. *В статье рассмотрены основные формы и виды обучения на современном этапе развития уровня цифровизации. Исследуются основные теоретические аспекты становления и развития дистанционных образовательных технологий и электронного обучения, а также методологические подходы к внедрению данных технологий.*

Ключевые слова. *Цифровые технологии; дистанционные образовательные технологии; онлайн обучение; модернизация; смешанное обучение.*

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USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL EDUCATION PLATFORMS IN THE FORM OF ONLINE COURSES

Annotation. *The article considers the main forms and types of education at the present stage of development of the level of digitalization. The main theoretical aspects of the formation and development of remote learning technologies and e-learning, as well as methodological approaches to the implementation of these technologies are explored.*

Key words*. Digital technologies; distance educational technologies; online learning; modernization; blended learning.*

На современном этапе развития процессов цифровизации на всех этапах жизнедеятельности индивида вопрос об актуальности использования цифровых технологий в образовании является необходимой составной системы образования Республики Узбекистан. Одна из главных задач, поставленных перед современным «узбекским» образованием это

расширение использования цифровых технологий в образовательном процессе. Процесс расширения использования цифровых технологий включает в себя ряд причин. Во-первых, в образовательных учреждениях не применяются эффективные цифровые технологии, которые уже активно используются детьми и взрослыми во многих других сферах деятельности. Во-вторых, образовательные процессы не в полном объеме используют возможности цифровых технологий, т.е. слабая развитость цифровой инфраструктуры, а именно: персонализации обучения (разнообразие учебных материалов, помощь при трудностях, которые возникают во время обучения), повышения мотивации обучающихся (интерактивные учебные материалы, обучающие игры), облегчения рутинной деятельности педагогов и управленцев (мониторинг, отчетность, проверка работ).

Новые цифровые технологии являются главным элементом для решения ключевых задач образования, не решаемые или плохо решаемые современной школы на основе традиционных технологий.

Среди этих задач:

– полная вовлеченность обучающихся в образовательный процесс (интеллектуальное и эмоциональное);

– устойчивое достижение образовательных результатов путем учета всех групп обучающихся («отстающая» группа), а также учеников с особенностями восприятия и поведения;

– соразмерная и своевременная поддержка обучающихся с высокими способностями;

– работа над высвобождением времени преподавательского состава (рутинные задачи), которое должно, в свою очередь, способствовать развитию творческой и воспитательной составляющей;

– преодоление ограниченности доступных в обучении образовательных ресурсов;

– наличия широкого спектра выбора использования технологий, а также производственных и иных квалификаций реальной экономики;

– перестройка методик освоение современных цифровых технологий, прежде всего – в их имплементации;

– образовательного учреждения, в частности внедрение игровых, проектных, соревновательных и коллективных методик на основе использования цифровых инструментов[34].

Одной из наиболее доступных цифровых технологий, применяемых в сфере образования, являются массовые открытые онлайн-курсы.

Онлайн-обучение – это вид обучения, в котором применяются мультимедийные интернет-технологии. На сегодняшний день это самая распространенная и широко используемая форма дистанционного

[34] «Для чего школам Узбекистана нужны цифровые технологии». Источник: https://www.uzedu.uz/ru/uzbekiston-maktablariga-rakamli-tehnologialar-nega-kerak

обучения. С недавнего времени онлайн-обучение по некоторым параметрам опережает традиционный очный формат[35].

Онлайн-обучение позволяет устранить многие барьеры, а именно:

– географические;

– физические;

– финансовые.

Обучаемые получают возможность заниматься в удобном для себя месте: дома, по дороге на работу, в спортзале и даже в очереди. Все чаще они также могут определять для себя наиболее подходящее время, содержание и темп учебы. Одновременно расширяются и возможности вузов и средних профессиональных образовательных учреждений, получающих доступ к тем обучающимся, которые не могут присутствовать на занятиях лично. Онлайн-обучение может происходить по-разному[36]. Наиболее распространенные виды онлайн-обучения:

– тренинги;

– лекции и видеокурсы;

– семинары и онлайн-курсы.

Семинары и онлайн-курсы

Особенность формата «семинар» в возможности практических учебных занятий, когда учащиеся могут обсуждать между собой и с преподавателем материал доклада или лекции. Учащиеся непосредственно участвуют в обсуждении, сами делают доклады, при этом преподаватель является координатором по текущей теме. Тема выдается заранее, учащиеся готовятся, и затем начинается семинар.

Семинары и онлайн-курсы тесно связаны между собой. Целью здесь являет- ся формирование навыков профессиональной полемики и закрепление материала. Кстати, именно семинары позволяют эффективно готовить инженеров и научно- педагогический персонал для учебных заведений, поэтому лучше, если онлайн-курсы подкреплены занятиями на семинарах[37].

Интернет-семинары называют еще веб-конференциями. Они представляют собой онлайн-встречи учеников и преподавателей для совместной работы в режиме реального времени, с проведением презентаций, с работой с документами, видеофайлами, изображениями и т.д. При этом каждый из участников находится на своем рабочем месте за компьютером, просто сидя пред веб-камерой. Более узкий тип веб-

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конференции – это вебинар, когда ведущий один, и обратная связь ограничена – говорит только ведущий, а обратная связь с учениками минимальна – например, через окно чата.

Тренинги

Онлайн-тренинг – еще один вид онлайн-обучения. Цель онлайн-тренинга – приобретение человеком новых знаний и отработка практических навыков в какой-нибудь области деятельности или приобретение навыков коммуникации в типичных рабочих ситуациях. Для участия в тренинге достаточно рабочего места с компьютером и доступа в интернет.

Обучающие или психологические тренинги позволяют сформировать у человека навыки для бизнеса или образования, либо решить проблемы личности, избавиться от нежелательных личных поведенческих паттернов. Консалтинговые и тренинговые компании, а также индивидуальные тренеры проводят сегодня онлайн-тренинги для клиентской аудитории или для компаний (корпоративные тренинги). Возможны целевые онлайн-курсы в виде тренингов, направленные на повышение квалификации специалистов узкого профиля.

Онлайн-тренинги используются и в вузах и могут использоваться в средних профессиональных образовательных учреждениях, как дополнение к заочной или очной формам обучения.

На современном этапе развития процессов цифровизации многих аспектов нашей жизни интернет – технологии позволили обучаться дистанционно каждому желающему, образовав огромную сеть с беспрецедентным количеством информации и вовлеченных в обучение учащихся и преподавателей. Еще несколько лет назад такое было невозможным даже для представления, а теперь это реальность, которая претендует на роль «амбассадора» в развитии новых типов обучения. Таким образом, дистанционное обучение продолжает уверенно завоевывать все большую долю рынка образовательных услуг, одновременно расширяя возможности и качество имеющегося контента.

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УДК: 633.1.632.52

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ГЕРБИЦИДА ГРАНСТАР УЛЬТРА 75% С.Д.Г. ПРОТИВ ОДНОЛЕТНИХ И МНОГОЛЕТНИХ ДВУДОЛЬНЫХ СОРНЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ В ПОСЕВАХ ОЗИМОЙ ПШЕНИЦЫ

Аннотация: *В статье при изучении эффективности применения гербицида Гранстар Ультра 75% с.д.г. против однолетних и многолетних двудольных сорных растений в посевах озимой пшеницы установлено, что количество сорных растений в среднем снизилось на 90,3%.*

Ключевые слова: *Гранстар Ультра, Зарастар Плюс, зерновые культуры, сорные растения.*

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EFFICIENCY OF THE HERBICIDE GRANSTAR ULTRA 75% WDG AGAINST ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL DICOTYLEDONOUS WEEDS IN WINTER WHEAT CROPS

Abstract: *The article investigates the effectiveness of the herbicide Granstar Ultra 75% WDG against annual and perennial dicotyledonous weeds in winter wheat crops. It was established that the number of weeds decreased by an average of 90.3% as a result of herbicide application.*

Keywords: *Granstar Ultra, Zarastar Plus, cereal crops, weeds.*

Введение. На мировом уровне стремительный рост населения и увеличение спроса на продовольственные продукты ставят перед сельским хозяйством новые и сложные задачи. В этих условиях обеспечение

устойчивого развития производства зерна и зерновых продуктов, повышение их урожайности и качественных показателей приобретает актуальное значение.

Однако существует ряд негативных факторов, влияющих на урожайность и качество зерновых и зернобобовых культур, среди которых основное место занимают вредные насекомые, возбудители болезней и сорные растения. Эти факторы нарушают процессы роста и развития растений, снижают активность фотосинтеза, ограничивают усвоение питательных веществ через корневую систему и в результате приводят к резкому снижению урожайности. Поэтому защита зерновых и зернобобовых культур от вредных организмов является одним из наиболее актуальных направлений аграрной науки.

Сорные растения также являются серьезными конкурентами для зерновых и зернобобовых культур. Они конкурируют с культурными растениями за почвенную влагу, минеральные вещества и свет, тем самым ограничивая их развитие. Сорные растения обладают способностью к быстрому размножению, быстро заселяют посевные площади и наносят значительный ущерб урожайности.

Известно несколько тысяч видов сорных растений. В условиях орошаемого земледелия Узбекистана встречается около 269 видов, среди которых однолетние сорные растения — щетинник, щетинник зелёный, марь белая, щирица запрокинутая, паслён чёрный, портулак огородный, лебеда раскидистая, а также многолетние — свинорой пальчатый, пырей ползучий, вьюнок полевой, щирица белая и другие, наносящие вред сельскохозяйственным культурам. В зависимости от жизненного цикла и строения подземных вегетативных органов сорные растения делятся на однолетние, двулетние и многолетние. Однолетние сорные растения за свою жизнь плодоносят и образуют семена только один раз, их развитие продолжается в течение одного или двух вегетационных сезонов. Их корневая система развивается только в верхних слоях почвы. Большинство из них размножается семенами (за исключением повилики). В эту группу входят 3 типа сорных растений [6]. На территории стран СНГ известно около 1500 видов сорных растений. При выборе мер и способов борьбы с ними необходимо учитывать их биологические особенности. По характеру питания сорные растения делятся на зеленые (самостоятельно живущие) и паразитические [3]. Однолетние сорные растения являются наиболее распространенными среди всех групп и в течение вегетационного периода прорастают, развиваются и образуют семена. Корни бывают стержневые и мочковатые. Семена могут прорастать весной, летом и осенью. В зависимости от сроков прорастания семян однолетние сорные растения делятся на эфемерные, настоящие весенние, озимые и осенние группы. Многолетние сорные растения при повышении температуры почвы продолжают свое развитие за счет корневой системы и корневых отпрысков.

Они размножаются как семенами, так и корневищами. Их корневая система мощная и имеет различное строение [1]. Среди классификаций сорных растений наиболее практичной и удобной для применения в борьбе с ними считается классификация, предложенная А.В. Фисюновым [5].

В условиях светло-серых почв Андижанской области при борьбе с сорными растениями в посевах озимой пшеницы, при проведении вспашки на глубину 28–30 см и применении гербицида Гранстар в норме 20 г/га в фазе выхода в трубку, было установлено, что данный прием обеспечивает эффективное уничтожение сорных растений, снижает плотность почвы на 0,043 г/см³ и позволяет получить дополнительный урожай зерна в размере 6,7 ц/га по сравнению с контрольным вариантом (междурядная обработка хлопчатника культиватором на глубину 15–20 см) [2].

В условиях черноземных почв центральных регионов России при изучении эффективности гербицида «Демогран» на посевах озимой и яровой пшеницы, а также ячменя, было установлено, что при внесении препарата в фазе кущения пшеницы в норме 120 г/га однолетние сорные растения уничтожаются на 94,3–97,1%, двулетние — на 74,1–76,6%. При применении в фазе кущения озимого и ярового ячменя в норме 100 г/га однолетние сорные растения уничтожаются на 95,7–97,8%, двулетние — на 75,9–77,5%. При этом урожайность зерна повышается у пшеницы на 0,79–1,41 т/га, у ячменя — на 0,58–1,31 т/га [4].

Место и методы проведения исследования: полевые опыты были проведены на посевных площадях зерновых культур фермерского хозяйства «Усмонали» Пахтаободского района Андижанской области. Определение биологической эффективности гербицидов, применяемых в период вегетации культур: данные гербициды воздействуют только на уже проросшие и активно растущие сорные растения. Перед обработкой рабочим раствором гербицида проводится учет сорных растений на контрольном, эталонном и опытных вариантах — это является первым учетом. После внесения рабочего раствора гербицида на основании данных второго и третьего учетов, с учетом показателей контрольного варианта, определяется биологическая эффективность препаратов.

Биологическая эффективность выражается с помощью различных формул. Одной из наиболее широко используемых является формула Аббота (1925), учитывающая естественное развитие сорных растений в контрольном варианте:

$S = ((Av - Av) / Av) \times 100$, где:

S — биологическая эффективность, %;

A — количество сорных растений на 1 м² в опытном варианте до применения гербицида, шт.;

a — количество сорных растений после применения гербицида;

V — количество сорных растений на 1 м² в контрольном варианте до учетного срока (до применения гербицида), шт.;

v — количество сорных растений в контрольном варианте после применения гербицида.

Опыты проводились на посевах озимой пшеницы фермерского хозяйства «Усмонали» с применением гербицида Гранстар Ультра 75% с.д.г. против однолетних и многолетних двудольных сорных растений.

Из научных данных известно, что засорение посевов озимой пшеницы сорными растениями в основном начинается в середине марта–апреля, в фазе кущения озимой пшеницы.

В наших опытных вариантах засорённость сорными растениями в основном приходилась на апрель месяц, либо в фазу кущения озимой пшеницы. Около 80% сорных растений, появившихся в этот период, развивались при благоприятных условиях, полностью обеспеченных светом, теплом, почвенными питательными веществами, воздухом и влагой. В результате они активно росли и оказывали сильную конкурентную нагрузку на жизненно важные факторы, необходимые для молодых всходов озимой пшеницы.

Результаты исследования: в ходе наблюдений на опытном участке зерновых культур были определены степень распространения однолетних и многолетних двудольных сорных растений, их видовой состав, а также среднее количество на 1 квадратный метр посевной площади (таблица 1).

Название и количество однолетних и многолетних двудольных сорных растений на опытном участке

Таблица 1

№	Наименования сорных растений	Дата	Количество сорных растений на 1 кв. м
1	Пастушья сумка обыкновенная (Capsella bursa-pastoris L/)	28 марта 2026 года	8,9
2	Дурнишник обыкновенный (Xanthium strumarium L.)		8,0
3	Лебеда татарская (Atriplex tataria)		5,3
4	Вьюнок полевой (Convolvulus arvensis)		6,6
5	Осот полевой (Sonchus arvensis)		8,2
6	Подмаренник цепкий (Galium aparine)		6,8
7	Рапс масличный (Brassica oleifera Moench)		8,3
8	Паслён чёрный (Solanium nigrum)		6,7
9	Редька дикая (Raphanus raphanistrum)		8,3
10	Марь белая (Chenophodium album)		6,7

В нашем опыте в полевых условиях фермерского хозяйства «Усмонали» Пахтаабадского района Андижанской области на посевах озимой пшеницы были проведены испытания гербицида Granstar Ultra 75% с.д.г. в норме расхода 30 г/га против однолетних и многолетних двудольных сорных растений. Согласно результатам исследований установлено, что на посевах зерновых культур озимой пшеницы под действием применённых гербицидов против сорняков однолетние и многолетние широколистные

сорные растения через 8–10 дней после обработки гербицидом начали желтеть, их рост полностью прекратился, что свидетельствует о высокой эффективности гербицида против сорных растений. В результате 30-дневных наблюдений на опытных участках, обработанных гербицидами, установлено, что по сравнению с контролем при применении гербицида Granstar Ultra 75% с.д.г. в норме 30 г/га численность сорных растений в среднем снизилась на 90,3%. При применении гербицида Zarastar Plus 75% в.д.г. в норме 30 г/га (стандарт) численность сорных растений по сравнению с контролем в среднем снизилась на 89,2% (таблица 2).

таблица 2

Биологическая эффективность применения гербицида GRANSTAR ULTRA 75% с.д.г. против однолетних и многолетних двудольных сорных растений на посевах зерновых культур. (Андижанская область, Пахтаабадский район, фермерское хозяйство «Усмонали», 2026 г.).

	Наименования сорных растений	Состояние до обработки, 1 м²			Через 30 дней			Биологическая эффективность, (%)	
		Контроль (без обработки)	Zarastar Plyus 75% в.д.г., 30 г/га	Granstar Ultra 75% в.д.г., 30 г/га	Контроль (без обработки)	Zarastar Plyus 75% в.д.г., 30 г/га	Granstar Ultra 75% в.д.г., 30 г/га	Zarastar Plyus 75% в.д.г., 30 г/га	Granstar Ultra 75% в.д.г., 30 г/га
1	Пастушья сумка обыкновенная (Capsella bursa-pastoris L/)	8,9	9,6	7,9	8,9	0,9	0,6	90,6	92,4
2	Дурнишник обыкновенный (Xanthium strumarium L.)	8,0	9,3	10,6	8,0	1,0	1,1	89,2	89,6
3	Лебеда татарская (Atriplex tataria)	5,3	5,6	5,5	5,3	0,6	0,5	89,2	90,9
4	Вьюнок полевой (Convolvulus arvensis)	6,6	7,6	7,3	6,6	0,7	0,6	90,7	91,7
5	Осот полевой (Sonchus arvensis)	8,2	7,4	8,9	8,2	0,7	0,8	90,5	91,0
6	Подмаренник цепкий (Galium aparine)	6,8	7,0	7,3	6,8	0,8	0,8	88,5	89,0
7	Рапс масличный (Brassica oleifera Moench)	8,3	7,8	6,5	8,3	0,8	0,6	89,7	90,7
8	Паслён чёрный (Solanium nigrum)	6,7	7,6	6,3	6,7	0,9	0,6	88,1	90,4
9	Редька дикая (Raphanus raphanistrum)	8,3	7,8	5,5	8,3	0,9	0,6	88,4	89,1
10	Марь белая (Chenophodium album)	6,7	7,3	6,3	6,7	0,9	0,7	87,6	88,8
	Среднее							**89,2**	**90,3**

В заключение следует отметить, что согласно данным литературы, потери урожая сельскохозяйственных культур из-за сорных растений составляют 15–20% в год. В зерноводстве этот показатель достигает 10%. В проведённом опыте при применении гербицида GRANSTAR ULTRA 75%

с.д.г. в норме расхода 30 г/га против однолетних и многолетних двудольных сорных растений на посевах озимой пшеницы было установлено, что численность сорных растений в среднем снизилась на 90,3%. На основании проведённых исследований можно заключить, что данный гербицид обеспечивает высокую эффективность при применении против однолетних и многолетних двудольных сорных растений на посевах пшеницы и может быть рекомендован для практического использования в зерноводстве.

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ОЦЕНКА ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ ДВИГАТЕЛЯ С ПОМОЩЬЮ АНАЛИЗА СОСТАВА ВЫХЛОПНЫХ ГАЗОВ

Аннотация. *Данная статья посвящена методу анализа состава газов, используемых в двигателях внутреннего сгорания для обнаружения и диагностики поломок и отказов двигателей внутреннего сгорания. Резкий рост количества автомобилей в мире ставит перед учеными огромные задачи по дальнейшему совершенствованию двигателей внутреннего сгорания.*

Ключевые слова: *автомобиль, двигатель, поломка, отказ, полная масса, крутящий момент, мощность, картерное масло, диагностика, внешняя скоростная характеристика, коленчатый вал, частота оборотов, использование мощности двигателя.*

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ASSESSMENT OF THE ENGINE'S TECHNICAL CONDITION USING EXHAUST GAS COMPOSITION ANALYSIS

Annotation. *This article is devoted to a method for analyzing the composition of gases used in internal combustion engines to detect and diagnose breakdowns and failures of internal combustion engines. The sharp increase in the number of cars in the world poses huge challenges for scientists to further improve internal combustion engines.*

Keywords: *car, engine, breakdown, failure, gross weight, torque, power, crankcase oil, diagnostics, external speed characteristic, crankshaft, speed, engine power use.*

В составе отработавших газов двигателей внутреннего сгорания содержится около 200 составляющих. Период их устойчивости составляет от нескольких минут до 4-5 лет. По химическому составу и свойствам, а также по характеру воздействия на организм человека они объединены в группы.

В Узбекистане не проводились исследования, направленные на анализ эксплуатационных показателей автомобильных двигателей с учётом климатических условий. Однако за рубежом методы определения характеристик работы двигателей в условиях жаркого климата были в некоторой степени проанализированы.

Эффективность работы автомобиля напрямую зависит от мощности его двигателя. В настоящее время в автомобилях преимущественно используются поршневые двигатели внутреннего сгорания. Сегодня одной из основных задач, стоящих перед специалистами, является повышение мощности двигателя для увеличения скорости и грузоподъёмности автомобиля. Для этого необходимо улучшить основные эксплуатационные характеристики двигателя, а также снизить расход топлива и эксплуатационных материалов.

В нашей республике научно-исследовательские работы, направленные на повышение надёжности автомобильных двигателей, находятся не на должном уровне, поскольку автомобилестроение пришлось на период независимости и только сейчас выходит на стадию развития. Ряд учёных в республике, за рубежом и в России проводили и проводят научно-исследовательские работы в этом направлении.

Большой научный вклад в разработку темы исследования внесли такие авторы, как А.А. Муталибов, С. Кадыров, Б.И. Бозоров, М. Мусажанов, К.М. Сидикназаров, Ш.И. Эрбеков, а также зарубежные учёные В.И. Ерохов, Л. Афанасьев, И. Батыщев, В.М. Беляев, Л.А. Бронштейн. Научные разработки этих авторов направлены на изучение эксплуатационных показателей двигателей внутреннего сгорания, являющихся основным источником энергии транспортных средств, и на улучшение их экологических характеристик.

Интеграция России в европейскую и мировую экономику, расширение международных грузоперевозок, участие в них не только грузовых перевозчиков, но и личных легковых автомобилей и автобусов, — всё это существенно повышает требования к экологической безопасности, экономическим и другим показателям, а также обеспечивает поэтапное приближение сертификации отечественных автомобилей к европейским нормам.

Это, в свою очередь, отражается в ужесточении подходов к техническому обслуживанию и ремонту и в методах их распространения.

В таблице 1 приведены выдержки из экологического рейтинга автомобилей, продаваемых на немецком рынке, составленного Немецкой транспортной ассоциацией (VCD).

Европейские нормативы по токсичным веществам, г/км, для легковых автомобилей по методике NEDC

Таблица 1.

Нормы согласно правилу 83	Бензиновые двигатели				Дизельные двигатели		
	NO_x	C_xH_x	CO	Твердые частицы	$COQNO_x$	CO	Твердые частицы
YEVRO-1 (1991)	0,57	0,77	3,9	-	1,14	3,2	0,18
YEVRO-2 (1996)	0,25	0,34	2,7	-	0,9G’0,7	1,0	0,1G’0,08
YEVRO-3 (2000)	0,15	0,20	2,3	-	0,56	0,64	0,05
YEVRO-4 (2005)	0,08	0,10	1,0	-	0,30	0,05	0,025
YEVRO-5 (2010)	0,06	0,075	1,0	0,005	0,25	0,5	0,005

Оценки даны в соответствии с новым Европейским кругом действий (ЕЕКД), представляющим собой сочетание внутригородских (ECE-R) и модифицированных загородных (EUDC) кругов. Максимальный рейтинг достигает 10 баллов. При оценке учитывались мощность и рабочий объем двигателя, максимальная скорость, расход топлива по ЕЭХД, выбросы CO2 и уровень внешнего шума.

Такое экономическое обоснование осуществляется в следующей последовательности:

1. Заполняются предварительные данные экономического обоснования изучения международных требований к содержанию токсичных веществ в отработавших газах автомобилей.

2. Основным фондом экономического обоснования изучения международных требований к содержанию токсичных веществ в отработавших газах автомобилей является производственный фонд.

3. Экономическое обоснование изучения международных требований к содержанию токсичных веществ в отработавших газах автомобилей рассчитывается на основе годового объема производства и цены заготовки (на единицу продукции).

4 Составляется программа производства экономического обоснования изучения международных требований к содержанию токсичных веществ в отработавших газах автомобилей. В нем рассчитывается полученный доход, себестоимость, валовая прибыль, ампертизация и эффекты.

Сроком окупаемости является экономическое обоснование изучения международных требований к содержанию токсичных веществ в отработавших газах автомобилей.

6. Показатели использования основных фондов: фондоотдача, количество оборотов оборотных фондов, годовая производительность труда, рентабельность.

Защита окружающей среды от вредного воздействия автомобильного транспорта осуществляется в основном по двум направлениям:

1-совершенствование конструкции автомобиля и его двигателя.

2-борьба с вредным функционированием автомобилей в эксплуатации.

Борьба с вредными выбросами автомобилей, находящихся в эксплуатации, заключается в основном в ограничении количества вредных веществ, выбрасываемых автомобилями, соответствующими законодательными актами и контроле за соблюдением этих норм.

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УДК: 800

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ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНЫХ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЙ В ДИСКУРСЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ РУССКОЯЗЫЧНЫХ ВЕБ-РЕСУРСОВ

Аннотация: *Статья посвящена анализу прагматических функций англоязычных заимствований в дискурсе сервисов экосистемы «Яндекса». На основе анализа интерфейсных текстов и рекламного контента выявлены доминирующие стратегии использования англицизмов. Особое внимание уделено реализации принципа экономии речевых усилий и игровой функции заимствований в аспекте межкультурной коммуникации. Результаты исследования демонстрируют, как лексические инновации способствуют оптимизации взаимодействия пользователя с цифровой платформой.*

Ключевые слова: *англицизмы, прагматический потенциал, «Яндекс», цифровая коммуникация, экономия речевых усилий, экспрессивная функция, Рунет, заимствования.*

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THE PRAGMATIC POTENTIAL OF ENGLISH BORROWINGS IN THE DISCOURSE OF MODERN RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE WEB RESOURCES

Abstract: *The article analyzes the pragmatic functions of English loanwords in the discourse of the "Yandex" ecosystem services. Based on the analysis of interface texts and advertising content, the dominant strategies for using anglicisms are identified. Particular attention is paid to the implementation of the principle of economy of speech effort and the expressive function of borrowings in the aspect of intercultural communication. The research results demonstrate how lexical innovations contribute to optimizing user interaction with the digital platform.*

Keywords: *anglicisms, pragmatic potential, Yandex, digital communication, economy of speech effort, expressive function, Runet, loanwords.*

Введение: В условиях глобальной цифровизации межкультурная коммуникация все чаще протекает в пространстве сетевых экосистем, которые выступают не только как технологические платформы, но и как мощные речевые фильтры. Особое место в этом процессе занимают англицизмы — лексические заимствования, которые в русскоязычном сегменте интернета (Рунете) перестали быть просто терминологическими единицами и приобрели статус инструментов прагматического воздействия. Изучение этих процессов на примере экосистемы «Яндекса» — крупнейшего технологического игрока в СНГ — позволяет проследить, как западные коммуникативные модели адаптируются к запросам локального пользователя.

Вместе с тем цифровая среда формирует новые условия функционирования языка, в которых ключевую роль играют скорость коммуникации, мультимодальность и ориентированность на пользователя. В этих условиях англицизмы становятся не только средством номинации новых явлений, но и важным элементом интерфейсного дизайна и маркетинговых стратегий, обеспечивая краткость, универсальность и узнаваемость сообщений.

Особое значение приобретает тот факт, что сетевые экосистемы, подобные «Яндексу», не просто отражают языковые изменения, но и активно их конструируют, задавая стандарты цифрового дискурса. Как отмечают Е. Н. Малюга и С.Н.Орлова, профессиональная и межкультурная коммуникация характеризуется сложной системой взаимодействия языковых и внеязыковых факторов, а также «комплексной и динамичной природой профессионального дискурса» [4, p.25].

При этом важно учитывать, что языковые процессы в цифровой среде неразрывно связаны с когнитивной интерпретацией социальных условий. Как отмечает Теун ван Дейк, «мы не поймем, как социальные ситуации или структуры проявляются в тексте и речи, если не поймем, как они репрезентируются в сознании людей в форме контекстных моделей» [2, С. 15]. Это положение особенно значимо для анализа цифрового дискурса, поскольку пользователь взаимодействует с интерфейсом не напрямую, а через призму собственных когнитивных и культурных установок.

Через интерфейсы сервисов, алгоритмы рекомендаций и рекламные тексты формируются устойчивые модели языкового поведения, в которых англоязычные элементы выполняют функции упрощения взаимодействия, повышения вовлеченности и создания ощущения технологической современности.

Таким образом, исследование прагматического потенциала англицизмов в рамках цифровых экосистем позволяет глубже понять механизмы трансформации языка в условиях глобализации, а также выявить особенности формирования межкультурной коммуникации в современном сетевом обществе.

Материалы и методы: Для достижения поставленной цели в работе был использован комплекс лингвистических методов:

Метод сплошной выборки: из интерфейсных текстов, рекламных сообщений и корпоративных блогов сервисов экосистемы Яндекс было отобрано свыше десяти лексических единиц англоязычного происхождения, функционирующих в цифровом дискурсе. Отбор осуществлялся на основе их частотности, функциональной значимости и представленности в различных типах коммуникации (интерфейс, маркетинг, пользовательские инструкции), что позволило сформировать репрезентативный корпус для последующего анализа.

Контекстуальный и дискурс-анализ: позволил выявить изменения оценочного, семантического и функционального значения англицизмов в зависимости от коммуникативной ситуации и целевой аудитории. В частности, анализ показал, что в профессионально ориентированных сервисах (например, Yandex Cloud) англицизмы чаще сохраняют терминологическую точность, тогда как в массовых сервисах (Яндекс Go, Дзен) они приобретают дополнительные коннотативные оттенки, связанные с удобством, скоростью и современностью. Также учитывались жанровые особенности текстов и стратегии взаимодействия с пользователем.

Прагматический анализ: использовался для классификации англоязычных заимствований по выполняемым ими коммуникативным функциям, таким как экономия речевых усилий, эвфемизация, статусная маркировка, привлечение внимания и повышение выразительности. Дополнительно анализировалась их роль в формировании пользовательского опыта (UX), включая влияние на восприятие интерфейса, уровень доверия к сервису и эффективность навигации [5, С.150].

Результаты исследования: Несмотря на глубокую изученность морфологической адаптации заимствований, прагматический аспект их функционирования в цифровой среде остается дискуссионным. Возникает противоречие между стремлением к сохранению чистоты национального языка и объективной необходимостью использования англицизмов для обеспечения лаконичности и технологичности интерфейсов.

В рамках настоящего исследования ставится цель — выявить и систематизировать основные прагматические функции англоязычных заимствований в дискурсе сервисов экосистемы Яндекс, а также определить их роль в формировании эффективной межкультурной коммуникации в цифровой среде.

Объектом рассмотрения в статье является лексический состав и коммуникативные стратегии русскоязычных веб-ресурсов, входящих в структуру «Яндекса» (Yandex Cloud, Яндекс Go, Дзен и др.), что позволяет проследить особенности функционирования англицизмов в реальной практике цифрового взаимодействия.

В ходе анализа контента экосистемы «Яндекса» было установлено, что использование англицизмов не носит случайный характер, а подчинено конкретным прагматическим задачам. Выделяются две доминирующие группы:

1. Реализация принципа экономии речевых усилий. Лингвистическая экономия в цифровой среде «Яндекса» обусловлена дефицитом пространства (интерфейсы мобильных приложений) и необходимостью быстрой передачи информации. Примеры: «Апдейт», «Пуш», «Чек-ин», «Шеринг». Стоит отметить, как утверждает Л. П. Крысин [3, с. 32-33], при использовании подобных инновационных единиц в речи нередко возникает необходимость пояснения их значения.

Анализ: Слово «шеринг» (в контексте сервисов Яндекс Go и Яндекс Драйв) заменяет развернутое описание «совместное использование или краткосрочная аренда транспортного средства». При этом оно не только сокращает языковую форму, но и сразу отсылает к определённой модели потребления, знакомой пользователю из глобального цифрового контекста. Прагматический эффект заключается в снижении когнитивной нагрузки: пользователь быстрее распознаёт значение и принимает решение, не тратя время на интерпретацию длинных формулировок.

Дополнительно можно отметить, что такие единицы обладают высокой степенью повторяемости в интерфейсах, благодаря чему формируют устойчивые паттерны восприятия. Это усиливает автоматизм реакции пользователя и повышает эффективность навигации в сервисе. В данном случае англицизм выступает как «языковой ярлык», который не только оптимизирует взаимодействие человека с интерфейсом, но и способствует стандартизации цифрового дискурса, делая коммуникацию более быстрой, предсказуемой и технологически ориентированной.

2. Игровая и экспрессивная функции в SMM-дискурсе. В коммуникации через социальные сети и медиа-платформы (например, «Яндекс Дзен», рекламные рассылки «Яндекс Плюс») англицизмы активно используются как средство стилизации речи под неформальное, «разговорное» общение. Экосистема Яндекс в данном случае адаптирует язык под ожидания аудитории, прежде всего представителей Gen Z и миллениалов, для которых подобные лексемы являются частью повседневной цифровой коммуникации. Примеры: «вайб», «краш», «топчик», «юзать».

Анализ: Фраза «Лови вайб выходных с Плюс Музыкой» демонстрирует не просто замену слова «настроение» или «атмосфера», а более сложный прагматический эффект. Лексема «вайб» несёт в себе дополнительную семантику — она ассоциируется с эмоциональной легкостью, эстетикой лайфстайла, визуальной культурой и медиапотреблением. Таким образом, сообщение становится не столько

информативным, сколько аффективным: оно апеллирует к чувствам, создаёт настроение и формирует эмоциональную связь с брендом.

Подобные англицизмы часто функционируют в рамках игровой стратегии: они могут использоваться иронически, гиперболизированно или в сочетании с русскими словообразовательными моделями («топчик», «крашнуться»), что усиливает эффект «своего» языка. Это снижает дистанцию между брендом и пользователем, переводя коммуникацию из формально-институциональной в дружескую, почти «peer-to-peer».

Важно также учитывать, что такие единицы обладают высокой степенью культурной маркированности: они связаны с глобальными медиа (TikTok, стриминг-платформы, мем-культура) и транслируют принадлежность к актуальному информационному полю. В результате бренд позиционируется как современный, гибкий и включённый в мировые тренды.

В данном случае англицизмы выполняют функцию культурного и эмоционального кода: они не только передают информацию, но и формируют стиль коммуникации, способствуют идентификации аудитории с брендом и усиливают вовлечённость. Их использование становится стратегическим инструментом межкультурной коммуникации, позволяющим синхронизировать локальный дискурс с глобальными цифровыми практикамих[1, С.45].

Анализ показывает, что «Яндекс» использует англицизмы как инструмент прагматической адаптации. Мы наблюдаем интересный парадокс: с одной стороны, англицизмы упрощают техническое взаимодействие (экономия); с другой стороны, они усложняют культурный слой языка, требуя от пользователя определенного уровня «цифровой грамотности».

Это подтверждает гипотезу о том, что в рамках межкультурной коммуникации англицизмы в Рунете перестают восприниматься как «чужеродные» элементы, становясь функциональными единицами, специфичными для цифрового пространства.

Вместе с тем выявляется ещё одна важная тенденция: англицизмы выполняют не только номинативную, но и идентификационную функцию, выступая маркерами принадлежности пользователя к определённой цифровой культуре. Их использование сигнализирует о владении современными технологическими практиками и способствует формированию доверия к интерфейсу как к «глобально понятному» и современному.

Кроме того, наблюдается процесс гибридизации языка, при котором англоязычные элементы органично сочетаются с русской грамматической системой, образуя устойчивые модели цифрового дискурса (например, «логиниться», «апдейт», «дедлайн»). Это свидетельствует о глубокой

интеграции заимствований и их переходе из разряда внешних влияний в категорию внутренних ресурсов языка.

Дополнительно следует отметить, что англицизмы в цифровой среде выполняют и регулятивную функцию: они структурируют пользовательское поведение, задавая определённые сценарии взаимодействия с интерфейсом. Краткие и стандартизированные команды («логин», «пуш», «апдейт») выступают как триггеры действий, снижая необходимость дополнительного пояснения и тем самым ускоряя навигацию.

Наряду с этим проявляется и эффект нормализации: регулярное использование англицизмов в интерфейсах и медиадискурсе способствует их закреплению в языковом сознании пользователя, что постепенно снижает ощущение их «иноязычности». В результате формируется особый тип гибридной языковой среды, в которой границы между заимствованной и исконной лексикой становятся размытыми.

Англицизмы в экосистеме «Яндекса» выступают не только средством оптимизации коммуникации, но и важным фактором трансформации языковой картины мира пользователя, отражая процессы глобализации и цифровизации современного общества.

Заключение: Проведенное исследование прагматического потенциала англицизмов в экосистеме «Яндекса» позволяет сделать следующие выводы:

Функциональная обусловленность: Использование заимствований в цифровой среде продиктовано не только модой, но и жесткими требованиями интерфейсной логики. Принцип экономии речевых усилий делает англицизмы (например, «шеринг», «апдейт») незаменимыми для обеспечения высокой скорости коммуникации.

Социокультурная маркировка: Экспрессивная и игровая функции англицизмов в SMM-дискурсе «Яндекса» выступают инструментом таргетирования. Они формируют образ современного технологичного бренда и создают единый «языковой код» с молодой аудиторией.

Межкультурная адаптация: Англицизмы в Рунете проходят путь от лексических заимствований до прагматических маркеров, которые оптимизируют межкультурный диалог в глобальном цифровом пространстве.

Также следует отметить, что англицизмы способствуют когнитивной оптимизации пользовательского опыта: за счёт стандартизации и повторяемости они упрощают обработку информации и ускоряют принятие решений. Их активное функционирование в цифровой среде также ведёт к трансформации языковых норм, поскольку заимствования постепенно закрепляются в повседневной практике и переходят в разряд устойчивых элементов коммуникации. Наконец, использование англицизмов

способствует универсализации интерфейсного языка, делая его более понятным для пользователей с различным культурным и языковым опытом.

Таким образом, прагматика англицизмов в современных IT-гигантах направлена на максимальное упрощение пользовательского пути при одновременном эмоциональном вовлечении аудитории.

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УЎК: 631.43:631.53

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ТУРЛИ ЭКИШ УСУЛЛАРИ ВА СХЕМАЛАРИНИ ТУПРОҚНИНГ ҲАЖМ ОҒИРЛИГИ ВА СУВ ЎТКАЗУВЧАНЛИГИГА ТАЪСИРИ

Аннотация: *Андижон вилоятини оч тусли бўз тупроқлари шароитида ғўзанинг Андижон-37 нави чигитларини экиш усуллари, меъёри, кўчат қалинликларини тупроқнинг ҳажм оғирлиги ва сув ўтказувчанлигига таъсири маълумотлари келтирилган.*

Калит сўзлар: *чигит экиш усуллари, схемаси, кўчат қалинлиги, тупроқнинг сув ўтказувчанлиги, тупроқи ҳажм массаси, ғоваклиги.*

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THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT PLANTING METHODS AND SCHEMES ON SOIL BULK DENSITY AND WATER PERMEABILITY

Abstract: *This article presents data on the effects of seed planting methods, sowing rates, and plant density of the Andijan-37 cotton variety on soil bulk density and water permeability under the conditions of light gray soils of the Andijan region.*

Keywords: *seed planting methods, planting scheme, plant density, soil water permeability, soil bulk density, soil porosity.*

Бугунги кунда дунёнинг 97 та ортиқ мамлакатларида пахта хом ашёси етиштирилади. АҚШ қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлигининг маълумотларига кўра, ўтган йили ушбу мамлакатлар томонидан жами 27,3 миллион тоннадан зиёд “оқ олтин” етиштирилган. Ялпи ҳосилнинг асосий қисми Хитой, АҚШ, Ҳиндистон, Покистон, Бразилия, Ўзбекистон ва Туркия давлатлари ҳиссасига тўғри келади. Кўплаб давлатлар пахта етиштирмасада, уни импорт қилиб, қайта ишлайди, айримлари эса фақат хом ашё етиштириш билан чекланади [3].

Дунёда пахта етиштирувчи энг йирик Ҳиндистон, Хитой, Покистон ва АҚШ мамлакатлар ҳисобланади. Қўшма Штатлар пахта маҳсулотларининг катта қисмини экспорт қилади, чунки ўзида тўқимачилик саноати нисбатан паст даражада ривожланган. Осиё давлатлари пахта етиштиришда устунликни сақлаб турибди ва пахтанинг энг йирик истеъмолчилари

қаторига киради. Сўнгги йилларда икки мамлакат - Ветнам ва Ўзбекистон пахтанинг йирик истеъмолчиларига ҳам айланди. Умуман олганда, йирик истеъмолчи давлатлар саккизталигидан Хитой, Ҳиндистон, Покистон, Бангладеш, Туркия, Ветнам жой олган, Ўзбекистон эса 8-поғонани эгаллаган.

Тадқиқотга кўра, жаҳон пахта бозори ҳажми 2027 йилга келиб 46,5 миллиард долларга етиши кутилмоқда, 2020 йилдан 2027 йилгача йиллик ўсиш суръати 2,74 фоизни ташкил этади [4].

Кейинги йилларда Республикамизда ғўза ўсимлигидан юқори ва сифатли пахта ҳосили етиштиришга катта эътибор қаратилмоқда. Жумладан селекция йўли билан янги яратилган эрта пишар, серҳосил, сифат кўрсаткичлари юқори, касаллик ва зараркунандалга бардошли навларни минтақалар кесимида уларни уруғларни экиш муддатлари ва усуллари ҳамда мақбул кўчат қалинлигини ўрганиш бўйича кенг кўламли тадқиқотлар олиб борилмоқда. Андижон вилоятини оч тусли бўз тупроқлари шароитида ғўза ўсимлигидан юқори ва сифатли пахта ҳосили етиштиришда чигитни турли усул ва схемаларда экиб ўрганилди.

Тажриба тизими 17 та вариантдан иборат бўлиб, 3 қайтариқда, бир ярусда жойлаштирилди. Тажрибада чигит 90х10-1, 90х(60х30)х12-1, 90х(60х30)х15-1, (76х38)х8,8-1, (76х38)х9,7-1, (76х38)х11,4-1 экиш схемаларида очиқ майдонга, якка қаторлаб ва қўшқатор пуштага плёнка тўшаб, ёппасига қўшқатор пуштага плёнка тўшаб чигит экилиб ғўза ўсимлигининг ўсиши, ривожланиши ва пахта ҳосилдорлиги ўрганилди. Ҳар йили тажриба олиб боришдан олдин тупроқни агрофизик хоссаларидан ҳажм оғирлиги ва сув ўтказувчанлик хусусиятлари ўрганиб борилди.

Табиий ҳолати сақланган ҳолда олинган, маълум ҳажмдаги тупроқ массасига унинг зичлиги ёки ҳажмий массаси дейилади. Бу курсаткич ҳам қуруқ тупроққа нисбатан г/см^3 билан ифодаланади. Зичлик тупроқнинг минералогик ва механик таркибига, структура ҳолатига ва органик моддалар миқдорига боғлиқдир [2]. Тупроқнинг ҳажм оғирлиги деб, табиий ҳолатдаги бир куб сантиметр қуруқ тупроқнинг (ҳавоси билан) грамм ҳисобидаги массасини шу ҳажмдаги 4 ^{0}С да олинган сув оғирлигига бўлган нисбатига айтилади ва г/см^3 билан ифодаланади [1].

1-жадвал

Тажриба тизими

Вар	Вариантлар	Экиш схемаси	Назарий кўчат қалинлиги, минг туп/га
1	Очиқ майдонга чигит экиш	90x10-1	111
2	Якка қаторлаб плёнка тўшаб чигит экиш	90x10-1	111
3	Очиқ майдонга қўшқатор чигит экиш	90x(60x30)x12-1	185
4		90x(60x30)x15-1	148
5	Қўшқатор пуштага плёнка тўшаб чигит экиш	90x(60x30)x12-1	185
6		90x(60x30)x15-1	148
7	Ёппасига плёнка тўшаб, пуштага қўшқатор чигит экиш	90x(60x30)x12-1	185
8		90x(60x30)x15-1	148
9	Очиқ майдонга қўшқатор чигит экиш	(76x38)x8,8-1	199
10		(76x38)x9,7-1	180
11		(76x38)x11,4-1	154
12	Қўшқатор пуштага плёнка тўшаб чигит экиш	(76x38)x8,8-1	199
13		(76x38)x9,7-1	180
14		(76x38)x11,4-1	154
15	Ёппасига плёнка тўшаб, пуштага қўшқатор чигит экиш	(76x38)x8,8-1	199
16		(76x38)x9,7-1	180
17		(76x38)x11,4-1	154

Олинган натижаларнинг кўрсатишича, 2018 йилда амал даври бошида тупроқнинг ҳажм оғирлиги 0-30 см қатламда ўртача 1,257 г/см^3, 30-50 см қатламда 1,324 г/см^3, 50-70 см қатламда 1,444 г/см^3, 70-100 см қатламда 1,474 г/см^3 ни ташкил этиб, тупроқнинг сув ўтказувчанлиги ўртача 823,5 м^3/га ни ташкил этганлиги кузатилган бўлса, 2019 йил амал даври бошида тупроқнинг ҳажм оғирлиги тупроқ қатламлари кесимида ўрганилганида, 0-30 см қатламда 1,246 г/см^3, 30-50 см қатламда 1,313 г/см^3, 50-70 см қатламда 1,443 г/см^3, 70-100 см қатламда 1,467 г/см^3, сув ўтказувчанлик хусусияти эса мос равишда 844,8 м^3/га, 2020 йил амал даври бошида олинган натижалар таҳлил қилинганида эса ҳажм оғирлик ўртача 0-30 см қатламда 1,267 г/см^3, 30-50 см қатламда 1,315 г/см^3, 50-70 см қатламда 1,451 г/см^3, 70-100 см қатламда 1,477 г/см^3 ни ташкил этиб, тупроқнинг сув ўтказувчанлиги тегишли равишда 809,7 м^3/га бўлганлиги қайд этилди.

2-жадвал

Тупроқнинг дастлабки ҳажм оғирлиги, г/см^3

Тупроқ қатлами, см	Амал даври бошида					
	2018 йил		2019 йил		2020 йил	
	Тупроқнинг ҳажм оғирлиги, г/см^3	Тупроқнинг сув ўтказувчанлиги, м^3/га	Тупроқ-нинг ҳажм оғирлиги, г/см^3	Тупроқ-нинг сув ўтказувчанлиги, м^3/га	Тупроқ-нинг ҳажм оғирлиги, г/см^3	Тупроқ-нинг сув ўтказувчанлиги, м^3/га
0-30	1,257	823,5	1,246	844,8	1,267	809,7
30-50	1,324		1,313		1,315	
50-70	1,444		1,443		1,451	
70-100	1,474		1,467		1,477	

Ғўзани амал даври охирида олинган натижаларни тахлил қиладиган бўлсак, чигитлар очиқ майдонга 90х10-1 схемада экилганда тупроқни 0-30 см қатламида ҳажм оғирлик ўртача 1,419 г/см^3, 30-50 см қатламида эса ўртача 1,476 г/см^3 ни ташкил этиб, сув ўтказувчанлик 6 соатда жами 710,4 м^3/га ни ташкил этиб, амал даври бошига нисбатан тупроқнинг ҳажм оғирлиги тупроқнинг 0-30 см қатламида 0,162 г/см^3 га, 30-50 см қатламида 0,152 г/см^3 га зичлашиб, сув ўтказувчанлик 113,1 м^3/га гача камайганлиги кузатилган бўлса, очиқ майдонга қўшқатор қилиб, 90х(60х30)х12-1 ва 90х(60х30)х15-1 схемаларда экилган 3-4 вариантларда тупроқнинг ҳажм оғирлиги аниқланганида, 0-30 см қатламда ўртача 1,415-1,417 г/см^3, 30-50 см қатламда 1,469-1,472 г/см^3 ни кўрсатиб, сув ўтказувчанлик 718,7-714,3 м^3/га ни ташкил этиб, амал даври бошига нисбатан ҳажм оғирлик 0-30 см қатламда
0,158-0,160 г/см^3 га, 30-50 см қатламда эса мос равишда 0,145-0,148 г/см^3 га ортиб, сув ўтказувчанлик 104,8-109,2 м^3/га гача, очиқ майдонга қўшқатор қилиб, (76х38)х8,8-1; (76х38)х9,7-1; (76х38)х11,4-1 схемаларда экилган 9-10-11 вариантларда тупроқнинг ҳажм оғирлиги ўрганилганида, тупроқнинг 0-30 см қатламида 1,408-1,404-1,411 г/см^3 ни, 30-50 см қатламида
1,464-1,461-1,466 г/см^3 га тенг бўлиб, сув ўтказувчанлик ўртача 727,8-732,3-724,1 м^3/га ни ташкил этгани ҳолда амал даври бошига нисбатан ҳажм оғирлик тупроқнинг 0-30 см қатламида 0,151-0,147-0,154 г/см^3 га, 30-50 см қатламда эса 0,140-0,137-0,142 г/см^3 гача зичлашиб, сув ўтказувчанлик 95,7-91,2-99,4 м^3/га гача камайганлиги кузатилди.

Ёппасига плёнка тўшаб, чигитлар пуштага қўшқатор қилиб 90х(60х30)х12-1 ва 90х(60х30)х15-1 схемаларда экилган вариантларда, тупроқнинг ҳажм оғирлиги амал даври бошига нисбатан 0-30 см қатламда ўртача 0,126-0,130 г/см^3 га ортиб, сув ўтказувчанлик 72,4-76,2 м^3/га гача камайганлиги кузатилган бўлсада, қўшқатор пуштага плёнка тўшаб,

90х(60х30)х12-1 ва 90х(60х30)х15-1 схемаларда экилган вариантларга нисбатан ҳажм оғирлик 0,008 г/см^3 гача кам, сув ўтказувчанлик 8,6-8,7 м^3/га гача юқори, очиқ майдога чигитлар қўшқатор қилиб экилган вариантларга нисбатан 0,032-0,030 г/см^3 гача кам, сув ўтказувчанлик эса 32,4-33,0 м^3/га гача юқори, якка қаторлаб плёнка тўшаб чигит экилган вариантга нисбатан эса ҳажм оғирлик 0,016-0,012 г/см^3 гача кам, сув ўтказувчанлик эса мос равишда 32,4-33,0 м^3/га гача юқори бўлганлиги қайд этилди.

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УДК 911.3:338.45:629.33(595.1)

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ВЛИЯНИЕ АВТОМОБИЛЬНОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ НА ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНУЮ ЗАНЯТОСТЬ В МАЛАЙЗИИ

Аннотация: *В статье исследуется влияние автомобильной промышленности Малайзии на формирование территориальной структуры занятости населения. На основе анализа статистических данных и материалов Малайзийской автомобильной ассоциации рассматриваются основные этапы развития автомобильной промышленности в Малайзии, географическая концентрация занятости, роль промышленных кластеров и мультипликативный эффект отрасли. Особое внимание уделено крупнейшим автомобильным центрам – Шах-Аламу, Равангу и Танджунг Малиму где сосредоточена основная часть занятых в отрасли. Показано, что автомобильная промышленность является одним из ключевых факторов индустриализации, урбанизации и трансформации регионального рынка труда Малайзии.*

Ключевые слова: *автомобильная промышленность, Малайзия, территориальная занятость, экономическая география, промышленный кластер, Proton, производство, мультипликативный эффект.*

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THE IMPACT OF THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY ON TERRITORIAL EMPLOYMENT IN MALAYSIA

Abstract: *This article explores the impact of the automotive industry in Malaysia on the formation of the territorial employment structure. Based on the analysis of statistical data and materials from the Malaysian Automotive Association, the article examines the main stages of the development of the automotive industry in Malaysia, the geographical concentration of employment, the role of industrial clusters, and the multiplier effect of the industry. Special attention is paid to the largest automotive centers – Shah Alam, Rawang and*

Tanjung Malim where the main part of the industry is concentrated. It is shown that the automotive industry is one of the key factors of industrialization, urbanization and transformation of the regional labor market in Malaysia.

Keywords: *automotive industry, Malaysia, territorial employment, economic geography, industrial cluster, Proton, production, multiplier effect.*

Введение

Автомобильная промышленность является одним из наиболее трудоемких и производительных секторов современной экономики. Она не только оказывает значительное влияние на промышленное производство, но и играет важную роль в пространственной организации труда, развитии инфраструктуры, урбанизации и формировании региональных рынков труда. В странах Юго-Восточной Азии автомобильная промышленность стала одним из важнейших факторов промышленного роста во второй половине XX века и начале XXI века [10].

Малайзия – страна, имеющая особое значение в социально-экономической географии, являясь одной из немногих развивающихся стран, успешно создавших собственные автомобильные бренды, такие как Proton (1983) и Perodua (1993). В отличие от Таиланда, который решил привлечь иностранные транснациональные корпорации и сосредоточиться на экспорте, Малайзия внедрила модель «национального лидерства», основанную на государственных инвестициях и протекционистской политике [9; 8]. Развитие этого сектора сопровождалось формированием крупных промышленных кластеров, значительной географической концентрацией рабочей силы и фундаментальными изменениями в региональном ландшафте страны.

К началу 2010-х годов в автомобильной промышленности функционировало более 800 производителей автокомпонентов [5], а общая занятость в отрасли превышала 700 000 человек. Несмотря на большой объем исследований по промышленной политике [10] и цепочкам поставок [1], пространственный аспект занятости изучен недостаточно.

Значение данного исследования заключается в необходимости всестороннего анализа пространственных эффектов автомобилестроение с позиций экономической и социальной географии.

Цель данного исследования — изучить влияние автомобильной промышленности на пространственную структуру занятости в Малайзии. Для достижения этой цели исследование сосредоточено на следующих аспектах: (1) описание масштабов и динамики занятости в автомобильной промышленности; (2) анализ пространственного распределения автомобильных предприятий и центров занятости; (3) оценка мультипликативного эффекта и социально-экономического воздействия автомобильной промышленности; и (4) выявление текущих тенденций, влияющих на пространственное распределение занятости.

Гипотеза исследования: территориальная структура занятости в автомобильной промышленности Малайзии характеризуется выраженной пространственной концентрацией рабочих мест в штате Селангор и прилегающих территориях, что соответствует модели «центр – периферия» [7] и формирует значительные диспропорции регионального развития.

Значение данного исследования заключается в выявлении пространственных закономерностей территориальной концентрации занятости автомобильной промышленности Малайзии и определении роли автопрома как фактор региональной трансформации. В отличие от преобладающих в литературе отраслевых и макроэкономических подходов [1; 9; 10], данное исследование рассматривает автомобильный сектор с социально-экономической географической точки зрения, фокусируясь на пространственных измерениях занятости, эффектах кластеризации и региональных различиях.

Материалы и методы

Информационная база для данного исследования включает: статистические данные Малайзийской автомобильной ассоциации (MAA) за период с 2000 по 2024 год; данные Малайзийского управления по развитию инвестиций (MIDA) [4]; данные Министерства инвестиций, торговли и промышленности (MITI) [6]; отчеты Всемирного банка [11]; и результаты академических исследований [1; 3; 8; 9; 10].

В данном исследовании используются методы социально-экономической географии: сравнительная география для выявления пространственных различий в уровнях занятости в различных регионах Малайзии и их сравнение с опытом Таиланда; кластерный анализ для описания региональных производственных систем; статистический анализ для оценки динамики занятости и мультипликативных эффектов; и историко-географический метод – для реконструкции различных этапов формирования региональных структур занятости.

Теоретической основой для анализа систем поставщиков является концепция развития цепочки поставок, которая была разработана в обзорной работе Ахмада и Хендри (2012) [2], и позволяет оценивать поставщиков на основе таких критериев, как технологическая зрелость, географическое положение и интеграция с производственной сетью производителя оригинального оборудования.

Результат

Автомобильная промышленность как фактор формирования занятости

С созданием компании Proton в 1983 году автомобильная промышленность Малайзии стала приоритетным сектором в промышленной политике правительства в рамках Национальной автомобильной политики. Развитие этой отрасли не только создало тысячи

рабочих мест на сборочных заводах, но и способствовало более широкому росту смежных отраслей.

Согласно данным Международной ассоциации производителей автомобилей (OICA), в начале XXI века в малазийской автомобильной сборочной промышленности работало около 47 000 человек, выручка составила 6,084 миллиарда евро, а инвестиции – 1,263 миллиарда евро [9]. Общее число работников значительно увеличивается, если включить в расчет тех, кто занят в производстве автомобильных деталей и смежных отраслях. В отличие от этого, в Таиланде, стране с экспортно-ориентированной экономикой, в автомобильной сборочной промышленности работало 182 300 человек, в основном благодаря участию крупных иностранных транснациональных корпораций [9].

К 2019 году производство моторных транспортных средств в Малайзии составило 571 632 единицы, а объем продаж - 604 287 единиц, превышение продаж над производством обусловлено импортом отдельных категорий транспортных средств, а также реализацией складских запасов предыдущих периодов. В стране насчитывается более 800 заводов по производству автомобильных запчастей, выпускающих разнообразную продукцию, от кузовных панелей до блоков двигателей и электронных компонентов. Согласно совместным данным Малайзийской автомобильной ассоциации (MAA) и Малайзийского управления по развитию инвестиций (MIDA), к началу 2020-х годов в автомобильной промышленности и смежных секторах работало более 700 000 человек, из которых примерно 270 000 были непосредственными сотрудниками [5].

Таблица 1. Динамика занятости в автомобильной промышленности Малайзии.

год	Прямая занятость (тыс. человек)	Косвенная занятость (тыс. человек)	Доля в обрабатывающей промышленности (%)
2000	150	350	8
2010	210	480	10
2019	260	600	13
2022	270	700	14

Составлено автором по данным: Wad (2009) [9], MAA Market Reviev (2000-2024) [4], MIDA (2020) [5]. Данные за 2000-2010 годы являются оценочными и рассчитаны на основе отраслевой статистики и материалов указанных источников.

Одним из наиболее важных последствий развития автомобильной промышленности является ее высокий мультипликативный эффект в создании рабочих мест. Эксперты подсчитали, что на каждое рабочее место, созданное на автомобильном сборочном заводе, приходится от пяти до семи рабочих мест в других секторах, таких как металлургическая промышленность, химическая промышленность, производство пластмасс,

электроника, транспортная и логистическая инфраструктура, а также сфера услуг [9; 10]. Это влияние делает автомобильную промышленность одним из наиболее влиятельных секторов в производственном секторе Малайзии.

Территориальная структура занятости

Территориальная организация занятости в автомобильной промышленности Малайзии отличается выраженной пространственной концентрацией. Большинство предприятий расположены в центральной части полуостровной Малайзии, в частности, в штате Селангор и его окрестностях. Такая структура является естественным результатом факторов агломерации, включая хорошо развитую транспортную инфраструктуру, близость к основным потребительским рынкам и концентрацию квалифицированной рабочей силы. Как показано на рисунке 1, крупнейшие центры занятости в автомобильной отрасли образуют единый индустриальный пояс в районе Большого Куала-Лумпура, охватывающий Шах-Алам, Раванг и Танджунг Малим. Наиболее высокая концентрация занятости наблюдается в штате Селангор, где сосредоточены основные сборочные предприятия, индустриальные парки поставщиков (vendor parks) и логистическая инфраструктура.

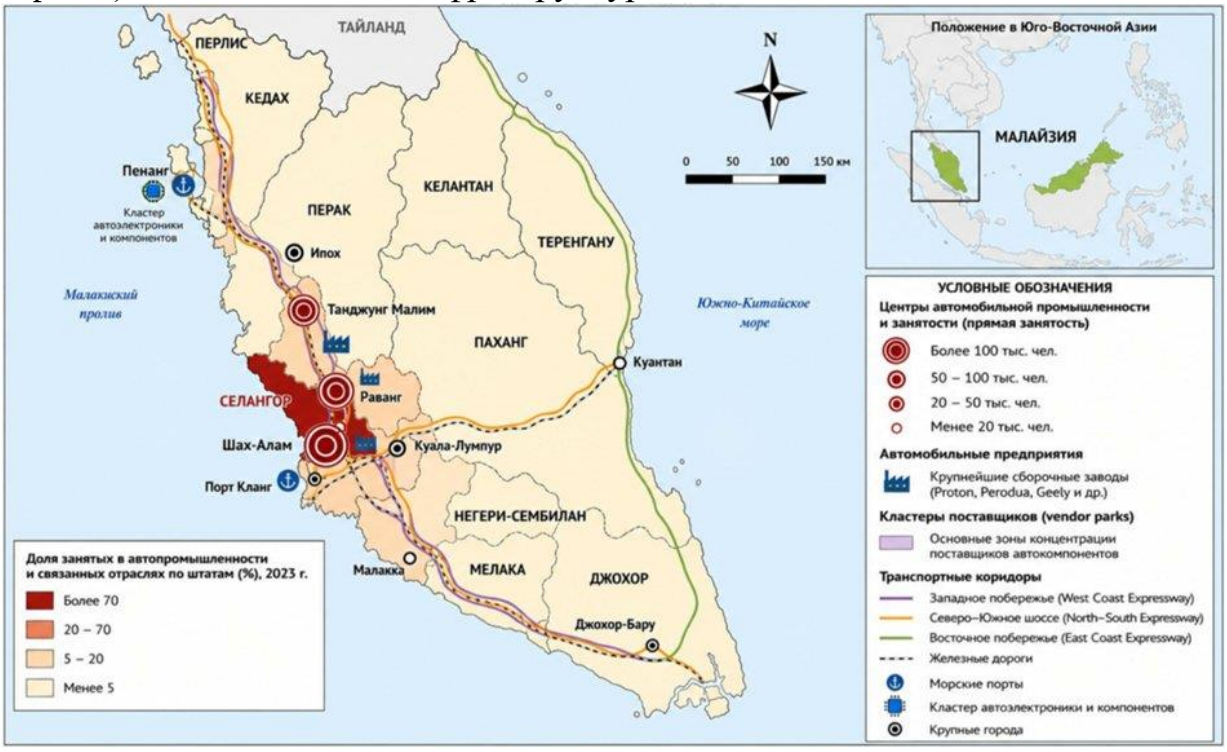


Рисунок 1. Территориальная концентрация автомобильной промышленности и занятости в Малайзии.

Источник: составлено автором на основе данных MAA (2024), MITI (2023) и DOSM (2023).

Исследования системы поставщиков Proton показывают, что в середине 2000-х годов компания располагала 287 прямыми поставщиками и

около 3000 вторичных поставщиков, обеспечивающих примерно 80% закупаемых комплектующих [1]. Большинство этих предприятий располагались вблизи основных сборочных заводов Proton в Шах-Аламе и Танджунг Малиме. Кроме того, аудит выявил существенную разницу на техническом уровне между отечественными и зарубежными поставщиками: из 185 обследованных отечественных поставщиков только 4 получили наивысшую оценку качества по немецким стандартам, в то время как доля высококвалифицированных компаний среди зарубежных поставщиков была значительно выше [1].

Шах-Алам в штате Селангор — крупнейший центр занятости в автомобильной промышленности, где расположены историческая производственная база Proton, предприятия по производству двигателей и трансмиссий, а также научно-исследовательский центр. Вокруг Шах-Алама сформировался мощный промышленный кластер, объединяющий более 200 предприятия-поставщиков первого и второго уровня. Wad и Govindaraju (2011) характеризуют Шах-Алам как ключевой узел наиболее технологически сложных производственных процессов в национальной производственной системе [10].

Раванг — второй по величине город, где расположена штаб-квартира компании Perodua, основанная в 1993 году при участии японской Daihatsu. Здесь сосредоточены предприятия по производству компактных автомобилей и многочисленные поставщики автокомпонентов. Развитие производственной базы Perodua стимулировало росту занятости в северной части агломерации Куала-Лумпура и выстраиванию производственных цепочек со смежными районами.

Танджунг Малим (штат Перак) — яркий пример нового промышленного города, стратегически развивающегося вокруг проекта «Протон». Создание данного комплекса, включающего сборочный завод, оборудованный автоматизированной производственной линией, технологический парк и жилую инфраструктуру, способствовало расширению географию занятости за пределами штата Селангор [5]. Это наглядно демонстрирует, как политика штата в отношении автомобильной промышленности может быть средством содействия сбалансированному региональному развитию.

Таблица 2. Основные региональные центры занятости в автомобильной промышленности Малайзии.

Центр / город	Штат	Ключевые предприятия	Специализация
Шах-Алам	Селангор	Протон , поставщик запчастей	Сборка, исследования и разработки, а также управление
Сырой	Селангор	Perodua , Dafabet	Сборка и комплектующие для малолитражных автомобилей
Танронг Мэри	Перак	протон город	Интегрированный производственный комплекс
Куала-Лумпур (KL) (столица)	Федеральная территория	Toyota , Honda , Nissan , BMW	Дистрибуция, услуги, зарубежные бренды
Остров Пенанг	Пенанг	Поставщик электкомпонентов	Автомобильная электроника и запасные части

Составлено автором по данным: Rashid Abdullah et al. (2008) [1] – структура поставщиков Proton; Wad & Govindaraju (2011) [10] – характеристика центров Шах-алам и Раванг; MIDA (2020) [5] – данные по Танджунг Малиму, Пулау-Пинангу и общему числу поставщиков; отраслевые обзоры Perodua (2023) – данные по Равангу

Обсуждение

Социально-экономические эффекты

Развитие автомобильной промышленности оказало многогранное влияние на социально-экономический ландшафт Малайзии. Во-первых, отрасль стала важным фактором в процессе урбанизации. Шах-Алам, ставший городом в 1978 году еще до появления Proton, получил мощный импульс роста именно благодаря размещению автомобильного производства – что типично для поляризованного регионального развития по модели «центр-периферия» [7].

Во-вторых, автомобильная промышленность способствовала повышению уровень рабочей силы. Формирование национального автопрома сопровождалось развитием технического образования, инженерной подготовки и НИОКР. Wad и Govindaraju (2011) фиксируют, что малазийские автопроизводители постепенно наращивали собственные конструкторские компетенции, что повлекло появление новых инженерных специальностей в системе высшего образования страны [10].

В-третьих, важным следствием развития автомобильной промышленности стало формирование устойчивых индустриальных кластера в самом сердце полуостровной Малайзии. Концентрация сборочных заводов, сети поставщиков и логистической инфраструктуры способствовала усилению территориальной специализации штата Селангор и формированию ядра автомобильного кластера страны.

Наряду с позитивными эффектами, необходимо отметить ограничения сложившейся модели. Высокая пространственная

концентрация занятости в центральном регионе усиливает территориальные диспропорции страны. Штаты Кедах, Келантан и Сабах практически исключены из системы автомобилестроения, что является типичной чертой поляризации регионального развития [7]. Кроме того, местные поставщики Proton менее технологически развиты, чем их зарубежные партнеры, и в значительной степени ориентированы на внутренний рынок: примерно 70% не экспортируют свою продукцию [1].

Сравнительный контекст: Малайзия и Таиланд

Сопоставление малазийской и тайской моделей позволяет выявить различия в территориальных эффектах промышленных стратегий стран АСЕАН. Таиланд фокусируется на привлечении прямых иностранных инвестиций и экспорте продукции, обеспечивая высокий уровень занятости и более глубокую интеграцию в глобальные цепочки поставок. Малазийская модель, основанная на развитии отечественных производителей Proton и Perodua, способствовало более высокой локализации производства и формирование системы местных поставщиков, однако оказалась менее конкурентоспособной на внешних рынках [3; 8; 9]. В отличие от моноцентричной малазийской модели, тайская автомобильная промышленность характеризуется многоцентровой пространственной структурой автомобильной промышленности: производственные мощности рассредоточены между несколькими крупными кластерами – Восточным экономическим коридором (провинция Районг), агломерацией Бангкока и провинция Аюттхая. Подобная пространственная организация способствует снижению региональных диспропорции, однако одновременно усложняет координацию сетей поставщиков и повышает логистические издержки.

Современные тенденции и вызовы

В настоящее время малазийская автомобильная промышленность переживает процессы технологической модернизации. Национальная автомобильная политика 2020 года (NAP 2020) определила три приоритетных направления развития: автомобили следующего поколения (NxGV), мобильность как услуга (MaaS) и внедрение технологий Четвертой промышленной революции [5; 6].

Партнерство Proton с китайской компанией Geely (с 2017 года) открыло возможности для технологического обновления, в то время как Perodua сохраняет стратегическое партнерство с Daihatsu [8]. Государственная программа развития экологически эффективных электромобилей (EEV) создаёт дополнительные стимулы для перехода отрасли к наиболее высокотехнологичному производству, что будет способствовать изменению структуры занятости в пользу высококвалифицированного труда.

Цифровая трансформация и автоматизация вызывают структурные изменения на рынке труда: ожидается, что к 2030 году количество рабочих мест на конвейерных операциях при одновременном росте потребности в

инженерах, программистах и специалистах по обслуживанию роботизированного оборудование. Согласно Национальному плану развития до 2020 года, развитие производства электромобилей создало новые региональные центры занятости в отдаленных районах страны [5].

Заключение

Автомобильная промышленность Малайзии сыграла важную роль в обеспечении занятости и промышленном развитии страны. На основе проведенного анализа можно сделать следующие ключевые выводы.

Во-первых, масштабы занятости в этом секторе впечатляют: более 700 000 человек работают в автомобильной промышленности и смежных отраслях, а прямая занятость почти удвоилась в период с 2000 по 2022 год. Мультипликативный эффект в этой отрасли составляет 5–7 дополнительных рабочих мест на одно основное рабочее место [9; 10].

Во-вторых, территориальная структура занятости характеризуется высокой пространственной концентрацией в центральной части Малайского полуострова: три главных узла — Шах-Алам, Раванг и Танджунг Малим – образуют мощный автомобильный кластер с агломерационными эффектами, охватывающим штаты Селангор и Перак [1; 5; 10].

В-третьих, сравнения с Таиландом показывают, что малазийская государственная модель достигла высокой степени локализации производственных цепочек, но уступает тайской модели с точки зрения общей занятости и конкурентоспособности экспорта [3; 9].

В-четвертых, современные тенденции – партнерство с Geely, автоматизация и переход на электромобили в рамках Национального плана действий 2020 года формируют структурные изменения в сфере занятости: сокращение числа низкоквалифицированных рабочих на сборочных линиях, рост спроса на высококвалифицированных специалистов и потенциальное появление новых территориальных центров [5; 8; 8].

Таким образом, автомобильная промышленность Малайзии является не только важным сектором экономики, но и значимым фактором трансформации экономико-географического пространства страны, заслуживающим дальнейшего изучения в контексте сравнительного анализа моделей индустриализации стран АСЕАН.

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УДК 339.13

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ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ КРУПНОЙ КИТАЙСКОЙ КОМПАНИИ ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ КОММЕРЦИИ

Аннотация. *Китайские холдинги, работающие в сфере электронной коммерции, имеют свои особенности в формировании результатов деятельности, в том числе – связанные с системой государственных налогов и субсидий. Цель работы – оценка динамики финансовых результатов деятельности компании Alibaba в 2021-25 гг. Методы исследования: библиографический, кейс-стади, динамических рядов, сравнения. Результаты анализа свидетельствуют: компания переживает период «восстановительного» роста.*

Ключевые слова: *е-коммерция, результаты деятельности, прибыль, налоги, рентабельность оборота, компания Alibaba.*

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ASSESSING THE PERFORMANCE OF A MAJOR CHINESE E-COMMERCE COMPANY

Abstract. *Chinese e-commerce holdings have their own unique performance indicators, including those related to government taxes and subsidies. The objective of this study is to assess the dynamics of Alibaba's financial performance in 2021-2025. Research methods include bibliographic analysis, case studies, time series, and comparisons. The analysis reveals that the company is experiencing a period of "recovery" growth.*

Keywords: *e-commerce, performance, profit, taxes, return on sales, Alibaba.*

В XXI веке отдельные китайские технологические компании, несмотря на санкции недружественных государств, демонстрируют устойчивую динамику и высокие темпы развития.

Проблемы развития субъектов электронной коммерции исследует ряд авторов. Так, А.В. Довгая утверждает: «электронная коммерция является одной из наиболее динамично развивающихся отраслей современной экономики. Рост числа пользователей интернета, развитие цифровых технологий и глобализация способствуют расширению масштабов онлайн-продаж. Вместе с тем увеличение объема торговых операций создает новые вызовы в области контроля над финансовым результатом деятельности [1].

А.К. Завалишина, М.Д. Парфенова, Н.Г. Степанов глубоко исследовали влияние онлайн-продаж на финансовые результаты компании «через призму юнит-экономических метрик, их адаптации к специфике многоформатной розницы». Авторы предложили соответствующую авторскую модель прогнозирования финансовых результатов. Они утверждают: «Ритейлеры, активно развивающие электронную коммерцию, сталкиваются с асимметричным влиянием e-commerce на показатели доходности, ликвидности и возврата инвестиций, что требует адаптации классических финансовых моделей» [2].

Ю.М. Филиппов исследовал проблемы, связанные с обеспечением устойчивого развития интернет-компаний. Он уверен: «для успешного развития интернет-компаний необходима эффективная реализация связей, определяющих финансовую устойчивость, включая как внутренние, так и внешние факторы». Автор изучил «источники формирования структуры доходов, методы управления финансами интернет-компаний, с учетом их специфических особенностей, которые затрагивают проблемы управления финансовыми потоками» [3].

В данной статье нами изучены показатели результатов деятельности компании Alibaba – одного из глобальных игроков на рынке е-коммерции.

В 2025 году выручка компании возросла на 5,9%, а чистая прибыль сразу на 62,4% – в десять раз быстрее выручки (табл. 1).

Таблица 1. Динамика доходов и прибыли компании Alibaba в 2021-25 гг.
(суммы в млн юаней)

Годы	2021 г.	2022 г.	2023 г.	2024 г.	2025 г.	2025/ 2024	2025/ 2021
Выручка	717289	853062	868687	941168	996347	1,059	1,389
Прибыль налогооблагаемая	165578	59550	89185	101596	155455	1,530	0,939
Налоги с прибыли	15270	-2409	16676	21855	25985	1,189	1,702
Прибыль чистая	150308	61959	72509	79741	129470	1,624	0,861
Рентабельность продаж (ROS)	0,210	0,073	0,083	0,085	0,130	-	-

Источник – разработано автором по: [4]

Отдача каждого юаня продаж повысилась с 8,5% в 2024 г., до 13 процентов к обороту в 2025 г. – более чем в полтора раза.

Однако анализ этих показателей в более глубокой ретроспективе характеризует трудности компании. За четыре года (2021-25 гг.) выручка компании возросла на 38,9% – положительный для менеджмента и акционеров факт. Но чистая прибыль компании после уплаты налогов за тот же период сократилась на 13,9% – со 150,3 в 2021 г., до 129,5 млрд юаней в 2025 г. Аналогичные результаты показывает рентабельность продаж (показатель ROS – «возврат на продажи»). Если в 2021 г. с каждого юаня выручки компании оставалось 0,21 юаня чистой прибыли, то в 2025 г. – лишь 0,13 юаня. В этом ряду положительная динамика прибыли в 2025 год свидетельствует о «догоняющей», восстановительной модели развития компании. Частично проблемы с финансовыми результатами были вызваны изменениями в налогах и субсидиях КНР. Государство поддерживает технологические инновационные компании. Показательным для Alibaba в этом смысле является 2022 год, когда субсидии, полученные от государства, превысили выплаты по налогу на прибыль на 2,4 млрд юаней. Однако в целом за четыре последних года сумма налогов с прибыли Alibaba возросла на 70,2%.

Вывод. По итогам 2025 года выявлена положительная динамика финансовых результатов деятельности Alibaba. Но рекордная прибыль была получена компанией в 2021 году – 150,3 млрд юаней. Показатели 2022-25 гг. заметно отстают, в том числе за счет повышения налоговой нагрузки. Это свидетельствует о восстановительном типе роста компании, требующем особого внимания к формированию текущих затрат.

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УДК 336.64

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ДЕНЕЖНЫЕ ПОТОКИ КРУПНОЙ КИТАЙСКОЙ КОМПАНИИ: ТЕНДЕНЦИИ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ

Аннотация. *Крупные компании, работающие в сфере электронной коммерции, оперируют значительными финансовыми ресурсами для операционной и инвестиционной деятельности. Цель работы – оценка динамики денежного потока компании Alibaba в 2023-25 гг. Методы исследования: библиографический, динамических рядов, сравнения, Cash Flow. Результаты анализа свидетельствуют: компания благополучна с позиций достаточности ликвидности для осуществления плановых платежей. Это позволяет проводить активную инвестиционную и дивидендную политику. Но итоги 2025 года свидетельствуют о существенном снижении свободного денежного потока, что требует дополнительного внимания топ-менеджеров компании.*

Ключевые слова: *е-коммерция, денежный поток, управление, дивидендная политика, компания Alibaba.*

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CASH FLOW OF A LARGE CHINESE COMPANY: TRENDS

Abstract. *Large e-commerce companies manage significant financial resources for operating and investing activities. The objective of this study is to assess the cash flow dynamics of Alibaba in 2023-2025. Research methods: bibliographical analysis, time series, and comparisons. The analysis results indicate that the company is in a healthy position in terms of sufficient liquidity to meet scheduled payments. This allows for an active investment and dividend policy. However, the results for 2025 indicate a significant decline in free cash flow, which requires additional attention from the company's top management.*

Keywords: *e-commerce, cash flow, management, dividend policy, Alibaba.*

Проблемы формирования и оценки динамики денежных потоков по методике Cash Flow исследует ряд авторов. Так, М.А. Шеменева обратила внимание на особенности классификации денежных потоков, используемых в оценке бизнеса, их различия и сферу применения. Автор акцентировала положительные и отрицательные стороны роста свободного денежного потока (Free Cash Flow) [4].

Е.О. Москалева исследовала прикладные возможности модели оптимизации денежных потоков «Total Cash Management» с позиций выхода корпорации из кризисного состояния, детально рассмотрела последовательные стадии такой оптимизации [3].

Ю.А. Григорян предлагает использовать технологию Cash Flow в рамках анализа финансовых потоков, движения денежных средств, в контексте обеспечения устойчивого развития коммерческих организаций [2].

Е.В. Яровая изучает возможности использования инструментов Cash-management в управлении денежными потоками коммерческих организаций холдингового типа с разветвленной сетью филиалов, в том числе – технологии «материального пулинга». Предложения автора базируются на сочетании централизованных и децентрализованных денежных потоков, а также распределения функций по управлению ими – между филиалами и головной структурой [5].

Н.А. Гарунов, Д.А. Максимов исследовали особенности применения передовых проактивных методов, таких как Cash Flow at Risk (CFaR), для управления ликвидностью и обоснования управленческих решений. Авторы предложили модифицированный алгоритм CFaR на базе интеграции регрессионного анализа [1].

В данной статье нами изучены показатели денежного потока (Cash Flow) Alibaba – известной китайской компании е-коммерции.

Наиболее важный обобщающий показатель – «свободный» денежный поток – характеризует достаточность ликвидности (денежных средств) компании (табл. 1).

Таблица 1. Динамика показателей денежного потока компании Alibaba в 2021-25 гг.

(суммы в млн юаней)

Показатели / Годы	2022 г.	2023 г.	2024 г.	2025 г.
Операционный денежный поток	142759	199752	182593	163509
Инвестиционный денежный поток	-184415	-21824	-135506	-199000
Финансовый денежный поток	-76215	-108244	-65619	-64449
Свободный денежный поток	89435	165400	149664	77537

Источник – разработано автором по: [6]

Этот показатель рассчитывают как разность между потоками поступлений денежных средств и потоками выплат. Максимальный за три года показатель свободного потока наблюдался в 2023 году – 165,4 млрд

юаней. По итогам 2025 года он снизился на половину этой суммы – до 77,5 млрд юаней. Тем не менее положительное значение показателя свидетельствует: ликвидности у компании достаточно для осуществления денежных платежей (на выплату заработной платы, налогов, закупку товаров, и т.п.). Однако существенное снижение показателя говорит о возрастающей напряженности с ликвидностью.

Операционный денежный поток компании в 2025 году также снизился. Если в 2024 г. он составлял 182,6 млрд юаней, то в 2025 г. – 163,5 (снижение на 10,5% год к году), хотя выручка компании в 2025 г. возросла на 5,9%. Следовательно, влияние оказали возросшие денежные платежи, связанные с операционной (основной) деятельностью Alibaba.

Инвестиционный денежный поток в 2022-25 гг. был отрицательным. Это означает, что инвестиционные вложения компании превышают масштабы возврата инвестиций. Финансовые результаты позволяют это делать. Сравнительно низкая инвестиционная активность компании наблюдалась в 2023 г., и под влиянием этого фактора заметно вырос свободный денежный поток.

Финансовый денежный поток также имеет отрицательные значения – денежные поступления от финансовой деятельности компании оказываются меньше, чем денежные выплаты. То есть компания тратит больше денежных средств на расчеты с кредиторами и акционерами, чем привлекает от них. Большое значение имеют дивидендные выплаты акционерам, их размер возрос с 0,62 в 2023 году, до 0,88 юаня на акцию в 2025 году (на 42%). Именно поэтому на фондовом рынке акции Haier рассматриваются в качестве «доходных» ценных бумаг, с историей стабильного роста выплат. Компания продолжает стимулировать интерес к своим акциям со стороны инвесторов.

Вывод. Ситуация с ликвидностью в компании Alibaba в целом складывается благополучно – объем денежных поступлений стабильно превышает объем денежных выплат. Это позволяет компании инвестировать значительные средства в развитие, а также осуществлять активную дивидендную политику, повышая заинтересованность акционеров и потенциальных инвесторов. Однако свободный денежный поток компании в 2025 году заметно снизился, что требует дополнительного внимания со стороны менеджмента компании.

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ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ УЧЕБНИКОВ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается технологическая методология разработки электронных учебников как комплексный подход к созданию, структурированию и использованию цифровых образовательных материалов. Анализируются ключевые аспекты методологии, включая архитектуру контента, стандарты совместимости (SCORM, xAPI), методы авторинга и требования к доступности. Особое внимание уделяется адаптивности и персонализации обучения, внедрению мультимедийных элементов, а также управлению данными и образовательной аналитике. Подчеркивается значимость гибкости, масштабируемости и эффективности электронных учебников в условиях современного образования, а также их способность выполнять функции традиционных печатных учебных изданий.*

Ключевые слова: *цифровое образование, персонализация, адаптивность, мультимедиа, симуляция, образовательная аналитика, прогресс, авторинг, доступность.*

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TECHNOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY OF ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOKS

Abstract: *The article examines the technological methodology for developing electronic textbooks as a comprehensive approach to the creation, structuring, and use of digital educational materials. Key aspects of the methodology are analyzed, including content architecture, compatibility standards (SCORM, xAPI), authoring methods, and accessibility requirements. Particular attention is given to adaptive and personalized learning, the integration of multimedia elements, as well as data management and educational analytics. The importance of flexibility, scalability, and effectiveness of electronic textbooks in modern education is emphasized, along with their ability to perform the functions of traditional printed textbooks.*

Keywords: *digital education, personalization, adaptability, multimedia, simulation, learning analytics, progress, authoring, accessibility.*

Введение

Реалии современного образования делают электронные учебники обним из самых востребованных средств на всех уровнях, от начальной и до высшей школы. Создаваемые учебники имеют особую сложную технологию, поэтому в создании цифровых книг необходимо учитывать особенности подхода к процессу. Отметим, что технологическая методология электронных учебников представляет собой комплекс подходов к созданию, структурированию и эксплуатации цифровых учебных материалов.

Данная методология вбирает в себя несколько важных аспектов. В первую очередь это касается архитектуры контента. Необходимо создать модульную структуру, разделить на блоки, например, теория, примеры, упражнения, тесты, лабораторные работы и метаданные для поиска. Во-вторых, учитываются стандарты и совместимость, представляющие собой использование форматов, поддерживаемых системами управления обучением (LMS), например, IMS Global Learning Consortium, SCORM, xAPI (Tin Can), и адаптивные форматы материалов. Важное значение имеют методы авторинга, проявляющиеся в инструментах для создания интерактивного контента (HTML5, мультимедийные презентации, симуляции), поддержке гипертекстовой навигации и доступности (WCAG). Следующим аспектом можно выделить адаптивность и персонализация: динамическая настройка сложности материалов под уровень учащегося, подбор оптимальных заданий по результатам трекинга прогресса.

Внедрение мультимедиа – ещё одно требование, связанное с видео, анимациями, интерактивными заданиями, виртуальными лабораториями, симуляторами для повышения вовлеченности и усвоения материала. Ещё один аспект управление данными и аналитика, которая касается сбора и анализ данных об использовании материалов, успеваемости, времени на задания; обеспечение конфиденциальности и безопасности.

Методы

Элементы доступности включают инклюзию, поэтому особое значение имеет поддержка разных форматов. Это текст, аудио, видео с субтитрами, альтернативные форматы для слабовидящих и слабослышащих. Важна корректная работа на разных устройствах и браузерах, офлайн-режим для не имеющих доступа к интернету учащихся. Исследователи С.Г. Григорьев и В.В. Гриншкун в своём научном труде «Образовательные электронные издания и ресурсы» отмечают, что это должно быть «издание, содержащее систематизированный материал по соответствующей научно-практической области знаний, обеспечивающей творческое и активное овладение студентами и учащимися знаниями, умениями и навыками в этой области».[Акимова И.В., Губанова О.М., Леонова Т.Ю., Титова Н.В. спецкурс «Технологии создания электронных учебных пособий» как средство обучения разработке электронных учебных

изданий // Современные проблемы науки и образования. 2019. № 4.] Исходя из этого, можно отметить, что внедрение и управление цифровыми изданиями состоит из нескольких этапов.

На первом этапе производится анализ потребностей, формирование требований, аудит инфраструктуры образовательной организации. Надо выяснить, по каким предметам, в нашем случае, для каких уровней знания иностранного языка требуются электронные учебники, и как будет обеспечена их работа в конкретно взятом учреждении. То есть потребности и условия каждой школы или вуза имеют заметные отличительные черты. Однако удобство заключается в том, что электронные издания легко адаптируются под требования любого из них.

На втором этапе производится прототипирование основных модулей, определение архитектуры данных. Это касается предмета дисциплины, по которой необходимы электронные образовательные ресурсы. На данном этапе выясняется, чему именно учить и как учить посредством электронных средств. Согласно теории С.Л. Мякишева и Р.Ю. Макарова, «электронное учебное издание является программно-информационной системой, состоящей из программ, реализующих сценарий учебной деятельности, и определенным образом подготовленных знаний (структурированной информации и системы упражнений для ее осмысления и закрепления)»[Мякишев Сергей Леонидович, Макаров Руслан Юрьевич Электронные учебные издания: характеристика и особенности подготовки // Вестник ВятГУ. 2011. №1-3. URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/elektronnye-uchebnye-izdaniya-harakteristika-i-osobennosti-podgotovki (дата обращения: 23.11.2025).].

На третьем этапе внедрения электронных изданий в образовательный процесс проводится разработка пилотного курса, сбор отзывов и метрик. Это уже исследование практических результатов нового цифрового учебника, когда отбирается группа учащихся по соответствующему уровню иностранного языка и на их занятиях апробируется электронный ресурс. На данном этапе, как отмечают исследователи, использование электронных учебников «предполагает гибкую адаптацию под индивидуальные параметры обучаемого, выбор индивидуальных траекторий обучения, использование дополнительной интерактивности и наглядности за счет представления объектов и процессов в динамике, моделирования уникальных и дорогостоящих процессов»[Акимова И.В., Губанова О.М., Леонова Т.Ю., Титова Н.В. спецкурс «Технологии создания электронных учебных пособий» как средство обучения разработке электронных учебных изданий // Современные проблемы науки и образования. 2019. № 4.].

Четвёртый этап касается масштабирования на другие дисциплины, внедрения стандартных процессов обновления. Как и в дисциплинах, где выявляется связь с другими предметами, так и в электронных изданиях производится масштабирование, то есть определяются и устанавливаются

возможности использования функционала электронного учебника для других предметов. Последний этап связан с поддержкой и развитием электронного учебника. Проводится мониторинг, обновление контента, адаптация под новые образовательные требования.

Обсуждение

Отметим, что методология и набор принципов для разработки электронных учебников прошла долгий путь от идеи до реализации и сопровождения. Особое внимание было обращено на то, чтобы она была ориентирована на гибкость, доступность и эффективность обучения, а также на возможность масштабирования в образовательных организациях. И в условиях современных реалий цели и требования к цифровым книгам остаются первичным условием их реализации. Так, в определении целей обучения важно учитывать, какие знания и навыки должны получить учащиеся, какой и каким должен стать уровень их компетенций. Электронный учебник «выполнять все функции, присущие бумажному учебнику (информационную – как основной источник обязательной для усвоения учащимися информации, конкретизации образовательных стандартов, систематизирующую, мотивационную, ориентации учащихся на способы познавательной деятельности, развития познавательных возможностей учащихся, координации всех учебных материалов по предмету, воспитывающую и др.)»[Электронные учебники: рекомендации по разработке, внедрению и использованию интерактивных мультимедийных электронных учебников нового поколения для общего образования на базе современных мобильных электронных устройств. М.: Федеральный институт развития образования, 2012. 84 с.].

Как видно, внедрение нового электронного учебника в соответсвующий предмет и образовательный процесс имеет сложную поэтапную систему, которая должна обеспечить интеграцию с образовательной экосистемой. Это интеграция с системами LMS и календарями, синхронизация оценок и достижений, обмен метаданными и учетной информацией, а также соответствие школьным, институциональным и национальным требованиям к контенту и его сертификации. Строго рассматривается механизм версий цифрового издания касательно хранения изменений, отката к предыдущим версиям, ведения истории правок.

Говоря об этических и методических аспектах интеграции электронных учебников в образовательный процесс, можно отметить прозрачность источников и авторства материалов, защиту прав учащихся и конфиденциальность данных, ответственность за качество и безопасность материалов. Исследователи подчёркивают такие этические вопросы использования данных для персонализации и аналитики, как информирование учащихся и родителей, возможность контроля над сбором данных.

Выводы

Итак, как мы выяснили, дорожная карта внедрения электронных учебников начинается с пилотного проекта на одной дисциплине или классе, чтобы проверить архитектуру, процессы и сбор метрик. На основе результатов данного процесса разрабатывается набор стандартных модулей и шаблонов курсов для ускорения масштабирования. Адаптивность внедряется постепенно, начиная с базовых элементов и затем добавляя продвинутые функции персонализации. Исследователи подчёркивают важность непрерывного собирания отзывы педагогов и учащихся, корректировку контента и его функциональности. Также необходимо обеспечить обучение преподавателей работе с электронными учебниками и аналитикой.

Анализ этапов внедрения показывает, что успешная реализация цифровых изданий требует последовательного перехода от диагностики потребностей и проектирования архитектуры до пилотирования, масштабирования и последующего сопровождения. При этом электронный учебник рассматривается не просто как источник информации, а как комплексная образовательная система, способная обеспечивать интерактивность, адаптивность и индивидуализацию обучения.

Таким образом, грамотная организация всех этапов внедрения, наряду с постоянным обновлением и учетом обратной связи, позволяет не только повысить качество образовательного процесса, но и создать гибкую, доступную и современную образовательную среду, отвечающую актуальным требованиям цифровой эпохи.

Использованные источники:

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УДК: 631.4+633.2

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ОБЩИЕ ФИЗИЧЕСКИЕ СВОЙСТВА ПЕСЧАНЫХ ПУСТЫННЫХ ПОЧВ ПАСТБИЩНЫХ УГОДИЙ

Аннотация:*В статье представлены сведения об объёмной массе песчаных пустынных почв, распространённых на пастбищных угодьях Мубарекского района Кашкадарьинской области, что позволяет производить расчёт запасов питательных элементов в почве. Установлено, что накопление органической массы в почвенных горизонтах оказывает положительное влияние на показатели объёмной массы. В частности, увеличение содержания корневых и пожнивных растительных остатков способствует снижению объёмной массы почвы.*

Определены показатели объёмной массы светло-серых песчаных пустынных почв пастбищной зоны. Выявлено, что удельная масса почвы зависит от её минерального состава и, как правило, варьирует в пределах 2,5–2,7 г/см³. В связи с этим установлено, что общая пористость почвенных горизонтов играет существенную роль в процессах водо- и воздухообмена, а также оказывает значительное влияние на протекание ряда физических, химических и биологических процессов.

Отмечено, что средняя влажность исследованных почв по профилю составляет 5,1249 %.

Ключевые слова: *песчаные пустынные почвы, корневая система, эрозия, почва, адыр, климат, деградация, растительность, пастбищная растительность, объёмная масса, удельная масса, пористость, почвенный профиль, дерновый слой.*

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GENERAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SANDY DESERT SOILS OF GRASSLANDS

Annotation: *The article provides information on the volume of sandy desert soils common in the pasture lands of the Mubarek district of the Kashkadarya region, which makes it possible to calculate the reserves of nutrients in the soil. It has been established that the accumulation of organic matter in soil horizons has a positive effect on the volume mass indicators. In particular, an increase in the content of root and crop residues helps to reduce the volume mass of the soil.*

The indicators of the volume mass of light gray sandy desert soils of the pasture zone are determined. It was found that the specific gravity of the soil depends on its mineral composition and, as a rule, varies within 2.5–2.7 g/cm3. In this regard, it has been established that the general porosity of soil horizons plays a significant role in the processes of water and air exchange, and also has a significant impact on the course of a number of physical, chemical and biological processes.

It is noted that the average moisture content of the studied soils in the profile is 5.1249%.

Keywords: *sandy desert soils, root system, erosion, soil, Adyr, climate, degradation, vegetation, pasture vegetation, bulk, specific gravity, porosity, soil profile, turf layer.*

Введение. Песчаные пустынные почвы – это тип почв, формирующийся под растительностью, произрастающей на песчаных массивах. Их корнево-гумусовый горизонт образуется исключительно в результате разложения растительных остатков. Данный тип почв широко распространён преимущественно в Бухарской, Кашкадарьинской, Сурхандарьинской и Хорезмской областях, в Ферганской долине, Республике Каракалпакстан, а также на территориях Туркменистана и Таджикистана.

Поверхностный слой песчаных пустынных почв (5-6 см) представлен сухим, рыхлым песком, из которого местами выступают отдельные стебли или корни растений. Содержание гумуса в этих почвах крайне незначительно (0,1-0,5 %) и отмечается лишь до глубины 30-35 см. В связи с этим валовые формы азота и фосфора характеризуются очень низким содержанием [1].

В почвенном профиле наблюдаются карбонатные образования в виде пятен, рассеянных включений и других морфологических форм. Реакция почвенной среды слабощелочная или щелочная. Песчаные пустынные почвы, как правило, незасолённые либо слабозасолённые (водорастворимые соли залегают на глубине 2 м и более; их содержание составляет 1,5-2,0 %). Поглощающий комплекс этих почв представлен преимущественно кальцием и магнием; ёмкость катионного обмена крайне низкая – 5,0-6,0 мг-экв.

Вследствие высокой водопроницаемости оросительная вода не удерживается в корнеобитаемом слое, а быстро просачивается в нижние

горизонты уже в начале поливной борозды [1,2]. Для снижения водопроницаемости почв целесообразно систематическое применение кольматажа (орошение мутной, илистой водой). В борьбе с ветровой эрозией, особенно на пастбищных угодьях, наряду с посевом многолетних трав и лесных насаждений, рекомендуется использование полимерных препаратов (К-4, латекс и др.), а также глинисто-песчаных материалов [3].

Актуальность исследования. Во всех странах мира, в том числе и в Республике Узбекистан, к XXI веку вопросы состояния природных ресурсов и их рационального использования приобрели особую актуальность как на национальном, так и на глобальном уровне. В статье 55 Конституции Республики Узбекистан закреплено: «Земля, недра, воды, растительный и животный мир, а также другие природные ресурсы являются общенациональным богатством, подлежат рациональному использованию и находятся под охраной государства» [4].

В соответствии с Конституцией Республики Узбекистан положения по охране и рациональному использованию земельных, водных, растительных и животных ресурсов отражены в законодательных актах, в частности в Земельном кодексе Республики Узбекистан, законах «О растительном мире и его использовании», «О фермерском хозяйстве», «О дехканском хозяйстве», «О лесе», «О воде и водопользовании», а также в постановлениях и положениях Кабинета Министров № 343 «О порядке ведения государственного кадастра объектов растительного мира Республики Узбекистан» и № 496 «О мониторинге земель» [4,5].

В целях обеспечения эффективного выполнения международных обязательств Республики Узбекистан Постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан от 22 февраля 2019 года № ПП-4204 «О мерах по повышению эффективности работ по борьбе с опустыниванием и засухой в Республике Узбекистан» предусмотрен комплекс организационно-практических мер в данном направлении [6].

Существенное значение имеет воздействие пастбищного использования на почвы песчаных пустынных территорий. Недостаточно закреплённые песчаные пастбища при нерациональном выпасе скота могут подвергаться деградации и трансформироваться в подвижные пески. Это приводит к коренному изменению экологического режима растительного покрова и пастбищ в целом. Физико-механическая деградация почв в таких условиях протекает особенно интенсивно [7,8].

В условиях песчаных пустынных пастбищ (на примере территории МГКИЗ Мубарекского района Кашкадарьинской области) ежедневное передвижение стад оставляет на поверхности почвы устойчивые следы. В результате поверхностный слой песка разрыхляется и становится легко подвижным. При этом существенно изменяются физические свойства почвы, в том числе её воздухо- и водопроницаемость, а также интенсивность испарения влаги. Подобные изменения создают неблагоприятные условия

для произрастания растений, что ведёт к сокращению их численности либо к полному исчезновению растительного покрова [9, 10, 11].

Объект и предмет исследования. Объектом исследования является почва территории МФЙ «Кора Кум» Мубарекского района, а предметом – механический состав светло-серых песчаных пустынных почв.

Методы исследования:

Удельная масса твёрдой части почвы определялась пикнометрическим методом (г/см³);

Объёмная масса почвы измерялась с помощью стального цилиндра (г/см³);

Общая пористость почвы рассчитывалась на основе показателей удельной и объёмной массы;

Влажность почвы определялась методом высушивания в термостате.

Ход работы. Физические свойства почвы играют важную роль в росте и развитии растений. Почвы с хорошими физическими характеристиками отличаются высокой плодородностью. Основными физическими свойствами почв являются их гранулометрический состав, плотность, удельная масса и пористость [11].

Объёмная масса. Данные об объёмной массе позволяют оценивать запасы питательных элементов в почве. Накопление органической массы в почвенных горизонтах положительно влияет на объёмную массу почвы. В частности, накопление корней и растительных остатков приводит к снижению объёмной массы. В пастбищных зонах Мубарекского района определена объёмная масса светло-серых песчаных пустынных почв (см. рис. 1).

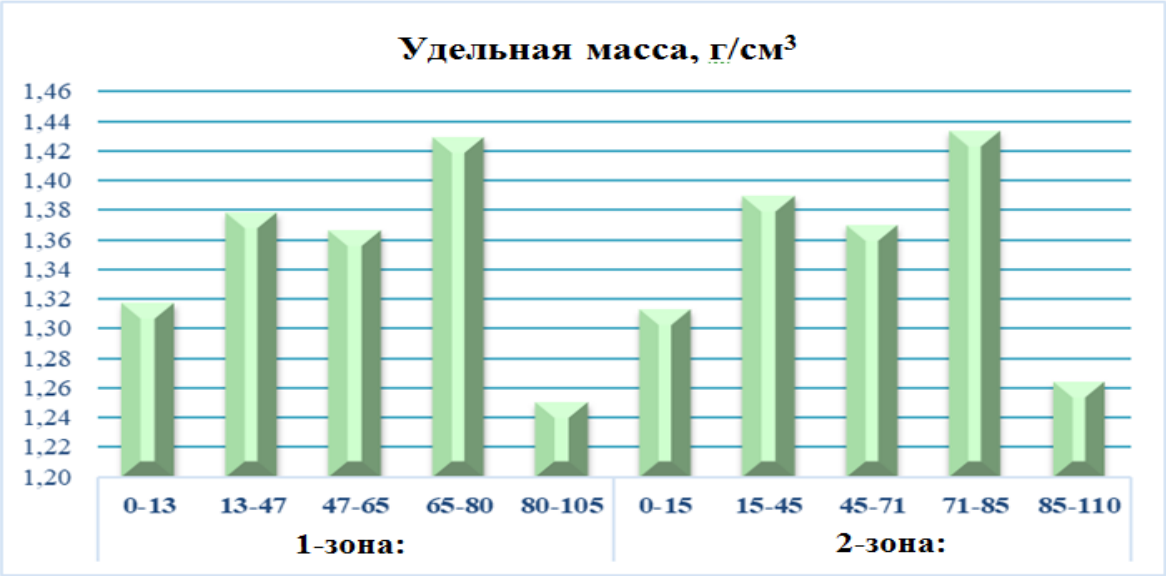


Рис. 1. Объёмная масса светло-серых песчаных пустынных почв
(пастбищная зона Мубарекского района, 2025 г.)

Анализ почв пастбищ показал, что объёмная масса дернового горизонта толщиной 0-13 см невысока и составляет 1,32 г/см³ из-за высокой пористости. Поддерновый слой заметно уплотнён, его объёмная масса достигает 1,38 г/см³. В нижележащих горизонтах значительных изменений объёмной массы почв не наблюдалось.

Удельная масса. Удельной массой почвы называют отношение массы минеральной части почвы к определённому объёму воды. Она зависит от минерального состава и, как правило, варьирует в пределах 2,5-2,7 г/см³. Например, для серых малогумусных почв удельная масса составляет 2,70-2,75 г/см³, для гумусированных чернозёмов – 2,35-2,40 г/см³, для торфяных почв – около 1,8 г/см³.

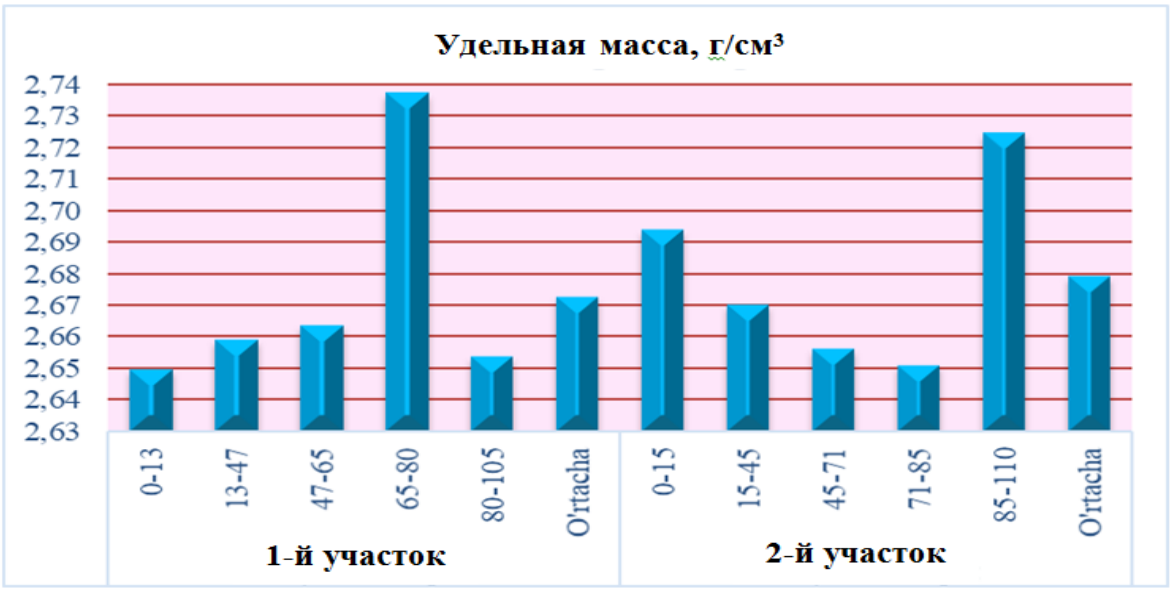


Рис. 2. Удельная масса почв пастбищ (пастбищная зона Мубарекского района, 2025 г.)

В качестве исследуемых участков были выбраны пастбищные земли с песчаными пустынными почвами:

Первый контрольный участок (1-й участок): широта 38043'18,4" с. ш., долгота 65033'53,7" в. д., высота над уровнем моря 318 м. Средняя удельная масса почв по слоям 0-189 см была рассчитана для данного участка.

Второй контрольный участок (2-й участок): широта 38012'64,7 с. ш., долгота 65096'29,42 в. д., высота над уровнем моря 315 м. Средняя удельная масса почв по слоям также была определена.

Результаты по слоям почвы представлены на рисунке 2.

Общая пористость. Общая пористость почвы определяется суммой пустот, образованных механическими частицами, структурными агрегатами, корнями растений и ходами почвенных животных. В большинстве почв общая пористость составляет около 40-50 %. Пористость играет ключевую роль в движении воды и воздуха в почвенных горизонтах,

а следовательно, существенно влияет на физические, химические и биологические процессы в почве.



Рис. 3. Пористость пастбищных почв (пастбищная зона Мубарекского района, 2025 г.)

Пористость почв на исследуемом участке варьирует в пределах 47,39-49,56 % по профилю. Для дернового горизонта пористость составила 50,29 %, тогда как в более плотном поддерновом слое – 48,15 % (см. табл. 3).

Влажность пастбищных почв. Для первого контрольного участка, выбранного на пастбищах Мубарекского района (широта 38043'18,4 с. ш., долгота 65033'53,7 в. д., высота над уровнем моря 318 м), средняя влажность почв по слоям 0-189 см составила 4,9989 %.

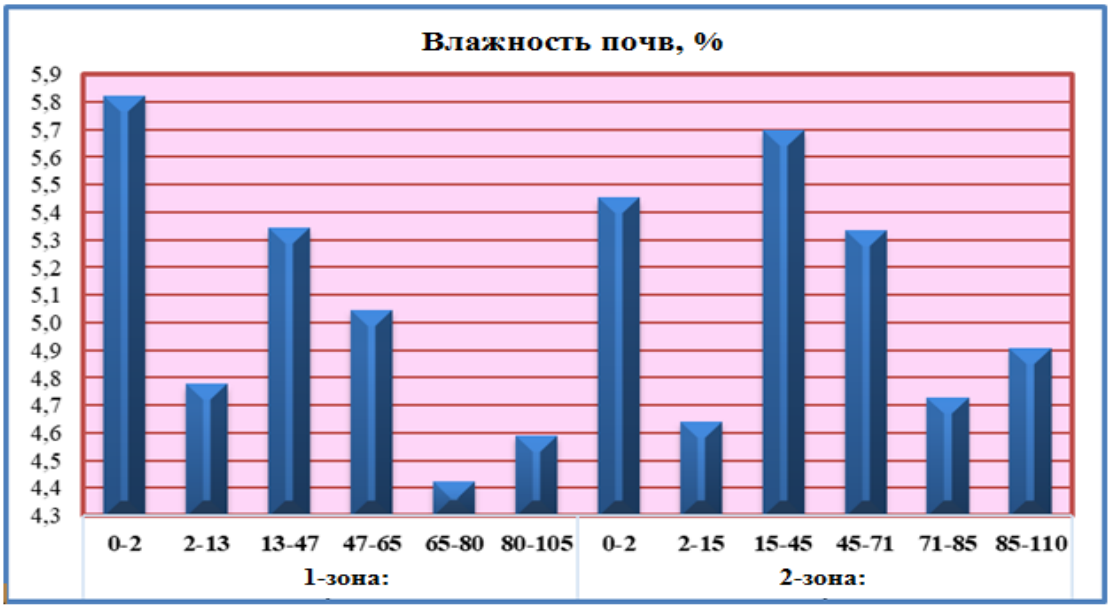


Рис. 4. Влажность пастбищных почв (пастбищная зона Мубарекского района, 2025 г.)

Для второго контрольного участка (широта 38012'64,7 с. ш., долгота 65096'29,42 в. д., высота над уровнем моря 315 м) средняя влажность почв по слоям составила 5,1249 %. Данные измерений за весь период представлены на рисунке 4.

Выводы. Исследование показало, что накопление органической массы в почвенных горизонтах положительно влияет на объёмную массу почвы. В частности, накопление корней и растительных остатков способствовало снижению объёмной массы.

Удельная масса малогумусных серых почв составила 2,70-2,75 г/см³.

Пористость почв на исследуемом участке варьировала в пределах 47,39-49,56 %, при этом пористость дернового горизонта составляла 50,29 %, а поддернового, более плотного слоя – 48,15 %.

Средняя влажность почв по слоям для исследуемого участка составила 5,1249 %.

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УДК 30 – 304

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КОГНИТИВНЫЕ СМЕЩЕНИЯ И РЕШЕНИЯ РАБОТНИКОВ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ О ВОЗВРАТЕ НДФЛ: ЭМПИРИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫХ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ВЫЧЕТОВ В КИТАЕ

Аннотация: *В 2019 году в Китае официально вступила в силу комбинированная система подоходного налога с физических лиц на основе общего и категориального учета, а система специальных дополнительных вычетов эффективно снизила налоговую нагрузку на работающих по найму. В условиях постоянного проведения ежегодной подведения итогов и уплаты налогов решения работников предприятий о возврате налогов представляют собой ограниченную рациональность, обусловленную уровнем понимания политики, психологическими факторами и способностью к обработке информации. На практике работники часто совершают иррациональные действия, такие как непредставление данных, занижение сумм и отказ от возврата налогов из-за недостаточного понимания политики, ошибочных оценок и страха перед сложностями при заполнении документов, что приводит к потере законных налоговых прав и интересов. На основе теории когнитивных смещений поведенческой экономики данное исследование выбирает работников предприятий в качестве объектов исследования, использует методы анализа литературы, анкетирования и индуктивного анализа для выявления пяти типов когнитивных смещений: смещения из-за пробелов в знаниях, информационной перегрузки, отвращения к потерям, конформизма и избегания трудностей, а также анализирует их причины и механизм влияния. Исследование показывает, что когнитивные смещения приводят к потере доходов от возврата налогов, повышению рисков несоблюдения требований, усилению психологической тревоги и неэффективности семейного финансового планирования. Поэтому предлагаются меры оптимизации по четырем направлениям: налоговые органы, предприятия, отдельные работники и службы поддержки работников. Данное исследование обогащает микроэмпирические результаты в области поведенческого налогообложения и служит основой для повышения эффективности реализации политики и совершенствования системы социальных льгот работников.*

Ключевые слова: *специальные дополнительные вычеты; когнитивные отклонения; сотрудники предприятий; принятие решений о возврате налогов; поведенческая психология*

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COGNITIVE BIASES AND EMPLOYEES' PERSONAL INCOME TAX REFUND DECISIONS: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF SPECIAL ADDITIONAL DEDUCTIONS IN CHINA

Abstract: *In 2019, China officially implemented a combined comprehensive and categorical individual income tax system, and the special additional deduction system effectively reduced the tax burden on wage earners. Under the normalization of annual final settlement, employees' tax refund decisions represent bounded rationality influenced by policy cognition, psychological factors, and information-processing capabilities. In practice, employees often exhibit irrational behaviors such as omission, under-reporting, and abandonment of tax refunds due to insufficient policy understanding, judgment biases, and fear of operational difficulties, resulting in the loss of legitimate tax rights and interests. Based on the cognitive bias theory of behavioral economics, this study takes enterprise employees as research objects, uses literature research, questionnaire survey, and inductive analysis to identify five types of cognitive biases: knowledge gap bias, information overload bias, loss aversion bias, conformity bias, and difficulty avoidance bias, and analyzes their causes and influence mechanisms. The research shows that cognitive biases lead to impaired tax refund income, increased compliance risks, intensified psychological anxiety, and inefficient household financial planning. Therefore, optimization countermeasures are proposed from four dimensions: tax authorities, enterprises, individual employees, and employee services. This study enriches the micro empirical results in the field of behavioral taxation and provides a reference for improving policy implementation and the employee welfare system.*

Keywords: *special additional deductions; cognitive biases; enterprise employees; tax refund decisions; behavioral psychology*

Глава 1. Введение и теоретические основы

1.1 Контекст исследования

Налог на доход физических лиц является важным налоговым инструментом для регулирования распределения доходов и содействия социальной справедливости. В 2019 году в Китае была полностью реализована реформа налога на доход физических лиц: была создана комплексная налоговая система, сочетающая общий подход с классификацией доходов. Четыре вида доходов — заработная плата, оплата услуг, авторские вознаграждения и лицензионные платежи — включены в состав общего дохода для налогообложения. Кроме того, были введены семь специальных дополнительных вычетов: на образование детей, продолжение образования, лечение тяжелых заболеваний, проценты по ипотечным кредитам, арендная плата за жильё, содержание пожилых родителей и уход за детьми в возрасте до трёх лет.[1] Эти специальные дополнительные вычеты ориентированы на основные расходы семьи и предусматривают дифференцированные налоговые льготы, что значительно снижает реальное налоговое бремя для групп с низким и средним уровнем дохода и стало наиболее значимым с точки зрения социальной защиты элементом данной реформы налога на доход.

Согласно налоговому законодательству, физические лица должны ежегодно в период с 1 марта по 30 июня проводить итоговую подачу деклараций по совокупному доходу за предыдущий год, возвращая излишки уплаченных налогов и выплачивая недостающую сумму.[2] Для большинства работников предприятий главная цель этой процедуры — дополнительное указание данных о специальных дополнительных вычетах с целью получения возмещения налогов. Однако на практике при реализации политики постепенно возникают ряд проблем: большое количество видов специальных дополнительных вычетов, сложные условия и значительные различия в ставках затрудняют понимание сотрудниками; информация о политике распространена фрагментарно, что препятствует формированию у них системного представления; некоторые работники из-за психологических опасений или страха сложностей добровольно отказываются от возврата налогов; кроме того, из-за неправильного понимания некоторые сотрудники ошибочно заполняют декларации, что может привести к налоговым предупреждениям или повышению налогового риска.

С точки зрения поведенческой экономики решение работников о возврате налогов не является полностью рациональным расчётом затрат и выгод, а представляет собой проявление ограниченной рациональности при ограниченной информации, недостаточных когнитивных способностях, а также под влиянием эмоций и социальной среды.[3] В настоящее время исследования в академической среде по специальным дополнительным вычетам в основном сосредоточены на институциональном

проектировании, макроэкономических эффектах и оптимизации сбора и управления налогов; при этом мало внимания уделяется объяснению различий в поведении работников при оформлении возвратов налогов на микро-психологическом уровне, особенно не хватает эмпирических анализов, ориентированных на группу работников предприятий и основанных на когнитивных отклонениях. В связи с этим статья, используя когнитивные отклонения при использовании специальных дополнительных вычетов в качестве отправной точки, исследует их влияние на решения работников о возврате налогов, что обладает важной теоретической значимостью и практической значимостью.

1.2 Значение исследования

1.2.1 Теоретическое значение

В данной статье теория когнитивных отклонений применяется в исследовании принятия решений сотрудниками по возврату налогов; разработана аналитическая модель «понимание политики — когнитивные отклонения — психологическое восприятие — выбор поведения», что расширяет интердисциплинарный подход в области поведенческой налоговой науки и организационной поведенческой науки. Эмпирический анализ проводится на основе данных о сотрудниках предприятий, что позволяет устранить недостатки существующих исследований, сосредоточенных преимущественно на макрополитике и не учитывающих психологию микроуровня субъектов, и предлагает новый объяснительный путь для понимания поведения налогоплательщиков при подаче деклараций.

1.2.2 Практическое значение

Для работников это помогает выявлять распространённые ошибочные представления, повышать уровень понимания налоговой политики и эффективность подачи деклараций, а также защищать их законные права на возврат налогов; для предприятий такие данные служат основой для поддержки отделов кадров и финансов в оказании налогово-финансовых услуг сотрудникам и совершенствовании внутренней системы социальных льгот; для налоговых органов это способствует оптимизации методов информирования, упрощению процедур подачи деклараций и повышению точности налогового администрирования; для страховых и финансовых компаний они позволяют учитывать ключевые трудности сотрудников в понимании налоговой системы и предоставлять более персонализированные услуги по страхованию и финансовому планированию.

1.3 Содержание и методы исследования

1.3.1 Содержание исследования

Во-первых, необходимо систематизировать теории, связанные с системой специальных дополнительных вычетов и соответствующими

когнитивными предубеждениями, чтобы чётко понять психологическую логику принятия сотрудниками решений о возврате налогов.

Во-вторых, на основе анализа данных анкеты оценивается текущее уровень осведомленности сотрудников о политике компании и выявляются конкретные проявления пяти типов искажений в восприятии.

В-третьих, анализируются причины возникновения когнитивных отклонений с четырёх точек зрения: политики, предприятий, отдельных лиц и окружающей среды.

В-четвертых, проанализировать влияние когнитивных предвзятостей на принятие решений по возврату налогов в четырех аспектах: экономика, соблюдение нормативных требований, психология и финансовое планирование.

В-пятых, предлагаются меры по коррекции когнитивных отклонений и оптимизации процесса принятия решений сотрудниками в отношении возврата налогов.

1.3.2 Методы исследования

Во-первых, метод литературного исследования: анализируется научная литература в таких областях, как когнитивные предвзятости, теория перспектив, соблюдение налоговых норм и специальные дополнительные вычеты, что позволяет заложить теоретическую основу.

Во-вторых, метод анкетирования: анкеты были распространены среди действующих сотрудников предприятий; было собрано 100 действительных ответов, на основе которых был проведён описательный анализ.

Метод анализа и обобщения статистических данных: проведение описательной статистики по выборочным данным, обобщение характеристик когнитивных смещений, причин их возникновения и последствий для принятия решений.

1.4 Основные теоретические принципы

1.4.1 Система специальных дополнительных вычетов

Специальные дополнительные вычеты представляют собой дифференцированные налоговые вычеты, предусмотренные для расходов на обеспечение базовых жизненных потребностей, помимо ежемесячного базового вычета в размере 5000 юаней и других специальных вычетов, таких как страхование по медицинскому и социальному страхованию, а также жилищный фонд.[4] Цель данной политики — учитывать различия в семейных расходах и обеспечить целенаправленное снижение налогов. Вычеты охватывают расходы на протяжении всего жизненного цикла и осуществляются по принципу «самостоятельная декларация, хранение данных, последующая проверка», что в значительной степени зависит от осознанности работников и их активной участия в процессе декларирования.

Пункт вычета	Условия применения	Стандарт вычета
Уход за младенцами и детьми в возрасте до 3 лет	Уход за младенцами и детьми в возрасте до 3 лет	2000 юаней в месяц на каждого ребёнка
Образование детей	От дошкольного образования до полноценного образовательного процесса	2000 юаней в месяц на каждого ребёнка
Непрерывное образование	Постоянное образование в области образования или профессиональных квалификаций	Образование: 400 юаней в месяц; Профессиональная квалификация — 3600 юаней в год
Медицинское обслуживание при тяжелых заболеваниях	Часть личной нагрузки, превышающая 15 000 юаней	Максимальная сумма — 80 000 юаней в год.
Проценты по ипотечному кредиту	Ипотека на первое жилище	1000 юаней в месяц
Арендная плата за жилье	У неё нет собственного жилья; она проживает в арендуемом жилье.	800/1100/1500 юаней в месяц (в зависимости от города)
Уход за пожилыми людьми	Помощь родственникам в возрасте 60 лет и старше	3000 юаней в месяц

Таблица 1. Пункты специальных дополнительных вычетов и их размеры

1.4.2 Теория когнитивных отклонений

Когнитивные отклонения — это психологическая тенденция, при которой человек в процессе восприятия, обработки, оценки и принятия решений информации из-за ограниченных знаний, инерции мышления, влияния эмоций или внешних факторов окружающей среды отклоняется от объективных фактов и рациональных выводов.[5] В контексте годовой подачи деклараций по подоходному налогу сотрудники часто сталкиваются с систематическими когнитивными ошибками при интерпретации сложной нормативной информации, что негативно сказывается на их действиях при подаче деклараций.

1.4.3 Психологические механизмы принятия решений сотрудников относительно возврата налогов

Процесс принятия решений по возмещению налоговых обязательств работникам следует полному психологическому пути: получение информации о политике → когнитивная обработка и интерпретация →

восприятие рисков и выгод → выбор поведенческого решения по декларированию → получение обратной связи о результатах. Когнитивные отклонения присутствуют на каждом этапе, что приводит к неполному восприятию информации, искажённому оценочному процессу, искажённому восприятию рисков и иррациональному выбору поведения; в конечном итоге это вызывает упущения при декларировании, недекларирование, ошибочные декларации или отказ от декларирования.

Глава 2: Типы, причины и последствия искажений в восприятии специальных дополнительных вычетов для работников

2.1 Проектирование исследования и анализ текущего состояния знаний

2.1.1 Разработка и проведение исследования

В исследовании использовался метод анкетирования. Опрос проводился через профессиональную онлайн-платформу для анкетирования в марте–апреле 2025 года; респондентами являлись работники предприятий по всей территории Китая. Всего было распространено 112 анкет, получено 100 корректных ответов, эффективная возвращаемость анкет составила 89,29%.

2.1.2 Характеристика выборки

Пол: мужчины – 46 человек, женщины – 54 человека;

Возраст: до 25 лет – 18 человек, 26–35 лет – 47 человек, 36–45 лет – 29 человек, старше 46 лет – 6 человек;

Месячный доход: 5000 юаней и ниже – 22 человека, 5001–10000 юаней – 45 человек, 10001–20000 юаней – 28 человек, свыше 20001 юаней – 5 человек;

Тип предприятия: частные предприятия – 49 человек, государственные предприятия – 23 человека, бюджетные учреждения – 16 человек, малые и микропредприятия и прочие – 12 человек.

Выборка сбалансирована и обладает хорошей репрезентативностью.

2.1.3 Ограничения выборки

Объем выборки составляет 100 человек, охват по регионам и отраслям ограничен. При экстраполяции выводов следует соблюдать осторожность. В перспективе возможно расширение выборки для проведения более комплексного анализа.

2.1.4 Уровень осведомленности работников о политике

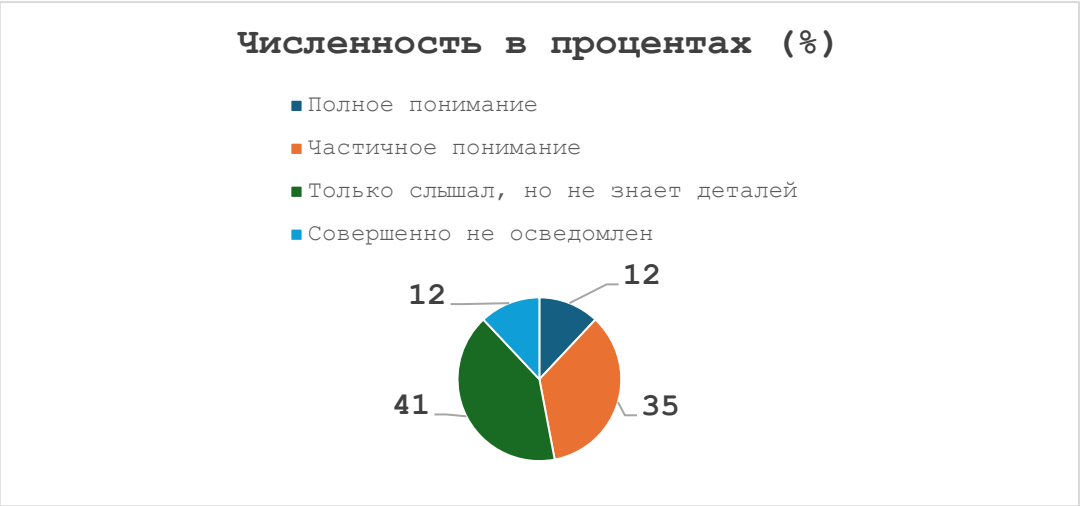


Рисунок 1. Диаграмма распределения уровня осведомленности сотрудников о специальных дополнительных вычетах

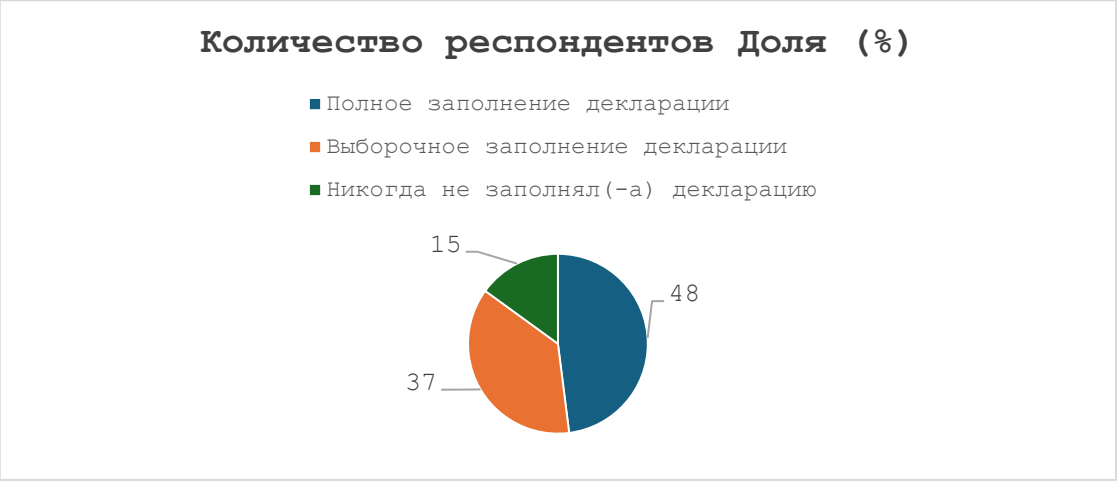


Рисунок 2. Диаграмма распределения поведения сотрудников при подаче заявок на возврат налогов

Результаты исследования показывают, что уровень осведомлённости работников о политике специальных дополнительных вычетов остаётся низким. Только 12% сотрудников полностью знают семь видов вычетов и их размеры; 35% осведомлены о 3–4 основных правилах; 41% слышали об этой политике, но не понимают её конкретного содержания; ещё 12% вообще не имеют представления о специальных дополнительных вычетах. Что касается процесса декларирования, то 48% работников ежегодно своевременно и полностью указывают все допустимые вычеты, 37% указывают лишь отдельные пункты, а 15% никогда не участвовали в годовой подаче декларации и не указывали никаких вычетов. Между уровнем осведомлённости и практикой декларирования наблюдается значительная положительная корреляция: недостаточное понимание приводит к иррациональным решениям при возврате налогов.

2.2 Основные типы искажений в восприятии специальных дополнительных вычетов для работников

На основе данных исследований и практического опыта работы в профессиональной среде в данной статье когнитивные искажения сотрудников классифицируются на пять типичных форм проявления.

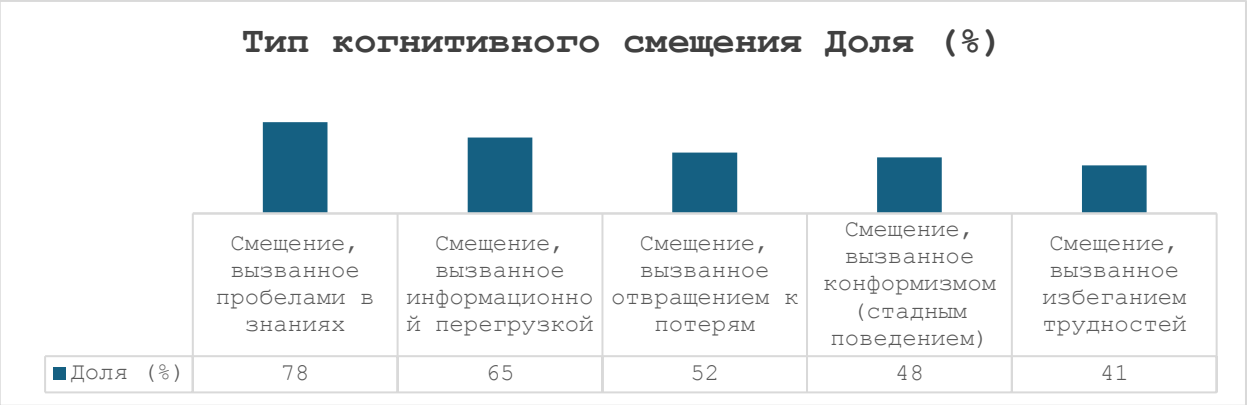


Рисунок 3. Диаграмма долей пяти типов когнитивных отклонений среди сотрудников

(1) Смещение, обусловленное знаниевыми пробелами

Смещение из-за знаний о налоговых льгот является наиболее распространённым типом ошибок — оно составляет 78 % всех случаев в выборке.[6] Большинство работников хорошо знакомы с тремя категориями вычетов: образование детей, процентные ставки по ипотечным кредитам и уход за пожилыми родителями; однако уровень осведомлённости о вычетах на уход за детьми младше трёх лет, медицинское лечение при тяжёлых заболеваниях и продолжение образования крайне низок. Многие работники не знают условий получения льгот, правил распределения расходов, сроков подачи документов и обязанностей по их хранению, в результате чего, несмотря на соответствие требованиям, не подают заявления, и их законные права остаются недоступными.

(2) Смещение, вызванное информационным перегрузом

На долю искажений, вызванных информационным перегрузом, приходится 65 %. Специальные дополнительные вычеты охватывают семь категорий статей — каждая из них имеет свои условия применения, установленные размеры и особые случаи; политика отличается большим количеством деталей, быстрыми изменениями и высокой профессиональной сложностью.[7] Перед лицом большого объема фрагментированной информации работники часто испытывают когнитивную усталость и давление при понимании информации, поэтому склонны применять «стратегию упрощения»: указывают только самые простые и знакомые статьи и добровольно отказываются от тех вычетов, которые требуют сложных процедур и предоставления дополнительных документов.

(3) Смещение, обусловленное отвращением к убыткам

Доля смещения, связанного с страхом убытков, составляет 52 %. Согласно теории перспектив, чувствительность индивидов к убыткам

значительно выше, чем к возможным выгодам. При принятии решений о возврате налогов сотрудники больше беспокоятся о том, что ошибки при заполнении декларации могут привести к налоговой проверке и негативно сказаться на их кредитной истории, в то время как восприятие возможной выгоды от возврата налогов у них слабее.[8] Даже при соблюдении всех условий для подачи декларации они предпочитают консервативную стратегию и отказываются от нее, чтобы избежать рисков.

(4) Смещение, обусловленное психологией конформизма

Доля психологических искажений, обусловленных конформизмом, составляет 48%. Решения сотрудников по возврату налогов часто зависят от влияния коллег, родственников, друзей и информации из социальных сетей. Если большинство окружающих не подают декларации, делают это с опозданием или используют упрощенные формы декларирования, сотрудники обычно следуют групповому поведению, не прибегая к самостоятельной оценке ситуации.[9] Некоторые сотрудники даже слепо подражают другим и неверно заполняют декларации, что приводит к коллективным искажениям в восприятии.

(5) Склонность избегать трудностей

Доля сотрудников, испытывающих страх перед трудностями и склонных к предвзятости, составляет 41%. У работников возникают трудности при использовании приложения для уплаты подоходного налога, заполнении данных, загрузке документов и проверке информации; особенно это касается сотрудников среднего возраста, которые не уверены в навыках работы с цифровыми инструментами и опасаются ошибок, отказа в проверке или необходимости многократных корректировок. В результате они отказываются от процедуры годовой подачи декларации и в течение длительного времени не могут воспользоваться льготами, предусмотренными законодательством.

2.3 Причины возникновения когнитивных искажений у сотрудников

(1) На уровне политики: правила сложны, а информационные материалы недостаточно доступны для широкой аудитории.

Система дополнительных специальных вычетов разработана тщательно: условия строгие, а критерии применения — профессионально определены.[10] Однако у обычных работников отсутствует достаточная знания в области финансов и налогообложения, из-за чего им сложно самостоятельно и точно понять её положения. Информация о политике в основном распространяется в виде официальных документов и пояснений к положениям; иллюстрации, практические примеры и сценарии применения недостаточно представлены, а сам процесс распространения информации является фрагментарным. В результате работники не могут сформировать системное, устойчивое и точное понимание данной системы.

(2) На уровне предприятий: отсутствие систематической финансово-налоговой просветительской работы и соответствующих услуг

В большинстве предприятий отделы кадров и финансов ограничиваются выполнением обязанностей по удержанию и уплате подоходного налога, не включая информирование сотрудников о политике специальных дополнительных вычетов в систему социальных льгот. У компаний универсальный но отсутствуют регулярные программы обучения, консультации по подаче деклараций и механизмы ответов на вопросы; сотрудники не располагают надежными, удобными и постоянными каналами получения информации.

(3) В личностном аспекте: недостаточный уровень финансово-налоговой грамотности и ленивость мышления

Работники в целом не обладают базовыми знаниями в области налогов, что ограничивает их понимание функций налогообложения, логики применения вычетов и смысла подачи декларации. При этом у них наблюдается выраженная ленивость мышления: они привыкли пассивно получать информацию и не стремятся самостоятельно изучать содержание политики и процедуры ее применения, что приводит к сохранению низкого уровня осведомленности в долгосрочной перспективе.

(4) Социальный уровень: информация в сети хаотична и обладает высокой вводящей в заблуждение силой.

В социальных сетях, платформах для коротких видео и чатовых группах распространяется множество неофициальных интерпретаций политики: в некоторых случаях преувеличиваются доходы, риски преуменьшаются, а распространяются неверные методы предоставления информации. уработников ограниченные способности к проверке достоверности данных, поэтому они легко поддаются вводимости в заблуждение, что дополнительно усиливает их когнитивные искажения.

2.4 Влияние когнитивных отклонений на решения сотрудников по возврату налогов

(1) Экономическое влияние: доходы от возврата налогов утрачиваются напрямую

Когнитивные искажения приводят к тому, что работники не сообщают о своих доходах, сообщают недостаточно или вообще не предоставляют соответствующие декларации; среднегодовая сумма не возвращённых налогов составляет в среднем от 500 до 1000 юаней. Для работников, имеющих право на высокие налоговые вычеты (например, при лечении тяжёлых заболеваний или уходе за младенцами и маленькими детьми), утрата доходов проявляется особенно явно: выгоды от политики не преобразуются в реальный располагаемый доход работников.

(2) Влияние на соблюдение нормативов: увеличивается риск ошибок при подаче заявлений

Когнитивные искажения могут приводить к повторным вычетам, завышению сумм деклараций или предоставлению ложной информации. В рамках механизма проверки налоговых больших данных система может

активировать предупреждение, требующее корректировки декларации и дополнительного уплаты налогов. В серьезных случаях это может негативно сказаться на налоговой репутации физического лица и затруднить последующее оформление государственных услуг и финансовых операций.

(3) Психологическое влияние: снижение уровня тревожности и ощущения удовлетворения

В период финальной подачи налоговых деклараций у сотрудников с неясным пониманием действующих правил часто возникают противоречивые чувства: они опасаются как упустить возможность получения налоговых возвратов, так и столкнуться с рисками из-за ошибок при заполнении деклараций, что приводит к внутреннему психологическому напряжению. Длительное отсутствие возможности воспользоваться льготами по налоговой политике снижает уровень удовлетворённости сотрудников политиками и корпоративными благами, а также влияет на их рабочую удовлетворённость и качество жизни.

(4) Влияние финансового планирования: низкая эффективность распределения средств

Когнитивные искажения часто сопровождают недостаточную способность к финансовому планированию: получив налоговые возвраты, работники чаще направляют их на немедленные расходы или на текущие сбережения, а не вкладывают в долгосрочные формы защиты — такие как медицинское страхование, накопления на лечение, образование или пенсионные фонды. В результате в системе семейной защиты от рисков возникает значительный дефицит.

Глава 3: Меры по коррекции когнитивных искажений и оптимизации процесса принятия решений сотрудников по возврату налогов

3.1 Налоговые органы: упрощение процедур, усиление информационной работы с акцентом на понятность и контекстуальность

Во-первых, необходимо предоставлять более понятные пояснения политических мер. Для этого следует использовать иллюстрации, короткие видео, примеры из практики, формат вопрос-ответ и другие формы подачи информации; избегать излишнего использования профессиональной терминологии и разрабатывать информационные материалы, ориентированные на конкретные группы населения — по структуре семьи, возрастным группам и профессиям.

Во-вторых, улучшить пользовательский опыт работы с приложением для уплаты подоходного налога: добавить функции интеллектуальных подсказок, автоматической проверки данных, однокликового заполнения формы и оповещений о распространенных ошибках, чтобы снизить сложность использования приложения.

В-третьих, предоставлять целевые услуги предприятиям. Совместно с промышленными парками, отраслевыми ассоциациями, предприятиями и учреждениями организовывать очные информационные мероприятия и централизованные консультации для повышения эффективности распространения государственной политики.[11]

3.2 Предприятия: интеграция финансово-налоговых услуг в систему социальных льгот для работников

Во-первых, необходимо создать систематический механизм обучения по вопросам ежегодной подведения итогов налоговой декларации. Перед началом ежегодного подведения итогов следует проводить специальные семинары по разъяснению соответствующих нормативных требований и практическому руководству по их выполнению; вопросы участников следует решать специалистами по финансам или кадрам.

Во-вторых, необходимо создать внутренние каналы распространения информации. Официальные сведения о политике следует распространять с помощью объявлений, уведомлений в группах и руководств, чтобы снизить распространение недостоверной информации.

В-третьих, необходимо способствовать интеграции финансово-налоговых знаний с системой социального обеспечения. Политику подоходного налога, системы социального страхования и программ социальной защиты следует объединить в единую систему комплексных социальных услуг для работников с целью повышения их финансовой грамотности.

3.3 Отдельные сотрудники: активно повышайте уровень осведомленности и последовательно подавайте заявки рационально.

Во-первых, активно изучайте политику через официальные каналы и избегайте неофициальных источников информации.

Во-вторых, на основе реальной ситуации в семье необходимо тщательно пересмотреть все пункты вычетов, соответствующие установленным требованиям, обеспечив полное и достоверное указание всех необходимых данных.

В-третьих, необходимо укреплять осознание рисков, избегать массового или фальшивого предоставления информации и тем самым защищать свой личный кредитный рейтинг.

В-четвертых, необходимо развивать долгосрочное финансовое сознание, рационально планировать средства, выделенные на возврат налогов, и приоритетно направлять их на обеспечение семейных нужд в сферах здравоохранения, пенсионного обеспечения и образования.

3.4 Услуги по поддержке профсоюзов: содействие интеграции популяризации финансово-налоговых знаний с услугами обеспечения

Услуги по поддержке работников в сферах страхования и финансов могут использовать ресурсы корпоративного сотрудничества для бесплатного предоставления общественных услуг — разъяснений по

специальным дополнительным вычетам, консультаций по подаче заявок и практического руководства по их применению, помогая сотрудникам исправить ошибочные представления. С учётом потребностей работников в использовании средств возврата налогов они предлагают соответствующие планы страхования здоровья, медицинского страхования, образования и пенсионного обеспечения, преобразуя краткосрочные выгоды от возврата налогов в долгосрочную защиту семьи и обеспечивая синергетическое развитие повышения социальных льгот работников и расширения сфер предоставления услуг.

Вывод

С момента внедрения реформы подоходного налога в 2019 году система специальных дополнительных вычетов сыграла важную роль в снижении налоговой нагрузки на работников, обеспечении расходов на социальное обеспечение и содействии социальной справедливости. Однако на практике реализации этой политики у сотрудников предприятий повсеместно различной степени искажений в восприятии её положения, что негативно сказывается на рациональном принятии решений относительно возврата налогов и приводит к потере доходов, увеличению рисков, психологическому стрессу и неэффективности финансового планирования.

В данной статье на основе теории когнитивных отклонений поведенческой экономики проведено эмпирическое исследование с использованием анкетирования. Было установлено, что у сотрудников предприятий преобладают пять типов когнитивных отклонений: отклонение от зон незнания, отклонение из-за информационной перегрузки, отклонение из-за отвращения к убыткам, отклонение конформизма и отклонение из-за избегания трудностей. Основными причинами возникновения этих отклонений являются сложность политических норм и правил, недостаточная информационно-просветительская работа на предприятиях, низкий уровень финансово-налоговой грамотности сотрудников и вводящие в заблуждение данные в интернете. Когнитивные отклонения оказывают значительное негативное влияние на принятие решений по возврату налогов в четырех аспектах: экономика, соблюдение нормативов, психология и финансовое планирование.

Для устранения когнитивных искажений среди работников и оптимизации процесса принятия решений по возврату налогов требуется согласованная работа всех заинтересованных сторон: налоговые органы должны повысить доступность налоговой политики и упростить процедуры; предприятия должны включить финансово-налоговые услуги в систему социальных льгот для сотрудников; сами работники должны активно расширять свои знания о нормативных актах и развивать способность к рациональному принятию решений; организации по поддержке работников могут способствовать тесной интеграции популяризации финансово-налоговой информации с услугами по обеспечению прав работников.

Благодаря совместным усилиям всех сторон можно эффективно снизить искажения в восприятии информации, повысить качество налоговых деклараций и усилить ощущение реальной выгоды от применения политики, обеспечив тем самым полное реализование социальных преимуществ системы специальных дополнительных вычетов.

В данной статье анализ проводился на основе 100 анкет сотрудников предприятий; однако объем и охват выборки имеют определенные ограничения. В будущих исследованиях рекомендуется расширить выборку, провести сравнительный анализ по различным отраслям, уровням дохода, возрастным группам и регионам, а также дополнительно изучить эффективность цифровых инструментов и интеллектуальных систем поддержки в коррекции когнитивных искажений, что позволит предоставить более обоснованные эмпирические данные для оптимизации политики подоходного налога.

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УДК 598.2

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ВИДОВОЕ РАЗНООБРАЗИЕ ПТИЦ ФРУКТОВЫХ САДОВ КАНЛЫКУЛЬСКОГО РАЙОНА

Аннотация: *Настоящее исследование посвящено анализу видового разнообразия птиц фруктовых садов Канлыкульского района Республики Каракалпакстан. Установлено, что орнитофауна формируется за счёт синантропных, лесокустарниковых и степных видов, адаптированных к агроландшафтам. Доминируют насекомоядные и всеядные птицы, играющие важную роль в биологической регуляции вредителей. Выявлены основные экологические группы и сезонная динамика. Показана значимость фруктовых садов как устойчивых биотопов для сохранения биоразнообразия в аридных условиях.*

Ключевые слова: *орнитофауна, агроэкосистема, биоразнообразие, фруктовые сады, Каракалпакстан, экология птиц, Южное Приаралье.*

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BIRD SPECIES DIVERSITY IN FRUIT ORCHARDS OF KANLYKUL DISTRICT

Abstract: *This study analyzes the bird species diversity in fruit orchards of the Kanlykul district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. It was established that the avifauna is formed by synanthropic, forest-shrub, and steppe species adapted to agricultural landscapes. Insectivorous and omnivorous birds predominate, playing an important role in the biological regulation of pests. The main ecological groups and seasonal dynamics were identified. The importance of orchards as stable biotopes for the conservation of biodiversity in arid conditions is demonstrated.*

Key words*: avifauna, agroecosystem, biodiversity, orchards, Karakalpakstan, avian ecology, Southern Aral Sea region.*

Введение

В условиях глобальной трансформации природных экосистем возрастает значение изучения биоразнообразия в антропогенных ландшафтах, включая агроценозы. Фруктовые сады представляют собой специфические экосистемы, сохраняющие потенциал поддержания разнообразия организмов, в том числе птиц, выполняющих важные функции регуляции фитофагов и поддержания экологического равновесия. В Республике Каракалпакстан, особенно в зоне Южного Приаралья, деградация природных экосистем вследствие антропогенных факторов усиливает роль агроландшафтов как рефугиумов биоразнообразия, однако их орнитофауна изучена недостаточно. В связи с этим целью исследования является анализ видового разнообразия птиц фруктовых садов Канлыкульского района, их экологической и трофической структуры, сезонной динамики и роли в функционировании агроэкосистем.

Материалы и методы

Исследования проводились в 2024–2025 гг. на территории фруктовых садов Канлыкульского района Республики Каракалпакстан, расположенного в зоне аридного климата с резко континентальными условиями, характеризующимися высокими температурами, низким количеством осадков и значительной антропогенной нагрузкой, влияющей на формирование орнитофауны. Полевые работы включали маршрутные учёты птиц в различных типах садовых насаждений (абрикосовые, яблоневые, смешанные), проводимые в утренние и вечерние часы с использованием визуальных наблюдений, бинокулярной техники и акустической идентификации; для уточнения видов применялись стандартные орнитологические определители. Маршруты охватывали различные микробиотопы (краевые и внутренние участки садов, зоны с разной плотностью насаждений), фиксировались все виды, их численность, поведение и особенности использования среды, а также проводился анализ

сезонной динамики (гнездование, миграции, зимовка). Обработка данных включала количественный и качественный анализ видового состава, распределение по экологическим и трофическим группам и сравнительную оценку сезонных изменений.

Результаты и обсуждение

В результате проведённых исследований установлено, что орнитофауна фруктовых садов Канлыкульского района характеризуется сравнительно высоким уровнем видового разнообразия для аридных условий. В разные сезоны года зарегистрировано от 32 до 45 видов птиц, относящихся к нескольким систематическим группам, включая воробьинообразных, голубеобразных, соколообразных и других.

Наиболее широко представлены виды, обладающие высокой экологической пластичностью и способностью адаптироваться к антропогенным условиям. К числу доминирующих видов относятся домовый воробей (*Passer domesticus*), обыкновенный скворец (*Sturnus vulgaris*), сорока (*Pica pica*), сизый голубь (*Columba livia*), а также различные представители жаворонков и ласточек. Эти виды характеризуются устойчивой численностью и широким распространением в пределах исследуемых биотопов.

Анализ экологической структуры показал, что орнитофауна представлена несколькими основными группами, среди которых наибольшую долю составляют синантропные виды, тесно связанные с деятельностью человека. Значительную часть также занимают лесокустарниковые виды, использующие древесно-кустарниковую растительность садов для гнездования и кормления. Степные виды встречаются преимущественно на периферии садов, тогда как хищные птицы представлены ограниченным числом видов, выполняющих важную роль в регулировании численности мелких позвоночных.

Трофическая структура орнитофауны характеризуется преобладанием насекомоядных видов, что обусловлено высокой доступностью кормовой базы в виде насекомых-вредителей садовых культур. Зерноядные и всеядные виды также занимают значительное место, особенно в осенний и зимний периоды, когда изменяется доступность кормовых ресурсов. Хищные птицы составляют относительно небольшую долю, однако играют важную роль в поддержании трофического баланса.

Сезонная динамика орнитофауны характеризуется выраженной изменчивостью. В весенний период наблюдается максимальное видовое разнообразие, связанное с миграциями и началом гнездового сезона. Летом доминируют гнездящиеся виды, активно использующие ресурсы садов. Осенью увеличивается число пролётных видов, тогда как зимой сохраняются преимущественно устойчивые синантропные и частично оседлые виды.

Полученные результаты свидетельствуют о том, что фруктовые сады Канлыкульского района выполняют функцию важных биотопов для поддержания орнитологического разнообразия в условиях аридного региона. Несмотря на антропогенный характер данных экосистем, они обеспечивают необходимые условия для существования широкого спектра видов птиц, включая как типично синантропные, так и более специализированные виды.

Преобладание насекомоядных птиц указывает на их значительную роль в биологической защите растений, поскольку они активно участвуют в уничтожении вредителей сельскохозяйственных культур. Это имеет важное практическое значение, так как способствует снижению необходимости применения химических средств защиты растений и повышает экологическую устойчивость агроэкосистем.

Сравнение с данными других регионов показывает, что структура орнитофауны фруктовых садов соответствует закономерностям агроландшафтов аридных зон, где преобладают экологически пластичные виды. Наличие хищных птиц указывает на сохранение устойчивых трофических связей и относительную экологическую стабильность. Таким образом, фруктовые сады являются не только объектами сельскохозяйственного использования, но и важными элементами экологической инфраструктуры, способствующими сохранению биоразнообразия и устойчивости ландшафтов.

Заключение

Проведённое исследование показало, что фруктовые сады Канлыкульского района отличаются высоким уровнем орнитологического разнообразия (до 45 видов), основу которого составляют синантропные и насекомоядные птицы, адаптированные к антропогенным условиям. Установлено, что птицы выполняют важные экологические функции, включая регуляцию численности вредителей и поддержание трофического баланса. Сезонная динамика отражает закономерности функционирования агроэкосистем аридных регионов. Полученные результаты подтверждают значимость сохранения и рационального управления агроландшафтами для поддержания биоразнообразия.

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ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКАЯ ТЕХНИКА – ОСНОВА ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОГО МАСТЕРСТВА ОФИЦЕРОВ ПРЕПОДАВАТЕЛЕЙ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается педагогическая техника как важнейший инструмент офицера-преподавателя, владение которой осуществляет эффективное взаимодействие с курсантами в различных педагогических ситуациях. Владение техникой наиболее полно раскрывает нравственные и эстетические позиции педагога, отражающие уровень общей и профессиональной культуры, а также потенциал его личности.*

Ключевые слова: *педагогическая техника, голос, дикция, дыхание, ритмика и темп, интонация, пауза, пантомимика и мимика.*

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PEDAGOGICAL TECHNIQUE AS A PEDAGOGICAL MASTERY FOUNDATION OF OFFICER INSTRUCTORS

Abstract: *The article considers the pedagogical technique as an essential instrument which, if it is acquired by the officer instructors, can provide his efficient interaction with (students) cadets in various educational situations. The possession of this technique makes it possible to disclose entirely teacher's moral and aesthetic attitudes reflecting the level of his general and professional culture, as well as the potential of his personality.*

Keywords: *pedagogical technique, voice, articulation, breathing, rhythmics sand tempo, intonation, pause, pantomimic and mimicry.*

Размышляя об учителях, мастерах своего дела, мы задумываемся о том, в чем секрет их педагогического успеха, и понимаем, что он складывается в процессе работы над самим собой. Это долгий, кропотливый труд, отточенность приемов воздействия, искусная постановка и решение разнообразных практических задач. Это специальные умения, необходимые педагогу, как в учебной, так и во внеучебной деятельности.

Каждый знает, как важно для педагога овладеть техникой речи, голосом. Говорить грамотно, красиво и понятно, выразительно

интонировать свою речь, четко выражать в слове мысли и чувства, передавать точный жест и выразительный взгляд - это верный путь к успеху.

Еще в 20-е годы XX в. возникло понятие «педагогическая техника», и с тех пор она исследуется многими педагогами и психологами (В.А. Кан-Калик, Ю.И. Турчанинова, А.А. Крупенин, И.М. Крохина, Н.Д. Никандров, А.А. Леонтьев, Л.И. Рувинский, А.В. Мудрик, СВ. Кондратьева и др.).

В 30-е годы XX столетия понятие «педагогическая техника» в Педагогической энциклопедии определялось как «совокупность приемов и средств, направленных на чёткую и эффективную организацию учебных занятий».

Педагогическая техника - это комплекс умений, позволяющих преподавателю видеть, слышать и чувствовать своих воспитанников. Выдающийся педагог А.С. Макаренко писал: «Воспитатель должен уметь организовывать, ходить, шутить, быть веселым, сердитым… себя так вести, чтобы каждое движение его воспитывало» [5, с.179].

Г.М. Коджаспирова считает, что педагогическая техника - это комплекс общепедагогических умений и навыков педагога, обеспечивающих владение им собственным психофизиологическим состоянием, настроением, эмоциями, телом, речью и организацию педагогически целесообразного общения, т.е. оптимальное поведение педагога и его эффективное взаимодействие с воспитанниками в различных педагогических ситуациях [9, с.364].

Ю.П. Азаров утверждает, что, во-первых, развитая педагогическая техника помогает преподавателю глубже и ярче выразить себя в педагогической деятельности, раскрыть во взаимодействии с учащимися все лучшее, профессионально значимое в его личности.

Во-вторых, педагогическая техника оказывает развивающее воздействие и на качества личности. Важная особенность педагогических техник состоит в том, что все они носят выраженный индивидуально личностный характер, т.е. формируются на основе индивидуальных психофизиологических особенностей педагога.

Так, работа над выразительностью, чистотой, грамотностью речи дисциплинирует мышление. Овладение приемами само регуляции психической деятельности ведет к развитию эмоциональной уравновешенности как черты характера и т.п.

В-третьих, в процессе овладения педагогической техникой наиболее полно раскрываются нравственные и эстетические позиции педагога, отражающие уровень общей и профессиональной культуры, потенциал его личности [6].

Л.Ф. Пшеничная заявляет, что техника - совокупность приемов. Ее средства - речь и невербальные средства общения. В понятие «педагогическая техника» принято включать две группы компонентов.

Первая группа связана с умением педагога управлять своим поведением: владение своим организмом (мимика, пантомимика; управление эмоциями, настроением (снятие излишнего психического напряжения, создание творческого самочувствия); социально-перцептивные способности (внимание, наблюдательность, воображение); техника речи (дыхание, постановка голоса, дикция, темп речи).

Вторая группа компонентов - с умением воздействовать на личность и коллектив, и раскрывает технологическую сторону процесса воспитания и обучения: дидактические, организаторские, конструктивные, коммуникативные умения; технологические приемы предъявления требований, управления педагогическим общением, организации коллективных творческих дел и пр. [10, с.354].

Все сказанное подчеркивает, что педагогическая техника - важнейший инструмент педагога.

Как бы ни была интересна и познавательна речь, считает И.Р. Калмыкова, она не будет воспринята слушателями, если выступающий произнесет ее нечленораздельно, хриплым, слабым, невыразительным голосом. ***Голос*** при выступлении так же важен, как и содержание речи, как внешность, манеры оратора. С помощью голоса он доносит свое сообщение до аудитории. Человеческий голос - могущественное средство воздействия на публику. Благодаря красивому, звучному голосу оратор может с первых минут привлечь внимание слушателей, завоевать их симпатии и доверие [4].

Голос - основное выразительное средство устной речи преподавателя, которым он должен уметь пользоваться в совершенстве.

П. Сопер считает, что «ничто так не влияет на отношение к нам людей, как впечатление от нашего голоса. Но ничем так не пренебрегают, и ничто так не нуждается в постоянном внимании, как голос» [3, с.159].

Владение голосом связано непосредственно с развитием фонационного (звукового), так называемого речевого, дыхания. Это в свою очередь дает возможность передавать эстетическое и эмоциональное богатство речи педагога, не только помогая в общении, но и воздействуя на чувства, мысли, поведение и поступки курсантов.

Овладеть техникой речи - значит обладать речевым дыханием, голосом, иметь орфоэпическое произношение и хорошую дикцию.

Дикция - это отчетливость и правильность произнесения отдельных звуков, которые обеспечиваются правильной работой органов речи. Артикуляционный аппарат должен работать активно, без лишнего напряжения. Все звуки их сочетания нужно произноситься четко, легко и свободно, в любом темпе.

Необходимо совершенствовать работу артикуляционного аппарата, вырабатывать четкую дикцию на основе координирования соответствующих мышц. Ибо правильная дикция способствует профилактике профессиональных заболеваний голоса педагога.

Все дикционные нарушения речи и голоса делятся на органические (их исправлением занимаются логопеды) и неорганические (они поддаются исправлению путем упражнений), связанные с вялостью артикуляционного аппарата (губ, языка, челюсти), малым раствором рта при произнесении гласных, нечеткое произнесение согласных («каша во рту»).

Среди преподавателей встречаются люди, у которых голос поставлен самой природой, но эти случается нечасто. Да и хороший голос при отсутствии специальной тренировки с годами деградирует, изнашивается.

Тренировать голос помогут скороговорки и упражнения, цель которых - отработка четкости и правильности произнесения звуков, активизация артикуляционного аппарата. Древние греки отмечали, что работа над голосом - дело тонкое, трудное, требующее определенных знаний.

Преподавателю необходимо постоянно работать над голосом, дикцией и дыханием.

Дыхание обеспечивает жизнедеятельность организма, выполняя физиологическую функцию. Одновременно оно выступает и энергетической базой речи. Речевое дыхание называется фонационным (от греч. phono - звук).

При всем своем природном совершенстве голосовой аппарат без дыхания мертв. Атака звука, фразировка - все технические приемы, в конечном счете, зависят от степени правильного владения дыханием.

Дыхание - источник звука. «Быть в голосе», утверждает Т.Ф. Посадскова, - значит освоить навык фонационного (речевого) дыхания, снять мышечное напряжение, приобрести гибкость, выносливость, звонкость, собранность и устойчивость звука.

Опора дыхания - позвоночник, поэтому первая ступень к освобождению голоса - выработка привычки держать осанку, осознавать тонкости нервных процессов и работу мышц, обеспечивающих потребность в общении. Техника дыхания, так же как и всякая техника, развивается и усваивается постепенно. Важно научиться наблюдать себя со стороны, акцентируя при этом внимание на не что вы делаете, а как вы это делаете. Правильное дыхание помогает ставить звук на опору и говорить с посылом, а не горлом [11, с. 288].

Поэтому педагогу необходимо обладать глубоким знанием искусства дыхания. Ибо, как говорил М. Горький: «Знать необходимо не затем, чтобы только знать, но для того, чтобы учиться делать».

Существенное значение в речевой деятельности педагога играет ритмика. ***Ритмика*** (от греч. rhythmicos - равномерный, размеренный), по В.И. Далю, представляет собой - ритмический строй стихотворного произведения или группы произведений того или иного поэта (периода, поэзии на данном языке и т. д.); раздел стиховедения, изучающий ритм [8].

В энциклопедическом словаре ритмика - это совокупность всех проявлений ритма в музыке или конкретном музыкальном произведении; учение о музыкальном ритме; раздел стиховедения.

Скорость и длительность звучания отдельных слов, слогов, а также пауз в сочетании с ритмической организованностью и размеренностью речи составляют темпоритм. К.С. Станиславский утверждал, что интонация и паузы обладают силой эмоционального воздействия на слушателя, являясь важным элементом речи [5].

Скорость ***(темп)*** речи зависит от индивидуальных качеств педагога, содержание его речи и ситуации общения. Пустое слово сыплется, как горох из решета, писал К.С. Станиславский, - насыщенное слово поворачивается медленно, точно шар, наполненный ртутью. Чем важнее слово, текст, тем медленнее речь.

В устной звучащей речи используются разнообразные средства. Одним из ярчайших, характеризующих мастерство преподавателя, является интонационное разнообразие речи. Чем многообразнее палитра голосовых оттенков, тем выразительнее и доступнее информация, сообщаемая студентам. Мелодика речи, темп и паузы в совокупности составляют интонацию.

Интонация - повышение и понижение тона голоса при произношении (вопросительная, повествовательная, властная, правильная, фальшивая); манера произношения, отражающая какие-нибудь чувства говорящего, тон; точность звучания музыкального инструмента при игре или голоса при пении [4, с.264].

Слово имеет бесконечное число смыслов, утверждал отечественный исследователь сценической речи С. Волконский, и только интонацией определяется настоящий смысл каждого данного случая. Чем ярче эмоциональная отзывчивость человека, тем богаче его речь мелодической выразительностью. Речь, лишенная должных мелодических акцентов, бесчувственна. Интонацию не зря называют зеркалом нашей эмоциональной жизни; культура чувств и эмоциональных взаимоотношений неразрывно связана с культурой интонационного оформления высказывания [2, с.240].

Интонация, по утверждению Л.А. Веденской, - сложное явление. Оно включает в себя четыре акустических компонента: тон голоса, интенсивность или силу звучания, темп речи и тембр голоса.

Термин *тон* восходит к греческому слову *tonos* (буквально «натянутая веревка, натяжение, напряжение») - высота звучания голоса. Он формируется при прохождении воздуха через глотку, голосовые связки, полости рта и носа. В результате колебаний голосовых связок возникает тон звука – важнейший компонент речевой интонации.

И так, *высота* звука - количество колебаний голосовых связок. Оно измеряется в герцах в секунду: чем больше герц в секунду, тем выше звук.

Сила звука, его интенсивность зависят от амплитуды колебаний голосовых связок и измеряются в децибелах. *Тембр* - совокупность основного тона и обертонов, окраска голоса, ее колорит. Тембр голоса может меняться. Это зависит от эмоционального состояния человека. *Длительность* звука определяется количеством времени, необходимого для произношения звука.

Звуки и интонация состоят из одних и тех же акустических компонентов. Образование звуков и интонации - единый актикуляционно-акустический процесс. По изменению тона следует судить о цели высказывания и о субъективном к нему отношении говорящего [4].

И несколько слов о паузе. ***Пауза*** (лат. *pausa*, от греч. *pausis* - «прекращение, остановка») - временная остановка звучания, в течение которой речевые органы не артикулируют, тем самым разрывается поток речи. Но и молчание может быть выразительным и значимым.

Для достижения выразительности звучания голоса следует мастерски пользоваться паузами: логическими и психологическими. Без логических пауз речь педагога безграмотна, без психологических – безжизненна. Но паузы - все же не слова. Они - *только намеки, полутона*. О значении пауз следует догадываться, уметь понять, уловить их смысл [3].

С.Д. Якушева утверждает, что ораторами не рождаются, ими становятся, начиная от элементарных речевых умений, через первичные навыки устных выступлений, а затем приобретя богатый опыт публичных выступлений перед разными людьми и в разных условиях.

Педагог должен управлять своим поведением, эмоциями, настроением, социально-перцептивными способностями, техникой речи; воздействовать на личность и коллектив, раскрывая технологическую сторону процесса воспитания и обучения [5].

Неправильное употребление слов, писал Д.И. Писарев, ведет за собой ошибки в области мысли и потом в практике жизни. Следует всегда помнить об этом.

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УДК 616.432-008.64-056.52:616.69-053.6

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ РЕПРОДУКТИВНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ У МАЛЬЧИКОВ-ПОДРОСТКОВ С ОЖИРЕНИЕМ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЙОДНОГО ДЕФИЦИТА

Аннотация: *В статье представлены результаты обследования 28 мальчиков-подростков с ожирением и йодным дефицитом в возрасте 12–18 лет на базе Ферганского областного эндокринологического диспансера. Установлено статистически значимое снижение уровня тестостерона, объёма яичек и нарушение регуляции гонадотропных гормонов по сравнению со здоровыми сверстниками ($p < 0,05$). Результаты свидетельствуют о необходимости ранней диагностики и коррекции репродуктивных нарушений у данного контингента.*

Ключевые слова: *йодный дефицит, ожирение подростков, репродуктивная система, тестостерон, гонадотропные гормоны, мужская фертильность.*

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REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS IN ADOLESCENT BOYS WITH OBESITY UNDER IODINE DEFICIENCY CONDITIONS

Abstract: *The article presents results of examining 28 adolescent boys aged 12–18 years with obesity and iodine deficiency at the Fergana Regional Endocrinology Dispensary. Statistically significant reductions in testosterone levels, testicular volume, and gonadotropin regulation disorders were identified compared to healthy peers ($p < 0.05$). Early diagnosis and correction of reproductive disorders are recommended for this population.*

Keywords*: iodine deficiency, adolescent obesity, reproductive system, testosterone, gonadotropic hormones, male fertility.*

Введение

Ожирение у детей и подростков представляет собой одну из наиболее актуальных медико-социальных проблем современности. По данным Всемирной организации здравоохранения, за последние три десятилетия

распространённость избыточной массы тела среди лиц в возрасте до 18 лет увеличилась более чем в два раза [1]. Особую значимость данная проблема приобретает в эндемичных по йодному дефициту регионах, к которым относится ряд территорий Центральной Азии, в том числе Ферганская долина Узбекистана.

Йодный дефицит является ключевым фактором риска нарушения функции щитовидной железы — гипотиреоза, который существенно влияет на метаболические процессы, регуляцию массы тела и функцию гипоталамо-гипофизарно-гонадной оси. Совокупное воздействие ожирения и йодной недостаточности потенцирует нейроэндокринные расстройства, оказывая негативное влияние на становление репродуктивной функции у мальчиков-подростков в период полового созревания [2].

Особенности репродуктивного развития у мальчиков-подростков с ожирением изучены преимущественно в популяциях без сопутствующего йодного дефицита. Вместе с тем в условиях эндемии данная проблема остаётся недостаточно исследованной, что обусловливает актуальность настоящего исследования. Целью работы является оценка гормональных и клинических характеристик репродуктивной системы у мальчиков-подростков с ожирением, проживающих в регионе с недостаточным потреблением йода.

Материалы и методы

Исследование проводилось на базе Ферганского областного эндокринологического диспансера. В него были включены 56 пациентов мужского пола в возрасте 12–18 лет. Основную группу составили 28 мальчиков-подростков с верифицированным ожирением (индекс массы тела выше 95-го перцентиля для соответствующего возраста и пола по критериям ВОЗ) и клиническими или лабораторными признаками йодной недостаточности. Контрольную группу составили 28 здоровых сверстников с нормальной массой тела и без нарушений функции щитовидной железы, сопоставимых по возрасту и месту проживания.

Критерии включения в основную группу: мужской пол, возраст 12–18 лет, ИМТ ≥ 95-го перцентиля, содержание йода в суточной моче менее 100 мкг/л или уровень ТТГ > 2,5 мМЕ/л при нормальных значениях свободного Т4. Критерии исключения: органические заболевания половых желёз, генетически обусловленная патология, хронические соматические заболевания в стадии декомпенсации, приём гормональных препаратов в течение последних 6 месяцев.

Всем участникам выполнялись: антропометрия (рост, масса тела, ИМТ, окружность талии), орхидометрия по методу Прадера, ультразвуковое исследование органов мошонки, определение уровней лютеинизирующего гормона (ЛГ), фолликулостимулирующего гормона (ФСГ), общего тестостерона, тиреотропного гормона (ТТГ) и свободного тироксина (св.Т4) методом иммуноферментного анализа (ИФА).

Статистический анализ проводился в пакете IBM SPSS Statistics v.26. Различия считались статистически значимыми при $p < 0,05$. Для сравнения групп использовался критерий Манна–Уитни (для ненормально распределённых переменных) и t-критерий Стьюдента.

Результаты

В ходе исследования выявлены статистически значимые различия между основной и контрольной группами по всем ключевым показателям репродуктивной системы (таблица 1).

Таблица 1

Сравнительная характеристика показателей репродуктивной системы в группах исследования

Показатель	Основная группа (n=28)	Контрольная группа (n=28)	p
Объём яичек, мл (M±SD)	10,3±2,7	16,1±2,4	<0,001
Тестостерон общий, нмоль/л	9,8±3,2	15,4±3,1	<0,001
ЛГ, МЕ/л	3,1±1,0	4,8±1,1	0,003
ФСГ, МЕ/л	4,6±1,3	5,2±1,2	0,041
ТТГ, мМЕ/л	3,7±0,9	2,1±0,6	<0,001
Задержка полового развития, %	64,3	7,1	<0,001

Средний объём яичек в основной группе составил 10,3±2,7 мл, что достоверно ниже аналогичного показателя контрольной группы (16,1±2,4 мл; $p < 0,001$). Уровень общего тестостерона в основной группе (9,8±3,2 нмоль/л) был значительно снижен по сравнению с контролем (15,4±3,1 нмоль/л; $p < 0,001$), что свидетельствует об угнетении андрогенной функции яичек. Концентрация ЛГ в основной группе была значимо ниже (3,1±1,0 против 4,8±1,1 МЕ/л; $p = 0,003$), что указывает на относительный дефицит гонадотропной стимуляции в условиях сочетанной эндокринопатии.

Уровень ТТГ в основной группе достоверно превышал таковой в контрольной (3,7±0,9 против 2,1±0,6 мМЕ/л; $p < 0,001$), отражая субклиническое нарушение тиреоидной функции вследствие хронического йодного дефицита. Признаки задержки полового развития (по критериям Таннера) выявлялись у 64,3% мальчиков основной группы против 7,1% в контрольной ($p < 0,001$). Полученные данные наглядно демонстрирует рисунок 1.

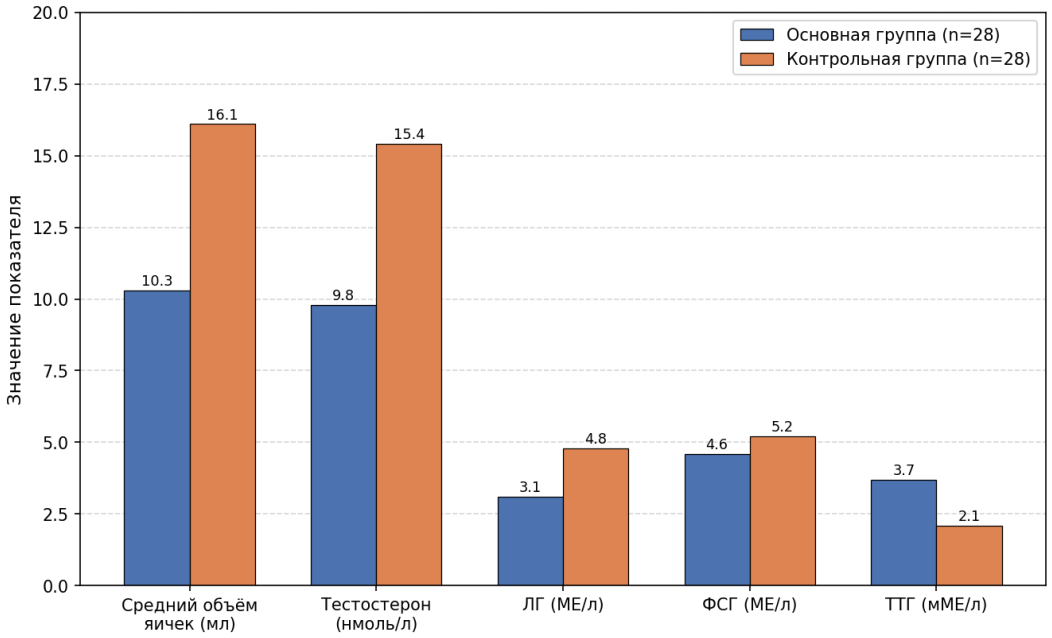


Рисунок 1. Сравнение основных показателей репродуктивной и тиреоидной систем между группами исследования (M±SD).

Обсуждение

Полученные результаты согласуются с данными международных исследований, демонстрирующих негативное влияние ожирения на ось гипоталамус–гипофиз–гонады у подростков мужского пола. Согласно литературным данным, жировая ткань является активным эндокринным органом, избыточное количество которой приводит к усиленной периферической конверсии андрогенов в эстрогены посредством реакции ароматизации, что в итоге нарушает регуляцию секреции гонадотропинов по принципу отрицательной обратной связи [3].

Дополнительное угнетение тиреоидной функции вследствие йодной недостаточности усугубляет описанные нарушения: гипотиреоз снижает синтез глобулина, связывающего половые гормоны (ГСПГ), и нарушает центральную регуляцию пульсирующей секреции гонадолиберина. Совокупность данных механизмов обусловливает более выраженные расстройства репродуктивного развития у мальчиков из йододефицитных регионов по сравнению с аналогичными когортами в йодобеспеченных популяциях [4, 5].

Высокая распространённость задержки полового развития (64,3%) в основной группе диктует необходимость скрининга репродуктивных нарушений у всех подростков с ожирением, проживающих в эндемичных районах. Комплексный подход, сочетающий коррекцию массы тела, йодопрофилактику и при необходимости гормональную терапию, представляется наиболее рациональным с точки зрения сохранения репродуктивного потенциала.

Заключение

Исследование показало, что у мальчиков-подростков с ожирением в условиях йодного дефицита выявляются достоверные нарушения функционального состояния репродуктивной системы: снижение объёма яичек, гипотестостеронемия, относительная гонадотропная недостаточность и высокая частота задержки полового развития. Субклиническая гипофункция щитовидной железы, ассоциированная с дефицитом йода, потенцирует эти нарушения. Полученные данные обосновывают необходимость включения оценки репродуктивного статуса в стандарты диспансерного наблюдения за подростками с ожирением в эндемичных регионах, а также разработки целевых профилактических программ с обязательным компонентом йодопрофилактики.

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ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ РАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ПРИДОРОЖНЫХ ЛАНДШАФТОВ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются особенности формирования придорожных ландшафтов и их развитие под воздействием природных и антропогенных факторов как территориальных геосистем. На основе научно-методологических подходов обоснованы принципы их рациональной организации и проанализирован зарубежный опыт. Особое внимание уделено озеленению придорожных территорий в пустынных и полупустынных регионах с использованием местных видов растений и обеспечением экологической устойчивости. По результатам исследования разработаны практические рекомендации по научному планированию, рациональному использованию и снижению негативного воздействия на окружающую среду.*

Ключевые слова: *экономическая эффективность, придорожные ландшафты, инфраструктура, концепция «природных зелёных коридоров», антропогенные ландшафты.*

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GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF THE RATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF ROADSIDE LANDSCAPES

Abstract. *The article examines the formation features of roadside landscapes and their development under the influence of natural and anthropogenic factors as territorial geosystems. Based on scientific and methodological approaches, the principles of their rational organization are substantiated, and international experience is analyzed. Particular attention is given to the greening of roadside areas in desert and semi-desert regions using native plant species and ensuring environmental sustainability. Based on the research results, practical recommendations are developed for scientific planning, rational utilization, and mitigation of negative environmental impacts.*

Keywords: *economic efficiency, roadside landscapes, infrastructure, concept of "natural green corridors", anthropogenic landscapes.*

Введение. Формирование и развитие придорожных ландшафтов требует комплексного изучения в рамках ландшафтоведения. Они выполняют не только транспортные функции, но и играют важную роль в обеспечении экологической устойчивости, сохранении биоразнообразия, формировании рекреационных возможностей и эстетической среды. В то же время усиление антропогенной нагрузки в данных ландшафтах может приводить к деградации почв, загрязнению воздуха, повышению уровня шума, а также изменению состава флоры и фауны. В этих условиях проблема рациональной организации придорожных ландшафтов приобретает особую научную и практическую значимость. В данном процессе важную роль играет интеграция территориального планирования, экологического мониторинга, ландшафтного дизайна и инженерно-географических подходов. В частности, к приоритетным направлениям относятся внедрение концепции «зелёных коридоров», создание защитных лесонасаждений, максимальное сохранение природных компонентов и развитие транспортной инфраструктуры на основе экологических критериев.

Материалы и методы исследования. Основной целью исследования является разработка теоретико-методологических основ рациональной организации придорожных ландшафтов, совершенствование критериев оценки их экологической устойчивости, а также выработка практических рекомендаций. Наряду с этим важными направлениями исследования являются оптимизация придорожных ландшафтов с учётом территориальных особенностей, а также обеспечение их экологической безопасности.

Придорожные ландшафты – это сложные территориальные геосистемы, сформированные вдоль автомобильных и других транспортных путей на основе взаимодействия и интеграции природных компонентов (рельеф, климат, почвы, растительность и водные объекты) и антропогенных элементов, возникших в результате человеческой деятельности (дорожные сооружения, инфраструктура, технические устройства). Они представляют собой природно-антропогенные ландшафты, протяжённые от нескольких десятков до нескольких сотен метров. В научной литературе такие ландшафты рядом исследователей рассматриваются как «линейные» ландшафты [4].

Значение придорожных ландшафтов заключается в выполнении ими экологических, экономических и социальных функций. С экологической точки зрения они способствуют очищению воздуха, снижению уровня шума и сохранению биологического разнообразия, а также выступают в качестве среды обитания для отдельных видов. В экономическом плане придорожные

территории создают благоприятные условия для формирования инфраструктуры торговли и услуг, а также развития туризма. С природно-географической точки зрения они способствуют формированию микроклимата и в определённой степени повышают уровень биоразнообразия. В связи с этим разработка рекомендаций по рациональной организации и эффективному использованию придорожных ландшафтов рассматривается как одна из основных целей данного исследования.

Под рациональной организацией придорожных ландшафтов понимается создание необходимых условий для охраны окружающей среды и удовлетворения потребностей человека при эффективном использовании природных ресурсов. Данный процесс включает планировочные и управленческие меры, направленные на обеспечение экологической безопасности с учётом природных особенностей территории. Научно-методологической основой эффективной организации придорожных ландшафтов служат широко применяемые в географических исследованиях подходы и принципы. К ним относятся системный, комплексный географический, историко-генетический, экологический, правовой и экономический подходы. На основе данных принципов возможно осуществление рациональной организации придорожных ландшафтов [3].

Дорожные ландшафты имеют линейную структуру, пересекают различные ландшафтные системы и формируют новые антропогенно-комплексные системы (придорожные территории). Придорожные ландшафты представляют собой сложное образование, возникающее в результате взаимодействия человеческой деятельности и природной среды. Их развитие тесно связано с историческими, экономическими и технологическими процессами. Формирование и развитие придорожных ландшафтов непосредственно зависит от природных условий (рельефа, климата, географического положения и др.), под влиянием которых они формируются и приобретают соответствующую ландшафтную структуру.

Придорожные ландшафты являются объектом междисциплинарного изучения. Экологи исследуют влияние дорог на живые организмы, экономисты их экономический потенциал, а географы состояние ландшафта. Таким образом, придорожные ландшафты выполняют функции среды обитания, источника эстетического восприятия и территории формирования инфраструктуры. Восстановление природных экосистем вдоль автомобильных дорог объединяет экологические и социальные цели. Обычно рассматриваемые как экологически неблагоприятные территории, они на самом деле предоставляют значительные возможности для восстановления местной растительности, и такой подход становится всё более распространённым.

Формирование придорожных ландшафтов следует рассматривать не как простой инженерный проект, а как длительный биологический процесс. Предполагается трансформация придорожной растительности из

хаотичного и случайного состояния в управляемую систему, которая оказывает экологическое и эстетическое воздействие на окружающую среду и одновременно формирует инфраструктурно благоприятные территории. Однако пути достижения данного результата существенно различаются в зависимости от региона. Мероприятия по эффективной организации придорожных ландшафтов особенно активно реализуются в развитых странах, включая засушливые регионы. В США согласно закону, принятому в 1987 году, часть средств, выделяемых на озеленение дорожных территорий, направляется на использование местных дикорастущих цветковых растений. Однако впоследствии во многих штатах наблюдался отход от местных видов в пользу декоративных растений. В Китае в целях гармонизации дорожного строительства и экологической среды внедрена концепция «природных зелёных коридоров». Данный подход направлен на снижение негативного воздействия дорожного строительства и восстановление местной растительности. К 2007 году было построено более 1500 км экспериментальных дорог. Эти дороги обладают экологической, образовательной и эстетической значимостью, а также способствуют сохранению природных систем и культурных ценностей. В последние годы наблюдается рост интереса к использованию местных растений вдоль автомобильных дорог. Такие растительные сообщества требуют минимального ухода, предотвращают эрозию и способствуют укреплению почвы. Среди специалистов прослеживается тенденция перехода к ландшафтам, отражающим природную красоту и биологическое разнообразие конкретных территорий [1].

В научных работах ряда зарубежных исследователей придорожные ландшафты рассматриваются в узком и широком смыслах. В узком понимании они охватывают территорию в пределах нескольких десятков метров от дорожного полотна, тогда как в широком могут включать пространство на сотни метров вглубь прилегающих территорий. Например, в руководстве Федерального управления автомобильных дорог США «Рекультивация придорожных территорий: комплексный подход к созданию среды обитания для местных растений и опылителей» придорожные ландшафты дифференцируются по растительным зонам и рассматриваются как территории, охватывающие расстояние в пределах нескольких десятков метров от дороги. По мнению австралийских исследователей Цзиньи Дин и Дэвида Элдриджа, в широком смысле придорожные ландшафты включают полосу территории до 500 метров от края дорожного полотна [2].

Большинство дорог Бухарской области проходит по равнинным территориям пустынной зоны, в результате чего они характеризуются запущенным и визуально монотонным состоянием, а транспортная инфраструктура практически не сформирована. Это создаёт ряд трудностей как для водителей, так и для туристов. Кроме того, жаркий климат пустыни способствует активному перемещению песков, что приводит к заносам

дорог песчаными массами, снижению концентрации внимания водителей и повышенной утомляемости пассажиров. Предотвращение подобных неблагоприятных явлений делает актуальным научно обоснованное озеленение придорожных ландшафтов как одну из приоритетных задач.

Заключение. Правильная организация придорожных ландшафтов является важным условием устойчивого использования природных ресурсов. Данный процесс должен осуществляться на основе научно-методологических подходов, обеспечивающих гармоничное сочетание природных и антропогенных факторов. В перспективе для снижения экологических проблем и создания благоприятной среды обитания при планировании придорожных территорий необходимо придавать приоритет не только ландшафтному подходу, но и инновационным и экологически ориентированным стратегиям.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ ПСИХИКИ ЛИЧНОСТИ В ЮНОШЕСКОМ ВОЗРАСТЕ

Аннотация. *Критерием достижения взросления личности в человеческом обществе становится овладение культурой, системой знаний, ценностей, норм, социальных традиций, подготовленность к осуществлению разных видов труда. В данной статье анализируется проблема особенности развития психики личности в юношеском возрасте и его критерии развития.*

Ключевые слова: *подросток, юношеский возраст, девиантное поведение, психологические отклонения, лидерские качества, объект исследования.*

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CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONAL MENTAL DEVELOPMENT IN ADOLESCENCE

Abstract. *The criterion for achieving adulthood (growing up) in human society is the mastery of culture, a system of knowledge, values, norms, social traditions, and readiness for various types of work. This article analyzes the problem of mental development in adolescence.*

Key words: *teenager, adolescence, deviant behavior, psychological deviations, leadership qualities, boundaries of adulthood, object of study.*

На протяжении истории человечества процесс взросления удлиняется по мере роста требований (профессиональных, правовых, нравственных и т.д.), предъявляемых к члену социума, и с учетом возможностей общества нести дополнительные затраты на длительное содержание и обучение подрастающего поколения. Педагогическая деятельность – объект исследования различных отраслей педагогической науки: дидактики, частных методик, теории воспитания, школоведения.

Хронологические границы юношества определяются в психологии по-разному. Граница между подростковым и юношеским возрастом достаточно условна, и в одних схемах периодизации (преимущественно в

западной психологии) возраст от 14 до 17 лет рассматривают как завершение подростничества, а в других — относят к юности.

Верхняя граница периода юности еще более размыта, поскольку исторически и социально обусловлена и индивидуально изменчива. Почему так трудно определить момент пересечения границы взрослости? Сам термин «взрослость» многозначен. Биологическая взрослость определяется достижением половой зрелости, способностью к деторождению; социальная — экономической независимостью, принятием ролей взрослого человека, понятие психологической взрослости связывают со зрелой личностной идентичностью. Критерием достижения взрослости (взросления) в человеческом обществе становится овладение культурой, системой знаний, ценностей, норм, социальных традиций, подготовленность к осуществлению разных видов труда. Трактовка юности как периода онтогенетического развития зависит от принципиальных установок авторов того или иного подхода.

Биогенетические теории предполагают, что именно биологические процессы роста детерминируют все остальные стороны развития, и рассматривают юность прежде всего как этап развития организма, характеризующийся мощным ростом различных способностей и функций и достижениями наивысшего уровня. В противоположность психоанализу, Э. Шпрангер считал, что в юности происходит врастание индивида в культуру, «в объективный и нормативный дух данной эпохи». В психосоциальной теории Э. Эриксона в период подростничества и юности должна быть решена центральная задача достижения идентичности, создания непротиворечивого образа самого себя в условиях множественности выборов (ролей, партнеров, групп общения и т.п.).

Социологические теории юности рассматривают ее прежде всего как определенный этап социализации, как переход от зависимого детства к самостоятельной и ответственной деятельности взрослого при решающей детерминации со стороны общества.

Психологические теории придают важнейшее значение субъективной стороне, характерным чертам внутреннего мира и самосознания взрослеющего индивида, его вкладу как активного творца собственного взросления. Разнообразие индивидуальных вариантов перехода к взрослости привело к тому, что в последние десятилетия исследователи все чаще используют понятие задачи развития. В первую очередь они были сформулированы в области юношеской психологии. Решение возрастных задач определяется как появление способности человека решать те или иные проблемы.

Задачи развития включают ориентировку и определение своего места во взрослом мире, принятие и освоение социальных ролей, разрешение ролевых конфликтов, дальнейшее совершенствование стратегий преодоления трудностей. Некоторые из этих задач в большей степени

характерны для первого периода взросления, для подростничества, другие — именно для юности.

Параллельно с расширением сферы общения происходит и углубление, индивидуализация общения. У молодых людей развивается способность устанавливать дружеские отношения, более избирательные, тесные и глубокие. Поиск друга начинается уже в подростковом возрасте, но юношеская дружба интимнее и стабильнее. Дружба характеризуется верностью, близостью и устойчивостью. Друг впервые осознается как alter ego (другой Я). Ему можно «излить душу», с ним можно поделиться своими переживаниями, секретами и надеяться на совет, взаимопонимание, эмоциональное тепло, искренность. Это первая самостоятельно выбранная глубоко личная привязанность, предваряющая и в какой-то степени предвосхищающая другие привязанности, в частности любовь. Дружба и приятельство различаются самими молодыми людьми, число друзей обычно невелико. Юношеская дружба полифункциональна и многообразна: от простого совместного времяпровождения до глубочайшей исповедальности и самораскрытия.

В заключении можно сделать вывод, что в ранней юности сильнее по сравнению с предыдущими возрастными этапами проявляется потребность в уединении. Коммуникативное уединение представляет собой общение с неким идеальным партнером, со своим Я, с представляемыми лицами. В уединении юноши и девушки проигрывают роли, которые им недоступны в реальной жизни. Они делают это в играх-грезах и в ментах, по преимуществу рефлексивных и социальных. Первая любовь также в определенной мере следствие стремления молодого человека к эмоциональному контакту, душевной близости, к пониманию. Проявления любви в юношеском возрасте обычно принимают форму симпатии, увлечения, влюбленности или же форму дружбы-любви. Во всех своих проявлениях первая любовь — это важное испытание в юности, во многом влияющее на развитие личности юноши.

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ЧАТ-БОТЫ ДЛЯ ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ПАЦИЕНТОВ: ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В МЕДИЦИНСКОМ КОНСУЛЬТИРОВАНИИ

Аннотация: *В статье анализируются современные подходы к использованию чат-ботов на основе искусственного интеллекта в медицинском образовании и консультировании пациентов. Рассматриваются функциональные возможности, преимущества и ограничения данных систем, а также их роль в повышении доступности и качества медицинских услуг.*

Ключевые слова: *искусственный интеллект, медицинские чат-боты, цифровое здравоохранение, телемедицина, клинические рекомендации*

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CHATBOTS FOR TRAINING AND PATIENTS: APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN MEDICAL CONSULTING

Abstract: *The article analyzes modern approaches to the use of artificial intelligence-based chatbots in medical education and patient consultation. The functional capabilities, advantages, limitations, and their role in improving accessibility and quality of healthcare services are discussed.*

Keywords: *artificial intelligence, medical chatbots, digital healthcare, telemedicine, clinical guidelines*

Введение: Цифровизация здравоохранения привела к активному внедрению интеллектуальных систем, способных автоматизировать ряд медицинских процессов. В этом контексте чат-боты становятся эффективным инструментом взаимодействия между пациентом и системой здравоохранения, а также вспомогательным ресурсом в подготовке медицинских кадров. Их актуальность обусловлена ростом потребности в оперативной и доступной медицинской информации.

Основная часть

Роль чат-ботов в медицинском образовании

Использование чат-ботов в образовательном процессе позволяет моделировать клинические ситуации, формировать навыки принятия решений и проводить интерактивное обучение. В отличие от традиционных методов, такие системы обеспечивают непрерывную обратную связь и адаптацию учебного материала под уровень знаний обучающегося.

Использование чат-ботов в консультировании пациентов

В практическом здравоохранении чат-боты выполняют функции первичного взаимодействия с пациентом. Они могут осуществлять сбор анамнеза, предоставлять общие рекомендации и направлять пользователя к специалисту. Это особенно важно в условиях ограниченного доступа к медицинской помощи.

Преимущества внедрения

Ключевыми преимуществами являются:

- доступность сервиса в любое время;
- снижение нагрузки на медицинский персонал;
- стандартизация первичной информации;
- возможность масштабирования решений.

Ограничения и проблемы

Несмотря на значительный потенциал, применение чат-ботов связано с рядом проблем:

- ограниченная способность к клиническому мышлению;
- возможные ошибки при интерпретации симптомов;
- вопросы защиты персональных данных;
- необходимость нормативного регулирования.

Перспективы развития

Ожидается, что дальнейшее развитие технологий позволит интегрировать чат-боты с электронными медицинскими системами, повысить точность рекомендаций и расширить их функциональность. Особое внимание будет уделено персонализации медицинских услуг и развитию телемедицины.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Таким образом, чат-боты на основе искусственного интеллекта становятся неотъемлемой частью современной системы здравоохранения, способствуя цифровой трансформации медицинских услуг. Их применение открывает новые возможности как в сфере медицинского образования, так и в практическом здравоохранении, обеспечивая оперативный доступ к информации, поддержку принятия решений и повышение уровня информированности пациентов.

Особую значимость чат-боты приобретают в условиях ограниченных ресурсов системы здравоохранения, позволяя оптимизировать нагрузку на медицинский персонал и повышать эффективность первичного звена медицинской помощи. В образовательной среде они способствуют развитию клинического мышления у студентов, обеспечивая интерактивность и индивидуализацию обучения.

Вместе с тем, широкое внедрение подобных технологий требует взвешенного и комплексного подхода. Необходимо учитывать вопросы достоверности предоставляемой информации, защиты персональных данных пациентов, а также соблюдения этических норм и правовых требований. Особую роль играет контроль со стороны медицинских специалистов, поскольку системы искусственного интеллекта не могут полностью заменить профессиональное клиническое суждение.

Перспективы дальнейшего развития связаны с интеграцией чат-ботов в электронные медицинские системы, совершенствованием алгоритмов обработки данных и расширением их функциональных возможностей. В условиях стремительного развития цифровых технологий данные системы имеют потенциал стать важным элементом устойчивой и доступной системы здравоохранения.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ СПОРТИВНОЙФАРМАКОЛОГИИ В СИСТЕМЕ ПОДГОТОВКИ СПОРТСМЕНОВ

Аннотация: *В статье рассмотрены современные аспекты спортивной фармакологии в системе подготовки спортсменов с учётом социально-экономических факторов развития спорта. Раскрыта роль фармакологического обеспечения в повышении адаптационных возможностей организма и сохранении здоровья спортсменов. Особое внимание уделено вопросам рационального использования фармакологических средств в условиях ограниченных ресурсов и необходимости соблюдения антидопинговых требований. Обоснована значимость комплексного подхода к подготовке спортсменов как фактора повышения эффективности спортивной деятельности и снижения социальных рисков.*

Ключевые слова: *спортивная фармакология, спортсмены, социально-экономические факторы, работоспособность, восстановление, адаптация.*

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MODERN ASPECTS OF SPORTS PHARMACOLOGY IN THE SYSTEM OF ATHLETES' TRAINING

Abstract: *The article examines modern aspects of sports pharmacology in the system of athletes' training. The role of pharmacological support as a means of enhancing the adaptive capabilities of the human body to intense physical and psycho-emotional loads is revealed. The basic principles of the use of pharmacological agents are analyzed with regard to anti-doping control*

requirements. The stages of pharmacological support of the training process are characterized, as well as permitted means for recovery and improvement of athletes' performance, including vitamin complexes, amino acid preparations, plant adaptogens, and bee products. The necessity of a rational and scientifically justified approach to the use of sports pharmacology tools under the supervision of specialists is substantiated.

Key words: *sports pharmacology, athletes, physical performance, recovery, adaptation, anti-doping control, biologically active substances, adaptogens.*

Введение: Современный спорт представляет собой не только сферу физической культуры, но и значимый социально-экономический институт, оказывающий влияние на здоровье населения, престиж государства и развитие человеческого капитала.

В этих условиях особую актуальность приобретает проблема рационального использования средств спортивной фармакологии, направленных на повышение эффективности подготовки спортсменов при минимизации рисков для здоровья.

Спортивная фармакология рассматривается как инструмент оптимизации функционального состояния организма, однако её применение требует строгого научного обоснования и учёта социально-экономических последствий.

ОСНОВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ:

Применение фармакологических средств в спорте должно осуществляться с соблюдением следующих принципов:

- научная обоснованность;
- индивидуальный подход;
- экономическая целесообразность;
- соответствие антидопинговым требованиям.

С экономической точки зрения использование фармакологического сопровождения позволяет:

- снизить затраты на восстановление спортсменов;
- сократить период реабилитации;
- повысить стабильность спортивных результатов;
- уменьшить риск профессиональных заболеваний.

В то же время нерациональное применение препаратов может привести к дополнительным затратам в системе здравоохранения и снижению качества спортивной подготовки.

Подготовка спортсменов включает следующие этапы:

- подготовительный;
- базовый;
- соревновательный.

На каждом этапе фармакологическое сопровождение выполняет различные функции — от адаптации организма до поддержания максимальной работоспособности.

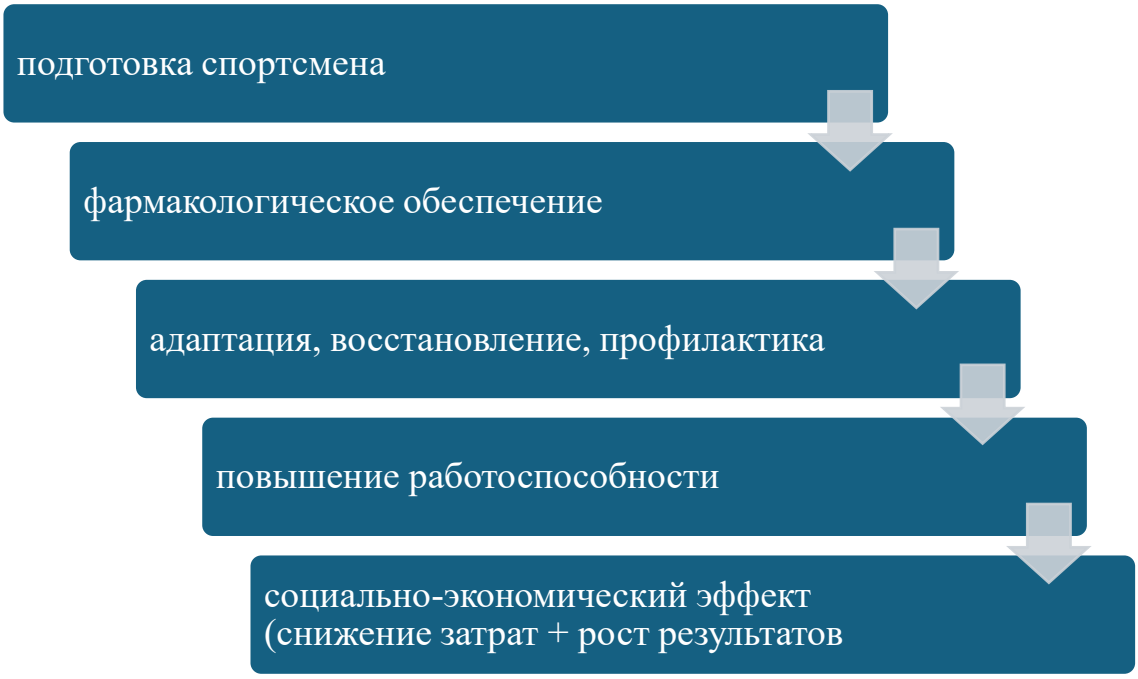
Особое значение имеют восстановительные мероприятия, включающие:

- рациональную организацию тренировочного процесса;
- применение физиотерапевтических методов;
- использование разрешённых фармакологических средств;
- оптимизацию питания.

ТАБЛИЦА 1 – ЭКОНОМИКО-ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ФАРМАКОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ СРЕДСТВ

Группа средств	**Функция**	**Социально-экономический эффект**
Витамины	Регуляция обмена веществ	Снижение заболеваемости
Аминокислоты	Восстановление мышц	Сокращение времени восстановления
Адаптогены	Повышение устойчивости	Повышение стабильности результатов
Иммунокорректоры	Поддержка иммунитета	Снижение риска пропуска тренировок

Рисунок 1 – Система фармакологического сопровождения спортсмена



Вывод:

Таким образом, спортивная фармакология является важным элементом системы подготовки спортсменов, оказывающим влияние не только на физические показатели, но и на социально-экономическую эффективность спортивной деятельности.

Рациональное применение фармакологических средств способствует снижению затрат, повышению устойчивости результатов и сохранению здоровья спортсменов. В то же время необходим строгий контроль и соблюдение антидопинговых норм.

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УДК 608.2

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ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЕ ПРОЦЕССА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ВЕНДИНГОВЫМИ АППАРАТАМИ

Аннотация*: в данной статье авторами проводится выявление достоинств и недостатков в деятельности вендинговых аппаратов для дальнейшей автоматизации.*

Ключевые слова*: проектирование, вендинговые аппараты.*

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DESIGNING A VENDING MACHINE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Abstract: *In this article, the authors identify the advantages and disadvantages of vending machines for further automation.*
Keywords: *design, vending machines.*

Вендинговая торговля – это продажа товаров с помощью автоматизированных систем. Сеть вендинговых аппаратов включает торговые автоматы, установленные в офисах, торговых центрах, учебных заведениях и других местах.

Основная цель информационной системы – автоматизация ключевых бизнес-процессов, а именно: учет продаж по каждому аппарату, логистика пополнений и дистанционный мониторинг состояния автоматов. Основные пользователи системы – инженеры и владельцы сети. Владельцы, опираясь на статистику будут оценивать доходность каждого автомата и принимать управленческие решения, тогда как инженеры выполняют работы по пополнению товаров и ремонту.

Актуальность темы обусловлена ростом количества вендинговых аппаратов, требующим централизованного управления сетью, в то время как ручной сбор данных о продажах и состоянии аппаратов приводит к ошибкам и задержкам. Отсутствие единой системы мониторинга снижает оперативность принятия решений, что подчеркивает необходимость оптимизации логистики пополнения товаров для снижения затрат.

Вендинговый бизнес представляет собой форму торговли, при которой продажа товаров осуществляется через автоматизированные устройства без непосредственного участия продавца. Данный формат получил широкое распространение благодаря возможности минимизации затрат на персонал и организацию круглосуточного доступа к товарам для потребителей.

Сеть вендинговых аппаратов представляет собой различные типы автоматов: кофейные аппараты, снековые аппараты, комбинированные автоматы, специализированные автоматы.

Тем не менее управление распределенной сетью вендинговых аппаратов связано с рядом проблем: отсутствие единой системы мониторинга, ручной сбор данных о продажах, неоптимальные маршруты обслуживания, задержка в выявлении технических неисправностей, отсутствие аналитики.

«Для решения перечисленных проблем необходима разработка специализированной информационной системы, которая позволит автоматизировать процессы управления сетью вендинговых аппаратов и повысить эффективность бизнеса» [11, с. 57].

«На современном рынке программного обеспечения представлены различные решения для управления вендинговыми сетями. Существующие программные решения позволяют отслеживать продажи и технические неисправности в удаленном режиме. Однако у многих ограниченный

функционал, сложный в освоении интерфейс или же у них высокая стоимость внедрения и сопровождения» [21, с. 118].

Был проведен сравнительный анализ наиболее распространенных систем мониторинга (Табл. 1.).

Таблица 1

Сравнительный анализ систем мониторинга

Критерий	Vendotek	Nayax	Предлагаемая система
1	2	3	4
Пользовательский интерфейс	Сложный, требует обучения	Интуитивно понятный	Простой, минималистичный дизайн
Способы подключения	GSM, Ethernet	GSM, 3G, 4G	GSM, 3G, 4G, Wi-Fi
Мониторинг остатков	В реальном времени	В реальном времени	В реальном времени
Технический мониторинг	Базовый	Расширенный	Расширенный с уведомлениями
Стоимость внедрения	Высокая	Средняя	Низкая
Техническая поддержка	Круглосуточно	В рабочее время	В рабочее время
Мобильное приложение	Нет	Да	Да

Анализ существующих решений показывает, что большинство систем ориентировано на крупные сети вендинговых аппаратов и имеют высокую стоимость внедрения. Для малых и средних предприятий необходимы более доступные решения с базовым функционалом.

«Для анализа и описания бизнес-процессов «КАК ЕСТЬ» применяется методология IDEF0. Основной принцип этой методологии заключается в представлении системы в виде набора взаимосвязанных блоков, отражающих процессы, операции и действия, происходящие в данной системе» [15, с. 293].

Представлена контекстная диаграмма модели «КАК ЕСТЬ» деятельности управления сетью вендинговых аппаратов (Рис. 1.).

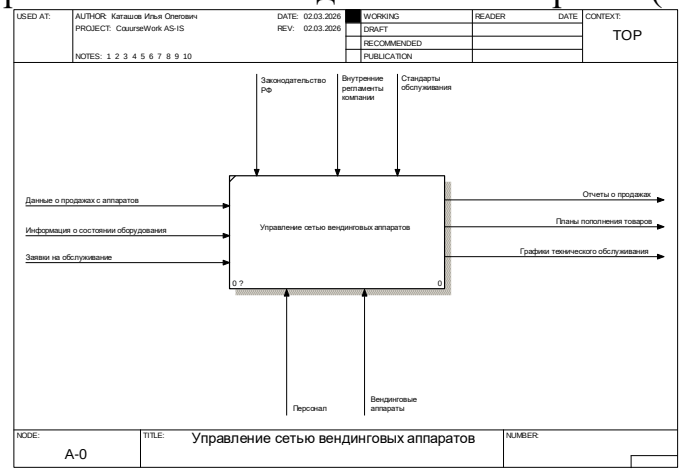


Рис. 1. Контекстная диаграмма модели «КАК ЕСТЬ»

Для более детального рассмотрения бизнес-процесса была построена диаграмма декомпозиции первого уровня (Рис. 2.).

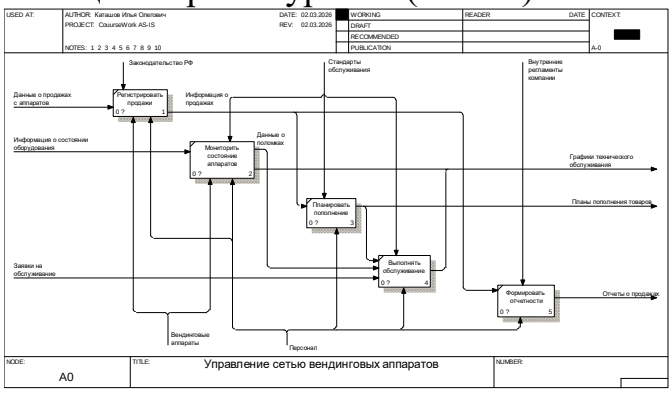


Рис. 2. Диаграмма декомпозиции модели «КАК ЕСТЬ»

Функциональный блок «Мониторить состояние аппаратов» представляет наиболее сложный процесс из всех рассмотренных на диаграмме декомпозиции первого уровня, поэтому для его более подробного рассмотрения была построена диаграмма декомпозиции второго уровня (Рис. 3.).

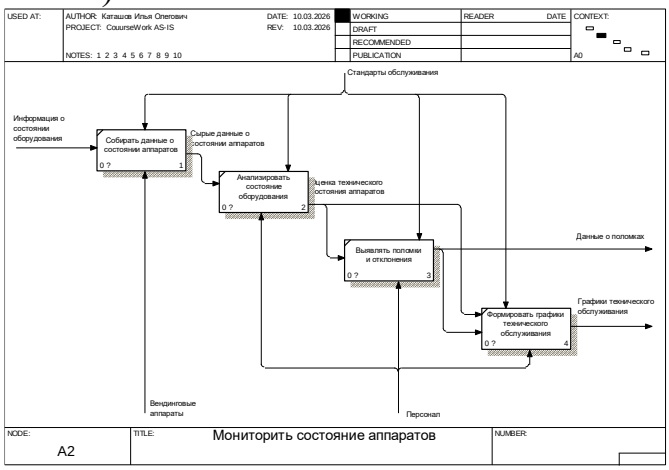


Рис. 3. Диаграмма декомпозиции блока «Мониторить состояние аппаратов»

«На текущий момент управление сетью вендинговых аппаратов осуществляется с использованием разрозненных инструментов и ручного сбора данных, что приводит к увеличению времени обработки информации и снижению оперативности принятия решений» [17, с. 151].

Основные недостатки модели «КАК ЕСТЬ»: данные о продажах собираются вручную при инкассации, информация о неисправностях поступает с задержкой, отчетность формируется в различных форматах, отсутствие единой базы данных по всем аппаратам сети.

Таким образом, проведенный анализ подтвердил необходимость разработки специализированной информационной системы, способной обеспечить централизованный сбор и обработку данных, мониторинг

состояния автоматов в режиме реального времени, а также формирование аналитической отчетности.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ОЦЕНКЕ ДОЛГОВЕЧНОСТИ КОНСТРУКЦИОННЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

***Аннотация**: В данной работе рассматривается комплекс теоретических подходов к оценке долговечности конструкционных материалов, применяемых в транспортном секторе Узбекистана. Анализируется влияние экстремальных климатических факторов, таких как высокие температурные нагрузки и повышенная запыленность, на физико-механические свойства металлов и полимеров. Особое внимание уделяется изучению фундаментальных закономерностей усталостного разрушения и термической деградации, что позволяет научно обосновать выбор материалов для повышения надежности национального транспортного парка. В статье предоставляется сравнительный анализ существующих методик прогнозирования ресурса, включая вероятностные и детерминированные модели оценки износа. На основе систематизации полученных данных формулируются выводы.*

***Ключевые слова**: Долговечность, надежность, ресурс, материал, транспорт, износ, усталость, климат, прочность, прогнозирование.*

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THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO ASSESSING THE DURABILITY OF VEHICLE STRUCTURAL MATERIALS

***Abstract**: This paper examines a set of theoretical approaches to assessing the durability of structural materials used in the transport sector of Uzbekistan. The impact of extreme climatic factors, such as high temperatures and dust, on the physical and mechanical properties of metals and polymers is analyzed. Particular attention is paid to studying the fundamental patterns of fatigue failure and thermal degradation, which allows for a scientific justification for the selection of materials to improve the reliability of the national transport fleet. The article provides a comparative analysis of existing resource prediction methods, including probabilistic and deterministic wear assessment models. Conclusions are drawn based on a systematic analysis of the obtained data.*

***Keywords**: Durability, reliability, resource, material, transport, wear, fatigue, climate, strength, forecasting.*

Введение: Обеспечение долговечности конструкционных материалов транспортных средств является приоритетной задачей для инженерной науки Узбекистана ввиду масштабной реализации стратегии развития транспортной системы до 2030 года. Эксплуатация техники в условиях резко континентального климата республики, характеризующегося летними температурами выше 45°C и интенсивным воздействием абразивных пылевых частиц, приводит к ускоренному старению полимеров и термической усталости металлов. Научные исследования, проводимые на базе ведущих технических вузов страны, подтверждают необходимость пересмотра традиционных коэффициентов запаса прочности с учетом региональных факторов износа. Внедрение теоретических подходов к оценке ресурса материалов на стадии проектирования позволяет значительно снизить затраты на импорт запасных частей и повысить эксплуатационную надежность национального парка транспортных средств.

Методология: Вероятностный метод прогнозирования долговечности по критерию усталостной прочности В. П. Когаева. Методика основывается на статистической оценке распределения ресурса материалов с учетом масштабного фактора и вариации эксплуатационных нагрузок. В рамках данного подхода долговечность определяется через построение кривых распределения циклов до разрушения, что позволяет учитывать случайную природу возникновения дефектов в конструкциях. Инженеры в Узбекистане применяют этот алгоритм для обоснования коэффициентов надежности при эксплуатации транспортных средств в условиях температурных перепадов. Использование статистических параметров по Когаеву обеспечивает точный расчет вероятности безотказной работы элементов в течение заданного срока службы.

Результат: Применение вероятностного метода В. П. Когаева к анализу ресурса элементов подвески транспортных средств, эксплуатируемых в аридных зонах Узбекистана, позволило установить существенное влияние разброса механических свойств на общую надежность. Исследование показало, что при текущих режимах нагружения 85% деталей вырабатывают нормативный ресурс без признаков критической усталости, однако у 12% образцов выявлено преждевременное снижение прочностных характеристик из-за термической деградации. Масштабный фактор в сочетании с температурными колебаниями сокращает расчетную долговечность литых узлов на 18% по сравнению со стендовыми испытаниями в стандартных условиях. Полученные результаты свидетельствуют, что корректировка межремонтных интервалов на основе статистических кривых распределения позволяет на 20% снизить вероятность внезапного усталостного разрушения. Это подтверждает эффективность перехода к вероятностному планированию технического обслуживания для повышения общей безопасности транспортного парка республики.

Таблица 1

Техническое обеспечение оценки долговечности конструкционных материалов

Тип оборудования	Функциональное назначение	Объект измерения
Сервогидравлическая испытательная машина	Проведение циклических испытаний материалов на усталость	Предел выносливости и количество циклов до разрушения
Климатическая камера	Моделирование температурных режимов эксплуатации Узбекистана	Термическая деградация свойств при нагреве и охлаждении
Микротвердомер	Исследование изменения структуры поверхностного слоя	Локальная прочность и накопление микроповреждений

Заключение: Инженерная наука Узбекистана сегодня закладывает фундамент долговечности, превращая теоретические расчеты в гарант надежности транспортных артерий Нового Узбекистана. Точное прогнозирование жизни материалов позволяет обуздать энергию зноя и ветра, обеспечивая уверенное движение национального прогресса по путям бесперебойного и безопасного сообщения.

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ПРОВЕДЕНИЕ ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ РЕГЕНЕРАТОРА ХЛОПКА И ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ЕГО ОСНОВНЫХ ПАРАМЕТРОВ

Аннотация. *В начальном этапе работы хлопкоочистительного предприятия регенерированные и извлечение из отходов частиц хлопка (летучки) собираются в специальные камеры, а после производства данной партии хлопка подаются в сушильный барабан или в начальную часть очистительного агрегата. После этого они максимально очищаются от всех мелких примесей. В этом случае регенерированный хлопок нужно желательно не отправлять на пильчатые очистительные органы во время его очистки. Для сбора регенерированного хлопка в очистительном цехе или поблизости организуется камера с площадью поверхности 30-30 м2 и высотой 3-4 м, а на ее вершине устанавливается конденсатор КВМ или КВВБ. Всасывающий патрубок конденсатора соединен с нагнетательным патрубком регенератора. Когда машины ЧХ используются в качестве регенератора, всасывающая труба устанавливается перед его соединением.*

Ключевые слова. *Очиститель, хлопок, отход, частица, разработка, нагрузка, барабан, скорость.*

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CONDUCTING THEORETICAL RESEARCH ON A COTTON REGENERATOR AND DETERMINING ITS MAIN PARAMETERS

Abstract. *During the initial stage of a cotton gin's operation, regenerated cotton particles (flyers) extracted from waste are collected in special chambers. After a given batch of cotton is produced, they are fed into a drying drum or the initial section of the ginning unit. They are then cleaned to the maximum extent possible of all small impurities. In this case, it is advisable not to send the regenerated cotton to the saw-type cleaning elements during cleaning. To collect the regenerated cotton, a chamber with a surface area of 30-30 m2 and a height of 3-4 m is set up in the ginning shop or nearby. A KVM or KVVB condenser is installed at its apex. The condenser's suction pipe is connected to the discharge pipe of the regenerator. When the ChX machines are used as a regenerator, the suction pipe is installed upstream of this connection.*

Keywords: *Cleaner, cotton, waste, particle, development, load, drum, speed.*

Введение. При невозможности обхода очистителей пил при переработке регенерированного хлопка необходимо перерабатывать его в очистителях до тех пор, пока не прекратится частицы хлопка в отделяемых из отходов.

Сегодня современные хлопкоочистительные предприятия должны производить продукцию наилучшего качества (Q), по относительно низкой цене (C) и в короткие сроки (D) в условиях мировой конкуренции. Поэтому они способны использовать многочисленные возможности компьютерной памяти, скорости и удобного графического интерфейса для автоматизации и подключения ранее сложных и совершенно не связанных между собой вопросов проектирования и производства. Таким образом, время и стоимость разработки и производства продукта сокращаются. Для этого используются технологии автоматического проектирования (автоматизированное проектирование-САПР), автоматического производства (автоматизированное производство-АСАМ) и автоматизированной разработки или конструирования (автоматизированное проектирование - CAE). Для того, чтобы понять значение систем CAD/CAM/CAE (на узбекском языке это называется системами автоматического проектирования–ALT) нам необходимо изучить различные вопросы и операции, которые необходимо решать и выполнять в процессе разработки и производства продукции. Когда все эти вопросы суммируются, это называется жизненным циклом продукта.

При проектировании регенераторов и других очистительных машин из всех методов компьютерного анализа широко используется метод конечных элементов. С его помощью решаются такие задачи, как растяжение, деформация, распределение сил, поток воздуха. Существует множество программных инструментов для оптимизации конструкций. Исследуется возможность автоматической оптимизации формы конструкции путем обобщения оптимизации и анализа. В этом

направлении, например, предполагается простая исходная форма конструкции, такая как двумерный прямоугольный объект, состоящий из мелких элементов разной плотности. Затем проводится процесс оптимизации, позволяющий определить конкретное значение плотности для достижения конкретной цели с учетом пределов напряжения. Целью обычно является минимизация веса. После определения оптимальных значений плотности рассчитывается оптимальная форма объекта. Оптимальная форма объекта образуется за счет удаления элементов малой плотности.

Вал планчатого барабана в усовершенствованном регенераторе RX подвергается внешним нагрузкам из-за высоких скоростей. Недостаточная прочность и неравномерность деталей планчатого барабана, а также вибрации могут привести к ухудшению процесса отделения хлопка из барабана пилы, ухудшению качества хлопка, преждевременному выходу из строя деталей без равномерного проедания. Поэтому очень важно рассчитать прочность вала барабана, пластин, обечайки барабана, фланца (диска) и других деталей.

На рис. 1 показан плоский вал барабана и схема расчета действующих на него нагрузок. К внешним нагрузкам, воздействующим на вал, относятся:

- равномерно распределенная нагрузка, действующая на вал между опорами (влияние веса извлечающего хлопка не учитываем, ввиду его малых размеров)

где: G_{val} - масса вала между опорами, кг;

G_{gar} - масса фланцев, кг;

G_{qob} - масса снарядов, кг;

G_{pl} - масса планки, кг;

Кроме того, следует учитывать следующее:

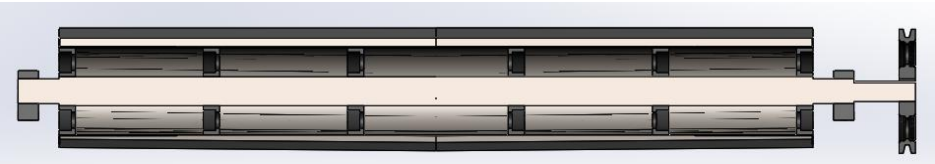
q_2 - равномерно распределенная нагрузка на консольную часть вала;

G_{shk} - масса шкива;

M_{bur} - крутящий момент электродвигателя.

$M_{бур}$ крутящий момент, действующий на вал планчатого барабана

$$q_1 = \frac{G_{val} + G_{gar} + G_{qob} + G_{pl}}{l_0} \quad (1),$$



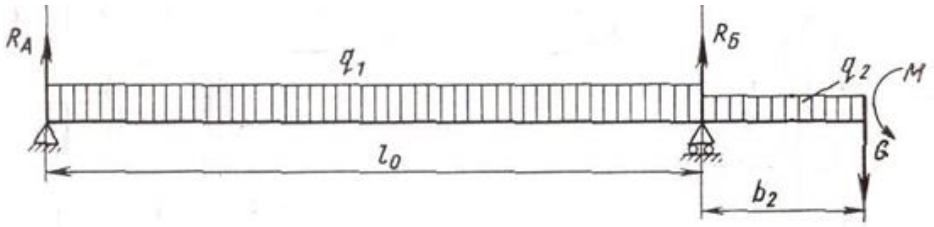


Рис.1. Схема расчета нагрузок, действующих на вал планчатого барабана

$$M_{bur} = 9550 \cdot \frac{N}{n} \qquad Nyuton \cdot m,$$

где: N – мощность, передаваемая на планчатый барабан ($N = 3{,}0\ kVt$);

n – скорость вращения планчатого барабана ($n = 1000\ ayl/\min$)

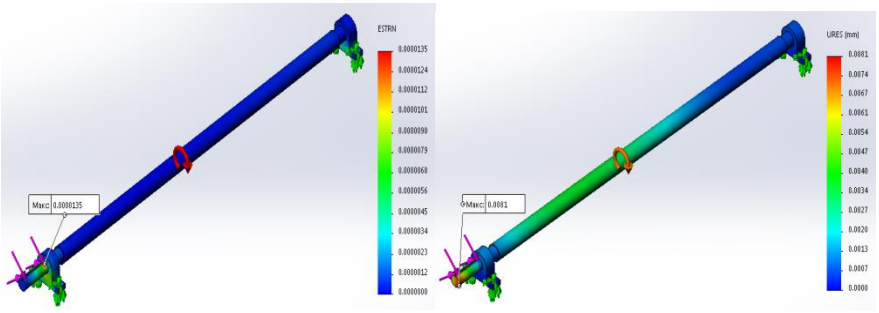
$$M_{bur} = 9550 \cdot \frac{3{,}0}{1000} = 28{,}65 \quad Nyuton \cdot m.$$

Вся информация готова для статического расчета вала планчатого барабана. Для упрощения расчета используем вместо вала между опорами фланцы, обечайки, q_1 планку, q_2 вместо шкива основание вала, G_{shk} - вместо шкива.

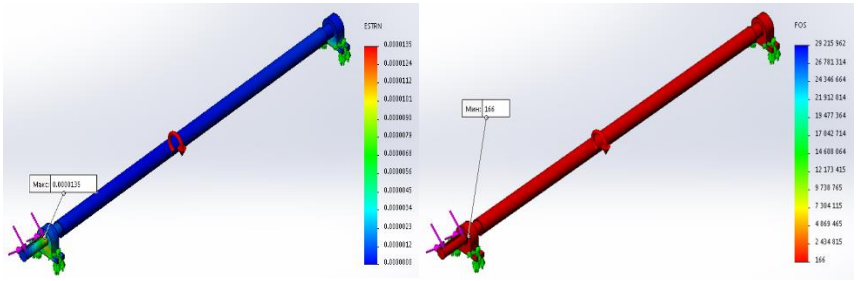
Выбираем рабочую часть вала и $q_1 = 123{,}17$ кг, выбираем часть шкива основания вала и $q_2 = 5{,}45$ кг, часть шкива основания вала и $G_{shk} = 9{,}82$ кг, часть шкива основания вала и вводим крутящий момент $M_{бур} = 28{,}65\ N \cdot m$. Чтобы расчет был более точным, также учитываем центробежную силу и пишем 1000 об/мин.

Как видно из рисунка 2, минимальное значение коэффициента запаса прочности составляет 166. Этот коэффициент должен быть $[k] \geq 1{,}5 \div 2{,}5$ для валов. Так что вал, который мы выбрали для устройства, соответствует требованиям.

Машины для очистки хлопка-сырца от крупных примесей оставляют вместе с отходами часть долек хлопка. Отходы хлопка отправляются в очистители для повторной очистки через регенератор 1RX. В существующих регенераторах перенос хлопка осуществляется воздушным потоком. Для равномерного переноса отходов и повышения эффективности оценки в регенераторе 2RX-M были установлены барабаны с винтовыми колками. Этот регенератор был тщательно изучен с технологической точки зрения и по нескольким технологическим параметрам. Но проведено недостаточно исследований для обоснования динамических параметров регенератора 1RX, достаточно простого и технологически удобного в эксплуатации.



а) б)



с) д)

Рис. 2. Эпюры вала планчатого барабана

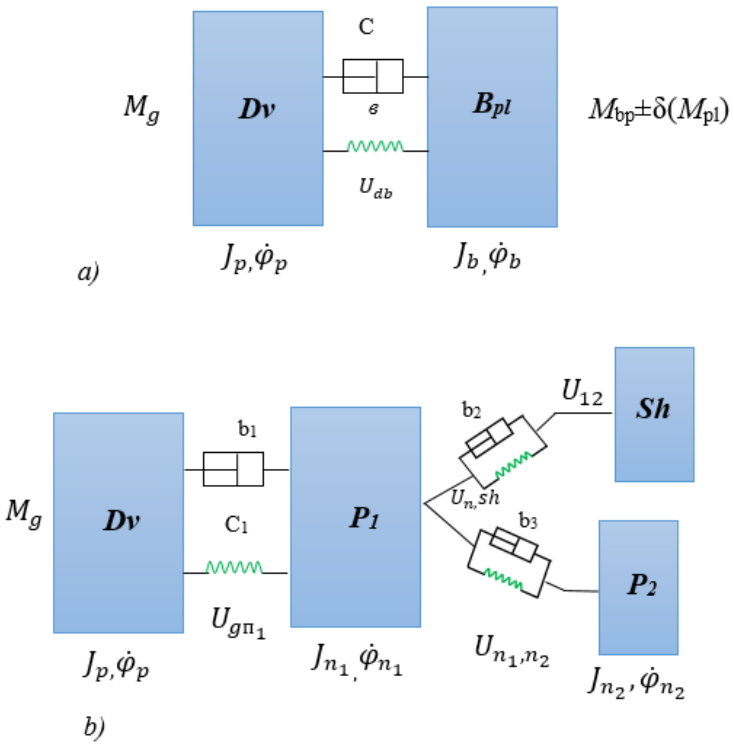


Рис. 3. Динамическая модель регенератора с резино-планчатым рабочим органом

На рис. 3 представлена динамическая модель усовершенствованного регенератора 1RX. Кинематический анализ этого устройства, изученный в

ходе исследований, показал, что его рабочие органы и механизмы аналогичны устройству доочистки ПТ-10, только этот очиститель имеет большое количество пильчатых барабанов, а многие механические параметры очиститель достаточно изучен в исследованиях. Поэтому при изучении динамики регенератора 1RX учитывались только его особенности.

По динамической модели, приведенной на рис. 3, и по вышеизложенной методике для усовершенствованного регенератора с планчатым барабаном были составлены следующие уравнения:

$$\frac{dM_g}{dt} = 2M_K\omega_c - 2M_K P\frac{d\Delta\varphi_p}{dt} - \omega_c S_K M_g;$$

$$J_p\frac{d^2\varphi_p}{dt^2} = M_g - C\Delta\varphi - b\frac{d\Delta\varphi}{dt};$$

$$J_p\frac{d^2\varphi_b}{dt^2} = U_{gb}C\Delta\varphi + U_{gb}b\frac{d\Delta\varphi}{dt} - M_{bn} \pm \delta(M_{bn});$$

$$\Delta\varphi = (\varphi_p - U_{gb}\varphi_b);\ \frac{d\Delta\varphi_p}{dt} = \left(\frac{d\Delta\varphi_p}{dt} - U_{gb}\frac{d\varphi_b}{dt}\right)$$

Здесь φ_p, φ_b - угловая скорость ротора двигателя и резинно-планчатого барабана; J_r,J_{pl} - моменты инерции ротора двигателя и резинно-планчатого барабана, M_{pl} - математическая вероятность моментов сопротивления частиц хлопка резинно-планчатому барабану.

Математическая модель регенератора, состоящего из механизмов привода резинно-планчатого, двух пильчатых барабанов и шнека, выглядит следующим образом:

$$\frac{dM_g}{dt} = 2M_K\omega_c - 2M_K P\frac{d\Delta\varphi_p}{dt} - \omega_c S_K M_g;$$

$$J_p\frac{d^2\varphi_p}{dt^2} = M_g - C_1\Delta\varphi_{gn_1} - b_1\frac{d\Delta\varphi_{gn_1}}{dt};$$

$$J_{n_1}\frac{d^2\varphi_{n_1}}{dt^2} = U_{gn_1}C_1\Delta\varphi_{gn_1} + U_{gn_1}b_1\frac{d\Delta\varphi_{gn_1}}{dt} -$$

$$-S_2\Delta\varphi_{nsh} - b_2\frac{d\Delta\varphi_{nsh}}{dt} - S_3\Delta\varphi_{n_1n_2} - b_3\frac{d\Delta\varphi_{n_1n_2}}{dt} - M_{n_1};$$

$$J_{sh}\frac{d^2\varphi_{sh}}{dt^2} = U_{nsh}S_2\Delta\varphi_{nsh} + U_{nsh}b_2\frac{d\Delta\varphi_{nsh}}{dt} - M_{sh} \pm \delta(M_{sh}) \qquad (2)$$

Важно определить средние значения угловых скоростей рабочих органов при рассмотрении характеристик вращения пильного и планчатого барабанов регенератора 1RX. В этом случае основной задачей является оценка $\Delta\dot{\varphi}_b \le \Delta\dot{\varphi}_n$ i $\Delta\dot{\varphi}_b \le \Delta\dot{\varphi}_{n_2}$. Это основано на том, что угловая скорость резиновых планок для удаления частиц хлопка с зубьев пилы при работе регенератора должна быть больше угловой скорости зубьев пильчатого

барабана $V_b > V_z$. Из усовершенствованной схемы регенератора видно, что угловые скорости пильчатых барабанов и линейные скорости зубьев вдвое меньше угловых скоростей и линейных скоростей резиновых планок. Но с учетом моментов сопротивления, моментов инерции, различных значений моментов сопротивления, а также влияния упруго-диссипативных параметров упругих передач передаточное число уменьшается до 1,7÷1,8, что снижает влияние извлечения хлопка от зубьев барабаном с резиновыми планками имеет отрицательный эффект. На рис. 4 изображен график зависимости средних значений угловых скоростей пильчатых и планчатых барабанов регенератора.

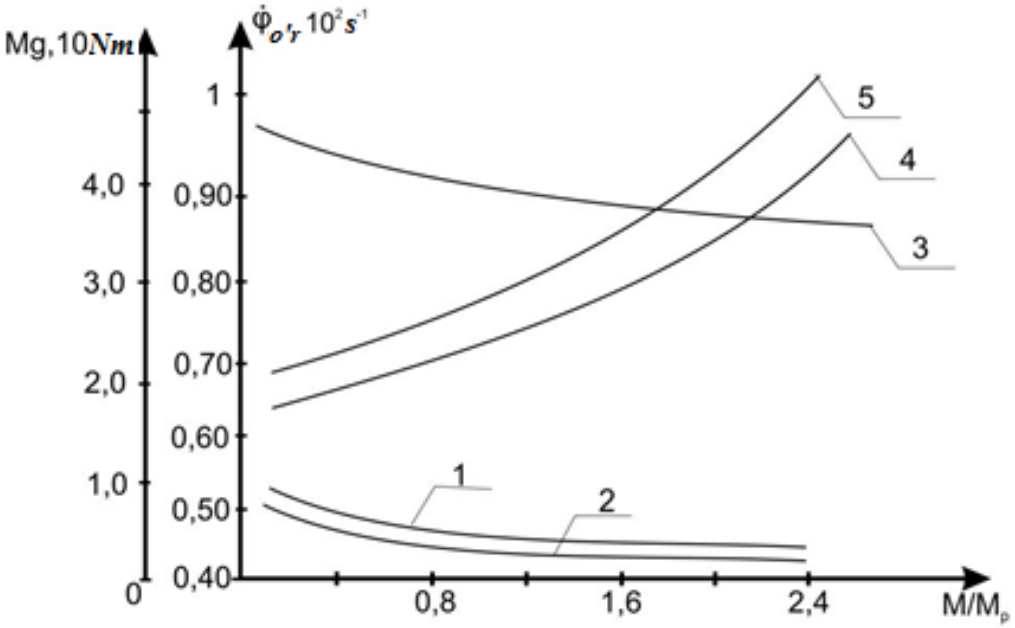


Рис.4. График изменения средних значений пильчатых и планчатых барабанов и нагрузки на вал двигателя в зависимости от технологической нагрузки регенератора

Из анализа графиков рис. 4 можно определить, что: при увеличении нагрузки до M/M_p=(2,0÷2,4) среднее значение $\dot{\varphi}_b$ до (80÷84) с$^{-1}$, $\dot{\varphi}_{n_1}$ и $\dot{\varphi}_{n_2}$ уменьшается до (43,3÷45,3) с$^{-1}$. Поэтому рекомендуемые параметры системы должны быть: $M/M_p \leq$(1,0÷1,2); J_1=(2,2÷2,3) кгм^2; J=(2,1÷2,2) кгм^2; C_1=(225÷250) Нм/рад; S=(150÷200) Нм/рад.

Определение оптимальных параметров усовершенствованного регенератора 1RX методом математического планирования экспериментов. По результатам теоретических и практических экспериментов были выявлены основные факторы, влияющие на оценку качественных показателей регенератора хлопка, и проведены многофакторные эксперименты. Для проведения опытов при переработке хлопка-сырца проводили селекционный сорт Наманган-77, I-технический сорт, 2-класса, исходная засоренность - 8,7%, влажность - 9,3%.

Заключение. В качестве предельного критерия для оценки качества хлопка-сырца, отделенного от усовершенствованного регенератора, эффективность выделения регенератора Y_1, эффективность очистки Y_2, количество частиц хлопка в отходах Y_3. Основные факторы, влияющие на указанные критерии: X_1 - угол отклонения планок к центру барабана, β град., X_2 - скорость вращения разделительного барабана, об/мин, X_3 - расстояние между колосниками регенерации, мм. 88,7%, а количество хлопка-сырца в отходах уменьшилось в 2,5 раза.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ДЕКЛАРИРОВАНИЯ ГИДРОТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ СООРУЖЕНИЙ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ ИХ ПРОЧНОСТИ И НАДЕЖНОСТИ

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматривается роль декларирования гидротехнических сооружений в обеспечении их прочности и надёжности эксплуатации. Проведён анализ существующих подходов к оценке технического состояния сооружений в рамках процедуры декларирования, включая методы диагностики, мониторинга и оценки рисков. Особое внимание уделено влиянию декларации безопасности на своевременное выявление дефектов, прогнозирование аварийных ситуаций и повышение уровня эксплуатационной надёжности.*

Ключевые слова: *гидротехнические сооружения, декларирование, прочность, надёжность, безопасность, мониторинг, диагностика, риск, эксплуатация, математическое моделирование*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF DECLARATION OF HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES IN ENSURING THEIR STRENGTH AND RELIABILITY

Abstract. *This article examines the role of declaring hydraulic structures in ensuring their structural strength and operational reliability. An analysis is conducted of existing approaches to assessing the technical condition of structures within the framework of the declaration procedure, including diagnostic methods, monitoring, and risk assessment. Particular attention is paid*

to the impact of safety declarations on the timely detection of defects, the prediction of emergency situations, and the improvement of operational reliability.

Keywords: *hydraulic structures, declaration, strength, reliability, safety, monitoring, diagnostics, risk, operation, mathematical modeling.*

Введение. Гидротехнические сооружения являются важнейшими элементами водохозяйственной и энергетической инфраструктуры, обеспечивающими регулирование водных ресурсов, защиту территорий от наводнений и устойчивое развитие сельского хозяйства. В соответствии с законодательством Республики Узбекистан, декларация безопасности является обязательным документом, подтверждающим соответствие гидротехнического сооружения установленным требованиям надёжности и безопасности [1]. Согласно рекомендациям International Commission on Large Dams и World Bank, регулярное проведение инспекций, мониторинга и оценки рисков является ключевым условием предотвращения аварий и повышения надёжности эксплуатации плотин [2][3]. Это связано с недостаточным использованием современных методов диагностики, ограниченностью мониторинговых данных и отсутствием комплексного подхода к анализу факторов риска [4].

Методы исследования. В рамках данного исследования применён комплекс научных методов, направленных на анализ роли декларирования гидротехнических сооружений в обеспечении их прочности. Основу исследования составил системный подход, в соответствии с которым гидротехнические сооружения рассматривались как сложные инженерные системы, функционирующие под воздействием природных и эксплуатационных факторов. Для оценки эффективности декларирования использован аналитический метод, включающий изучение причинно-следственных связей между техническим состоянием сооружений, результатами инспекций и уровнем риска аварий.

Результаты. В результате проведённого исследования установлено, что процесс декларирования гидротехнических сооружений оказывает существенное влияние на обеспечение их прочности и надёжности эксплуатации. Анализ показал, что достоверность оценки технического состояния напрямую зависит от полноты и качества данных, получаемых в ходе декларирования, включая результаты мониторинга, инструментальных наблюдений и инженерных обследований. Обобщённый показатель прочности сооружения может быть представлен в виде функциональной зависимости:

$$P = f(T, M, R)$$

T характеризует текущее техническое состояние конструкции, M - уровень и точность мониторинга, а R - результаты процедуры

декларирования. Установлено, что повышение качества декларирования приводит к более точному определению параметра P и, соответственно, к повышению достоверности оценки прочности.

В ходе анализа выявлена также зависимость уровня риска аварий от эффективности декларирования. Риск можно определить как произведение вероятности отказа на величину возможного ущерба:

$$R = P_f \cdot C$$

При этом вероятность отказа обратно пропорциональна качеству декларирования:

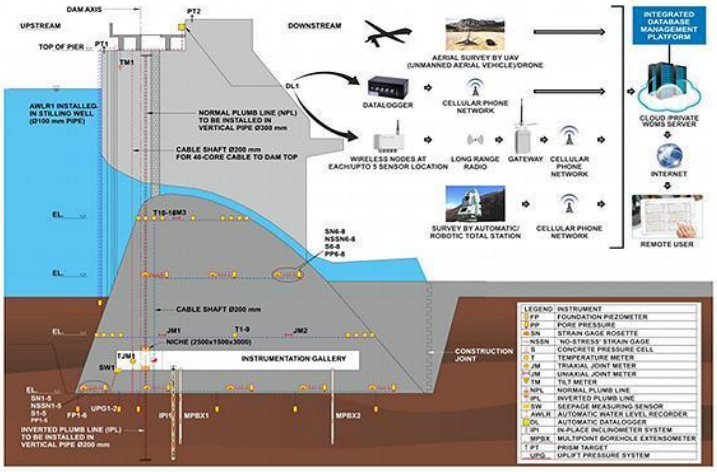
$$P_f = \frac{1}{D}$$

D отражает полноту, достоверность и актуальность декларационных данных. Таким образом, улучшение процедур декларирования способствует снижению вероятности аварийных ситуаций.

Особое значение имеет корректная оценка прочности грунтов основания, которая осуществляется с использованием критерия Мора–Кулона:

$$\tau = c + \sigma tan\,\varphi$$

Установлено, что применение данных, полученных в процессе декларирования, позволяет более точно определить параметры сцепления и угла внутреннего трения, что существенно повышает точность расчётов устойчивости сооружения.



Анализ показал, что внедрение современных систем мониторинга, интегрированных в процесс декларирования, позволяет получать непрерывные данные о состоянии сооружения, включая деформации, фильтрационные процессы и изменения напряжённого состояния. Это обеспечивает возможность раннего выявления потенциально опасных процессов. Эффективность декларирования в повышении прочности может быть выражена следующим соотношением:

$$E = \frac{P_{after}}{P_{before}}$$

где P_{after} и P_{before} - показатели прочности после и до проведения процедуры декларирования соответственно. Результаты показали, что при внедрении комплексного подхода к декларированию значение E превышает единицу, что свидетельствует о положительном эффекте.

Таким образом, полученные результаты подтверждают, что декларирование гидротехнических сооружений при условии его научно обоснованной организации и использования современных технологий является эффективным инструментом повышения их прочности, надёжности и эксплуатационной безопасности.

Заключение. В результате проведённого исследования установлено, что декларирование гидротехнических сооружений играет важную роль в обеспечении их прочности и надёжности эксплуатации. Показано, что эффективность данной процедуры определяется полнотой и достоверностью получаемых данных, а также использованием современных методов мониторинга и анализа. Выявлено, что совершенствование системы декларирования, включая внедрение математического моделирования и цифровых технологий контроля, позволяет повысить точность оценки технического состояния сооружений и своевременно выявлять потенциально опасные процессы. Практическая значимость исследования заключается в возможности применения предложенных подходов для повышения прочности гидротехнических сооружений и снижения риска аварийных ситуаций. Таким образом, декларирование следует рассматривать как важный инструмент управления безопасностью и надёжностью гидротехнических сооружений.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ГИДРОТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ СООРУЖЕНИЙ

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматривается значение обеспечения безопасности гидротехнических сооружений в условиях возрастающего антропогенного воздействия и изменения климатических факторов. Проведен анализ современных подходов к обеспечению надежности и устойчивости гидротехнических объектов, включая плотины, водохранилища и ирригационные системы. Особое внимание уделено факторам риска, влияющим на безопасность сооружений, таким как физический износ конструкций, гидрологические нагрузки и недостаточный уровень мониторинга.*

Ключевые слова: *гидротехнические сооружения, безопасность, надежность, мониторинг, риск, эксплуатация, плотины, водохранилища, аварии, управление, диагностика, экологическая безопасность*

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ENSURING THE SAFETY OF HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES

Abstract. *This article examines the importance of ensuring the safety of hydraulic engineering structures under conditions of increasing anthropogenic impact and changing climatic factors. An analysis is carried out of modern approaches to ensuring the reliability and stability of hydraulic structures, including dams, reservoirs, and irrigation systems. Particular attention is paid to risk factors affecting the safety of these structures, such as physical deterioration of constructions, hydrological loads, and insufficient levels of monitoring.*

Keywords: *hydraulic structures, safety, reliability, monitoring, risk, operation, dams, reservoirs, accidents, management, diagnostics, environmental safety.*

Введение. Гидротехнические сооружения играют ключевую роль в обеспечении устойчивого развития экономики, рационального использования водных ресурсов и защиты территорий от неблагоприятных гидрологических явлений. К числу таких сооружений относятся плотины, водохранилища, каналы, дамбы и другие инженерные объекты, предназначенные для регулирования водных потоков и накопления водных ресурсов. Их эффективное функционирование является важным фактором обеспечения водной, энергетической и продовольственной безопасности государства [1]. По данным международных организаций, значительное количество гидротехнических сооружений в мире эксплуатируется более 30–50 лет, что повышает риск возникновения аварийных ситуаций [2]. Особую актуальность данная проблема приобретает для стран с развитой ирригационной системой, в том числе для Республики Узбекистан, где гидротехнические сооружения играют важную роль в обеспечении сельского хозяйства и водоснабжения. Нарушение их нормального функционирования может привести к значительным экономическим потерям, экологическим последствиям и угрозе для жизни населения [3-4]. В этой связи особое значение приобретает внедрение современных методов диагностики, автоматизированных систем контроля и прогнозирования состояния сооружений.

Методы исследования. В процессе исследования использован комплекс взаимодополняющих научных методов, обеспечивающих всесторонний анализ проблемы безопасности гидротехнических сооружений. Основу методологического подхода составил системный анализ, позволяющий рассматривать гидротехнические сооружения как сложные инженерные системы, функционирующие в условиях взаимодействия природных и техногенных факторов.

Результаты. В результате проведённого исследования установлено, что безопасность гидротехнических сооружений определяется совокупным воздействием технических, природных и эксплуатационных факторов. Для количественной оценки уровня безопасности предложена обобщённая модель риска. Интегральный риск аварии гидротехнического сооружения определяется как:

$$R = P_f \cdot C$$

P_f - вероятность отказа сооружения, C - величина возможного ущерба.

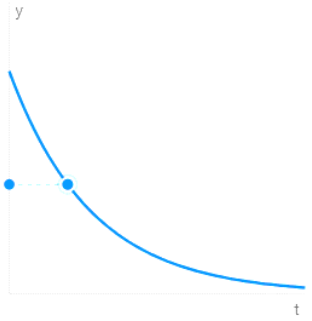
Вероятность отказа, в свою очередь, зависит от совокупности факторов:

$$P_f = f\,(T, H, E)$$

Т-техническое состояние конструкции, Н-гидрологическая нагрузка, Е-эксплуатационные условия. Анализ показал, что при ухудшении технического состояния (износ более 40%) вероятность аварии возрастает экспоненциально.

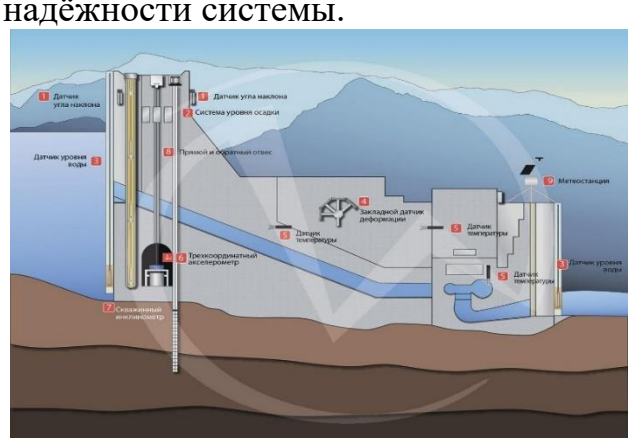
Для оценки надёжности использована классическая функция:

$$P(t) = e^{-\lambda t}$$

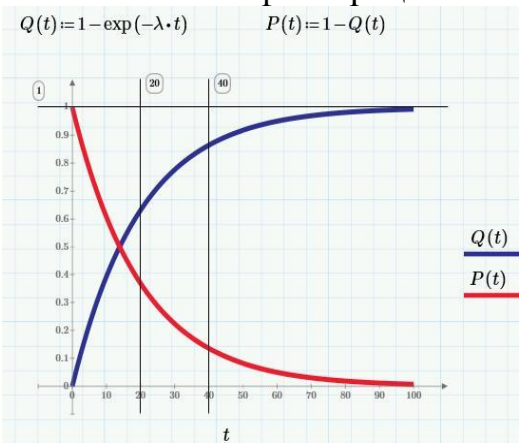


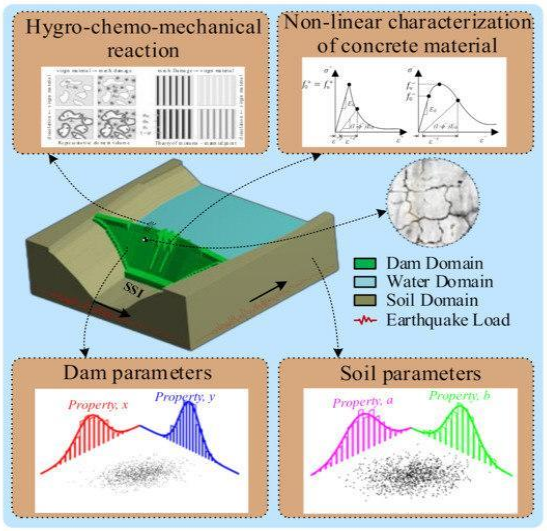
λ - интенсивность отказов, t - время эксплуатации.

Результаты моделирования показали, что при отсутствии своевременного мониторинга значение λ увеличивается, что приводит к снижению общей надёжности системы.



На рисунке показаны основные зоны риска гидротехнического сооружения, включая тело плотины, основание и водосбросные элементы. Наиболее уязвимыми являются зоны фильтрации и контакта с основанием.





На основе проведённого анализа предложена интегральная модель безопасности:

$$S = \frac{R_n}{R_f}$$

S - уровень безопасности, RnR_nRn - нормативный (допустимый) риск, R_f - фактический риск. Если S>1, система считается безопасной, если S<1-требуется срочное вмешательство.

Обсуждение. Полученные результаты подтверждают, что безопасность гидротехнических сооружений определяется совокупным влиянием технических, природных и эксплуатационных факторов. Установлено, что наибольшее воздействие на уровень риска оказывает степень износа конструкций и недостаточность систем мониторинга. Сравнение с существующими исследованиями показывает, что предложенный подход к оценке риска соответствует современным научным представлениям, однако отличается комплексностью учета ключевых факторов.

Заключение. В результате проведённого исследования установлено, что обеспечение безопасности гидротехнических сооружений является важнейшим условием устойчивого функционирования водохозяйственных и энергетических систем. Показано, что уровень безопасности данных объектов напрямую зависит от технического состояния конструкций, воздействия гидрологических факторов и эффективности эксплуатационного контроля. Установлено, что внедрение современных методов мониторинга и диагностики способствует значительному снижению вероятности аварийных ситуаций. Практическая значимость исследования заключается в возможности использования полученных результатов при совершенствовании систем управления безопасностью гидротехнических сооружений, а также при разработке профилактических мер по снижению рисков.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МЕТОДОВ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ ГИДРОТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ СООРУЖЕНИЙ НА ПРИМЕРЕ САРДОБИНСКОГО ВОДОХРАНИЛИЩА

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы повышения устойчивости Сардобинского водохранилища как одного из важных гидротехнических объектов региона. Особое внимание уделено анализу причин снижения устойчивости сооружений, включая фильтрационные процессы, деформации грунтового основания и влияние гидрологических факторов. На основе анализа последствий аварийных ситуаций, в частности Сардобинская авария, выявлены ключевые недостатки существующих подходов к обеспечению устойчивости гидротехнических сооружений.*

Ключевые слова: *Сардобинское водохранилище, устойчивость, гидротехнические сооружения, фильтрация, дренаж, мониторинг, риск, аварии, математическое моделирование, безопасность*

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IMPROVEMENT OF METHODS FOR ENSURING THE STABILITY OF HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES: A CASE STUDY OF THE SARDOBINSKOYE RESERVOIR

Abstract. *This article addresses issues related to improving the stability of the Sardobinskoye Reservoir as one of the key hydraulic structures in the region. Particular attention is given to the analysis of factors leading to reduced structural stability, including seepage processes, deformation of the soil foundation, and the influence of hydrological factors. Based on an analysis of the consequences of emergency situations, in particular the Sardobinskoye incident, key shortcomings in existing approaches to ensuring the stability of hydraulic structures have been identified.*

Keywords: *Sardobinskoye Reservoir, stability, hydraulic structures, seepage, drainage, monitoring, risk, accidents, mathematical modeling, safety.*

Введение. Гидротехнические сооружения, в частности водохранилища, играют ключевую роль в обеспечении водных ресурсов, регулировании стока и развитии сельского хозяйства. Сардобинское водохранилище, расположенное на территории Республики Узбекистан, является одним из значимых объектов водохозяйственной инфраструктуры. Однако аварийная ситуация, произошедшая в 2020 году (Сардобинская авария), продемонстрировала уязвимость гидротехнических сооружений и необходимость пересмотра существующих подходов к обеспечению их устойчивости [1].В современных условиях устойчивость гидротехнических сооружений определяется совокупностью факторов, включая прочностные характеристики конструкций, состояние грунтового основания, фильтрационные процессы и эффективность систем дренажа [2]. Наряду с этим существенное влияние оказывают изменения гидрологического режима, вызванные климатическими факторами, а также уровень технического контроля и мониторинга состояния сооружений [3].

Методы исследования. В ходе исследования применён комплекс научных методов, обеспечивающих всесторонний анализ устойчивости Сардобинского водохранилища и разработку направлений её повышения. Основу методологического подхода составил системный анализ, в рамках которого водохранилище рассматривалось как сложная инженерно-гидротехническая система, функционирующая под воздействием взаимосвязанных природных и техногенных факторов. Это позволило выявить ключевые элементы, влияющие на устойчивость сооружения, включая конструктивные особенности, свойства грунтового основания и гидрологические условия. В работе также использован сравнительный анализ, позволивший сопоставить существующие методы повышения устойчивости гидротехнических сооружений с современными инженерными решениями, применяемыми в международной практике. Особое место в исследовании занимает case-study метод, основанный на анализе последствий Сардобинская авария, что позволило выявить практические недостатки в обеспечении устойчивости и определить направления их устранения.

Результаты. В результате проведённого исследования установлено, что устойчивость Сардобинского водохранилища определяется комплексным взаимодействием фильтрационных, прочностных и гидравлических факторов. Для количественной оценки устойчивости предложена интегральная модель. Коэффициент устойчивости откоса определяется как:

$$K = \frac{\sum R}{\sum S}$$

Расчёты показали, что при повышении уровня воды коэффициент устойчивости снижается, особенно при ослабленном грунтовом основании.

Фильтрационный поток через тело дамбы описывается законом Дарси:

$$q = k \cdot i \cdot A$$

q-расход фильтрации, k-коэффициент фильтрации грунта, i-гидравлический градиент, A - площадь фильтрационного потока.

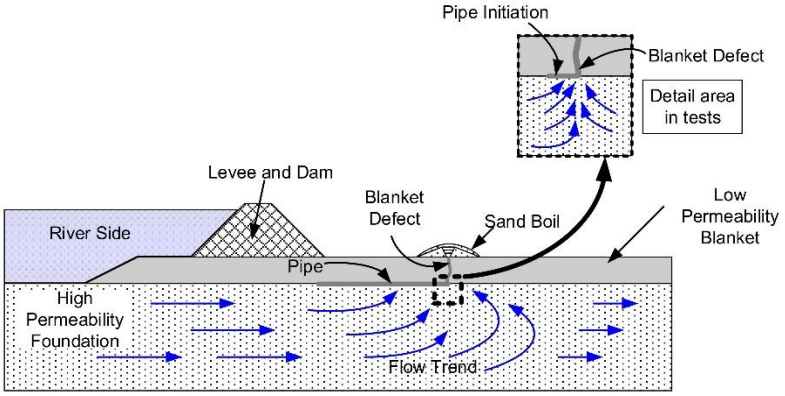
Анализ показал, что увеличение коэффициента фильтрации приводит к росту риска суффозии и размыва основания.

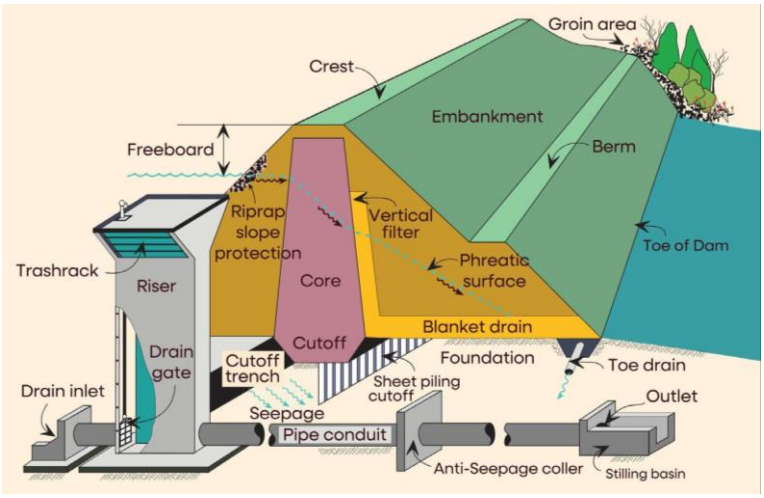
Условие прочности грунта описывается критерием Мора–Кулона:

$$\tau = c + \sigma tan\, \varphi$$

c - сцепление грунта, σ - нормальное напряжение, φ - угол внутреннего трения.

Установлено, что при переувлажнении грунта параметры c и φ снижаются, что ведёт к потере устойчивости.

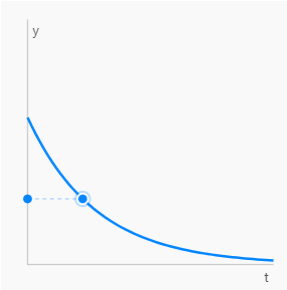




На схеме показаны основные зоны риска:

- фильтрационные потоки через тело дамбы
- зоны возможного размыва (piping)
- слабые участки основания

$$K(t) = K_0 e^{-\alpha t}$$



Интегральный показатель устойчивости:

$$S = f(D, M, G, H)$$

D-эффективность дренажной системы, M-уровень мониторинга, G-геотехнические параметры, H - гидрологическая нагрузка.

Заключение. В результате проведённого исследования установлено, что устойчивость Сардобинского водохранилища является ключевым фактором обеспечения безопасности гидротехнических сооружений и предотвращения аварийных ситуаций. Анализ показал, что основными причинами снижения устойчивости являются фильтрационные процессы, недостаточная эффективность дренажных систем и ухудшение физико-механических свойств грунтов. Разработанные в работе математические модели и предложенные инженерные подходы позволяют более точно оценивать уровень устойчивости сооружения и выявлять потенциально опасные зоны на ранних стадиях. Практическая значимость исследования заключается в возможности применения предложенных решений при реконструкции и эксплуатации гидротехнических сооружений, что способствует снижению рисков аварий и повышению общей безопасности. Совершенствование методов повышения устойчивости Сардобинского водохранилища должно рассматриваться как приоритетное направление современной гидротехнической науки и практики, направленное на обеспечение устойчивого развития и защиту населения и окружающей среды.

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ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ВОДЫ ПРИ ДОЖДЕВАЛЬНОМ ОРОШЕНИИ В АРИДНЫХ КЛИМАТИЧЕСКИХ УСЛОВИЯХ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА)

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются вопросы повышения эффективности использования воды при дождевальном орошении в условиях засушливого климата. Цель исследования — оценка влияния климатических факторов, включая скорость ветра, температуру и относительную влажность воздуха, на потери воды и равномерность её распределения. Выявлена зависимость эффективности водопользования от скорости ветра и параметров работы дождевальных установок.*

Ключевые слова: *дождевальное орошение, эффективность использования воды, потери воды, скорость ветра, аридные условия, сельское хозяйство.*

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IMPROVING WATER USE EFFICIENCY IN SPRINKLER IRRIGATION IN ARID CLIMATES (UZBEKISTAN AS AN EXAMPLE)

Abstract. *This article examines the potential for improving water use efficiency in sprinkler irrigation in arid climates. The objective of the study is to assess the impact of climatic factors, including wind speed, temperature, and relative humidity, on water loss and the uniformity of its distribution. The*

relationship between water use efficiency and wind speed and sprinkler system operating parameters is explored.

Keywords: *sprinkler irrigation, water use efficiency, water loss, wind speed, arid conditions, agriculture.*

Введение. В условиях глобального дефицита пресной воды повышение эффективности её использования в сельском хозяйстве является одной из приоритетных задач. По данным Food and Agriculture Organization, на аграрный сектор приходится более 70% мирового водопотребления [1]. В связи с этим совершенствование технологий орошения рассматривается как ключевой фактор устойчивого развития сельского хозяйства [2]. Дождевальное орошение широко применяется благодаря своей универсальности и технологичности, однако сопровождается значительными потерями воды, обусловленными испарением и сносом капель под действием ветра [3-4]. Ряд исследований показывает, что при увеличении скорости ветра потери воды могут значительно возрастать, что приводит к снижению коэффициента полезного использования воды [5]. При этом большинство существующих работ носит общий характер и недостаточно учитывает региональные особенности аридных территорий [6]. В этой связи целью настоящего исследования является оценка влияния климатических факторов на эффективность использования воды и разработка практических рекомендаций по снижению водных потерь в условиях аридного климата.

Методология. Исследование проводилось в условиях аридного климата на опытном сельскохозяйственном участке, расположенном на территории Узбекистана. Климат района характеризуется высокими летними температурами, низкой относительной влажностью воздуха и значительной скоростью ветра, что оказывает существенное влияние на процессы дождевального орошения. Экспериментальные исследования выполнялись с использованием дождевальной установки среднего радиуса действия. Для оценки равномерности распределения воды по поверхности поля применялся метод контрольных емкостей (catch cans), равномерно размещенных по исследуемой площади в соответствии с общепринятыми методиками [3]. Измерения проводились при различных значениях давления в системе и при изменяющихся климатических условиях.

В ходе эксперимента фиксировались основные метеорологические параметры, включая скорость ветра, температуру воздуха и относительную влажность, с использованием стандартных измерительных приборов. Одновременно осуществлялся учет объема поданной воды и количества воды, фактически поступившей на поверхность почвы. Для оценки эффективности использования воды рассчитывались показатели равномерности распределения и коэффициента полезного использования воды. Потери воды определялись как разница между поданным объемом

воды и объемом, зафиксированным в контрольных емкостях, с учетом влияния испарения и ветрового сноса. Дополнительно проводился анализ влажности почвы до и после орошения с целью определения глубины увлажнения и эффективности водопоглощения. Полученные экспериментальные данные обрабатывались с использованием методов статистического анализа для выявления зависимости эффективности орошения от климатических факторов.

Результаты и обсуждение

Результаты экспериментальных исследований показали, что эффективность использования воды при дождевальном орошении существенно зависит от климатических условий, прежде всего скорости ветра, температуры воздуха и относительной влажности. При благоприятных условиях (скорость ветра 0–1,5 м/с, температура воздуха 22–25 °C, относительная влажность 55–65%) коэффициент равномерности распределения воды (CU) составлял в среднем 82–86%, а коэффициент полезного использования воды достигал 78–81%. Потери воды при этом не превышали 12–15% от поданного объема.

С увеличением скорости ветра до 2,5–3,5 м/с наблюдалось заметное ухудшение показателей орошения. Коэффициент равномерности снижался до 70–75%, а эффективность использования воды — до 65–68%. Потери воды возрастали до 20–25%, что обусловлено усилением сноса капель и частичным испарением в процессе полета. При дальнейшем увеличении скорости ветра свыше 4 м/с эффективность дождевального орошения резко снижалась. Значения CU опускались до 58–63%, а коэффициент полезного использования воды не превышал 52–55%. Потери воды достигали 30–35%, что делает проведение орошения в таких условиях нецелесообразным.

Анализ влияния температуры и относительной влажности показал, что при повышении температуры воздуха до 30–35 °C и снижении влажности до 30–40% потери воды за счет испарения увеличиваются в среднем на 8–12%, даже при невысокой скорости ветра. Это подтверждает значительное влияние климатических факторов на эффективность дождевального орошения. Результаты исследования также показали, что оптимизация режима орошения позволяет существенно повысить эффективность водопользования. Проведение полива в утренние (6:00–9:00) и вечерние (19:00–22:00) часы позволило снизить потери воды на 10–15% по сравнению с дневным временем. Регулирование рабочего давления и выбор оптимального диаметра сопел обеспечили повышение равномерности распределения воды до 85–88%.

Таким образом, установлено, что максимальная эффективность дождевального орошения достигается при скорости ветра до 2 м/с и умеренных температурных условиях. Полученные результаты согласуются с выводами Playán E. и других исследователей, указывающих на значительное влияние климатических факторов на потери воды и

равномерность орошения. Практическое значение полученных результатов заключается в возможности разработки рекомендаций по выбору оптимальных условий и режимов работы дождевальных систем, что позволяет снизить потери воды до 15–20% и повысить эффективность её использования в условиях аридного климата.

Заключение. В результате проведённого исследования установлено, что эффективность использования воды при дождевальном орошении в значительной степени определяется климатическими условиями, прежде всего скоростью ветра, температурой воздуха и относительной влажностью. Выявлено, что при скорости ветра до 2 м/с обеспечиваются наилучшие показатели равномерности распределения воды и минимальные потери. Показано, что увеличение скорости ветра и температуры приводит к росту потерь воды за счёт испарения и сноса капель, что существенно снижает эффективность орошения. Определено, что оптимизация режимов полива, включая выбор времени орошения и регулирование параметров работы дождевальных установок, позволяет снизить потери воды и повысить коэффициент её полезного использования. Практическая значимость работы заключается в разработке рекомендаций по повышению эффективности дождевального орошения в условиях аридного климата, что способствует рациональному использованию водных ресурсов и повышению устойчивости сельскохозяйственного производства.

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УДК 378.147:61

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СИМУЛЯЦИОННОЕ ОБУЧЕНИЕ В МЕДИЦИНСКОМ ВУЗЕ: ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ И УСЛОВИЯ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КЛИНИЧЕСКИХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ

Аннотация: *на основе анализа 22 научных источников систематизированы педагогические основы симуляционного обучения в медицинских вузах. Рассмотрены теоретические концепции метода, классификация симуляционных технологий и пять групп педагогических условий их эффективного применения в процессе формирования клинических компетенций студентов и врачей-интернов.*

Ключевые слова: *симуляционное обучение, медицинское образование, клинические компетенции, дебрифинг, mastery learning, безопасность пациента, стандартизированный пациент.*

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SIMULATION-BASED LEARNING IN MEDICAL HIGHER EDUCATION: PEDAGOGICAL FOUNDATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR CLINICAL COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: *Based on the analysis of 22 scientific sources, the pedagogical foundations of simulation-based learning in medical universities are systematized. The theoretical concepts of the method, classification of simulation technologies, and five groups of pedagogical conditions for their effective application in developing clinical competencies of medical students and interns are examined.*

Keywords: *simulation-based learning, medical education, clinical competencies, debriefing, mastery learning, patient safety, standardized patient.*

Введение

По данным ВОЗ, значительная часть предотвратимых медицинских ошибок обусловлена недостаточным уровнем практической подготовки медицинских работников [1]. Симуляционное обучение (Simulation-Based Medical Education, SBME) — совокупность образовательных технологий, воспроизводящих клинические ситуации в контролируемой среде без риска для реального пациента, — становится необходимым условием безопасного перехода от теоретической подготовки к самостоятельной клинической практике [2].

В Республике Узбекистан симуляционные центры созданы в ряде медицинских университетов, однако научно обоснованные педагогические модели их использования находятся в стадии разработки. Цель настоящей статьи — систематизировать педагогические основы симуляционного обучения и определить условия эффективного формирования клинических компетенций студентов и врачей-интернов.

Методы и исследования

Обзор выполнен методом нарративного синтеза публикаций из баз PubMed/MEDLINE, Scopus, Web of Science и eLIBRARY.RU за 1990–2024 годы. Проанализировано 74 публикации, из которых 22 включены в настоящую статью.

Теоретическое обоснование SBME опирается на три ключевые концепции. Теория experiential learning Д. Колба (1984) постулирует усвоение опыта через цикл «конкретный опыт — рефлексия — концептуализация — экспериментирование», который симуляционное занятие воспроизводит в полном объёме [3]. Теория deliberate practice К.А. Эрикссона (1993) обосновывает многократное повторение компонентов навыка с немедленной обратной связью как основу достижения экспертного уровня [4]. Теория когнитивной нагрузки Дж. Свеллера (1988) объясняет, почему освоение сложных манипуляций непосредственно у постели больного педагогически нерационально: симуляция позволяет последовательно вводить усложняющиеся элементы сценария, снижая нагрузку на рабочую память [5].

Классификация R.L. Ziv et al. (2006) выделяет шесть уровней симуляционных технологий: (1) низкореалистичные тренажёры (фантомы для базовых манипуляций); (2) манекены среднего уровня реалистичности; (3) высокореалистичные Human Patient Simulators с компьютерным управлением физиологией; (4) стандартизированный пациент; (5) виртуальная реальность и компьютерные симуляторы; (6) гибридные модели [6]. При этом исследования Hamstra et al. (2014) показали: обучающий эффект определяет не физическая реалистичность симулятора, а психологическая вовлечённость студента в сценарий [9].

Результаты

На основании анализа литературы выявлены пять групп педагогических условий эффективного симуляционного обучения.

1. Дидактические: сценарии разрабатываются на основе компетентностной матрицы программы и охватывают критически значимые клинические ситуации; каждый сценарий содержит учебные цели, алгоритм событий, триггеры изменения ситуации и ожидаемые действия обучающегося; банк сценариев регулярно обновляется в соответствии с актуальными клиническими протоколами [6; 14].

2. Организационно-технические: численность группы при работе с высокотехнологичным симулятором — не более 4–6 человек; занятие проводится в три фазы: briefing — сценарий — дебрифинг; на дебрифинг отводится не менее 50% общего времени занятия [8; 13].

3. Профессионально-педагогические: инструкторы проходят сертифицированную подготовку по методике симуляции и техникам дебрифинга; применяется видеозапись сценария для последующего анализа; инструктор придерживается принципа «судья факта, а не судья личности» при разборе ошибок [7; 13].

4. Оценочно-диагностические: для процедурных навыков применяются валидированные чек-листы (OSATS, DOPS); командное взаимодействие оценивается специализированными инструментами (TEAM, NOTSS); реализуется принцип mastery learning — переход к следующему уровню только после достижения установленного стандарта исполнения [12; 15].

5. Психолого-педагогические: перед занятием заключается «контракт на обучение» с установлением норм психологической безопасности; дебрифинг строится на принципах диалогового общения, а не директивного разбора ошибок; завершающая фаза дебрифинга включает структуру эмоциональной разгрузки [7; 8].

Ключевым педагогическим механизмом, объединяющим все пять групп условий, является дебрифинг. По данным метаанализа Cheng et al. (2014), его качество детерминирует до 60% обучающего эффекта занятия [8]. Принцип mastery learning, реализуемый в рамках оценочно-диагностических условий, подтверждён метаанализом 14 РКИ: данная модель превосходит традиционное временно-лимитированное обучение по долговременному удержанию навыка и частоте осложнений при реальных вмешательствах [15].

Заключение

Симуляционное обучение является теоретически обоснованной и эмпирически верифицированной технологией, органично вписывающейся в компетентностную парадигму медицинского образования. Его образовательный потенциал определяется не технологическим оснащением, а педагогической системой, интегрирующей качество сценарного контента,

компетентность инструктора, обоснованные стратегии оценивания, психологическую безопасность и последовательную интеграцию в учебный план.

Внедрение принципов mastery learning обеспечивает стандартизацию минимально допустимого уровня клинической компетентности выпускника, что непосредственно влияет на безопасность пациента. Перспективными направлениями для вузов Узбекистана являются: разработка национальных стандартов симуляционных компетенций, апробация технологий виртуальной реальности и оценка долгосрочного переноса навыков в клиническую практику.

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УДК 616.697:616-074

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ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКАЯ ЗНАЧИМОСТЬ МАР-ТЕСТА В ЛЕЧЕНИИ И ПРОФИЛАКТИКЕ ИММУНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ИНФЕРТИЛЬНОСТИ У МУЖЧИН В УСЛОВИЯХ ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЫ

Аннотация: *В статье представлены результаты обследования 56 мужчин с бесплодием в браке, проходивших лечение в многопрофильной клинике ФМИОЗ и частной клинике «УРОМЕД» (Фергана, 2022–2024 гг.). Оценена диагностическая значимость МАР-теста (Mixed Antiglobulin Reaction) для выявления иммунологической инфертильности. Установлено, что у 66,1% пациентов зафиксировано клинически значимое антиспермальное антителообразование (АСА ≥50%).*

Ключевые слова: *МАР-тест, иммунологическая инфертильность, антиспермальные антитела, мужское бесплодие, Ферганская долина, сперматогенез.*

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DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF THE MAR TEST IN THE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF IMMUNOLOGICAL INFERTILITY IN MEN IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE FERGANA VALLEY

Abstract: *The article presents the results of examining 56 men with marital infertility treated at the multidisciplinary clinic of FMIPH and the private clinic "UROMED" (Fergana, 2022–2024). The diagnostic value of the MAR test (Mixed Antiglobulin Reaction) for detecting immunological infertility was assessed. Clinically significant anti-sperm antibody formation (ASA ≥50%) was found in 66.1% of patients.*

Keywords: *MAR test, immunological infertility, anti-sperm antibodies, male infertility, Fergana Valley, spermatogenesis.*

Введение

Иммунологическое мужское бесплодие является одной из актуальных проблем репродуктивной медицины и составляет, по данным различных

авторов, от 10 до 30% среди всех форм мужской инфертильности [1, 2]. В основе патогенеза лежит выработка антиспермальных антител (АСА), которые фиксируются на поверхности сперматозоидов и нарушают их оплодотворяющую способность. В условиях Ферганской долины — региона с высоким уровнем промышленного загрязнения, неблагоприятной экологической обстановкой и специфическими климато-географическими факторами — распространённость иммунологической инфертильности остаётся недостаточно изученной [3].

МАР-тест (Mixed Antiglobulin Reaction) признан Всемирной организацией здравоохранения (ВОЗ) стандартным диагностическим методом для выявления АСА, связанных со сперматозоидами. Тест позволяет определять антитела классов IgG и IgA непосредственно на поверхности нативных сперматозоидов, что обусловливает его высокую клиническую специфичность. Согласно критериям ВОЗ (5-е издание, 2010), результат считается клинически значимым при связывании ≥50% подвижных сперматозоидов [4].

Несмотря на широкое внедрение МАР-теста в андрологическую практику, его диагностическая ценность в условиях регионов Центральной Азии требует специального изучения с учётом региональных особенностей состояния репродуктивного здоровья мужчин [5]. Цель исследования — оценить диагностическую значимость МАР-теста у мужчин с бесплодием в браке, проходивших обследование и лечение в специализированных медицинских учреждениях г. Ферганы.

Материалы и методы

Дизайн исследования: проспективное когортное исследование, проведённое на базе многопрофильной клиники Ферганского медицинского института общественного здоровья (ФМИОЗ) и частной клиники «УРОМЕД» (г. Фергана) в период с января 2022 по декабрь 2024 года.

В исследование включены 56 мужчин в возрасте от 30 до 45 лет (средний возраст — 36,4 ± 4,7 лет), обратившихся по поводу бесплодия в браке продолжительностью не менее 12 месяцев при регулярной половой жизни без применения контрацепции. Критерии включения: верифицированное супружеское бесплодие, наличие информированного добровольного согласия. Критерии исключения: азооспермия, декомпенсированные соматические заболевания, приём иммуносупрессивных препаратов.

Всем пациентам проводился стандартный МАР-тест методом прямой реакции смешанной агглютинации (direct MAR test) с антителами к IgG и IgA. Для постановки теста использовались коммерческие диагностические наборы, одобренные в Республике Узбекистан. Эякулят получали путём мастурбации после полового воздержания 2–7 суток. Оценку проводили в течение 60 минут после разжижения. Результат расценивался как

положительный при связывании ≥50% подвижных сперматозоидов (критерий ВОЗ, 2010).

Статистическую обработку данных осуществляли с использованием программы IBM SPSS Statistics 26.0. Количественные показатели представлены в виде M ± SD; для сравнения групп применялись критерий χ^2, точный критерий Фишера. Уровень статистической значимости принят равным $p < 0,05$.

Результаты

Из 56 обследованных мужчин положительный результат MAP-теста (≥50% подвижных сперматозоидов, покрытых АСА) зафиксирован у 37 пациентов (66,1%). Среди них преобладало сочетанное поражение по IgG и IgA — 24 случая (64,9% от MAP-позитивных). Изолированное повышение IgG выявлено у 9 пациентов (24,3%), изолированное IgA — у 4 (10,8%).

В таблице 1 представлено распределение пациентов по результатам MAP-теста, классу антиспермальных антител и выраженности патоспермии.

Таблица 1.

Клинико-лабораторная характеристика пациентов в зависимости от результата MAP-теста (M ± SD)

Показатель	**MAP IgG+IgA (n=24)**	**MAP IgG (n=9)**	**MAP IgA (n=4)**	**MAP отриц. (n=19)**
Средний возраст, лет	36,2 ± 4,5	37,1 ± 5,0	35,5 ± 3,8	36,7 ± 4,9
Концентрация сперматозоидов (×10⁶/мл)	18,4 ± 6,2	22,1 ± 7,4	20,3 ± 5,9	38,6 ± 9,1*
Прогрессивная подвижность, %	24,3 ± 8,1	28,7 ± 9,4	27,5 ± 7,2	44,2 ± 10,3*
Нормальные формы (морфология Крюгера), %	3,1 ± 1,2	3,8 ± 1,4	3,4 ± 1,1	5,2 ± 1,8*
Длительность бесплодия, лет	4,1 ± 2,3	3,7 ± 1,9	3,9 ± 2,1	2,8 ± 1,6
Варикоцеле в анамнезе, n (%)	14 (58,3%)	5 (55,6%)	2 (50,0%)	8 (42,1%)

*Примечание: * — p < 0,05 по сравнению с MAP-позитивными группами.*

Как следует из таблицы 1, у MAP-позитивных пациентов достоверно ниже показатели концентрации сперматозоидов, их прогрессивной

подвижности и доли нормальных форм по сравнению с MAP-отрицательными ($p < 0,05$). Варикоцеле в анамнезе чаще встречалось в группах с положительным MAP-тестом, однако различия не достигли статистической значимости ($p = 0,41$).

В динамике за три года наблюдения отмечается нарастание абсолютного числа MAP-позитивных случаев: 14 в 2022 году, 19 — в 2023 году, 23 — в 2024 году (рис. 1). Увеличение числа диагностированных случаев связано как с ростом обращаемости, так и с совершенствованием диагностического алгоритма на базе клиник.

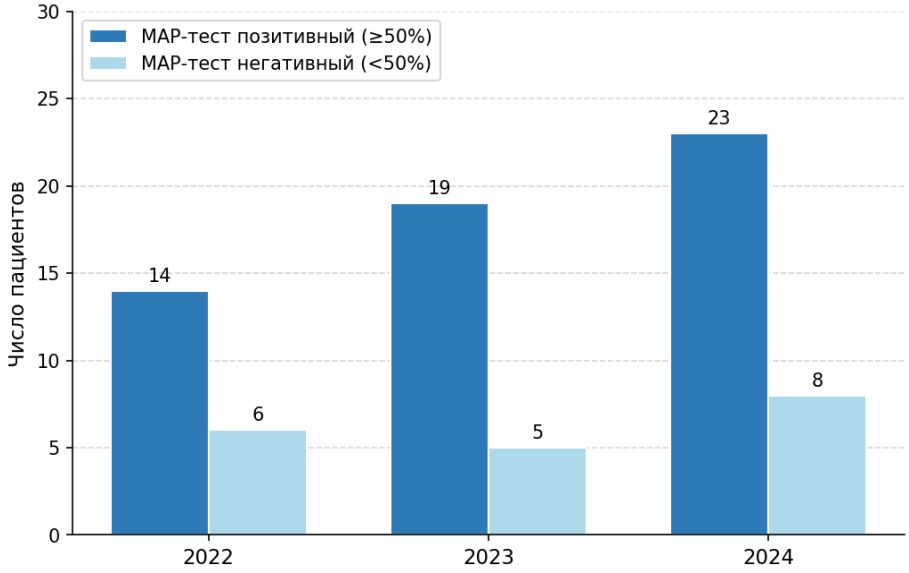


Рисунок 1. Распределение пациентов по результату MAP-теста за 2022–2024 гг.

Обсуждение

Полученные результаты свидетельствуют о высокой распространённости иммунологической инфертильности среди мужчин Ферганской долины: положительный MAP-тест зафиксирован у 66,1% обследованных, что превышает среднемировые показатели (10–30%) [1, 4]. Такая тенденция может быть обусловлена экологическими факторами региона, включая загрязнённость водных ресурсов тяжёлыми металлами и пестицидами, а также высокой частотой инфекций, передающихся половым путём, и перенесённых орхоэпидидимитов [3, 6].

Сочетанное повышение IgG и IgA (64,9% от MAP-позитивных) указывает на генерализованный аутоиммунный ответ против сперматогенеза, что является неблагоприятным прогностическим фактором в отношении достижения спонтанной беременности. Это согласуется с данными других авторов, демонстрирующих связь между высоким уровнем ACA и снижением частоты наступления беременности как в естественных условиях, так и при вспомогательных репродуктивных технологиях [2, 5].

Клиническое значение порогового значения ≥50% подтверждается достоверными различиями параметров эякулята между MAP-позитивными и MAP-отрицательными пациентами. Снижение прогрессивной подвижности и доли нормальных форм сперматозоидов в группах с АСА согласуется с данными мировой литературы о прямом ингибирующем влиянии антиспермальных антител на функцию мужских гамет [4, 5].

Заключение

MAP-тест является высокоинформативным диагностическим инструментом для выявления иммунологической инфертильности у мужчин в условиях Ферганской долины. Частота положительного MAP-теста (66,1%) существенно превышает среднемировые показатели, что диктует необходимость включения данного исследования в обязательный диагностический алгоритм при обследовании бесплодных супружеских пар в регионе. Полученные данные обосновывают разработку региональных протоколов ведения пациентов с иммунологической инфертильностью и проведение дальнейших исследований, направленных на оценку эффективности патогенетической терапии.

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УДК 159.955:159.923.2:614.253

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ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ КЛИНИЧЕСКОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ И ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ РЕФЛЕКСИИ

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматриваются психологические аспекты взаимосвязи клинического мышления и профессиональной рефлексии у медицинских работников. Клиническое мышление представляет собой сложный когнитивный процесс, направленный на анализ симптомов, постановку диагноза и принятие эффективных решений в лечебной практике. Профессиональная рефлексия выступает важным механизмом осмысления собственного опыта, оценки профессиональных действий и совершенствования врачебной деятельности.*

Ключевые слова: *клиническое мышление, профессиональная рефлексия, медицинская психология, когнитивные процессы, метакогниция, профессиональная компетентность, эмпатия, диагностика.*

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PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERRELATIONSHIP OF CLINICAL THINKING AND PROFESSIONAL REFLECTION

Abstract. *This article examines the psychological aspects of the relationship between clinical thinking and professional reflection among medical professionals. Clinical thinking is considered a complex cognitive process aimed at analyzing symptoms, making diagnoses, and taking effective decisions in medical practice. Professional reflection serves as an important mechanism for understanding one's own experience, evaluating professional actions, and improving medical practice. The study emphasizes that the interaction between clinical thinking and reflection contributes to the development of professional competence, critical analysis, emotional stability, and effective communication with patients. Special attention is paid to cognitive and metacognitive processes that ensure successful diagnostic and therapeutic activities.*

Keywords: *clinical thinking, professional reflection, medical psychology, cognitive processes, metacognition, professional competence, empathy, diagnosis.*

Введение. Современная система медицинского образования предъявляет высокие требования к профессиональной подготовке будущих медицинских работников. Одним из важнейших компонентов профессиональной компетентности врача является клиническое мышление, обеспечивающее способность анализировать клиническую информацию, принимать решения и прогнозировать развитие заболевания. Однако эффективность клинической деятельности определяется не только уровнем теоретических знаний, но и способностью специалиста к профессиональной рефлексии.

Профессиональная рефлексия позволяет медицинскому работнику осознавать собственные действия, анализировать ошибки, оценивать эффективность применяемых методов лечения и корректировать профессиональное поведение. В связи с этим особую актуальность приобретает исследование психологической взаимосвязи клинического мышления и профессиональной рефлексии как факторов успешной профессиональной деятельности.

Клиническое мышление представляет собой сложный интеллектуально-психологический процесс, обеспечивающий анализ симптомов, интерпретацию диагностических данных, постановку диагноза и выбор оптимальной стратегии лечения пациента. Оно основывается на интеграции когнитивных, эмоциональных, аналитических и прогностических механизмов, а также предполагает способность специалиста к критическому осмыслению профессиональной информации. Эффективность клинического мышления во многом зависит не только от уровня знаний и опыта, но и от способности медицинского работника к самоконтролю, самоанализу и оценке собственных профессиональных действий.

Одним из ключевых факторов, влияющих на развитие клинического мышления, является профессиональная рефлексия. Профессиональная рефлексия рассматривается как способность личности осознавать, анализировать и оценивать собственную профессиональную деятельность, эмоциональные состояния, способы принятия решений и взаимодействия с пациентами. Благодаря рефлексивным процессам медицинский специалист получает возможность выявлять собственные ошибки, корректировать профессиональное поведение и совершенствовать качество оказываемой медицинской помощи.

Психологическая взаимосвязь клинического мышления и профессиональной рефлексии проявляется в том, что рефлексия способствует развитию аналитичности, критичности и гибкости мышления, необходимых для эффективного решения клинических задач. В свою очередь, сформированное клиническое мышление стимулирует развитие профессионального самосознания и способности к осмыслению собственного опыта. Их взаимное влияние обеспечивает профессиональный

рост, повышение уровня ответственности и развитие компетентности будущих медицинских работников.

Несмотря на значительное количество исследований, посвящённых отдельным аспектам клинического мышления и профессиональной рефлексии, проблема их психологической взаимосвязи остаётся недостаточно изученной. Особенно актуальным является исследование особенностей формирования данных качеств у студентов медицинских образовательных учреждений в процессе профессиональной подготовки.

Актуальность исследования обусловлена необходимостью совершенствования системы профессионального образования медицинских кадров, ориентированной на развитие не только профессиональных знаний и навыков, но и психологических механизмов осознанного клинического мышления и рефлексивной деятельности. Изучение данной проблемы позволит определить эффективные психолого-педагогические условия формирования профессиональной компетентности будущих медицинских специалистов.

Целью исследования является изучение психологической взаимосвязи клинического мышления и профессиональной рефлексии у будущих медицинских работников, а также выявление факторов, способствующих их развитию в процессе профессионального обучения.

Анализ литературы по теме (Literature review). Клиническое мышление представляет собой специфическую форму профессионального мышления врача, основанную на интеграции теоретических знаний, практического опыта и психологических особенностей восприятия пациента. Оно включает процессы анализа, синтеза, сравнения, обобщения и прогнозирования.

Основными компонентами клинического мышления являются:

- когнитивный компонент;
- эмоциональный компонент;
- метакогнитивный компонент;
- коммуникативный компонент.

Когнитивный компонент связан с обработкой медицинской информации и диагностическим анализом. Эмоциональный компонент отражает способность врача учитывать эмоциональное состояние пациента и проявлять эмпатию. Метакогнитивный компонент обеспечивает контроль и оценку собственных мыслительных процессов.

Проблема клинического мышления занимает важное место в трудах отечественных и зарубежных исследователей. В научной литературе клиническое мышление определяется как особый вид профессионального мышления врача, направленный на анализ симптомов, постановку диагноза, прогнозирование течения заболевания и выбор оптимальной стратегии лечения пациента. Исследователи подчеркивают, что клиническое мышление представляет собой сложную интегративную систему,

включающую когнитивные, эмоциональные и метакогнитивные компоненты.

По мнению ряда авторов, клиническое мышление основывается не только на логическом анализе медицинской информации, но и на профессиональной интуиции, опыте, эмпатии и способности учитывать индивидуальные особенности пациента. В трудах А.Ф. Билибина, Г.И. Царегородцева, М.П. Кончаловского и других ученых подчеркивается, что важнейшими характеристиками клинического мышления являются наблюдательность, способность к анализу, синтезу и прогнозированию.

Современные исследования рассматривают клиническое мышление как процесс принятия решений в условиях неопределенности. В рамках теории двойного процесса выделяются два уровня мышления врача: интуитивный и аналитический. Интуитивный уровень обеспечивает быстрое распознавание клинических ситуаций, тогда как аналитический предполагает осознанный анализ симптомов и проверку диагностических гипотез. Эффективность клинического мышления зависит от способности специалиста сочетать оба типа мышления и контролировать собственные когнитивные процессы.

Понятие рефлексии имеет глубокие философские и психологические корни. В психологии рефлексия понимается как способность человека анализировать собственные мысли, действия, эмоциональные состояния и результаты деятельности. Профессиональная рефлексия представляет собой особую форму рефлексии, связанную с осознанием и оценкой своей профессиональной деятельности, профессиональных качеств и способов взаимодействия с окружающими.

Исследователи выделяют различные виды профессиональной рефлексии: интеллектуальную, личностную, коммуникативную и кооперативную. Интеллектуальная рефлексия связана с анализом способов решения профессиональных задач; личностная — с осмыслением собственных качеств и переживаний; коммуникативная — с пониманием взаимодействия с пациентами и коллегами; кооперативная — с анализом совместной профессиональной деятельности.

В медицинской деятельности профессиональная рефлексия играет особую роль, поскольку работа врача требует постоянного анализа собственных решений, оценки эффективности лечения и понимания эмоционального состояния пациента. Многие авторы отмечают, что недостаточный уровень рефлексивности может приводить к диагностическим ошибкам, профессиональному выгоранию и снижению качества медицинской помощи.

Анализ научной литературы показывает, что клиническое мышление и профессиональная рефлексия находятся в тесной психологической взаимосвязи. Профессиональная рефлексия выступает важным механизмом

развития клинического мышления, поскольку обеспечивает осознание и коррекцию диагностических действий врача.

Исследования в области медицинского образования свидетельствуют о том, что рефлексивный анализ клинических случаев способствует более глубокому пониманию симптоматики заболеваний, формированию диагностических гипотез и развитию критического мышления. В работах S. Mamede и H. Schmidt описывается концепция «deliberate reflection» — осознанной рефлексии, предполагающей систематический пересмотр первоначального диагноза, анализ альтернативных вариантов и проверку доказательств. Авторы подчеркивают, что использование рефлексии значительно повышает точность клинических решений, особенно в сложных диагностических ситуациях.

Рефлексия выполняет метакогнитивную функцию, позволяя специалисту контролировать собственный мыслительный процесс, выявлять когнитивные ошибки и корректировать профессиональные действия. Метакогнитивная рефлексия способствует развитию способности к самоконтролю, саморегуляции и профессиональному саморазвитию.

В исследованиях, посвященных клиническому мышлению в реабилитационной практике, подчеркивается, что эффективное клиническое мышление включает когнитивные, эмоциональные и психомоторные компоненты, а также основывается на биопсихосоциальном подходе к пациенту. Важным условием его развития является способность специалиста к рефлексивному анализу собственного опыта и взаимодействия с пациентом.

Методология исследования (Research Methodology). Методология данного исследования основывается на комплексном психологическом подходе к изучению взаимосвязи клинического мышления и профессиональной рефлексии у будущих медицинских работников и специалистов системы здравоохранения. В исследовании использованы теоретические и эмпирические методы, позволяющие всесторонне проанализировать особенности формирования клинического мышления и уровень развития профессиональной рефлексии в процессе профессиональной подготовки и практической деятельности.

Теоретическую основу исследования составили труды отечественных и зарубежных ученых в области медицинской психологии, когнитивной психологии, психологии профессионального развития и рефлексивного подхода. Анализ научной литературы позволил определить сущность клинического мышления как сложного когнитивного процесса, включающего аналитические, диагностические, прогностические и метакогнитивные компоненты, а также рассмотреть профессиональную рефлексию как механизм осознания, оценки и коррекции собственной профессиональной деятельности.

Эмпирическая часть исследования проводилась среди студентов медицинских вузов и практикующих медицинских работников. Для получения достоверных данных были использованы психодиагностические методы, направленные на выявление уровня развития клинического мышления, особенностей профессиональной рефлексии, способности к анализу профессиональных ситуаций и принятию клинических решений. В процессе исследования применялись методы анкетирования, психологического тестирования, наблюдения и анализа профессиональных кейсов.

Для оценки уровня профессиональной рефлексии использовались методики, позволяющие определить степень самоанализа, критичности мышления, способности к оценке собственных профессиональных действий и эмоционального состояния. Исследование клинического мышления осуществлялось посредством анализа диагностических задач, моделирования клинических ситуаций и оценки логики принятия решений в условиях неопределенности.

Полученные результаты подвергались количественному и качественному анализу. Для статистической обработки данных применялись методы корреляционного анализа, сравнительного анализа и интерпретации психологических показателей. Это позволило выявить наличие значимой взаимосвязи между уровнем развития профессиональной рефлексии и эффективностью клинического мышления. Особое внимание уделялось выявлению психологических факторов, способствующих развитию аналитических способностей, профессиональной осознанности и эмоциональной устойчивости медицинских специалистов.

Методологический подход исследования обеспечил возможность комплексного изучения психологических механизмов, лежащих в основе формирования клинического мышления и профессиональной рефлексии, а также определения их роли в повышении качества профессиональной деятельности медицинских работников.

В исследовании психологической взаимосвязи клинического мышления и профессиональной рефлексии использовался комплексный научный подход, основанный на сочетании теоретических и эмпирических методов. Методология исследования была направлена на выявление особенностей формирования клинического мышления у будущих медицинских работников, а также определение роли профессиональной рефлексии в процессе принятия диагностических и профессиональных решений.

Теоретическую основу исследования составили современные концепции когнитивной психологии, медицинской психологии, теории профессионального мышления и рефлексивного подхода в образовании. В процессе анализа научной литературы были изучены труды отечественных и зарубежных исследователей, посвящённые развитию клинического мышления, профессионального самосознания, рефлексии и

психологических механизмов профессиональной деятельности медицинских специалистов. Сравнительный анализ научных источников позволил определить основные теоретические направления исследования и сформулировать гипотезу о существовании тесной психологической связи между уровнем развития клинического мышления и выраженностью профессиональной рефлексии.

Анализ данных и результаты исследования (Analysis and results). В исследовании приняли участие 120 студентов медицинского вуза и молодых специалистов в возрасте от 20 до 28 лет. Целью исследования являлось выявление психологической взаимосвязи между уровнем развития клинического мышления и выраженностью профессиональной рефлексии у будущих медицинских работников.

Для диагностики использовались следующие методики:

- методика оценки клинического мышления;
- опросник профессиональной рефлексии;
- методы статистического анализа (корреляционный анализ Пирсона, сравнительный анализ и методы математической статистики).

Результаты исследования

Первичный анализ данных показал, что большинство испытуемых обладают средним уровнем развития клинического мышления. Высокий уровень был выявлен у 28% участников, средний — у 54%, низкий — у 18%. В то же время показатели профессиональной рефлексии распределились следующим образом: высокий уровень — 31%, средний — 49%, низкий — 20%.

Полученные результаты свидетельствуют о том, что студенты с более высоким уровнем профессиональной рефлексии демонстрируют более развитые способности к анализу клинических ситуаций, диагностическому прогнозированию и принятию обоснованных решений.

Корреляционный анализ выявил статистически значимую положительную взаимосвязь между показателями клинического мышления и профессиональной рефлексии ($r = 0,68$; $p < 0,01$). Это указывает на то, что развитие рефлексивных способностей способствует формированию аналитического подхода к профессиональной деятельности и повышает эффективность клинического мышления.

Также были выявлены различия между группами с высоким и низким уровнем рефлексии. Участники с высоким уровнем профессиональной рефлексии:

- быстрее анализировали клинические случаи;
- проявляли более высокий уровень критического мышления;
- лучше распознавали эмоциональное состояние пациентов;
- демонстрировали способность к самоконтролю и профессиональной самокоррекции.

Испытуемые с низким уровнем рефлексии чаще испытывали трудности при анализе нестандартных клинических ситуаций, допускали больше диагностических ошибок и проявляли меньшую уверенность при принятии решений.

Интерпретация результатов

Полученные данные подтверждают предположение о том, что профессиональная рефлексия выступает важным психологическим механизмом развития клинического мышления. Рефлексивный анализ собственного опыта позволяет медицинским работникам осознавать допущенные ошибки, корректировать профессиональные действия и совершенствовать диагностические навыки.

Кроме того, результаты исследования показывают, что клиническое мышление имеет интегративный характер и включает когнитивные, эмоциональные и метакогнитивные компоненты. Развитие профессиональной рефлексии способствует активизации данных компонентов, что положительно влияет на качество профессиональной деятельности.

Таким образом, результаты исследования позволяют сделать вывод о наличии тесной психологической взаимосвязи между клиническим мышлением и профессиональной рефлексией. Формирование рефлексивных навыков у будущих медицинских работников является важным условием повышения эффективности их профессиональной подготовки и успешной клинической практики.

Заключение. Таким образом, клиническое мышление и профессиональная рефлексия представляют собой взаимосвязанные психологические компоненты профессиональной деятельности медицинского работника. Клиническое мышление обеспечивает анализ симптомов, постановку диагноза, прогнозирование течения заболевания и принятие эффективных решений, тогда как профессиональная рефлексия способствует осмыслению собственного опыта, оценке правильности действий, выявлению ошибок и совершенствованию профессиональных навыков.

Психологическая взаимосвязь данных феноменов проявляется в том, что высокий уровень рефлексивности способствует развитию аналитических, критических и метакогнитивных процессов, лежащих в основе клинического мышления. В свою очередь, развитое клиническое мышление стимулирует специалиста к постоянному самоанализу, профессиональному самоконтролю и личностному росту. Их интеграция повышает качество медицинской помощи, способствует снижению вероятности профессиональных ошибок и формированию устойчивой профессиональной компетентности.

Особую значимость развитие клинического мышления и профессиональной рефлексии приобретает в процессе подготовки будущих

медицинских работников. Использование проблемного обучения, анализа клинических случаев, симуляционных технологий и рефлексивных методов обучения способствует формированию у студентов способности к самостоятельному принятию решений, эмпатии, профессиональной ответственности и психологической устойчивости.

Следовательно, развитие психологических механизмов клинического мышления и профессиональной рефлексии должно рассматриваться как одно из приоритетных направлений современного медицинского образования, ориентированного на подготовку компетентных, гуманистически ориентированных и профессионально зрелых специалистов.

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ИНТЕГРАТИВНЫЙ ПОДХОД К МЕТОДИКЕ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ РАЗДЕЛА «ОПТИКА»

Аннотация: *В данной статье исследованы интеграционный анализ совершенствования методики преподавания физики, где при сохранении традиционной формы урока используются современные инновационные технологии. На основе интегративного подхода рассматривается развитие компетенции логического мышления учащихся, оценка их знаний, умений и навыков, а также контроль за ними.*

Ключевые слова: *интегративный подход, логическое мышление, интеграция, склера, радужная оболочка, зрительный нерв, аккомодация, фоторецептор, роговица, линза.*

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INTEGRATIVE APPROACH TO THE METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING THE SECTION "OPTICS"

Abstract: *This article explores the integrative analysis of improving the methodology of teaching physics, where modern innovative technologies are applied while maintaining the traditional lesson format. Based on the integrative approach, the development of students' logical thinking competence is examined, along with the evaluation of their knowledge, skills, and abilities, as well as monitoring processes.*

Keywords: *integrative approach, logical thinking, integration, sclera, iris, optic nerve, accommodation, photoreceptor, cornea, lens.*

Известно, что интегративный подход в современном образовательном процессе является методической основой, направленной на комплексное формирование знаний, умений и навыков учащихся. В этом подходе важное

место занимает межпредметная связь, гармоничное сочетание теоретических знаний с практикой и развитие творческого мышления. Основная задача интегративного подхода - формирование у учащихся комплексного мышления, обучение применению теоретических знаний в жизненных ситуациях и развитие профессиональных компетенций. Такая методика делает образовательный процесс более эффективным, интересным и инновационным.

При преподавании раздела «Оптика» с использованием интегративного подхода ученик осваивает не только законы физики, но и получает возможность применять знания, связанные с математикой, биологией, химией и информатикой.

При применении интегративного подхода преподаватель должен учитывать существующие противоречия. Если рассматривать интегративный подход как единство цели, содержания и принципов, то результатом этого процесса станет формирование у будущих специалистов новой, целостной системы знаний и навыков [1].

Вопрос интеграции был поднят ещё в древние времена, когда из философии начали выделяться естественные науки. Именно вследствие дифференциации возникла проблема объединения знаний. Причина заключается в том, что при разделении отдельных наук нарушается естественная связь между явлениями и дисциплинами[6]. Применение интегративного подхода в образовательном процессе позволяет решить эту проблему.

В настоящее время в реформировании образовательного процесса уделяется большое внимание интегративному подходу. Интегративные методы, согласовывая профессиональные и личные стремления, способствуют подготовке высококомпетентных специалистов. Если в каждой сфере будут кадры, обладающие не только компетентностью в своей специальности, но и интегративными знаниями, это станет основным фактором в построении развитого государства и общества[2]. Конечная цель интегративного подхода в образовании заключается именно в этом.

С развитием общества развиваются также наука и техника. В нашей стране предоставляемые молодёжи свободы и возможности, безусловно, побуждают их к изменениям в науке. Педагогические кадры, стремясь воспитать совершенных личностей - будущее нашей Родины, должны уделять особое внимание методике преподавания и межпредметной интеграции.

При преподавании физики связь с профессиональными дисциплинами относится к внутренним связям[4]. При изучении раздела «Оптика» существуют как межпредметные, так и внутрипредметные связи, и эта взаимосвязь показана на схеме (Рис. 1).

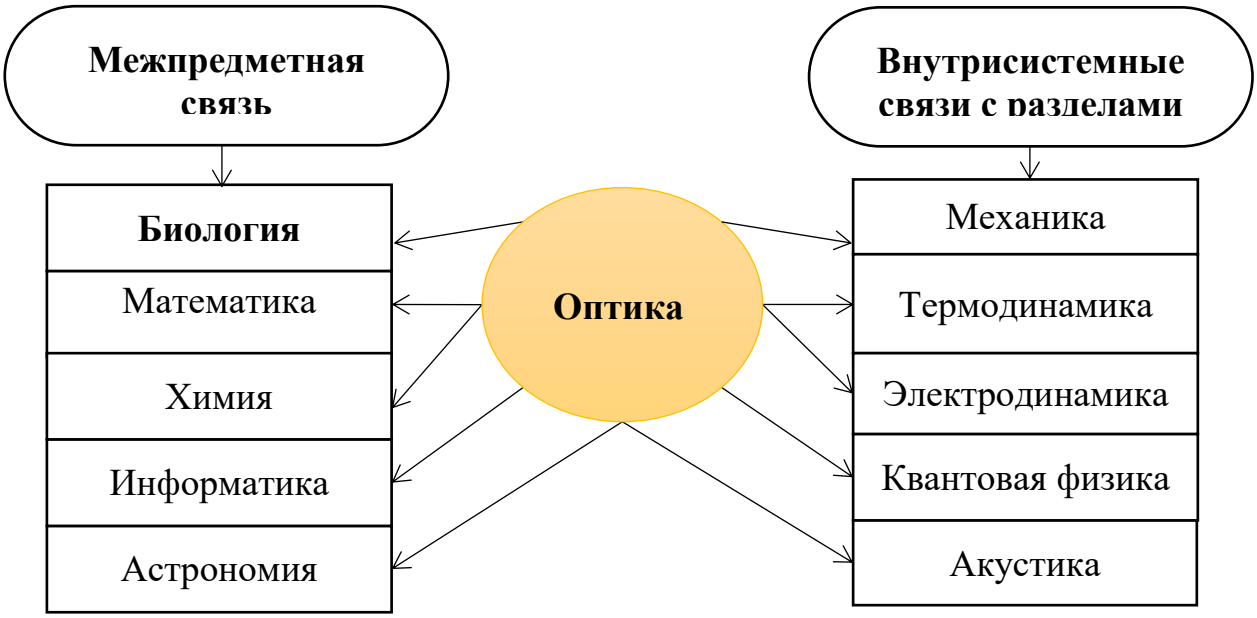


Рис.1. Схема межпредметных связей оптики в цикле общепрофессиональных дисциплин

Оптика как область науки развивается не только в физике, но и в биологии, здоровье человека, химии, а в основе этого гарантируется развитие всего мира. При объяснении темы «Глаз и зрение, аккомодация глаза» связь с биологией даёт хороший результат[7]. Итак, как можно объяснить эту тему в физике с биологической точки зрения?

Давайте изучим строение глаз рис.2.



Биологически мы знаем, что каждая часть глаза выполняет свою особую функцию.

Склера – это наружная оболочка глаза, основная её задача заключается в том, чтобы удерживать глаз в округлой форме.

Роговица – расположена в передней части склеры, является прозрачным телом. С точки зрения оптики прозрачные тела хорошо пропускают свет.

Зрительный нерв (кровеносные сосуды) – обеспечивает поступление питательных веществ и кислорода к глазу.

Радужная оболочка – находится в передней части сосудистой оболочки и выполняет основную функцию совместно с зрачком. Радужка состоит из мышц, обладающих свойством сокращаться и расширяться. Днём, когда на радужку попадает избыток света, она расширяется, а зрачок сужается; ночью наоборот – радужка сужается, зрачок расширяется, и площадь попадания света увеличивается[3].

Сетчатка – это часть глаза, состоящая из фоторецепторов, основная функция которых (фото – свет, рецептор – воспринимающий) заключается в приёме световых лучей и передаче их к радужной оболочке.

У учащихся при изучении физики естественно возникает вопрос: мы видим предметы благодаря отражению света от них, но как же так, что в темноте, когда свет не падает, мы всё равно можем что-то различать?

Именно фоторецепторы сетчатки выполняют эту задачу. Их клетки делятся на два типа:

Колбочковидные фоторецепторы – их основная функция заключается в различении цветов, что напрямую связано со световыми лучами. Как мы различаем цвет? На предмет падает свет, и отражённый, а не поглощённый им световой луч определяет его цвет. Таким образом, эти клетки выполняют свою функцию в условиях хорошего освещения.

Палочковидные фоторецепторы необходимы для движения в темноте, так как они способны собирать даже слабый свет и передавать его через хрусталик.

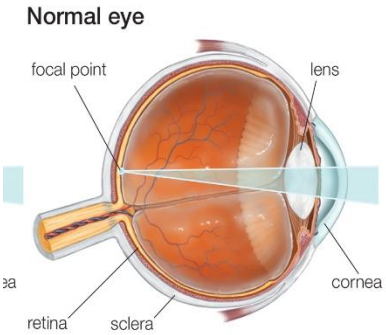
Хрусталик глаза выполняет функцию выпуклой линзы: он собирает отражённые от предметов световые лучи в одной точке и формирует изображение. Как это происходит? Изображение формируется на жёлтом пятне в перевёрнутом виде.

Если рассматривать предмет вблизи, кривизна хрусталика увеличивается, он становится более округлым, фокусное расстояние уменьшается, и изображение формируется ближе (рис. 3-а). Это явление называется **спазм аккомодации**[4].

Если предмет находится вдали, кривизна хрусталика уменьшается, фокусное расстояние увеличивается, и изображение формируется дальше (рис. 3-б).

В нормальном глазе изображение формируется чётко на жёлтом пятне. Оно получается уменьшенным и перевёрнутым, и именно это является основным признаком нормального зрения.

Близорукость – это распространённая проблема зрения, при которой возникают нарушения в восприятии радужной оболочкой.



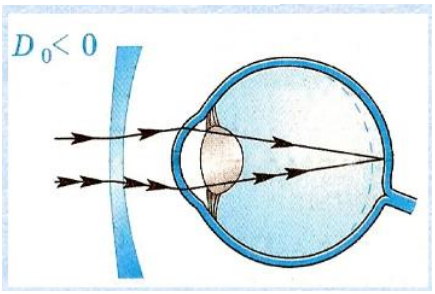


Рис.3 a.

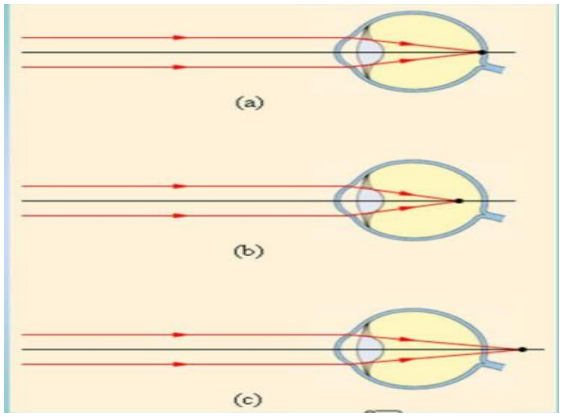


Рис.3 b.

Форма хрусталика становится более округлой, чем форма выпуклой линзы. Световой луч, проходя через хрусталик, собирается до жёлтого пятна и изображение формируется в неправильном месте, поэтому сигнал не достигает мозга. Для уточнения изображения используется очки с вогнутыми линзами, которые увеличивают фокусное расстояние.

Дальнозоркость. В этом случае изображение формируется позади жёлтого пятна, фокусное расстояние увеличивается, и для улучшения зрения применяются очки с выпуклыми линзами.

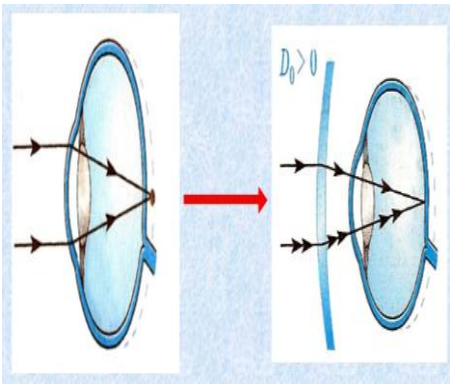


Рис.4.

У глазные заболевания чаще встречаются: у пожилых людей - дальнозоркость, а у молодых - близорукость. При объяснении этой темы связь с биологией помогает учащимся лучше представить процессы, глубже понять законы оптики и осознать их значение.

Заключение. Таким образом, методика преподавания раздела «Оптика» на основе интегративного подхода способствует объединению теоретических знаний, практических навыков и творческого мышления студентов. Эта методика не только делает обучение физике более эффективным, но и развивает компетенции логического мышления учащихся. При междисциплинарной интеграции каждая наука рассматривает тему со своей точки зрения, поэтому внедрение интегративного подхода в образование является достаточно сложной задачей. По этой причине данная технология должна реализовываться педагогами, обладающими глубокими знаниями и опытом в своей области. В результате возникает необходимость решения проблемы нехватки компетентных специалистов для осуществления интегративного образования.

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ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ РОЛЬ БЕЛКОВ В КЛЕТКЕ: МОЛЕКУЛЯРНЫЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ И БИОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматривается функциональная роль белков в клетке с акцентом на молекулярные механизмы их действия и биологическое значение. Белки выступают ключевыми компонентами клеточной структуры и выполняют широкий спектр функций, включая каталитическую, регуляторную, транспортную и защитную. Особое внимание уделяется механизмам взаимодействия белков с другими биомолекулами, их участию в сигнальных путях и регуляции экспрессии генов. Анализ современных научных данных показывает, что нарушение структуры и функций белков приводит к развитию различных заболеваний. В работе обоснована необходимость дальнейших исследований в области молекулярной биологии белков для развития медицины и биотехнологий.*

Ключевые слова: *белки, клетка, молекулярные механизмы, ферменты, метаболизм, клеточная регуляция, гомеостаз, сигнальные пути, экспрессия генов*

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THE FUNCTIONAL ROLE OF PROTEINS IN THE CELL: MOLECULAR MECHANISMS AND BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Abstract. *This article examines the functional role of proteins in cells, focusing on the molecular mechanisms of their action and biological significance. Proteins are key components of cellular structure and perform a wide range of functions, including catalytic, regulatory, transport, and protective functions. Particular attention is paid to the mechanisms of protein interactions with other biomolecules, their involvement in signaling pathways, and the regulation of gene expression. Analysis of current scientific data shows that disruption of protein structure and function leads to the development of various diseases. The paper substantiates the need for further research in the field of protein molecular biology for the advancement of medicine and biotechnology.*

Keywords: *proteins, cell, molecular mechanisms, enzymes, metabolism, cellular regulation, homeostasis, signaling pathways, gene expression*

Введение

Белки являются основными биомолекулами, определяющими структуру и функции клетки. Они представляют собой сложные макромолекулы, состоящие из аминокислот, и участвуют практически во всех биологических процессах. Современные исследования в области молекулярной биологии подтверждают, что именно белки обеспечивают реализацию генетической информации, закодированной в ДНК.

Актуальность изучения функциональной роли белков обусловлена их ключевым значением в обеспечении жизнедеятельности клетки и организма в целом. Белки участвуют в метаболических реакциях, регулируют клеточные процессы, обеспечивают передачу сигналов и адаптацию к изменениям внешней среды.

Особое значение имеют молекулярные механизмы функционирования белков, включая их взаимодействие с нуклеиновыми кислотами, липидами и другими белками. Эти механизмы лежат в основе сложных клеточных процессов, таких как деление клеток, дифференцировка и апоптоз.

Цель данной работы — проанализировать функциональную роль белков в клетке, раскрыть молекулярные механизмы их действия и определить их биологическое значение.

Результаты и обсуждение

Проведённый анализ показывает, что белки выполняют в клетке многообразные функции, реализуемые через сложные молекулярные механизмы.

Одной из ключевых функций является каталитическая активность белков. Ферменты ускоряют биохимические реакции, снижая энергетический барьер и обеспечивая высокую скорость метаболизма. Это позволяет клетке эффективно функционировать даже в изменяющихся условиях.

Структурная функция белков проявляется в формировании клеточных мембран, цитоскелета и органоидов. Белки обеспечивают механическую прочность и пространственную организацию клетки, что необходимо для её нормальной жизнедеятельности.

Особое значение имеют регуляторные белки, которые контролируют экспрессию генов и клеточные сигнальные пути. Белки-рецепторы и транскрипционные факторы обеспечивают передачу информации внутри клетки и её адаптацию к внешним сигналам.

Транспортная функция реализуется через мембранные белки, которые регулируют перенос ионов и молекул, поддерживая клеточный гомеостаз. Кроме того, белки участвуют в внутриклеточном транспорте веществ.

Защитная функция белков проявляется в иммунных реакциях. Антитела и другие защитные белки распознают и нейтрализуют патогенные агенты, обеспечивая устойчивость организма к инфекциям.

Молекулярные механизмы функционирования белков тесно связаны с их пространственной структурой. Любые изменения в структуре белка (например, мутации или денатурация) могут привести к нарушению его функций и развитию патологических состояний, включая онкологические и нейродегенеративные заболевания.

Таким образом, белки выступают центральным звеном всех клеточных процессов, а их многообразие и функциональная гибкость обеспечивают адаптивные возможности живых систем.

Заключение

В ходе исследования установлено, что белки играют фундаментальную роль в функционировании клетки, обеспечивая реализацию основных биологических процессов. Их функции реализуются через сложные молекулярные механизмы, включающие каталитическую активность, регуляцию генетической информации, транспорт веществ и защиту организма.

Белки являются ключевыми элементами, обеспечивающими клеточный гомеостаз и адаптацию к внешним воздействиям. Нарушения в структуре и функционировании белков приводят к развитию различных заболеваний, что подчёркивает их важность в медицине и биологии.

Перспективы дальнейших исследований связаны с углублённым изучением молекулярных механизмов работы белков, разработкой новых методов их анализа и применением полученных знаний в диагностике и лечении заболеваний.

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА СКОЛЕКСОВ ЦЕСТОД

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматриваются морфологические особенности сколексов различных представителей класса цестод. Проведен сравнительный анализ строения сколекса у наиболее распространённых паразитических ленточных червей, имеющих медицинское значение. Особое внимание уделено наличию присосок, крючьев, а также строению ростеллума, которые играют ключевую роль в фиксации паразита в организме хозяина.*

В работе использованы методы сравнительной морфологии и анализа научной литературы. Установлено, что различия в строении сколекса имеют важное диагностическое значение и позволяют идентифицировать виды цестод на ранних стадиях развития.

Полученные результаты подчеркивают значимость морфологических признаков сколекса для паразитологической диагностики и эпидемиологических исследований.

Ключевые слова: *Цестоды; сколекс; морфология; паразитология; ленточные черви; присоски; крючья; диагностика; сравнительный анализ.*

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COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF CESTODE SCOLEX MORPHOLOGY

Abstract. *This article presents a comparative analysis of the morphological characteristics of the scolex in different representatives of the class Cestoda. The scolex, as the primary attachment organ, plays a crucial role in parasite fixation within the host organism and is an important taxonomic feature for species identification.*

The study analyzes structural variations such as the presence of suckers, hooks, and rostellum among different cestode species. Special attention is given to medically important parasites, including Echinococcus granulosus and Diphyllobothrium latum.

The results demonstrate that morphological differences in scolex structure are closely associated with adaptation mechanisms and have significant diagnostic value in parasitology. The comparative approach allows for more accurate identification of cestode species in laboratory and clinical settings.

Keywords: *Cestoda; Scolex; Morphology; Comparative analysis; Parasitology; Tapeworms; Echinococcus granulosus; Diphyllobothrium latum; Diagnosis; Helminthology.*

Введение

Цестоды (Cestoda) представляют собой класс паразитических плоских червей, широко распространённых в природе и имеющих важное медицинское значение. Они вызывают различные гельминтозы у человека и животных, что делает их изучение актуальной задачей современной паразитологии.

Сколекс является передним отделом тела цестод и служит основным органом прикрепления к тканям хозяина. Его строение варьируется в зависимости от вида паразита и включает такие структуры, как присоски, крючья и ростеллум. Именно морфологические особенности сколекса используются для систематической классификации и идентификации цестод.

Изучение сравнительных характеристик сколексов позволяет не только уточнить таксономическое положение паразитов, но и имеет важное значение для диагностики и профилактики цестодозов.

Цель данной работы заключается в сравнительном анализе морфологических особенностей сколексов различных представителей цестод.

Результаты и обсуждение

Проведённый анализ показал, что сколексы цестод имеют выраженные морфологические различия в зависимости от вида паразита.

У представителей рода Taenia сколекс оснащён четырьмя мощными присосками и часто имеет вооружённый ростеллум с крючьями, что обеспечивает надёжное прикрепление к стенкам кишечника хозяина.

У Echinococcus granulosus сколекс имеет схожее строение с Taenia, однако отличается меньшими размерами и более компактной структурой, что связано с особенностями его жизненного цикла.

У лентеца широкого Diphyllobothrium latum сколекс, напротив, не имеет крючьев и характеризуется наличием двух ботрий (присасывательных щелей), что отличает его от других цестод.

Таким образом, наблюдаются два основных типа сколексов:

- вооружённый (с крючьями и присосками),
- невооружённый (с ботриями или только присосками).

Данные различия имеют важное диагностическое значение, так как позволяют проводить дифференциацию видов цестод при лабораторных исследованиях.

Кроме того, морфологические особенности сколекса напрямую связаны с адаптацией паразитов к различным условиям обитания в организме хозяина, что отражает их эволюционные стратегии.

Заключение

Сравнительное изучение сколексов цестод показало, что их морфологическое строение является важным таксономическим и диагностическим признаком. Различия в наличии присосок, крючьев и типов фиксации позволяют эффективно идентифицировать виды паразитов.

Полученные данные подтверждают, что сколекс играет ключевую роль в адаптации цестод к паразитическому образу жизни и имеет большое значение в медицинской паразитологии.

Дальнейшие исследования в данной области могут быть направлены на изучение молекулярных и ультраструктурных особенностей сколекса с использованием современных микроскопических и генетических методов.

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КРОВЯНЫЕ СОСАЛЬЩИКИ РОДА SCHISTOSOMA: СТРОЕНИЕ, РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЕ И КЛИНИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ

Аннотация. *Кровяные сосальщики рода Schistosoma являются возбудителями одного из наиболее распространённых паразитарных заболеваний — шистосомоза. Данная работа посвящена анализу морфологических особенностей, жизненного цикла, географического распространения и клинического значения этих паразитов. Рассмотрены основные виды, патогенетические механизмы воздействия на организм человека, а также современные подходы к диагностике и профилактике заболевания.*

В исследовании использованы методы анализа научной литературы, сравнительного и системного подхода. Установлено, что высокая распространённость шистосомоза связана с климатическими условиями, уровнем санитарии и наличием промежуточных хозяев.

Результаты исследования показывают, что знание биологических особенностей кровяных сосальщиков имеет важное значение для ранней диагностики, эффективного лечения и разработки профилактических мероприятий.

Ключевые слова: *Кровяные сосальщики; Schistosoma; шистосомоз; паразитология; жизненный цикл; эпидемиология; медицинская биология; диагностика.*

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BLOOD FLUKES OF THE GENUS SCHISTOSOMA: STRUCTURE, DISTRIBUTION, AND CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Abstract. *Blood flukes of the genus Schistosoma are the causative agents of one of the most widespread parasitic diseases, schistosomiasis. This study focuses on the analysis of morphological characteristics, life cycle, geographical distribution, and clinical significance of these parasites. The main species, pathogenic mechanisms affecting the human body, as well as modern approaches to diagnosis and prevention are discussed.*

The study employs methods of scientific literature analysis, comparative and systemic approaches. It was found that the high prevalence of schistosomiasis is associated with climatic conditions, sanitation levels, and the presence of intermediate hosts.

The results indicate that understanding the biological characteristics of blood flukes is essential for early diagnosis, effective treatment, and the development of preventive measures.

Keywords: *Blood flukes; Schistosoma; Schistosomiasis; Parasitology; Life cycle; Epidemiology; Medical biology; Diagnosis.*

Введение

Паразитарные заболевания остаются одной из актуальных проблем современной медицины, особенно в странах с тропическим и субтропическим климатом. Одним из наиболее распространённых и социально значимых паразитов являются кровяные сосальщики рода Schistosoma, вызывающие заболевание шистосомоз.

Шистосомоз характеризуется хроническим течением и может приводить к тяжёлым поражениям внутренних органов, включая печень, кишечник и мочеполовую систему. По данным международных организаций здравоохранения, миллионы людей во всём мире подвержены риску заражения данным паразитом.

Особенностью представителей рода Schistosoma является их локализация в кровеносной системе человека, что отличает их от других трематод. Их жизненный цикл включает смену хозяев и сложные стадии развития, что затрудняет контроль и профилактику заболевания.

Несмотря на значительное количество исследований, вопросы морфологии, распространения и клинического значения кровяных сосальщиков остаются актуальными. Это связано с изменением климатических условий, миграцией населения и развитием новых методов диагностики.

Целью данной работы является комплексное изучение особенностей строения, распространения и клинического значения кровяных сосальщиков рода Schistosoma.

Результаты и обсуждение

Анализ морфологических особенностей показал, что представители рода Schistosoma обладают рядом уникальных характеристик. В отличие от других трематод, они имеют раздельнополую организацию, что является редким явлением среди плоских червей. Самцы имеют специальный канал (гинекофор), в котором располагается самка.

Жизненный цикл паразита включает несколько стадий: яйца, мирацидии, спороцисты и церкарии. Промежуточным хозяином являются пресноводные моллюски, в организме которых происходит развитие

личиночных форм. Заражение человека происходит при контакте с заражённой водой, когда церкарии проникают через кожу.

Географическое распространение шистосомоза охватывает страны Африки, Азии и Латинской Америки. Основными факторами распространения являются низкий уровень санитарии, использование загрязнённых водных источников и благоприятные климатические условия для развития промежуточных хозяев.

Клинические проявления заболевания зависят от стадии инфекции и локализации паразита. На ранних стадиях наблюдаются аллергические реакции и дерматит, а при хроническом течении — поражение печени, кишечника и мочеполовой системы. Особую опасность представляет развитие фиброза печени и портальной гипертензии.

Современные методы диагностики включают микроскопическое исследование, серологические тесты и молекулярно-генетические методы. Однако в эндемичных регионах доступ к современным технологиям остаётся ограниченным, что затрудняет своевременное выявление заболевания.

Таким образом, полученные данные подтверждают, что кровяные сосальщики представляют серьёзную угрозу для здоровья человека и требуют комплексного подхода к изучению и контролю.

Заключение

Кровяные сосальщики рода Schistosoma являются важной медицинской и социальной проблемой в ряде регионов мира. Их биологические особенности, сложный жизненный цикл и высокая распространённость делают борьбу с ними сложной задачей.

Проведённый анализ показал, что эффективное противодействие шистосомозу требует комплексного подхода, включающего улучшение санитарных условий, развитие диагностических методов и повышение уровня медицинской грамотности населения.

Перспективы дальнейших исследований связаны с разработкой новых методов ранней диагностики, вакцин и инновационных подходов к лечению данного заболевания.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ПРОЦЕССОВ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ НА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ

Аннотация: *В статье исследуется влияние внедрения цифровых технологий на экономическую эффективность предприятий промышленности строительных материалов Узбекистана. Проанализированы показатели цифровизации производственных процессов, контроля энергопотребления, снижения себестоимости продукции и повышения эффективности использования ресурсов. В результате исследования установлено, что применение цифровых систем мониторинга, ERP-платформ и IoT-технологий способствует сокращению производственных затрат и повышению производительности труда. Кроме того, разработаны практические предложения по развитию цифровой трансформации в отрасли строительных материалов.*

Ключевые слова: *цифровая экономика, промышленность строительных материалов, экономическая эффективность, цифровая трансформация, IoT-технологии, ERP-система, энергоэффективность, себестоимость продукции.*

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THE IMPACT OF DIGITALIZATION PROCESSES ON THE EFFICIENCY OF BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES

Abstract: *This article analyzes the impact of digital technologies on the economic efficiency of building materials enterprises in Uzbekistan. The study examines indicators related to digitalization of production processes, energy consumption control, reduction of production costs, and improvement of resource efficiency. The analysis shows that the implementation of digital monitoring systems, ERP platforms, and IoT technologies has a positive effect on reducing production costs and increasing labor productivity. In addition, practical recommendations for further development of digital transformation in the building materials industry are proposed.*

Keywords: *digital economy, building materials industry, economic efficiency, digital transformation, IoT technologies, ERP system, energy efficiency, production cost.*

Введение

В последние годы в мировой экономике наблюдается ускорение процессов внедрения цифровых технологий в отрасли промышленности. В частности, использование цифровых систем управления, автоматизированных платформ мониторинга и элементов искусственного интеллекта на производственных предприятиях становится одним из факторов повышения эффективности производства [5, 6]. Процессы цифровой трансформации позволяют предприятиям контролировать использование ресурсов, снижать себестоимость продукции и оперативно принимать управленческие решения.

Промышленность строительных материалов относится к числу стратегически важных отраслей экономики, а реализация масштабных строительных и инфраструктурных проектов в стране способствует росту спроса на продукцию данной сферы. Вместе с тем отрасль характеризуется высоким уровнем энергопотребления, значительными производственными затратами и наличием технологических потерь. Особенно высокая потребность в энергетических ресурсах сохраняется при производстве цемента, кирпича, бетона и других строительных материалов [3, 4].

На современном этапе вопросы повышения экономической эффективности предприятий строительной индустрии непосредственно связаны с цифровизацией производственных процессов. Внедрение ERP-систем, IoT-сенсоров, интеллектуального мониторинга энергопотребления и автоматизированных систем управления производством позволяет снижать расход ресурсов и оптимизировать производственные показатели [7, 8]. В то же время на отдельных предприятиях сохраняются проблемы, связанные с устаревшей технологической инфраструктурой и недостаточным развитием цифровых механизмов управления [11, 12].

В Узбекистане также реализуются реформы, направленные на цифровизацию отраслей промышленности и внедрение современных технологий. В частности, в рамках стратегии «Цифровой Узбекистан - 2030» особое внимание уделяется расширению применения цифровых технологий на промышленных предприятиях, автоматизации производственных процессов и повышению экономической эффективности [1, 2].

Целью исследования является анализ влияния внедрения цифровых технологий на экономическую эффективность предприятий промышленности строительных материалов, выявление существующих проблем и разработка практических рекомендаций по развитию отрасли.

Анализ литературы

В последние годы вопросы цифровизации промышленности и внедрения современных информационных технологий в производственные процессы активно исследуются экономистами и специалистами в области промышленного развития. Особое внимание уделяется влиянию цифровой трансформации на экономическую эффективность предприятий, уровень использования ресурсов и снижение производственных затрат [7, 9].

В зарубежных исследованиях цифровые технологии рассматриваются как один из ключевых факторов повышения эффективности производства. По данным McKinsey Global Institute, использование цифровых систем мониторинга и автоматизированных технологий управления позволяет сократить производственные затраты на 15-20 процентов. При этом системы контроля энергопотребления и платформы мониторинга в режиме реального времени способствуют повышению ресурсосбережения на промышленных предприятиях [5].

В исследованиях Brynjolfsson и Hitt отмечается, что применение информационных технологий положительно влияет на рост производительности труда и повышение эффективности производства [16]. Исследователи подчеркивают, что внедрение цифровых технологий связано не только с технической модернизацией, но и с совершенствованием управленческих механизмов.

Вопросы применения IoT-технологий на промышленных предприятиях изучались Lee и Lee. Авторы обосновали, что использование интеллектуальных сенсоров для дистанционного мониторинга производственных процессов позволяет сократить энергозатраты и уменьшить технологические потери. Кроме того, внедрение ERP-систем способствует более эффективному управлению финансовыми потоками, запасами и производственным планированием [17].\

Исследователи стран СНГ также уделяют значительное внимание вопросам цифровизации промышленности. В ряде работ в качестве основных проблем внедрения цифровых технологий выделяются высокие первоначальные инвестиционные затраты, недостаточное развитие технологической инфраструктуры и дефицит квалифицированных специалистов.

Узбекские экономисты также проводят исследования в области цифровой экономики и модернизации промышленных предприятий. В научных работах автоматизация производства, повышение энергоэффективности и цифровизация систем управления рассматриваются как важные факторы повышения экономической эффективности [13, 14]. Вместе с тем вопросы комплексной оценки влияния цифровых технологий на экономические результаты предприятий промышленности строительных материалов пока остаются недостаточно изученными.

Анализ научной литературы показывает, что, несмотря на значительное количество исследований по цифровизации промышленности,

вопросы влияния цифровых технологий на показатели экономической эффективности предприятий строительной индустрии сохраняют актуальность. Особенно это касается оценки влияния цифровых решений на себестоимость продукции, энергозатраты и эффективность использования ресурсов [15].

Методология

В исследовании влияние внедрения цифровых технологий на экономическую эффективность предприятий промышленности строительных материалов изучалось на основе статистического и сравнительного анализа. В процессе исследования использованы данные Агентства статистики

Республики Узбекистан, АО «O‘zqurilishmateriallari», а также показатели деятельности промышленных предприятий за 2019-2025 годы [3, 4].

В ходе анализа были рассмотрены показатели объема производства, энергопотребления, себестоимости продукции, производительности труда и уровня внедрения цифровых технологий [6]. Для определения влияния цифровых систем мониторинга и автоматизированных механизмов управления на производственную эффективность применялся метод динамических рядов.

В качестве объектов исследования были выбраны отдельные крупные предприятия промышленности строительных материалов, в том числе АО «Qizilqumsement», АО «Bekobodsement» и другие производственные предприятия. Проведено сопоставление экономических показателей до и после внедрения цифровых технологий.

Для оценки экономической эффективности использованы следующие показатели:

- энергозатраты на единицу продукции;
- динамика себестоимости продукции;
- уровень производительности труда;
- темпы роста объема производства;
- эффективность использования ресурсов.

Кроме того, на основе сравнительного анализа был изучен зарубежный опыт. В частности, рассмотрены экономические результаты применения цифровых систем мониторинга и интеллектуальных технологий управления на промышленных предприятиях Германии, Южной Кореи и Китая.

При формировании результатов исследования использовались графические и табличные методы, позволившие выявить тенденции изменения показателей. На основе полученных результатов разработаны практические предложения по развитию цифровых технологий в промышленности строительных материалов [10].

Обсуждение и результаты

В последние годы в промышленности строительных материалов Узбекистана реализуется ряд мероприятий, направленных на модернизацию производственных процессов и внедрение цифровых технологий. В частности, на крупных предприятиях по производству цемента, бетона и других строительных материалов расширяется использование автоматизированных систем управления, цифровых платформ мониторинга и технологий контроля энергопотребления.

Результаты анализа показывают, что внедрение цифровых технологий способствует снижению энергозатрат и уменьшению себестоимости продукции. В 2019-2025 годах на ряде крупных предприятий применение систем мониторинга энергопотребления и автоматизированных механизмов контроля обеспечило постепенное сокращение энергозатрат на единицу продукции.

Таблица 1

Динамика основных экономических показателей в промышленности строительных материалов за 2019-2025 годы

Годы	Энергозатраты (кВт/ч)	Себестоимость производства (%)	Производительность труда (%)	Уровень внедрения цифровых технологий (%)
2019	145	100	100	18
2020	141	98	103	22
2021	136	95	107	28
2022	129	92	112	35
2023	123	89	118	43
2024	117	86	124	51
2025	112	83	131	58

Источник: составлено автором на основе данных Агентства статистики Республики Узбекистан и материалов АО «O‘zqurilishmateriallari».

Данные таблицы показывают, что в 2019-2025 годах энергозатраты на единицу продукции снизились с 145 кВт/ч до 112 кВт/ч. За этот период также наблюдалось сокращение себестоимости производства и рост производительности труда. Особенно заметное ускорение процессов цифровизации отмечается после 2022 года.

Использование ERP-систем и интеллектуальных платформ мониторинга расширило возможности управления производственными процессами. Если ранее отдельные технологические операции контролировались вручную, то в настоящее время формируется возможность мониторинга данных в режиме реального времени и принятия оперативных управленческих решений. Это способствует снижению технологических потерь и повышению эффективности производства.

На отдельных предприятиях внедрена практика мониторинга энергопотребления с использованием IoT-сенсоров. В результате повысилась эффективность использования электроэнергии и топливных ресурсов. В частности, на ряде цементных предприятий за счет автоматизированных систем управления печами удалось сократить энергозатраты.

Таблица 2

Результаты внедрения цифровых технологий на отдельных предприятиях промышленности строительных материалов

Наименование предприятия	Внедренная технология	Экономия энергии (%)	Снижение себестоимости (%)	Рост производительности труда (%)
АО «Qizilqumsement»	Интеллектуальная система мониторинга энергопотребления	11	7	13
АО «Bekobodsement»	ERP- и IoT-системы	9	6	11
ООО «Xorazm qurilish materiallari»	Цифровая платформа контроля	7	5	9
ООО «Temir-beton servis»	Автоматизированная система управления	8	4	10

Источник: составлено автором на основе материалов АО «O‘zqurilishmateriallari», отчетов предприятий и аналитических расчето].

Результаты таблицы подтверждают, что внедрение цифровых технологий оказывает заметное влияние на производственную эффективность. В частности, применение систем мониторинга энергопотребления и автоматизированных механизмов управления способствует сокращению производственных затрат.

Вместе с тем сохраняется ряд проблем. В частности, высокие первоначальные инвестиционные затраты, необходимые для внедрения цифровых технологий, замедляют процессы модернизации [15]. Кроме того, дефицит квалифицированных IT-специалистов также является одной из причин низкого уровня цифровизации на отдельных предприятиях.

Анализ зарубежного опыта показывает, что в развитых странах внедрение цифровых технологий рассматривается как один из ключевых факторов повышения промышленной эффективности. В Германии в рамках концепции «Industry 4.0» широкое применение автоматизированных систем и технологий мониторинга в реальном времени позволило повысить уровень энергосбережения в промышленности. В Южной Корее использование цифровых производственных платформ способствует

снижению технологических потерь и более эффективному использованию ресурсов.

В промышленности строительных материалов Узбекистана процессы цифровой трансформации также постепенно развиваются. Однако на отдельных предприятиях недостаточный уровень технологической инфраструктуры и медленная адаптация к современным системам управления остаются серьезными проблемами.

Заключение и предложения

Внедрение цифровых технологий в промышленности строительных материалов Узбекистана становится одним из важных факторов повышения производственной эффективности. Результаты исследования показали, что использование ERP-систем, IoT-сенсоров, автоматизированных платформ мониторинга и цифровых механизмов управления способствует снижению энергозатрат, сокращению себестоимости продукции и росту производительности труда.

Анализ показал, что в 2019-2025 годах в отрасли наблюдалось снижение энергозатрат на единицу продукции, сокращение себестоимости и рост производительности труда. Особенно важную роль в уменьшении технологических потерь играют системы цифрового мониторинга, позволяющие осуществлять контроль производственных процессов в режиме реального времени.

Вместе с тем на ряде предприятий процессы цифровой трансформации пока развиты недостаточно. Основными причинами являются устаревшая технологическая инфраструктура, высокие первоначальные инвестиционные затраты и нехватка квалифицированных специалистов. На некоторых предприятиях системы управления по-прежнему основаны на традиционных методах.

По результатам исследования разработаны следующие предложения:

- расширение поэтапного внедрения цифрового мониторинга и автоматизированных систем управления на предприятиях промышленности строительных материалов;
- снижение производственных затрат за счет применения интеллектуальных систем контроля энергопотребления;
- стимулирование внедрения ERP- и IoT-технологий и интеграция современных программных платформ в производственные процессы;
- развитие системы подготовки и переподготовки специалистов, работающих с цифровыми технологиями;
- расширение механизмов финансовой поддержки проектов технологической модернизации;
- развитие модели «цифрового производства» с учетом зарубежного опыта.

В целом широкое внедрение цифровых технологий в промышленности строительных материалов способствует не только

повышению производственной эффективности, но и рациональному использованию ресурсов, усилению энергосбережения и росту конкурентоспособности предприятий. В перспективе ускорение процессов цифровой трансформации останется одним из важных направлений обеспечения экономической эффективности промышленности.

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МЕХАНИЗМЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ: ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ ОПЫТ И УЗБЕКСКАЯ ПРАКТИКА

Аннотация: *В статье проанализирован международный опыт повышения экономической эффективности предприятий и возможности его применения в условиях Узбекистана. В исследовании рассмотрены практики развитых зарубежных стран по повышению производственной эффективности, а также механизмы их адаптации к национальной экономике. Автором дана оценка влияния цифровых технологий, методов управления и организационных инноваций на результаты деятельности предприятий. На основе лучших практик Японии, Германии и Южной Кореи разработаны практические рекомендации для отечественных предприятий. Результаты исследования дополнены опытом реформ, проведённых на промышленных предприятиях Узбекистана в 2022-2025 годах.*

Ключевые слова: *экономическая эффективность, зарубежный опыт, управление предприятием, цифровизация, инновационные технологии, оптимизация производства, организационное развитие.*

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MECHANISMS FOR IMPROVING THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF ENTERPRISES: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE AND UZBEK PRACTICE

Abstract: *The article analyzes international experience in improving the economic efficiency of enterprises and the possibilities of its application in the conditions of Uzbekistan. The study examines the practices of developed foreign countries aimed at increasing production efficiency, as well as the mechanisms for adapting them to the national economy. The author evaluates the impact of digital technologies, management methods, and organizational innovations on enterprise performance. Based on the best practices of Japan, Germany, and South Korea, practical recommendations for domestic enterprises have been*

developed. The results of the study are supplemented by the experience of reforms implemented at industrial enterprises of Uzbekistan during 2022-2025.

Keywords: *economic efficiency, foreign experience, enterprise management, digitalization, innovative technologies, production optimization, organizational development.*

Введение

В условиях усиливающейся глобализации мировой экономики конкурентоспособность национальных предприятий напрямую определяется уровнем их экономической эффективности. Начиная с 2022 года в Республике Узбекистан в рамках программы модернизации промышленных предприятий были реализованы масштабные реформы на 847 крупных производственных объектах [3]. Однако статистические данные показывают, что средняя производительность труда отечественных предприятий в 3,2 раза ниже показателей развитых стран. Данное отставание связано не только с технологическими факторами.

Основная проблема проявляется в низких темпах внедрения организационных и управленческих инноваций. Мониторинг, проведённый в 2023-2024 годах на промышленных предприятиях Ташкентской области, показал, что современные системы управления применяются лишь в 23 процентах предприятий [5]. Вместе с тем механическое копирование моделей развитой рыночной экономики не всегда даёт ожидаемый результат, поскольку необходимо учитывать культурные и институциональные особенности.

Изучение зарубежного опыта требует понимания не только технологических решений, но и управленческих парадигм в целом. Например, философия «кайдзен» на японских предприятиях включает в себя не только определённую методологию, но и всю корпоративную культуру предприятия [1]. Немецкая концепция «Industry 4.0» отличается глубокой интеграцией цифровизации на всех уровнях производственного процесса [4].

Основной целью данного исследования является выявление зарубежных моделей повышения эффективности, которые могут быть адаптированы для предприятий Узбекистана, а также определение практических направлений их применения. На основе эмпирических исследований, проведённых в 2024 году на девяти производственных предприятиях Самаркандской и Наманганской областей, проанализированы условия успешного внедрения международных практик.

Модели повышения эффективности предприятий в развитых странах.

Преимущество японских предприятий заключается не столько в технологическом превосходстве, сколько в системе непрерывного совершенствования. Принцип «кайдзен» - долгосрочное развитие через небольшие, но постоянные изменения - считается одним из главных

конкурентных преимуществ японской промышленности [1]. Это хорошо прослеживается на примере компании Toyota: в 2023 году количество рационализаторских предложений на одного работника составило 47 в год, при этом 92 процента предложений были реализованы.

В основе японской модели лежит борьба с «муда» (потерями). Методология выявления и устранения семи видов потерь применяется во всех производственных процессах:

- перепроизводство;
- время ожидания;
- лишние транспортировки;
- неэффективные технологические операции;
- избыточные запасы;
- ненужные движения;
- выпуск дефектной продукции.

Однако применение японского опыта в условиях Узбекистана сталкивается с рядом ограничений. Основная проблема связана с квалификацией и мотивацией рабочей силы. Эксперимент, проведённый в 2024 году на предприятиях лёгкой промышленности Ферганской долины, показал, что для формирования «кайдзен»-групп требуется предварительное обучение и изменение организационной культуры в течение 4-6 месяцев [6].

Кроме того, японская система основана на долгосрочных трудовых отношениях, тогда как в Узбекистане наблюдается высокая текучесть кадров.

Несмотря на это, отдельные элементы успешно внедряются. После внедрения методологии «5S» на восьми электростанциях системы «Узбекэнерго» время простоев оборудования сократилось на 34 процента [3].

Немецкая стратегия «Industry 4.0» стала мировым эталоном цифрового производства. Принятая в 2011 году концепция предусматривает широкомасштабную интеграцию киберфизических систем в производственные процессы [4]. Интернет вещей (IoT), анализ больших данных, искусственный интеллект и роботизация объединяются в единую производственную экосистему.

На заводах Siemens активно применяются технологии цифровых двойников (digital twins). Кроме того, немецкие промышленные предприятия внедряют гибкие производственные системы, позволяющие выпускать продукцию как единичными экземплярами, так и малыми партиями. Такая гибкость отвечает растущему спросу на индивидуализированную продукцию.

Полное внедрение немецкой модели в условиях Узбекистана осложняется рядом факторов. Во-первых, цифровые технологии требуют значительных первоначальных инвестиций. Во-вторых, наблюдается

дефицит специалистов, обладающих цифровыми компетенциями. Например, при установке автоматизированной линии на одном из машиностроительных предприятий Андижанской области в 2023 году на повышение квалификации инженеров потребовалось четыре месяца, однако возможности системы использовались лишь на 60 процентов [5].

Для малого и среднего бизнеса более целесообразной является стратегия модульной цифровизации. Поэтапная автоматизация отдельных процессов лучше соответствует существующим ресурсным возможностям предприятий. Около 37 процентов предприятий строительных материалов Ташкента придерживаются именно такой стратегии: сначала цифровизируются процессы управления запасами, затем внедряются системы мониторинга производственных процессов [2].

Успех южнокорейских предприятий является результатом тесной интеграции государства, науки и бизнеса. Такие корпорации, как Samsung, Hyundai и LG, направляют на научно-исследовательские и опытно-конструкторские работы от 5 до 8 процентов прибыли, что значительно выше показателей зарубежных конкурентов [4]. Южнокорейская модель сочетает инновационность с высокой скоростью вывода продукции на рынок.

Особое внимание уделяется инвестициям в человеческий капитал. На корейских предприятиях каждый работник ежегодно проходит в среднем 87 часов профессионального обучения. Эти процессы поддерживаются государственными программами: компании получают гранты, покрывающие до 60 процентов расходов на обучение персонала [1]. В результате производительность труда в 2015-2023 годах росла в среднем на 4,7 процента ежегодно.

Для предприятий Узбекистана именно корейский опыт представляется наиболее перспективным. Государство активно поддерживает промышленное развитие, а предприятия стремятся повысить свою рыночную адаптивность. В 2024 году в рамках программы, организованной Узбекско-Корейским бизнес-центром, 23 отечественных предприятия работали совместно с корейскими менторами, что позволило сократить продолжительность производственных процессов в среднем на 29 процентов [6].

Вместе с тем централизованную систему управления корейских чеболей сложно перенести на малый и средний бизнес. Для Узбекистана более важным представляется опыт долгосрочного сотрудничества с поставщиками. Корейские компании помогают поставщикам повышать качество продукции и выстраивают взаимовыгодные партнёрские отношения.

Институциональные и культурные факторы повышения эффективности.

Механическое копирование международных практик зачастую не даёт ожидаемого результата. Это подчёркивается во многих исследованиях [2], [3]. Технологии и системы управления, внедрённые без учёта местных условий, не обеспечивают необходимой эффективности, а иногда приводят к негативным последствиям.

В развитых странах эффективность предприятий зависит не только от их внутренних возможностей. Существенное значение имеют защита прав собственности, гарантии исполнения контрактов, доступ к финансовым рынкам и качество системы образования. Все эти элементы институциональной инфраструктуры оказывают прямое влияние на экономические результаты предприятий.

В Узбекистане в 2022-2024 годах были проведены важные реформы в данном направлении. Срок регистрации предприятий сокращён до трёх дней, упрощено налоговое администрирование, либерализованы процедуры лицензирования [5]. Вместе с тем сохраняются определённые ограничения: сложности в получении банковских кредитов, ограниченность валютного рынка и проблемы качества местных поставщиков.

Интересным представляется результат опроса, проведённого в 2024 году на предприятиях химической промышленности Ташкента. Согласно исследованию, 68 процентов менеджеров считают основным препятствием для повышения эффективности организационно-правовые проблемы, и только 32 процента указали на технологическое отставание [3]. Это подтверждает приоритетность институциональных реформ.

Основой японской и немецкой моделей управления являются определённые культурные ценности. Лояльность работников, коллективизм и долгосрочное мышление японских сотрудников являются важными условиями эффективности «кайдзен». Немецкая дисциплина, внимание к процедурам и высокий уровень технической подготовки обеспечивают результативность «Industry 4.0».

В условиях Узбекистана формирование современной корпоративной культуры становится самостоятельной задачей. Иерархические методы управления, сохранившиеся со времён советской системы, не создают благоприятной среды для инновационной инициативы [6]. Идеи молодых специалистов зачастую недостаточно поддерживаются руководством, а инициативы сталкиваются с административными барьерами.

Эксперимент, проведённый в 2023 году на машиностроительном предприятии Ферганской области, показал, что предоставление работникам большей автономии и создание условий для экспериментов позволило сократить производственные расходы на 17 процентов уже в первый год. Кроме того, было внедрено 43 рационализаторских предложения, а текучесть кадров оказалась в 2,3 раза ниже среднеотраслевого уровня [5].

Изменение корпоративной культуры является долгосрочным процессом. Оно должно начинаться с высшего руководства. Руководители

должны демонстрировать личный пример, развивать прозрачность и открытый диалог, а также формировать доверие внутри коллектива. Подобные изменения требуют не одного года, а как минимум 3-5 лет.

Цифровизация и открытые инновации

Внедрение цифровых технологий является одним из важнейших направлений повышения эффективности предприятий. Однако многие предприятия пока не готовы к масштабной цифровизации из-за ограниченных финансовых возможностей и недостаточного уровня подготовки кадров.

На основе проведённого исследования [2], [4] можно предложить трёхэтапную модель цифровизации предприятий.

Первый этап - административная цифровизация. На данном этапе автоматизируются документооборот, бухгалтерский учёт и кадровое администрирование. Этот этап относительно недорогой, быстро реализуется и обеспечивает быстрый эффект. В настоящее время на этом уровне находятся около 54 процентов предприятий Узбекистана [3]. Основные преимущества - экономия времени, сокращение ошибок и повышение прозрачности данных.

Второй этап - мониторинг производственных процессов. На оборудовании устанавливаются сенсоры, позволяющие отслеживать параметры производства в режиме реального времени и анализировать простои. Данный этап требует средних инвестиций и повышения квалификации персонала. Основные результаты - повышение коэффициента использования оборудования, сокращение времени простоев и улучшение качества продукции.

Третий этап - формирование полностью интегрированной цифровой экосистемы. Он предполагает интеграцию ERP-, MES- и CRM-систем на единой платформе, использование искусственного интеллекта и предиктивной аналитики. Данный этап требует значительных инвестиций и масштабных организационных изменений.

Опыт текстильного предприятия Наманганской области подтверждает эффективность данного подхода [6]. В 2022 году были цифровизированы административные процессы, в 2023 году на производственных линиях установлены сенсоры, а к 2024 году предприятие перешло к полностью интегрированной системе. В результате за три года производительность труда выросла на 47 процентов, качество продукции - на 22 процента, а энергозатраты сократились на 19 процентов.

Зарубежный опыт [1], [4] показывает, что современные предприятия постепенно переходят от закрытой модели инноваций к открытой. Создание инноваций исключительно за счёт внутренних ресурсов становится всё менее эффективным. Сотрудничество с университетами, исследовательскими центрами и другими предприятиями превращается в важный источник новых идей.

В Узбекистане данное направление находится на начальной стадии развития. В 2024 году только 11 процентов промышленных предприятий имели долгосрочные договоры о научно-исследовательском сотрудничестве с университетами [3]. Основными причинами являются слабая система коммерциализации научных разработок, недостаточная защита интеллектуальной собственности и дефицит взаимного доверия.

Вместе с тем существуют успешные примеры. Консорциум, созданный между Ташкентским химико-фармацевтическим институтом и тремя отечественными фармацевтическими предприятиями, в 2022-2024 годах разработал девять новых видов продукции, пять из которых уже экспортируются [5]. Государственные программы профинансировали до 50 процентов совместных исследований, что позволило снизить риски для предприятий.

Заключение

На основе изучения зарубежного опыта и анализа отечественной практики можно сделать вывод, что повышение экономической эффективности предприятий является непрерывным и долгосрочным процессом. Международный опыт представляет собой важный источник развития, однако его механическое копирование не обеспечивает ожидаемого результата. Успех Японии, Германии и Южной Кореи основан на определённых институциональных и культурных условиях.

Для предприятий Узбекистана наиболее важными направлениями являются формирование долгосрочного стратегического подхода, развитие современной корпоративной культуры, поэтапная цифровизация, инвестиции в человеческий капитал и создание экосистемы открытых инноваций.

Реформы, проведённые на промышленных предприятиях Узбекистана в 2022-2024 годах, уже дали определённые результаты, однако разрыв в уровне эффективности по сравнению с развитыми странами всё ещё остаётся значительным.

Перспективными направлениями дальнейших исследований являются разработка дифференцированных моделей для различных отраслей промышленности, создание адаптированных подходов для малого и среднего бизнеса, а также оценка долгосрочного эффекта внедрения зарубежных практик. Кроме того, особую актуальность приобретает изучение процессов культурной трансформации и механизмов преодоления сопротивления персонала организационным изменениям.

В условиях глобальной конкуренции устойчивого успеха смогут достичь только те предприятия, которые способны постоянно обучаться, адаптироваться и критически переосмысливать зарубежный опыт с учётом национальных особенностей.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ФИТОМЕЛИОРАТИВНЫХ МЕРОПРИЯТИЙ В ПОВЫШЕНИИ ПРОДУКТИВНОСТИ ПРЕДГОРНЫХ ПОЛУПУСТЫННЫХ ПАСТБИЩ НУРАТЫ

Аннотация: *В статье проанализировано экологическое состояние полупустынных предгорных пастбищ Нураты и изложены фитомелиоративные мероприятия, направленные на его улучшение. Подробно рассмотрена экономическая значимость создаваемых агрофитоценозов, их роль в обеспечении экологической устойчивости региона, а также пути достижения биологического разнообразия через дальнейшее укрепление агробиоценозов.*

Ключевые слова: *агрофитоценоз, фитомелиорация, перспективные кормовые растения, биологическое разнообразие, биоценоз, фенофаза, искусственные пастбища.*

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ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF PHYTOMELIORATIVE MEASURES IN INCREASING THE PRODUCTIVITY OF FOOTHILL SEMI-DESERT PASTURES OF NURATA

Abstract: *The article analyzes the ecological condition of the semi-desert highlands of the Nurota Mountains and presents phytomeliorative measures aimed at its improvement. The economic significance of the resulting agrofitocenoses is thoroughly examined, as well as their role in ensuring ecological sustainability in the region. The article also outlines ways to achieve biodiversity through the further strengthening of agrobiocenoses.*

Keywords: *agrofitocenosis, phytomelioration, prospective forage plants, biodiversity, biocenosis, phenophase, artificial pastures.*

Введение. Значительная часть территории нашей республики относится к аридной климатической зоне и в основном представлена регионами, где развито пастбищное животноводство. В последние годы наблюдается усиление дисбаланса между природой и обществом, что обусловлено, в частности, ошибками в использовании пастбищных угодий. В результате нарушения геоэкологического равновесия произошло резкое снижение продуктивности пастбищ, что, в свою очередь, ограничивает возможности развития пастбищного животноводства и требует проведения

комплекса мероприятий, направленных на развитие данной отрасли (мелиоративные мероприятия).

Для решения данной актуальной проблемы необходимо реализовать ряд мер, направленных на восстановление растительного покрова территории и создание искусственных агрофитоценозов. В частности, целесообразно устранить факторы, оказывающие негативное влияние на развитие пастбищного животноводства, такие как засушливость и деградация растительного покрова.

Основная часть. Продуктивность пастбищ в предгорных полупустынных районах напрямую зависит от климатических факторов и в годы с благоприятными погодными условиями составляет 1,5–3 ц/га, тогда как в неблагоприятные годы может снижаться до 0,5–1,5 ц/га.

Кроме того, нерациональное использование пастбищ, в частности использование растительности в качестве топлива, а также постоянное увеличение численности скота (до 1 головы овцы на 1 га пастбища), приводит к резкому сокращению видового и количественного состава растительности. Это, в свою очередь, усиливает процессы деградации растительного покрова и способствует ускорению процессов опустынивания. Достижение экологической устойчивости пастбищ на современном этапе является одной из актуальных задач. В её решении целесообразно применение фитомелиоративных мероприятий, которые способствуют повышению продуктивности пастбищ и создают условия для дальнейшего развития животноводства.

Сохранение естественного растительного покрова пастбищ нашей республики, а также создание новых агрофитоценозов имеет важное значение. Это не только обеспечивает устойчивость пастбищных экосистем, но и играет ключевую роль в повышении их продуктивности.

При создании новых агрофитоценозов особое значение имеет использование перспективных кормовых растений. В решении данной задачи важную роль играет отбор рекомендуемых кормовых культур на основе результатов научных исследований и практических испытаний, проводимых рядом научно-исследовательских учреждений, функционирующих в нашей республике. Формирование агрофитоценозов на их основе способствует укреплению растительного покрова пастбищ, улучшению мелиоративного состояния почв и повышению продуктивности пастбищ.

Кроме того, это имеет важное значение для обеспечения биологического разнообразия и способствует обогащению биоценозов данной территории.

Учитывая, что большая часть пастбищ нашей республики расположена в предгорных районах, следует отметить, что их продуктивность в определённой степени снижается. В частности, в связи с близостью предгорных пастбищ к населенным пунктам и нерациональным

их использованием со стороны населения наблюдаются следующие негативные последствия:

- превышение допустимой нагрузки поголовья скота на пастбища;
- использование растительности в качестве топлива;
- игнорирование фенологических фаз растений при использовании пастбищ;
- несоблюдение агротехнических требований при эксплуатации пастбищ;
- наличие на пастбищах дорог и различных технических сооружений (газопроводы, линии электропередачи и др.)

В нашем научном исследовании рассматриваются пути оптимизации экологического состояния пастбищ, повышения их продуктивности, а также достижения экологической устойчивости территории за счёт создания агрофитоценозов на основе опытно-полевых исследований. Проведённые исследования по повышению продуктивности предгорных пастбищ Нураты показали, что созданные искусственные пастбища отличаются более высокой продуктивностью по сравнению с естественными и превосходят их в 3–5 раз. Растительный покров исследуемой территории в основном представлен ассоциациями полыни и эфемерных растений и частично подвержен деградации. В качестве перспективных фитомелиорантов в исследовании были отобраны солеустойчивые полукустарники (изен, терескен, чогон), а также многолетние травы. Отобранные растения были изучены по эколого-биологическим и экономическим характеристикам. Кроме того, проведено сравнение продуктивности естественных пастбищ и искусственно созданных, в результате чего были выбраны наиболее высоко оценённые по всем показателям виды.

Таблица 1.

Экономические характеристики кормовых пастбищных растений.
Вегетация (2025 г.). Опытное поле «Нурата»

No	Виды растений	Количество растений (тыс. шт./га), доля (%).	Высота растений, см.	Урожай сена, ц/га.	Урожай сена естественных пастбищ, ц/га.
1.	Изен	17,5±0,8 86,7	91,5±3,8	16,7±0,7	
2.	Терескен	15,2±0,6 78,3	81,3±3,6	14,9±0,5	
3.		14,3±0,7	84,7±4,0	15,3±0,6	

	Чогон	75,6			
4.	Сорные растения	14,8±0,5 72,8	72,4±3,1	13,7±0,4	
5.	Астрагал	16,9±0,7 82,4	86,5±3,2	15,1±0,6	
6 .	еркак ут	19,8±0,9 69,6	62,7±2,5	10,3±0,3	
Продуктивность (средняя):		14,3 ц/га; урожай сена искусственных пастбищ.		2,8 ц/га урожай сена естественных пастбищ.	

На основе отобранных кормовых растений были созданы искусственные агрофитоценозы и проведены научные исследования. Одним из важнейших экономических показателей кормовых растений пастбищ является плотность стояния растений и их жизнеспособность. По результатам многолетних наблюдений продуктивность отобранных растений варьировала в пределах 11,5–17,5 ц/га, при этом наибольшая урожайность отмечена у изена (17,5 ц/га). Если средняя продуктивность естественных пастбищ составляет около 3 ц/га, то на искусственных пастбищах этот показатель в 4–6 раз выше.

Таблица 2.

Экономическая эффективность искусственных пастбищ.

No	Показатели	Естественные пастбища	Искусственные пастбища
1.	Площадь пастбищ, га	1	1
2.	Урожай сена на 3-й год вегетации, ц/га.	2,8	14,3
3.	Плотность посадки для баранов каракульской породы, голова/га.	3,2	0,63
4.	Общая стоимость продукции, тыс. сумов.	1 196,0	160 00,00
5.	Расходы на пастбища, тыс. сумов.		590,0
6.	Чистый доход от пастбищ, тыс. сумов		411
7.	Рентабельность, %.		69,6

Рентабельность чистого дохода = 69,6 %

Выводы. В заключение следует отметить, что в искусственно созданных пастбищах, сформированных на основе перспективных видов

растений, наблюдается высокая жизнеспособность растительного покрова, а их продуктивность в 4–6 раз превышает показатели естественных пастбищ. В засушливых районах (в зонах пустынь и предгорных полупустынь) создание таких искусственных пастбищ позволяет достичь следующих положительных результатов:

- повышение продуктивности пастбищ;
- улучшение качества кормов;
- увеличение разнообразия видов растений;
- обогащение пастбищ;
- обеспечение биологического разнообразия.

На основе научного изучения вышеизложенных вопросов мы пришли к следующему выводу. Для повышения продуктивности предгорных полупустынных пастбищ Нураты важное значение имеет создание агрофитоценозов с использованием перспективных кормовых растений. Это способствует увеличению биологического разнообразия и обогащению биоценозов территории. В свою очередь, данные процессы приводят к нормализации почвенно-водного режима, повышают устойчивость почв к ветровой и водной эрозии и имеют важное практическое значение в обеспечении экологической стабильности региона. Повышение продуктивности пастбищ создаёт условия для дальнейшего развития животноводства и оказывает положительное влияние на экономический рост нашей республики.

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ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ ЭКОТУРИЗМА В ЗАРАФШАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЕ И ЕГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ

Аннотация: *В статье освещены возможности развития туризма в Зарафшанской долине, подробно изложены вопросы развития экотуризма как нового направления туризма, а также его экономические возможности. Вопросы картографирования в развитии экотуризма раскрыты полностью и показано их значение для дальнейшего развития отрасли.*

Ключевые слова: *туризм, экотуризм, инфраструктура, экономика, картографирование, туристско-археологический*

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECOTOURISM IN THE ZARAFSHAN VALLEY AND ITS ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE

Abstract: *The article highlights the opportunities for tourism development in the Zarafshan Valley. It provides a detailed discussion of the development of ecotourism as a new direction in tourism, as well as its economic potential. The issues of cartography in the development of ecotourism are fully explored, and their importance for the further development of the sector is demonstrated.*

Keywords: *tourism, ecotourism, infrastructure, economy, cartography, tourist-archaeological*

Введение. После обретения независимости в нашей республике, наряду со всеми сферами, большое внимание было уделено развитию туризма, а также были приняты ряд законов и постановлений по развитию данной отрасли и создана правовая база для её развития. Стратегия развития Узбекистана на 2017–2021 годы, «Стратегия развития» до 2030 года, а также нормативные документы 2016 года «О мерах по обеспечению ускоренного развития туристской отрасли в Республике Узбекистан» обеспечивают дальнейшее развитие данной сферы.

Основная часть. Наличие в республике более 7000 исторических туристических и археологических объектов, из которых 4000 включены в список ЮНЕСКО, создаёт широкие возможности для дальнейшего развития отрасли. Развитие инфраструктуры отрасли способствует повышению экономики республики и увеличению валютных поступлений.

Кроме того, разнообразие природы нашей республики, богатство уникальных природных памятников, наличие живописных и неповторимых природных уголков, а также заповедников создают условия для развития нового направления туризма — экотуризма.

Развитие экотуризма в республике имеет важное значение для организации отдыха местных и иностранных туристов, восстановления их здоровья и способствует дальнейшему развитию экономики.

Каждая туристическая организация в процессе своей деятельности, совершенствуя виды сервиса и услуг, достигает динамичного развития и повышения качества обслуживания.

Уделение внимания развитию туризма на государственном уровне ставит перед соответствующими организациями ряд задач.

В своей научной работе мы хотим остановиться на вопросах картографирования туристических и рекреационных объектов Зарафшанской долины.

Зарафшанская долина с древних времён являлась одним из очагов человеческой цивилизации, через её территорию проходил «Великий шёлковый караванный путь», соединяющий Европу и Азию, что

способствовало развитию межгосударственной торговли и формированию культурно-этнических связей. В результате быстрого развития экономической и политической сфер сформировались крупные историко-культурные города — Бухара, Самарканд, Шахрисабз.

Благоприятные природные условия долины, древняя культура, гостеприимство населения способствуют развитию туризма в регионе.

Интерес туристов к долине начался ещё с древних времён, благодаря чему накопились и сохранились сведения о её культуре, этнографии и истории.

В настоящее время важной задачей является изучение туристических и рекреационных объектов долины, подготовка карт, карт-схем и буклетов на основе точных данных для внутренних и иностранных туристов. Составление карт туристических и рекреационных объектов способствует более эффективному использованию туристического потенциала и создаёт условия для краткосрочного и длительного отдыха туристов.

Изучение этих вопросов на научной основе, создание крупномасштабных карт и схем территории является одной из актуальных задач.

При определении рекреационных ресурсов и туристических объектов Зарафшанской долины и подготовке карт, схем и буклетов важно соблюдать следующее:

- выявление и классификация рекреационных объектов;
- оценка живописных мест в горных районах и их вместимости;
- нанесение на карту архитектурных, исторических, уникальных природных памятников, религиозных объектов и культурных достопримечательностей, а также подготовка буклетов по каждому из них.

Разработка маршрутов по основным городам долины — Самарканд–Бухара, Самарканд–Шахрисабз, а также организация кратких маршрутов к уникальным объектам способствует созданию карт туристических и рекреационных объектов Зарафшанской долины, развитию экотуризма и организации краткосрочного и длительного отдыха туристов, что в свою очередь ведёт к развитию экономики данной отрасли.

Составленные по Зарафшанской долине рекреационные и туристические карты, различные туристические схемы, путеводители, буклеты и цветные фотографии могут быть изданы массовым тиражом и использованы в деятельности заинтересованных министерств, ведомств, организаций, учреждений и туристических фирм.

Кроме того, карты рекреационных ресурсов могут использоваться студентами средних и высших учебных заведений, обучающимися в данной сфере.

В республике имеются широкие возможности для дальнейшего развития туризма, в частности разнообразие рекреационных ресурсов в различных географических регионах, особенно в Зарафшанской долине,

создаёт благоприятные условия для развития экотуризма, что является одной из актуальных задач современности.

Использование рекреационных ресурсов для организации краткосрочного и длительного отдыха, оздоровления местных и иностранных туристов осуществляется путём создания кемпингов, туристических баз, домов отдыха и развития различных сервисных услуг. Организация отдыха на природе и демонстрация её уникальной красоты способствует развитию туристической инфраструктуры и росту экономики отрасли.

Зарафшанская долина является регионом с уникальной и разнообразной природой, предоставляющим возможности для организации краткосрочного и длительного отдыха. В северной части расположены горы Нурата (Актау, Каратау, Губдинтау, Заргар), в южной — Зарафшанские хребты (Чакилькалон, Каратепа, Зирабулак), которые привлекают туристов своей красотой и прохладным климатом.

В южной части долины, в районах Амонкутан и Ахалик, возможно развитие экотуризма путём организации экскурсий и отдыха для местных и иностранных туристов.

Для реализации этого необходимо:

- организация экспедиций и разработка макетов туристических карт-схем;
- проведение мониторинга и оценка возможностей туристических объектов;
- разработка новых туристических маршрутов;
- совершенствование и расширение сервисных услуг.

Реклама туристических объектов через средства массовой информации, радио, телевидение и другие источники имеет важное значение для увеличения потока иностранных туристов.

Выводы. Реализация указанных мер позволит развивать экотуризм в Зарафшанской долине.

Одновременно необходимо уделять внимание сохранению экологического состояния территории.

Также важно проводить работу по повышению экологической культуры среди туристов.

Реализация данных мероприятий будет способствовать развитию туризма и росту экономики страны.

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УДК: 911.3:33:631.6

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ЭКОНОМИКО-ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ОРОШАЕМЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ НАВОИЙСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются экономико-географические особенности использования орошаемых земель Навоийской области. Раскрыты природно-географические предпосылки формирования орошаемых массивов, территориальная неравномерность их размещения, водохозяйственная зависимость аграрного производства, а также мелиоративные и организационно-экономические факторы эффективности землепользования. На основе сравнительно-географического и статистического анализа показано, что при большой площади территории области потенциал интенсивного земледелия ограничивается аридными условиями, дефицитом воды, засолением отдельных участков и локальной концентрацией орошаемых земель. Обоснованы практические направления рационального использования земельно-водных ресурсов, включая внедрение водосберегающих технологий, совершенствование мониторинга и дифференцированное управление по районам.*

Ключевые слова: *орошаемые земли, Навоийская область, земельные ресурсы, водообеспеченность, мелиорация, аграрное производство, экономическая география, водосберегающие технологии.*

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ECONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE USE OF IRRIGATED LANDS IN NAVOI REGION

Abstract. *The article examines the economic and geographical features of the use of irrigated lands in Navoi region. The study focuses on natural and geographical conditions, uneven territorial distribution of irrigated areas, dependence of agricultural production on water resources, and reclamation constraints affecting land-use efficiency. It is argued that future development*

should be based not on extensive expansion of irrigated areas, but on increasing the productivity of existing land and water resources through modern technologies, territorial differentiation and scientifically based management.

Keywords: *irrigated lands, Navoi region, land resources, water supply, reclamation, agricultural production, economic geography, water-saving technologies.*

Введение

Рациональное использование орошаемых земель является одной из наиболее важных задач устойчивого территориального развития Узбекистана. В условиях аридного климата, усиления водного дефицита, роста потребности населения в продовольствии и необходимости повышения конкурентоспособности аграрного сектора именно орошаемые земли выступают основной базой стабильного сельскохозяйственного производства. Для засушливых регионов проблема заключается не только в сохранении площади сельскохозяйственных угодий, но и в повышении отдачи каждого гектара земли и каждого кубического метра воды.

Навоийская область занимает особое место в системе регионального землепользования страны. С одной стороны, это один из крупнейших по площади регионов Узбекистана, где значительная часть территории представлена пустынными и полупустынными ландшафтами. С другой стороны, именно отдельные оазисные и долинные районы области играют важную роль в производстве сельскохозяйственной продукции, обеспечении занятости сельского населения и формировании локальных аграрных рынков. Такое сочетание большой территории, ограниченной доли интенсивно используемых земель и высокой зависимости от водных ресурсов определяет актуальность экономико-географического изучения данной проблемы.

Цель статьи заключается в выявлении экономико-географических особенностей использования орошаемых земель Навоийской области и определении основных направлений повышения эффективности их хозяйственного освоения. Для достижения цели рассмотрены территориальная структура орошаемых земель, водные факторы землепользования, мелиоративные ограничения, районные различия и возможные управленческие решения, направленные на рациональное использование земельно-водного потенциала региона.

Материалы и методы исследования

Методологическую основу исследования составляют экономико-географический, сравнительный, статистический, картографический и системный подходы. Экономико-географический подход позволяет рассматривать орошаемые земли не только как природный ресурс, но и как территориальную основу аграрного производства, размещения населения, формирования хозяйственной специализации и развития сельских

территорий. Сравнительный метод использован для оценки различий между районами области по уровню водопотребления, площади орошаемых земель, характеру сельскохозяйственного использования и степени ресурсной обеспеченности.

В качестве информационной базы использованы материалы статистических органов, данные Кадастрового агентства, сведения по водопользованию, нормативно-правовые документы Республики Узбекистан, материалы международных организаций в сфере устойчивого управления земельными и водными ресурсами, а также результаты диссертационного исследования по экономико-географическим особенностям использования орошаемых земель Зарафшанского региона. В статье применены элементы группировки территорий, обобщения показателей и причинно-следственного анализа. Такой подход позволяет не ограничиваться простым описанием земельного фонда, а выявить пространственные различия и факторы, определяющие эффективность использования орошаемых земель.

Особое внимание уделено показателям площади орошаемых земель, структуры их использования, территориального распределения воды, роли районов с развитым орошаемым земледелием и проблемным зонам, где ограниченность водных ресурсов усиливает производственные риски. Для научной обоснованности выводов анализ проведен в связи с природно-климатическими условиями, почвенным покровом, мелиоративным состоянием и хозяйственной специализацией районов области.

Природно-географические предпосылки орошаемого земледелия

Навоийская область отличается сложными природно-географическими условиями. Значительная часть ее территории относится к пустынным и полупустынным ландшафтам, что ограничивает возможности широкого распространения интенсивного земледелия. Низкое количество атмосферных осадков, высокая испаряемость, континентальность климата и частые засушливые периоды формируют повышенную зависимость сельского хозяйства от искусственного орошения. В подобных условиях водные ресурсы становятся не просто производственным фактором, а главным условием существования земледельческого комплекса.

В структуре землепользования области важное место занимают пастбища, а орошаемое земледелие развивается локально, преимущественно в пределах долины Зарафшана и в районах, где имеются относительно устойчивые источники водоснабжения. Основные массивы орошаемых земель сосредоточены в Кызылтепинском, Хатырчинском, Карманинском, Навбахорском и частично в других районах. В этих территориях выращиваются зерновые, хлопчатник, овощебахчевые культуры, кормовые культуры, а также развивается садоводство.

Почвенный покров области также отличается значительной неоднородностью. В пустынных районах преобладают песчаные и маломощные почвы с низким содержанием питательных веществ, что ограничивает их земледельческий потенциал. В долине Зарафшана распространены сероземные и орошаемые почвы средней плодородности, которые являются наиболее благоприятными для сельскохозяйственного производства. В отдельных местах значительную проблему создают засоленные почвы, требующие постоянных мелиоративных мероприятий, промывки, улучшения дренажной сети и рационального режима полива.

Территориальная структура орошаемых земель

Экономико-географическая специфика Навоийской области проявляется в том, что при значительных размерах территории интенсивное земледелие сосредоточено на сравнительно ограниченных площадях. Орошаемые земли выполняют роль своеобразных “опорных ядер” аграрного производства. Вокруг них формируются сельские поселения, трудовая занятость, переработка сельскохозяйственного сырья, транспортные связи и локальные рынки. Поэтому ухудшение состояния таких земель имеет не только аграрные, но и социально-экономические последствия.

Динамика структуры орошаемых земель показывает, что в 2010–2024 гг. существенного расширения площади орошаемой пашни не произошло. Это свидетельствует о том, что возможности экстенсивного увеличения земледельческого фонда ограничены. Следовательно, дальнейшее развитие должно базироваться на повышении урожайности, улучшении качества земель, модернизации ирригационных систем и применении водосберегающих технологий. Такой путь соответствует современным принципам устойчивого землепользования, при котором главная цель заключается не в простом расширении площадей, а в повышении продуктивности и сохранении природной основы сельского хозяйства.

Таблица 1

Динамика структуры орошаемых земель Навоийской области, тыс. га

Показатель	2010 г.	2024 г.	Изменение, тыс. га
Общая площадь орошаемых земель	123,4	126,1	+2,7
Орошаемые пашни	91,0	91,2	+0,2
Многолетние насаждения	10,3	9,6	-0,7
Залежные земли	6,7	6,7	0,0
Приусадебные и садово-овощные земли	13,7	17,1	+3,4
Лесные земли в составе орошаемых территорий	1,7	1,5	-0,2

Источник: *составлено автором по материалам Кадастрового агентства и диссертационного исследования по Зарафшанскому региону.*

Данные таблицы показывают, что за 2010–2024 гг. общая площадь орошаемых земель Навоийской области увеличилась с 123,4 до 126,1 тыс. га. Увеличение не является значительным, однако оно отражает важную тенденцию: расширение интенсивно используемых земель происходит медленно и в основном за счет более активного использования приусадебных и садово-овощных участков. Площадь орошаемой пашни практически не изменилась, что подтверждает ограниченность резервов для экстенсивного роста земледелия.

С экономико-географической точки зрения это означает, что дальнейшее развитие аграрного производства в области должно опираться не столько на расширение площади, сколько на повышение эффективности существующих орошаемых массивов. Ключевое значение приобретают водосберегающие технологии, реконструкция ирригационной сети, улучшение мелиоративного состояния земель и территориально дифференцированное размещение сельскохозяйственных культур.

Водный фактор и районные различия землепользования

Водный фактор является центральным условием использования орошаемых земель Навоийской области. По имеющимся материалам, в 2024 г. на орошение земель в области было израсходовано 1012,9 млн м³ воды. При этом наибольшие объемы водопотребления приходились на Кызылтепинский и Хатырчинский районы: соответственно 351,8 и 251,4 млн м³. Карманинский и Навбахорский районы также характеризуются относительно высокой потребностью в воде, тогда как в Канимехском и особенно Нуратинском районах объемы воды для орошения заметно ниже.

Территориальные различия водопотребления свидетельствуют о неодинаковой роли районов в аграрном производстве области. Кызылтепинский и Хатырчинский районы выполняют функцию основных аграрных центров, поскольку именно здесь сосредоточена значительная часть орошаемых земель и формируется высокий спрос на воду. Для таких территорий первоочередной задачей является повышение водной продуктивности, то есть получение большего объема продукции при меньших затратах воды.

В районах со средним уровнем водопотребления необходимо укреплять связь между земледелием, переработкой и рынками сбыта. Карманинский и Навбахорский районы имеют потенциал развития овощеводства, садоводства и кормовой базы, однако эффективность этих направлений зависит от стабильности водоснабжения и качества агротехнических мероприятий. Здесь целесообразно расширять капельное и дождевальное орошение, внедрять современные методы учета воды и повышать культуру земледелия.

В районах с низким уровнем водопотребления проблема носит иной характер. Ограниченность орошаемых массивов не означает отсутствия земельных проблем. Напротив, при малой ресурсной базе любое нарушение водоснабжения, засоление почв или ухудшение состояния каналов оказывает более сильное влияние на результаты фермерских хозяйств. Поэтому для Канимехского, Нуратинского и других засушливых территорий важны не расширение водозатратного земледелия, а точечное развитие устойчивых культур, улучшение пастбищного хозяйства и внедрение адаптационных мер к засухе.

Таблица 2

Территориальные различия водопотребления на орошение в Навоийской области в 2024 г.

Группа районов	Примеры районов	Экономико-географическая характеристика
Высокий уровень водопотребления	Кызылтепинский, Хатырчинский	Крупные массивы орошаемых земель, высокая роль растениеводства, повышенная нагрузка на ирригационную систему
Средний уровень водопотребления	Карманинский, Навбахорский	Сочетание орошаемого земледелия, садоводства и пригородного сельского хозяйства
Низкий уровень водопотребления	Канимехский, Нуратинский и отдельные пустынные территории	Ограниченность орошаемых массивов, высокая роль пастбищного животноводства, чувствительность к водному дефициту

Источник: *составлено автором на основе материалов по водопользованию Навоийской области.*

Мелиоративное состояние и эффективность использования земель

Мелиоративное состояние является одним из главных факторов, определяющих результативность использования орошаемых земель. Даже при наличии достаточного объема воды низкое качество почв, близкое залегание грунтовых вод, засоление и слабое функционирование дренажной сети могут существенно снизить урожайность и экономическую отдачу. Поэтому оценка орошаемых земель должна включать не только площадь и структуру посевов, но и качество земель, степень их пригодности к интенсивному использованию, потребность в промывных поливах и затраты на поддержание мелиоративной устойчивости.

Для Навоийской области эта проблема особенно важна, поскольку орошаемые массивы располагаются в зоне высокой испаряемости. При нерациональном поливе и недостаточном дренаже происходит накопление

солей в верхних горизонтах почвы. Это приводит к снижению плодородия, ухудшению водно-физических свойств почв и увеличению затрат фермерских хозяйств. Следовательно, повышение эффективности землепользования невозможно без системной работы по предупреждению засоления, очистке коллекторно-дренажной сети, внедрению научно обоснованных норм полива и регулярному мониторингу почвенного состояния.

Экономическая эффективность орошаемых земель формируется под влиянием трех групп факторов. Первая группа включает природные и мелиоративные условия: качество почв, обеспеченность водой, рельеф, уровень грунтовых вод, засоленность и климатические риски. Вторая группа связана с технологическими условиями: способами полива, применением удобрений, качеством агротехники, механизацией и уровнем цифрового учета. Третья группа отражает организационно-экономические факторы: размер хозяйств, доступ к кредитам, наличие агросервисов, логистика, сбыт и переработка продукции.

Таблица 3

Основные факторы эффективности использования орошаемых земель Навоийской области

Группа факторов	Содержание факторов	Практическое значение
Природно-мелиоративные	Аридность климата, качество почв, засоление, грунтовые воды, состояние дренажа	Определяют пригодность земель к интенсивному земледелию и уровень производственных рисков
Водохозяйственные	Объем и стабильность водоподачи, потери в каналах, учет воды, режим полива	Влияют на водную продуктивность и устойчивость урожая
Технологические	Капельное и дождевальное орошение, агротехника, цифровой мониторинг, механизация	Позволяют снизить потери воды и повысить урожайность
Организационно-экономические	Фермерская специализация, доступ к рынкам, агросервис, переработка, инвестиции	Обеспечивают связь земледелия с доходностью и развитием сельских территорий

Источник: *разработано автором.*

Экономико-географическая типология районов

Для практического управления орошаемыми землями целесообразно рассматривать районы области не как однородное пространство, а как совокупность территорий с различным ресурсным потенциалом и различными ограничениями. Такой подход позволяет выработать адресные меры для каждого типа районов. Наиболее целесообразной является типология, учитывающая концентрацию орошаемых земель, уровень

водопотребления, аграрную специализацию, мелиоративные ограничения и возможности внедрения современных технологий.

Первый тип составляют районы с высокой концентрацией орошаемого земледелия. Для них характерны значительные массивы пашни, высокий спрос на воду, развитая растениеводческая специализация и большая нагрузка на ирригационную инфраструктуру. Второй тип включает районы со средним аграрным потенциалом, где наряду с земледелием важную роль играют садоводство, кормовая база и пригородное хозяйство. Третий тип охватывает засушливые и пастбищные территории, где орошаемое земледелие имеет локальное значение, а устойчивость хозяйства связана с рациональным сочетанием пастбищного животноводства и водосберегающего земледелия.

Экономико-географическая типология важна тем, что она позволяет избежать единых, шаблонных решений. Например, меры, эффективные для Кызылтепинского района, не всегда подходят для Нуратинского или Канимехского района. Если для первых приоритетом является модернизация крупных орошаемых массивов и снижение потерь воды, то для вторых важнее точечное развитие устойчивых культур, пастбищное улучшение, адаптация к засухе и поддержка малых хозяйств.

Таблица 4

Дифференцированные направления повышения эффективности землепользования

Тип территории	Основные проблемы	Приоритетные меры
Крупные орошаемые районы	Высокие потери воды, нагрузка на каналы, риск засоления	Реконструкция ирригационной сети, цифровой учет воды, капельное орошение, агромониторинг
Районы среднего потенциала	Нестабильность водообеспечения, недостаточная переработка продукции	Развитие садоводства и овощеводства, агросервис, кооперация, логистика
Засушливые и пастбищные территории	Ограниченность орошаемых массивов, засуха, слабая инфраструктура	Улучшение пастбищ, устойчивые культуры, точечное орошение, адаптационные меры

Источник: *разработано автором.*

Проблемы и направления совершенствования

Проведенный анализ позволяет выделить несколько основных проблем использования орошаемых земель Навоийской области. Во-первых, это природная аридность и недостаточность атмосферных осадков, которые усиливают зависимость от искусственного орошения. Во-вторых, наблюдается территориальная неравномерность водных и земельных ресурсов: одни районы имеют значительные орошаемые массивы, другие располагают преимущественно пастбищными землями. В-третьих,

существенное значение имеют мелиоративные ограничения, включая засоление, недостаточность дренажа и ухудшение качества почв. В-четвертых, сохраняются организационные трудности, связанные с учетом воды, техническим состоянием каналов, нехваткой современных технологий и слабой связью между производством, переработкой и сбытом.

Для решения этих проблем необходим переход к ресурсосберегающей модели землепользования. В районах с высоким уровнем водопотребления следует ускорить модернизацию ирригационной сети, внедрять цифровые приборы учета воды, применять капельное и дождевальное орошение, совершенствовать графики полива и снижать фильтрационные потери. В районах со средним потенциалом важно развивать специализацию на менее водоемких, но более доходных культурах, расширять садоводство, овощеводство и переработку. В засушливых территориях необходимо сочетать ограниченное орошаемое земледелие с улучшением пастбищ, развитием кормовой базы и внедрением адаптационных мер к климатическим рискам.

Особое значение имеет формирование единой системы мониторинга земельно-водных ресурсов. Такая система должна включать кадастровые данные, сведения о водоподаче, показатели мелиоративного состояния, спутниковый мониторинг, данные о посевных площадях и урожайности. На основе этих данных можно оперативно выявлять проблемные участки, оценивать эффективность водопользования и принимать управленческие решения на уровне района, массива и отдельного хозяйства.

С практической точки зрения важна не только техническая модернизация, но и повышение компетентности землепользователей. Фермерские и дехканские хозяйства нуждаются в консультационной поддержке по выбору культур, нормам полива, борьбе с засолением, применению удобрений и использованию цифровых сервисов. Поэтому агросервис, научное сопровождение и обучение производителей должны рассматриваться как обязательный элемент эффективного землепользования.

Заключение

Таким образом, использование орошаемых земель Навоийской области определяется сочетанием природной аридности, ограниченности водных ресурсов, неравномерного размещения орошаемых массивов и различной хозяйственной специализации районов. Несмотря на крупные размеры территории области, реальная база интенсивного земледелия сосредоточена на сравнительно ограниченных площадях, что повышает ценность каждого гектара орошаемой земли.

В 2010–2024 гг. общая площадь орошаемых земель области увеличилась незначительно, а площадь орошаемой пашни практически сохранилась на прежнем уровне. Это свидетельствует о необходимости перехода от экстенсивного к интенсивному и ресурсосберегающему типу

развития. Наиболее важными направлениями являются повышение водной продуктивности, улучшение мелиоративного состояния земель, внедрение современных технологий орошения и дифференцированное управление по районам.

Практическое значение результатов состоит в том, что они могут быть использованы при территориальном планировании сельского хозяйства, выборе приоритетных районов для мелиоративных мероприятий, размещении водосберегающих технологий и разработке программ устойчивого развития сельских территорий Навоийской области. Главная научно-практическая идея заключается в том, что орошаемые земли области следует рассматривать как ограниченный, но стратегически важный ресурс, требующий постоянного мониторинга, экономико-географической оценки и рационального управления.

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ФИТОХИМИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ И СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИЯ ЭКСТРАКТОВ КУРКУМЫ ДЛИННОЙ (CURCUMA LONGA L.) И ГВОЗДИКИ ДУШИСТОЙ (SYZYGIUM AROMATICUM L.) КАК ОСНОВА ДЛЯ РАЗРАБОТКИ ПРОТИВОВОСПАЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ ФИТОПРЕПАРАТОВ

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы фитохимического анализа и стандартизации экстрактов куркумы длинной (Curcuma longa L.) и гвоздики душистой (Syzygium aromaticum L.) как перспективных источников биологически активных веществ с противовоспалительной активностью. Проведен анализ химического состава растительных экстрактов, определены основные действующие компоненты, включая куркуминоиды, эфирные масла и фенольные соединения. Особое внимание уделено вопросам стандартизации растительного сырья и экстрактов для обеспечения качества, безопасности и эффективности фитопрепаратов. Результаты исследования подтверждают перспективность использования экстрактов куркумы и гвоздики при разработке противовоспалительных лекарственных средств растительного происхождения.*

Ключевые слова: *Фитохимический анализ, стандартизация, Curcuma longa, Syzygium aromaticum, куркума длинная, гвоздика душистая, фитопрепараты, противовоспалительная активность, биологически активные вещества, куркуминоиды, эфирные масла.*

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PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND STANDARDIZATION OF TURMERIC (CURCUMA LONGA L.) AND CLOVE (SYZYGIUM AROMATICUM L.) EXTRACTS AS A BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANTI-INFLAMMATORY HERBAL MEDICINES

Abstract: *This article discusses the phytochemical analysis and standardization of extracts obtained from turmeric (Curcuma longa L.) and clove (Syzygium aromaticum L.) as a basis for the development of anti-inflammatory*

herbal medicines. The chemical composition of the plant extracts was analyzed, and the main bioactive compounds, including curcuminoids, essential oils, and phenolic compounds, were identified. Particular attention was paid to the standardization of plant raw materials and extracts in order to ensure the quality, safety, and efficacy of herbal preparations. The results of the study confirm the potential of turmeric and clove extracts for the development of plant-based anti-inflammatory pharmaceutical products.

Keywords: *Phytochemical analysis, standardization, Curcuma longa, Syzygium aromaticum, turmeric, clove, herbal medicines, anti-inflammatory activity, biologically active compounds, curcuminoids, essential oils.*

Разработка новых лекарственных препаратов на основе растительного сырья является одним из приоритетных направлений современной фармацевтической науки. Куркума длинная (Curcuma longa L.) и гвоздика душистая (Syzygium aromaticum L.) широко применяются в традиционной медицине различных народов мира и обладают доказанной фармакологической активностью. Основные биологически активные вещества этих растений — куркуминоиды и эвгенол — демонстрируют выраженное противовоспалительное, антиоксидантное и антимикробное действие. Однако стандартизация экстрактов, получаемых из данного сырья, и разработка воспроизводимых методик количественного определения действующих веществ остаются актуальными задачами, решение которых необходимо для создания высококачественных фитопрепаратов с предсказуемым терапевтическим эффектом. Отсутствие унифицированных методик стандартизации экстрактов куркумы и гвоздики применительно к фармацевтической промышленности Республики Узбекистан определяет актуальность настоящего исследования.

Цель исследования:

Провести фитохимический анализ и разработать методики стандартизации экстрактов куркумы длинной и гвоздики душистой с целью обоснования их использования в качестве субстанций для создания противовоспалительных фитопрепаратов.

Материалы и методы:

Объектами исследования служат: корневища куркумы длинной (Curcuma longa L.) и цветочные бутоны гвоздики душистой (Syzygium aromaticum L.), заготовленные в соответствии с требованиями действующей фармакопеи. Получение экстрактов планируется методом мацерации и перколяции с использованием 70% и 96% этилового спирта в качестве экстрагентов.

Фитохимический анализ включает: качественные реакции на куркуминоиды (реакция с борной кислотой, реакция Шиффа), фенилпропаноиды (реакция с хлоридом железа(III)), дубильные вещества, флавоноиды и другие группы биологически активных веществ.

Количественное определение куркуминоидов в экстракте куркумы планируется методом спектрофотометрии при длине волны 430 нм; содержание эвгенола в экстракте гвоздики — методом газовой хроматографии (ГХ-МС). Для идентификации и подтверждения структуры основных действующих веществ будет использована тонкослойная хроматография (ТСХ) в системах растворителей: хлороформ — метанол (9:1) для куркуминоидов и гексан — этилацетат (9:1) для эвгенола.

Стандартизация экстрактов включает определение органолептических показателей, сухого остатка, pH, плотности, показателя преломления, а также микробиологической чистоты в соответствии с требованиями Государственной фармакопеи Республики Узбекистан. Статистическую обработку результатов проводят с использованием пакета программ Statistica 13.0; данные представляют в виде M±m, различия считают достоверными при $p < 0,05$.

Ожидаемые результаты и выводы:

Предполагается, что в ходе фитохимического анализа будет подтверждено присутствие куркуминоидов (куркумина, деметоксикуркумина, бисдеметоксикуркумина) в экстракте куркумы длинной и эвгенола в качестве доминирующего компонента эфиромасличной фракции экстракта гвоздики душистой. Ожидается разработка воспроизводимых методик количественного определения действующих веществ с относительной погрешностью не более 3–5%, что соответствует требованиям фармакопейных стандартов.

По результатам стандартизации планируется установить нормативные показатели качества для обоих экстрактов: содержание куркуминоидов в пересчёте на куркумин — не менее 5% в сухом экстракте куркумы; содержание эвгенола — не менее 70% от суммы фенилпропаноидов в экстракте гвоздики. Полученные данные станут научной основой для разработки нормативной документации (НД) на экстракты и обоснования технологических параметров производства фитопрепаратов с противовоспалительной активностью на их основе. Результаты исследования будут способствовать расширению отечественной сырьевой базы для фармацевтической промышленности Республики Узбекистан и созданию импортозамещающих лекарственных средств растительного происхождения.

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УДК 332.142.6

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РОЛЬ ПАРИЖСКОГО СОГЛАШЕНИЯ ПО КЛИМАТУ В СОХРАНЕНИИ ПРИРОДНОЙ ЭКОСИСТЕМЫ

***Аннотация**: в статье освещаются происходящие в мире климатические изменения, факторы, влияющие на природный баланс Земли, тенденции сокращения биоразнообразия – основные естественные факторы - нейтрализаторы углерода. Проанализирован процесс принятия Парижского климатического соглашения от 2015 года. Проведен сравнительный анализ этого соглашения с ранее принятыми международными договорами в экологической сфере. Определена динамика роста средней температуры Земли. Отмечена невозможность восстановления природы только одними технологиями. Изучено системное влияние аномального потепления на биосферу. Выявлены слабые и сильные стороны отмеченного соглашения.*

***Ключевые слова**: климатические изменения, природный баланс, Парижское соглашение, экология, средняя температура Земли, аномальное потепление, биосфера.*

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THE ROLE OF THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT IN CONSERVING THE NATURAL ECOSYSTEM

***Annotation**: The article covers ongoing global climate change, factors affecting the Earth's natural balance, and trends in biodiversity loss—the main natural carbon neutralizers. The process of adopting the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement is analyzed. A comparative analysis of this agreement with previously adopted international environmental treaties was conducted. The trend in the increase in the Earth's average temperature was determined. The impossibility of restoring nature using technology alone was noted. The systemic impact of abnormal warming on the biosphere was examined. The strengths and weaknesses of this agreement were identified.*

***Key words**: climate change, natural balance, Paris Agreement, ecology, average temperature of the Earth, anomalous warming, biosphere.*

Введение. В настоящее время в результате антропогенных и техногенных факторов деятельности человека в мире происходят процессы, влияющие на природный баланс Земли. Наблюдается рост средней температуры, постоянные природные аномалии, парниковый эффект. Сильные засухи, нехватка питьевой воды, спонтанные очаги пожаров, повышение уровня моря, наводнения, таяние полярных льдов, катастрофические штормы и сокращение биоразнообразия флоры и фауны стали результатом нарушения природной экосистемы [1].

Основной причиной отмеченных выше природных эффектов стало повышение средней температуры Земли.

Необходимость сохранения природной экосистемы - это не экономическая или экологическая задача, а вопрос устойчивого роста и развития человеческой цивилизации. Базовыми факторами этой критически важной деятельности являются то, что существующие технологии не имеют такого механизма восстановления природы, как фотосинтез, опыление, водоочистка, почвообразование, регуляция климата, защита от стихий, биоразнообразие, экономический рост.

Защитой от отмеченных выше негативных воздействий человека на природную среду стало принятие Парижского соглашения по климату от 2015 года.

Данная проблема ранее обсуждалась в рамках «Монреальского протокола от 1987 года», «Рамочной конвенции об изменении климата РКИК ООН/UNFCCC от 1992 года», «Киотского протокола от 1997 года».

Цель исследования: анализ практической значимости Парижского соглашения по климату от 2015 года, сравнение ее с ранее принятыми международными договорами и определение влияния на экономическое развитие государства – вопросы соответствия перехода к низкоуглеродной экономике и устойчивого роста.

Методы. В процессе написания данной статьи был проведен анализ опубликованных материалов открытого доступа, научной литературы, информационных бюллетеней исследовательских учреждений, аналитических отчетов, статистических данных, публикаций Всемирного банка, отчетов «NASA» (США) и данных глобальной сети Интернет. В ходе исследования использованы методы: систематизация данных, ретроспективный, сравнительный, статистический и системный анализ.

Современное состояние климатических изменений отображает чрезвычайную глобальную катастрофу, выходящую за пределы национальных границ. Основным загрязнителем является традиционное топливо (нефтепродукты, природный газ и уголь), составляющее 82% мирового энергетического баланса [2]. Результатом стало повышение средней температуры Земли [3]. На графике 1 показана динамика роста средней температуры Земли в период с 1926 по 2026 год, где отчётливо прослеживается средняя аномалия температуры.

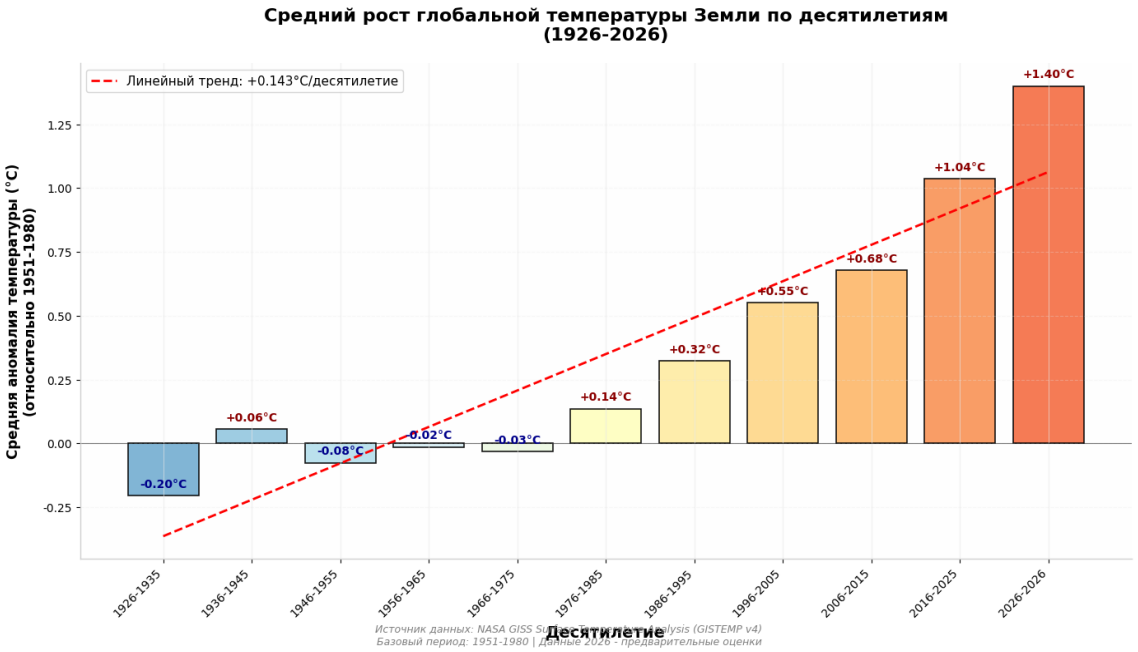


График 1. Динамика роста средней температуры Земли в период 1926-2026 гг.
Примечание: составлен автором по результатам исследования

Последствием этого явления станут: сокращение биоразнообразия. В случае роста температуры на $+1{,}5^0$C 4% млекопитающих теряют половину своей среды обитания; на $+2^0$C - 8%; на $+3^0$C - 41%. Другим примером выступает сокращения живых коралловых рифов морских и прибрежных экосистем: при увеличении температуры на $+1{,}5^0$C от 70% до 90% живых коралловых рифов исчезнет; на $+2^0$C до 99% [4].

Указанная проблема требует от всех стран мира согласованных действий для выхода из сложившейся ситуации и единой координации сотрудничества. На графике 2 указаны глобальные выбросы диоксида углерода в период 2015-2024 гг., их годовое изменение, выбросы CO_2 по сравнению с общими мировыми выбросами, а также динамика выбросов CO_2 до принятия Парижского соглашения по климату и после его принятия.



Грфик 2. Глобальные выбросы диоксида углерода в период 2015-2024 гг., их годовое изменение, выбросы CO_2 по сравнению с общими мировыми выбросами, а также динамика выбросов CO_2 до и после принятия Парижского соглашения по климату

Примечание: составлен автором по результатам исследования

Острая необходимость сохранения биоразнообразия объясняется тем, что более 50% вредоносных парниковых газов растворяются в атмосфере, оставшаяся часть поглощается сушей и океаном. Следовательно, сохранение естественных природных факторов - нейтрализаторов углерода - являются решением проблемы изменения климата.

Результаты. 12 декабря 2015 года в Париже, в Рамках рамочной конвенции ООН об изменении климата, было принято соглашение, вступившее в силу 4 ноября 2016 года, когда минимальный порог 55 стран, ответственных за более чем 55% глобальных выбросов парниковых газов, был достигнут.

Основными факторами принятия данного документа стали: результаты научного консенсуса – научные доклады Межправительственной группы экспертов по изменению климата, реальные аномальные природные явления; наличие политической воли сторон. В ранних международных соглашениях это привело только к фиксации возникшей ситуации. Например, неудача Киотского протокола; экономическая составляющая – ущерб от климатических изменений,

снижение стоимости возобновляемых источников энергии, создание новых рабочих мест при реализации «зеленых технологий».

Основной целью данного соглашения является удержание роста глобальной средней температуры ниже 2^0C по сравнению с т.н. «доиндустриальным уровнем» и принятие мер для ограничения в пределах $1{,}5^0$C. Долгосрочными задачами соглашения являются существенное сокращение глобальных выбросов парниковых газов; периодический мониторинг принятых мер; осуществление финансирования развивающихся стран для адаптации и смягчения последствий изменения климата.

Основными механизмами реализации соглашения стали: национально определяемые вклады – каждое государство самостоятельно определяет свои цели в рамках соглашения и обновляет их каждые пять лет [5]. Предусмотрены финансовые обязательства: создание Зеленого климатического фонда и привлечение 100 млрд. долл. США в год для развивающихся стран.

В настоящее время соглашение охватывает практически все страны мира: 193 государства и ЕС. Уникальность данного документа выражается в участии в соглашении всех стран мира, гибких национальных вкладах и бессрочности. В таблице 1 приведены сравнительные характеристики Киотского протокола и Парижского соглашения по климату от 2015 года.

Таблица1

Сравнительные характеристики
Парижского соглашения по климату от 2015 года и Киотского протокола

Критерии	Парижское соглашение	Киотский протокол
Обязательства стран	Все страны мира	Только развитые страны
Механизм реализации	Гибкие национальные вклады	Жёсткие квоты
Санкции	Отсутствуют	Предусмотрены
Период действия	С 2020 года, бессрочно	2008–2012 (продлён до 2020)
Основное направление	Адаптация + смягчение + финансирование	Снижение выбросов

Обсуждение. По данным МГИЭИК ООН, для ограничения потепления до 1,5°C выбросы парниковых газов должны были достичь пика до 2025 года и сократиться на 43% к 2030 году [6].

Соглашение работает по пятилетнему циклу. В 2023 году в Дубае завершился первый глобальный обзор, призвавший правительства ускорить переход от ископаемого топлива к возобновляемым источникам энергии.

Необходимо отметить, что в соглашении наличествуют некоторые слабые стороны. Например, отсутствие санкций – нет механизма принуждения к выполнению обязательств; из-за экономических проблем

государства не способны в полном объеме сокращать вредные выбросы для сохранения температуры в пределах 1,5^{0}C; имеются разногласия между развитыми и развивающимися государствами по объемам и формам финансирования; отсутствие штрафных мер или санкций за уклонение от выполнения обязательств; все обязательства носят добровольный характер – государства - участники самостоятельно определяют свои цели.

Следует отметить, что, по данным экспертов ООН, реальность такова, что даже при полном выполнении всех обязательств государствами - участниками соглашения цель в 1,5^{0}C недостижима. Ожидается рост температуры к 2100 году в 2,5-2,9^{0}C [7]. Здесь также присутствует «проблема пустых обещаний». На графике 3 указаны килограммы парниковых газов на килограмм продуктов питания. Данный график характеризует всю сложность вопроса сокращения парниковых газов в рамках национальной экономики.

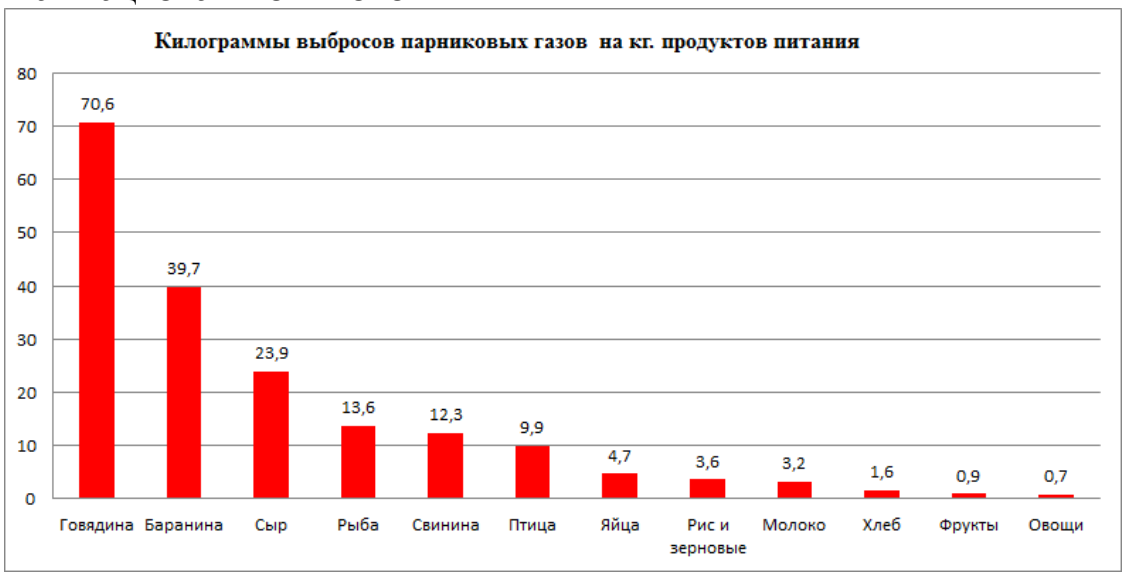


График 3. Килограммы выбросов парниковых газов на кг. продуктов питания
Примечание: составлен автором по результатам исследования

Многие государства ставят лищь «популистические экологические задачи», но не имеют конкретных планов их реализации. Поставленная цель выделения 100 млрд.долл. США также не была достигнута.

Наряду с этим, исходя из национальных интересов, страны применяют собственные научные и методологические стандарты учета. Возникают вопросы при оценке того, выполняет ли страна свои обязательства в полном объеме реально. Возникают вопросы при оценке предоставленных государствами данных о выполнении обязательств.

Вместе с тем данное соглашение стало глобальным импульсом, объединившим практически все страны мира, создавшим «установленный порядок» в деле декарбонизации мировой экономики. Оно превратилось в стимулирующую основу климатических законов и стратегий национальной политики стран, осведомило общества и бизнес о состоянии дел в

климатической сфере. Например, такие страны, как КНР и Индия, постепенно повышают свои цели: Китай ставить задачу достичь нейтральности к 2060, Индия планирует одолеть 45% сокращения к 2030 году [8].

В условиях нехватки собственных финансовых ресурсов и научного потенциала инновации в технике и технологии превратились в основной фактор экономического прогресса государства [9].

Поэтому в практической реализации Парижского климатического соглашения анализ характеристик возможностей и угроз должен быть направлен на внешние и внутренние факторы, оказывающие воздействие в настоящем, будущем и находящиеся вне зоны влияния (то есть ими нельзя управлять, но можно и нужно на них реагировать) [10].

Заключение. Парижское соглашение является самым оптимальным международным документом среди возможных конфигураций международного экологического сотрудничества. Самое примечательное в этом документе то, что все 194 страны мира, несмотря на разнородные интересы объединяются вокруг общей климатической проблемы. Здесь отмечаются некоторые слабые стороны, однако уже многими странами мира приняты «стратегии перехода к низкоуглеродной экономике».

Чем больше человечество разрушает биосферу, тем необратимее становится экологическое равновесие. Имеются прогнозные сценарии, при которых адаптация человека к новым условиям станет не возможной.

Установленная в соглашении $1{,}5^0$C позволит снизить риски и воздействия климата по сравнению с более высокими температурами, например ожидаемыми $2\text{-}4^0$C. В результате снизится количество экстремальных погодных явлений, сократятся потери биоразнообразия, уменьшатся риски для продовольственной безопасности.

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АНАЛИЗ УРОВНЯ ЗАБОЛЕВАЕМОСТИ ГЕМАНГИОМАМИ ПОЛОСТИ НОСА СРЕДИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ РЕГИОНОВ САМАРКАНДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация: *В статье изучен уровень заболеваемости пациентов с гемангиомами полости носа в регионах Самаркандской области. Исследование проведено на основе данных 73 пациентов с доброкачественными сосудистыми образованиями полости носа, обратившихся в отделение оториноларингологии многопрофильной клиники Самаркандского государственного медицинского университета в период с 2014 по 2021 годы. Основное внимание уделялось субъективным ощущениям пациентов в послеоперационном периоде (боль, неврологические нарушения, дискомфорт), нарушению функции дыхания, а также наличию выделений из соответствующего носового хода. Среди пациентов с доброкачественными сосудистыми образованиями полости носа в основной группе женщины составили 47 человек (64,4%), мужчины — 26 человек (36,6%). Аналогичная тенденция наблюдалась и в общей группе пациентов: женщины — 47 (64,4%), мужчины — 26 (36,6%).*

Ключевые слова: *пациенты, гемангиома полости носа, Самаркандская область, регионы, мужчины, женщины, симптомы заболевания.*

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ANALYSIS OF THE INCIDENCE RATE OF NASAL CAVITY HEMANGIOMAS AMONG THE POPULATION IN THE REGIONS OF THE SAMARKAND REGION

Abstract: *The article examines the incidence rate of patients with nasal cavity hemangiomas in the regions of the Samarkand region. The study was conducted based on data from 73 patients with benign vascular formations of the nasal cavity who applied to the Department of Otorhinolaryngology of the multidisciplinary clinic of Samarkand State Medical University during the period from 2014 to 2021.*

The main focus was on patients' subjective sensations in the postoperative period (pain, neurological disorders, discomfort), impairment of respiratory function, as well as the presence of discharge from the corresponding nasal passage. Among patients with benign vascular formations of the nasal cavity in the main group, women accounted for 47 (64.4%), and men for 26 (36.6%). A similar trend was observed in the overall group of patients: women — 47 (64.4%), men — 26 (36.6%).

Keywords: *patients, nasal cavity hemangioma, Samarkand region, regions, men, women, symptoms of the disease.*

Введение. Среди всех доброкачественных образований, встречающихся у человека, сосудистые образования составляют 1–7%. Несмотря на то, что полость носа является нетипичной локализацией для гемангиом, их доля среди всех новообразований составляет 2–3%, а среди доброкачественных — около 7% [1,2]. Гемангиомы встречаются во всех возрастных группах, при этом можно выделить несколько пиков: чаще они наблюдаются у детей и подростков, а также у женщин репродуктивного возраста, тогда как в группе старше 40 лет отмечается равномерное распределение. У пациентов с гемангиомами полости носа основными и ранними симптомами являются затруднение носового дыхания, периодические односторонние носовые кровотечения, а также ощущение инородного тела в носу. По мнению Lutfullayev U.L. (2017), Antoniv V.F. (2015), Lutfullayev G.U. (2018), гемангиомы следует относить не к ангиодисплазиям, а к новообразованиям. Согласно выдвинутой ими теории, гемангиомы являются истинными опухолями, развитие и рост которых связаны с интенсивной пролиферацией ангиогенных элементов (ангиобластов, недостаточно дифференцированных компонентов сосудистой стенки), сохраняющихся в ткани с ранних этапов эмбрионального развития [3,4,5]. Признаки гемангиомы полости носа на ранних стадиях развития изучены недостаточно; диагностическая значимость ряда методов, успешно применяемых при изучении других новообразований, не определена; отсутствуют четко сформированные показания к хирургическому лечению; недостаточно изучены возможности комбинированного и комплексного применения терапевтических воздействий при данной патологии [6,7]. К сожалению, частота рецидивов при гемангиомах может достигать 15%. Борьба с сосудистыми образованиями ЛОР-органов остается актуальной задачей, решение которой имеет большое практическое значение.

Цель исследования. Анализ уровня заболеваемости пациентов с гемангиомами полости носа в регионах Самаркандской области.

Материалы и методы исследования. В период с 2014 по 2021 годы проведено исследование у 73 пациентов с доброкачественными сосудистыми образованиями полости носа (ДСОПН), обратившихся в

отделение оториноларингологии многопрофильной клиники Самаркандского государственного медицинского университета. Диагноз доброкачественных сосудистых опухолей полости носа (ДСОПН) был подтвержден лабораторными и инструментальными методами исследования. В диагностике опухолей ЛОР-органов основным методом является эндоскопическое исследование.

Результаты исследования. Проведен анализ уровня заболеваемости пациентов в районах Самаркандской области. Распределение обращаемости пациентов с доброкачественными сосудистыми опухолями выглядело следующим образом. Согласно представленным данным, из Нурабадского района обратились 22 пациента, из Каттакурганского района — 4 пациента, из Кушрабатского района — 10 пациентов, из Пастдаргомского района — 2 пациента.

В соответствии с целями и задачами исследования был проведен анализ дооперационных субъективных и объективных данных пациентов с доброкачественными сосудистыми опухолями полости носа. Оценка клинического состояния пациентов до операции проводилась по следующим параметрам:

- Первичное проявление заболевания — первое обращение пациента за медицинской помощью с жалобами либо случайное выявление при обследовании по поводу другого заболевания (чаще при КТ или МРТ, направленных на выявление неврологической или оториноларингологической патологии).
- Жалобы пациента на момент госпитализации для хирургического лечения.

При оценке жалоб до операции установлено, что одной из основных жалоб была головная боль — у 71 пациента (97%). Также 71 пациент (97%) жаловался на кровянистые выделения из носа. У 44 пациентов (61%) отмечалась общая слабость, у 65 — снижение обоняния.

Таблица. 1. Состав жалоб пациентов до хирургического лечения

Жалобы	**abs**	**M±m, %**	**XI- kvadrat**	
Головная боль	71	97,84±1,23	127,259	
Кровянистые выделения из носа	71	97,84±1,23	127,259	
Заложенность носа	61	83,45±3,15	62,223	
Слабость	45	61,43±4,15	89,650	
Снижение обоняния	44	46,76±4,23	0,583	

Выявление изменений в полости носа при рентгенологическом или компьютерно-томографическом исследовании являлось причиной обращения пациентов к оториноларингологу. В соответствии с целью исследования общая эффективность лечения изучалась в двух группах: основной и контрольной.

В зависимости от применяемого метода лечения пациенты были разделены на три группы:

- Основная группа А — пациенты, получавшие препарат Полидекса на фоне традиционной терапии (25 пациентов);
- Основная группа В — пациенты, получавшие эфирное масло укропа и препарат Полидекса на фоне традиционной терапии (28 пациентов);
- Сравнительная группа — пациенты, получавшие только традиционную терапию (20 пациентов).

Традиционная терапия включала хирургическое удаление новообразования.

Для оценки эндогенной интоксикации и лабораторных показателей была сформирована группа из 20 практически здоровых лиц.

Заключение. Основное внимание уделялось субъективным ощущениям пациентов в послеоперационном периоде (боль, неврологические нарушения, дискомфорт), нарушению функции дыхания, а также наличию выделений из соответствующего носового хода. Среди пациентов с ДСОПН в основной группе женщины составили 47 (64,4%), мужчины — 26 (36,6%). Аналогичная тенденция наблюдалась и среди всех пациентов. Статистически значимых различий между основной и сравнительной группами по половому признаку не выявлено ($p>0,05$). Также был проведен анализ возраста пациентов. Между основной и сравнительной группами не выявлено статистически значимых различий по среднему возрасту ($p>0,05$).

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РОЛЬ ЛИНЕЙНОГО ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЯ В ОПТИМИЗАЦИИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССОВ И ЭФФЕКТИВНОМ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ РЕСУРСОВ

Аннотация: *В данной работе освещаются теоретические и практические основы задач линейного программирования. С помощью данного метода рассматриваются вопросы принятия оптимальных решений в условиях ограниченных ресурсов, максимизации прибыли и минимизации затрат. Раскрываются понятия целевой функции, системы ограничений и переменных, а также процессы нахождения решения с использованием графического и симплекс-методов. Кроме того, показано значение данного метода в экономике и управлении.*

Ключевые слова: *линейное программирование, оптимизация, целевая функция, ограничения, ресурсы, максимальная прибыль, минимальные затраты, симплекс-метод, графический метод, экономическая модель*

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THE ROLE OF LINEAR PROGRAMMING IN OPTIMIZING ECONOMIC PROCESSES AND EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES

Abstract: *This paper discusses the theoretical and practical foundations of linear programming problems. Using this method, issues of making optimal decisions under limited resources, maximizing profit, and minimizing costs are considered. The concepts of the objective function, system of constraints, and*

variables are explained, as well as the processes of finding solutions using graphical and simplex methods. Additionally, the importance of this method in economics and management is highlighted.

Keywords: *linear programming, optimization, objective function, constraints, resources, maximum profit, minimum cost, simplex method, graphical method, economic model*

Введение: В современных экономических условиях одной из важнейших задач, стоящих перед предприятиями и организациями, является максимально эффективное использование имеющихся ресурсов. В условиях рыночной экономики такие ресурсы, как сырьё, трудовые ресурсы, финансовые средства, время и производственные мощности, являются ограниченными, и их рациональное использование определяет устойчивость и конкурентоспособность предприятия. В связи с этим особое значение приобретает применение методов оптимизации при научном планировании, анализе и управлении экономическими процессами. Одним из таких методов является линейное программирование.

Линейное программирование относится к экономико-математическим методам и широко применяется при решении различных практических задач. Оно позволяет находить наилучшее, наиболее рациональное или оптимальное решение в условиях ограниченности ресурсов. Например, с его помощью можно определить, как распределить объёмы производства, какие виды продукции и в каком количестве следует выпускать для получения максимальной прибыли, каким образом минимизировать затраты или как эффективно использовать имеющиеся производственные мощности.

В основе данного метода лежат целевая функция и система ограничений. Целевая функция отражает экономический показатель, который необходимо максимизировать или минимизировать. Это может быть максимизация прибыли, снижение себестоимости, минимизация транспортных расходов или повышение эффективности производства. Ограничения же отражают реальные условия и возможности, такие как объём сырья, количество рабочей силы, производственные мощности, финансовые ресурсы или спрос на рынке. Таким образом, линейное программирование позволяет представить экономические процессы в виде математической модели и определить их оптимальный вариант.

Задачи линейного программирования широко применяются не только в экономике, но и в логистике, транспорте, сельском хозяйстве, промышленности, финансовой сфере, образовании и сфере услуг. Например, в транспортных задачах — для минимизации затрат на перевозку грузов, в производстве — для оптимального распределения ресурсов между видами продукции, в финансовой деятельности — для выбора наиболее выгодных направлений инвестирования. Это свидетельствует о высокой практической значимости данного метода.

В настоящее время развитие цифровой экономики, широкое внедрение современных информационных технологий в управление и необходимость обработки больших объёмов данных значительно повышают роль линейного программирования. Традиционные методы анализа становятся недостаточными для решения сложных экономических задач, поэтому методы математического моделирования и оптимизации, в том числе линейное программирование, рассматриваются как надёжные инструменты принятия управленческих решений.

Изучение данной темы формирует у студентов навыки аналитического подхода к экономическим задачам, способствует интеграции теоретических знаний с практикой и позволяет находить оптимальные решения в различных сферах деятельности. Кроме того, освоение задач линейного программирования помогает глубже понять внутренние закономерности экономических процессов, эффективно управлять ресурсами и делать научно обоснованные выводы.

С этой точки зрения, задачи линейного программирования занимают важное место в системе экономических наук. Их изучение не только обогащает теоретические знания, но и создаёт необходимые научные и практические основы для эффективного использования ресурсов, рациональной организации производства и повышения эффективности управления.

Анализ литературы: Задачи линейного программирования являются одним из важнейших направлений экономико-математического моделирования и широко и глубоко изучены в научной литературе. В становлении и развитии данного направления значительную роль сыграли научные работы George Dantzig и Leonid Kantorovich. Разработанные ими теории превратили линейное программирование в эффективный инструмент оптимального распределения ресурсов в экономике.

В научных источниках задачи линейного программирования в основном рассматриваются как модели, направленные на достижение наилучшего результата в условиях ограниченных ресурсов. В этом процессе цели предприятия или организации (например, увеличение прибыли или снижение затрат) анализируются во взаимосвязи с имеющимися ресурсами (сырьё, труд, финансовые средства и др.).

В литературе основные элементы линейного программирования объясняются следующим образом:

Компонент	Содержание
Цель	Максимизация прибыли или минимизация затрат
Переменные решения	Объём производства, уровень оказания услуг
Ресурсы	Сырьё, труд, время, финансовые средства
Ограничения	Ограниченность ресурсов, технологические и организационные условия
Результат	Наиболее оптимальное решение

Также в научных источниках подробно рассматриваются области применения задач линейного программирования. Они проявляются в следующих направлениях:

Сфера	Содержание применения
Производство	Оптимальное планирование объёмов выпуска продукции
Логистика	Снижение затрат на перевозку грузов
Финансовое управление	Эффективное распределение инвестиций
Сельское хозяйство	Рациональное использование земельных и водных ресурсов
Сфера услуг	Оптимальное распределение ресурсов и повышение качества обслуживания

Анализ литературы показывает, что для решения задач линейного программирования используются различные методы. На начальном этапе простые задачи объясняются с помощью графического метода. В дальнейшем для решения более сложных задач основным инструментом становится симплекс-метод. В современных исследованиях данный процесс в значительной степени автоматизирован с использованием компьютерных технологий.

Ниже приведена примерная таблица, отражающая простой производственный процесс:

Показатели	Продукт A	Продукт B	Продукт C	Лимит ресурсов
Сырьё (ед.)	3	2	1	120
Труд (часы)	2	1	2	100
Время оборудования	1	2	3	90
Прибыль (сум)	50	40	30	—

На основе данной таблицы можно определить, какое количество продукции следует производить. В научной литературе подобные задачи используются для выявления путей максимально эффективного использования ресурсов.

Современные исследования показывают, что значение линейного программирования продолжает возрастать. Особенно это связано с развитием цифровой экономики, технологий больших данных (Big Data) и искусственного интеллекта. Это свидетельствует о том, что линейное программирование имеет не только теоретическую, но и высокую практическую значимость.

В целом анализ литературы позволяет сделать вывод, что линейное программирование является одним из ключевых научных инструментов эффективного управления экономическими процессами и принятия оптимальных решений.

Методология: В данном исследовании для изучения и анализа задач линейного программирования комплексно использовались качественные и количественные методы исследования. Прежде всего, на основе анализа научной литературы были подробно изучены теоретические основы темы, включая роль линейного программирования в экономических процессах, этапы его развития и основные направления применения.

В практической части исследования применялись методы экономико-математического моделирования. В частности, на основе условных и приближенных к реальной практике экономических данных были разработаны модели, направленные на оптимальное распределение ресурсов, максимизацию прибыли и минимизацию затрат. С помощью этих моделей были сопоставлены различные варианты производства, оценена экономическая эффективность каждого из них и проанализированы методы определения оптимальных решений.

В процессе сбора и обработки данных использовались современные программные средства, в частности аналитические возможности программы Microsoft Excel (такие как Solver и инструменты анализа данных). Это

позволило обеспечить точность, оперативность и надежность расчетов. Кроме того, результаты моделирования были представлены в виде графиков и таблиц, что способствовало их более наглядному восприятию.

В ходе исследования также широко применялись методы наблюдения, сравнительного анализа и системного подхода. Различные варианты оптимизации были сопоставлены между собой, выявлены их преимущества и недостатки. В качестве основных критериев оценки результатов использовались показатели экономической эффективности.

В целом, примененная методология обеспечила научную обоснованность и практическую значимость полученных результатов, а также позволила всесторонне раскрыть роль задач линейного программирования в управлении экономическими процессами.

Обсуждение и результаты: В данном исследовании был проведён анализ значения задач линейного программирования в эффективном использовании ресурсов, увеличении прибыли и снижении затрат в экономических процессах. Результаты анализа показали, что метод линейного программирования является эффективным инструментом выбора оптимального производственного плана в условиях ограниченных ресурсов. Особенно важно его применение в ситуациях, когда предприятие производит несколько видов продукции и необходимо определить оптимальный объём выпуска каждого из них.

Для практической части исследования в качестве примера была рассмотрена деятельность предприятия, производящего два вида продукции. На предприятии выпускаются продукты A и B. Для производства каждого из них требуются сырьё, трудовые ресурсы и время работы оборудования. При этом каждый продукт приносит предприятию определённую прибыль.

Ниже приведена таблица исходных данных:

Таблица 1. Расход ресурсов и прибыль по видам продукции

Показатели	**Продукт A**	**Продукт B**	**Имеющиеся ресурсы**
Сырьё (ед.)	4	2	120
Труд (часы)	2	3	90
Время оборудования (часы)	1	2	50
Прибыль за единицу (тыс. сум)	30	20	—

На основе этих данных были приняты следующие обозначения:

- x_1 — объём производства продукции A
- x_2 — объём производства продукции B

Цель предприятия заключается в максимизации общей прибыли. В соответствии с этим целевая функция выражается следующим образом:

$$Z = 30x_1 + 20x_2 \rightarrow \max$$

Здесь **Z** обозначает общий объем прибыли.Ограничения определяются ограниченностью ресурсов:

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 120$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 90$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 50$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, \quad x_2 \geq 0$$

На основе данной модели были рассмотрены различные варианты производства и проведено их сравнение с экономической точки зрения.

Таблица 2. Сравнение вариантов производства

Вариант	Продукт A (x_1)	Продукт B (x_2)	Общая прибыль (тыс. сум)
1 вариант	10	15	600
2 вариант	15	10	650
3 вариант	20	5	700
4 вариант	18	8	700

Расчёты показали, что уровень прибыли не увеличивается одинаково во всех вариантах. В некоторых случаях увеличение производства продукта A приводит к росту прибыли, тогда как в других случаях увеличение доли продукта B снижает эффективность использования ресурсов. Это показывает, что оптимальное решение зависит не только от прибыли, получаемой от продукции, но и от соотношения ресурсов, затрачиваемых на её производство.

Например, для 2-го варианта расход ресурсов будет следующим:

Расход сырья:

4*15+2*10=60+20=80

Трудовые затраты:

2*15+3*10=30+30=60

Затраты машинного времени:

1*15+2*10=15+20=35

В данном варианте все ограничения выполняются, так как использованные ресурсы не превышают имеющихся ресурсов. Общая прибыль составляет:

Z=30*15+20*10=450+200=650

Аналогично, для 3-го варианта:

Z=30*20+20*5=600+100=700

Resurs sarfi esa:

Сырьё:4 × 20 + 2 × 5 = 80 + 10 = 90

Труд:2 × 20 + 3 × 5 = 40 + 15 = 55

Машинное время:1 × 20 + 2 × 5 = 20 + 10 = 30

Таким образом, данный вариант также удовлетворяет всем ограничениям и обеспечивает прибыль в размере 700 тыс. сум.Далее рассмотрим уровень использования ресурсов по всем вариантам.

Таблица 3. Уровень использования ресурсов по вариантам

Вариант	Расход сырья	Расход труда	Время оборудования	Статус использования
1 вариант	70	65	40	В пределах нормы
2 вариант	80	60	35	В пределах нормы
3 вариант	90	55	30	В пределах нормы
4 вариант	88	60	34	В пределах нормы

Как видно из таблицы, во всех вариантах ограничения по ресурсам не нарушены, однако показатели прибыли различаются. Это показывает, что не каждое допустимое решение является оптимальным. То есть недостаточно лишь соблюдать ограничения, необходимо выбирать вариант, обеспечивающий максимальную прибыль.

По результатам анализа наибольшая прибыль наблюдается в 3-м и 4-м вариантах. В обоих случаях она составляет 700 тыс. сум. Однако с точки зрения использования ресурсов они отличаются. В 3-м варианте производится больше продукции А, что обеспечивает более высокий доход, так как продукт А приносит больше прибыли на единицу. Поэтому предприятию целесообразно увеличить производство продукции А для максимизации прибыли.

Для более точного анализа можно рассмотреть соотношение прибыли и используемых ресурсов.

Таблица 4. Прибыль на единицу ресурса по видам продукции

Показатель	Продукт А	Продукт В
Прибыль за единицу (тыс. сум)	30	20
Прибыль на единицу сырья	7.5	10
Прибыль на единицу труда	15	6.7
Прибыль на единицу машинного времени	30	10

Из таблицы видно, что продукт А обеспечивает более высокую отдачу, особенно по труду и времени оборудования. Продукт В, в свою очередь, более экономичен по расходу сырья. Следовательно, при дефиците сырья целесообразно производить и продукт В в определённом объёме. Однако с точки зрения максимизации прибыли преимущество остаётся за продуктом А.

В ходе обсуждения были получены следующие основные результаты:

Во-первых, задачи линейного программирования позволяют определить наиболее эффективный производственный план в условиях ограниченных ресурсов.

Во-вторых, при выборе оптимального решения необходимо учитывать не только общую прибыль, но и эффективность использования ресурсов по каждому продукту.

В-третьих, результаты анализа показали, что увеличение производства наиболее прибыльного продукта не всегда является единственно правильным решением, так как ограничения по ресурсам могут изменить оптимальную структуру производства.

В-четвёртых, метод линейного программирования является важным инструментом планирования, экономического анализа и принятия управленческих решений на предприятиях.

В целом результаты исследования показали высокую практическую значимость задач линейного программирования. Данный метод позволяет предприятиям рационально использовать ресурсы, увеличивать прибыль, научно обоснованно планировать производство и достигать экономической эффективности. Поэтому линейное программирование рассматривается как один из важнейших математических инструментов управления экономическими процессами.

Заключение: в ходе данного исследования были всесторонне изучены теоретические и практические аспекты задач линейного программирования, а также проанализирована их роль в управлении

экономическими процессами. Результаты показали, что линейное программирование является одним из наиболее эффективных методов принятия оптимальных решений в условиях ограниченных ресурсов. Его практическая значимость особенно велика в таких сферах, как производство, логистика, сфера услуг, финансовое планирование и распределение ресурсов. В процессе исследования на основе анализа научной литературы были изучены сущность, основные понятия и этапы развития линейного программирования. Было подтверждено, что данный метод является важной частью экономико-математического моделирования и позволяет представлять экономические процессы в упрощённой, но научно обоснованной форме. Показано, что с помощью целевой функции и системы ограничений можно находить оптимальные решения, что способствует повышению эффективности экономических решений. Практический анализ дополнительно подтвердил теоретические положения. В частности, на примерах определения объёмов производства, оценки использования ресурсов и максимизации прибыли была продемонстрирована высокая эффективность линейного программирования. Анализ показал, что даже при ограниченных ресурсах предприятие может достичь высоких экономических результатов за счёт их рационального и оптимального распределения. Это, в свою очередь, подчёркивает необходимость использования методов математического моделирования при принятии управленческих решений. Результаты исследования также показали, что при выборе оптимального решения недостаточно учитывать только показатели прибыли или затрат. Необходимо также учитывать эффективность использования ресурсов, производственные возможности и существующие ограничения. В некоторых случаях увеличение производства наиболее прибыльного продукта может показаться целесообразным, однако ограничения по сырью, труду или времени оборудования могут существенно изменить оптимальную структуру производства. Таким образом, линейное программирование позволяет проводить глубокий анализ экономической деятельности и выбирать наиболее рациональный вариант.

Ещё одним важным аспектом является то, что линейное программирование выступает не только как теоретический метод, но и как практический инструмент управления в сочетании с современными информационными технологиями. В настоящее время сложные задачи оптимизации могут решаться быстро и точно с использованием различных программных средств, что повышает актуальность данного метода в условиях цифровой экономики.

В целом результаты исследования подтвердили, что линейное программирование является эффективным инструментом для принятия научно обоснованных решений в экономике и управлении. Оно позволяет рационально использовать ресурсы, правильно планировать объёмы

производства, увеличивать прибыль, снижать затраты и достигать общей экономической эффективности. Поэтому изучение и применение задач линейного программирования имеет большое значение для современных экономистов, менеджеров и аналитиков. В заключение можно отметить, что задачи линейного программирования служат надёжной научно-практической основой для оптимизации экономических процессов, эффективного управления ресурсами и разработки оптимальных решений. Их углублённое изучение и практическое применение являются важным фактором повышения экономической эффективности, совершенствования деятельности предприятий и усиления их конкурентоспособности.

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УДК 128

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ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ ДУШИ В СКАЗКЕ ОСКАРА УАЙЛЬДА «ВЕЛИКАН-ЭГОИСТ» ФИЛОСОФСКИЙ АСПЕКТ

Аннотация: *Статья посвящена глубокому философскому анализу сказки Оскара Уайльда "Великан-эгоист", исследуя её как многогранное произведение, выходящее за рамки традиционного детского жанра. В центре внимания – является поэтапная трансформация души человека от мертвого состояния к живому. Акцентируется внимание на актуальную тенденцию современного информационного пространства, характеризующегося линейным восприятием сложных символов и смыслов, противопоставляя ей подход Уайльда. Раскрывается путь становления души человека к её совершенству. Предлагается глубокое, многослойное понимание взаимосвязей между внутренними и внешними аспектами человеческого существования.*

Ключевые слова: *информационное поле, многоуровневый подход, живой человек, природа эгоизма, трансформация души, взаимосвязи внутреннего и внешнего мира, образ великана, библейская символика.*

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THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE SOUL IN OSCAR WILDE'S FAIRY TALE «THE SELFISH GIANT» THE PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECT

Abstract: *This article offers a profound philosophical analysis of Oscar Wilde's fairy tale "The Selfish Giant," exploring it as a multifaceted work that transcends the traditional children's genre. It focuses on the gradual transformation of the human soul from death to life. It highlights the current trend in the modern information space, characterized by a linear perception of complex*

symbols and meanings, and contrasts it with Wilde's approach. The path of the human soul's development towards perfection is revealed. It offers a profound, multilayered understanding of the interconnections between the internal and external aspects of human existence.

Keywords: *Information field, multi-level approach, living person, nature of selfishness, transformation of the soul, interconnections between the inner and outer worlds, image of the giant, biblical symbolism.*

В современном информационном поле существует тенденция линейного видения зашифрованных не связанных смыслов и символов, что отводит от глубинного многостороннего осознания связей всех составляющих частей во взаимодействии между гранями внутренних и внешних сторон души и мироздания.

Оскар Уайльд известен как мастер парадокса и эстет. Но его сказки — это не просто изящные истории для детей, это философские притчи, написанные на языке символов. Сказка «Великан-эгоист», на первый взгляд, проста: огромный великан изгоняет детей из своего сада, и природа наказывает его вечной зимой. Однако на глубинном уровне это текст о природе эгоизма, о границах человеческой воли и о той цене, которую платит душа, отказываясь от любви. А по-настоящему может любить только живой человек [2].

Актуальностью данной статьи является многоуровневый подход поэтапной трансформации души человека от мёртвого состояния к живому на примере главного героя «Великан-Эгоист».

Целью данной статьи является поэтапная трансформация души человека, направленная на целостное восприятие взаимосвязей внутреннего и внешнего мира методом погружения в авторское произведение Оскара Уайльда.

Для этого обозначены следующие задачи:

- указать на сад как метафору души и рая;
- показать философию отчуждения и грехопадения;
- отразить эгоизм в природе;
- дать философский ответ на проблему эгоизма;
- раскрыть образ великана в библейской символике;
- направить трансформацию души эгоиста на полное преображение через искупительные действия.

Оскар Уайльд создал мировой шедевр — сказку «Эгоист-Великан», в котором раскрывается трансформация души главного героя. Образ эгоиста изображен автором в гиперболе. Писатель вывел образ души на внешний план, то есть вывернул наизнанку метафорическим языком, давая понять, насколько герой пал в своем эгоизме в реалиях бытия через призму сказочного преломления сюжета. Эгоизм героя показан как всепоглощающая деструктивная сила, замкнутая в самой себе и полностью

захватившая душу героя, как своё законное пространство. Душа эгоиста не может по своей сути быть свободной, пока не трансформируется в образ цветущего сада.

В философии и религиозной традиции образ сада всегда многозначен. Это и Эдемский сад — рай, где человек находится в гармонии с Творцом и миром, и метафора человеческой души в её первозданной чистоте.

Автор использует образ сада, указывая на падение первого человека и противопоставляя его главному герою. Качество души героя сводится к состоянию пустого человека с отсутствием духовного внутреннего мира, обращенного во внешний материальный.

С философской точки зрения, Уайльд показывает процесс отчуждения. Великан говорит: «Это моё». Он пытается отделить своё «Я» от остального мира. В религиозном смысле это акт грехопадения. Подобно тому, как первые люди были изгнаны из Рая за нарушение запрета, великан сам изгоняет детей (символ невинности и благодати) и обрекает себя на пустоту [6].

В зачине сказки мы видим, что душа эгоиста погружается во тьму и приобретает черты звериного характера. На протяжении семи лет он жил у друга-людоеда. Следовательно, в религиозном плане семь — это полнота, это означает: главный герой не только утвердился в своем образе, но и приобрел черты людоеда, то есть, с кем ты общаешься, у того ты приобретаешь опыт и взаимодействуешь.

Важно, что природа откликается на его выбор. Остаётся только зима, которую Уайльд описывает не просто как время года, а как живое, агрессивное зло: «Град плясал на крыше», «Северный ветер дул». Это философский принцип: внутреннее состояние человека проецируется на внешний мир. Эгоизм великана «вымораживает» реальность, делает её бесплодной [5].

Великан становится ментальным каннибалом, поедающим словесно тех, кто нарушил границы его эгоизма. После возвращения в замок, увиденное приводит его в ярость. Его раздражают дети в его саду — это живая картина, опасная существованию его низшей природы эгоизма. Эгоист противится принять Евангельский призыв: «кто примет одно из малых сих, тот меня принимает». Следовательно, душа эгоиста наглухо и слепо закрыта на Евангелие. Более того, он возводит высокую ограду вокруг своего замка. Эта ограда символизирует эгоцентризм и замыкание на самом себе как центре вселенной. Он духовно мертв. Душа его заморожена зимой с её образами-символами смерти души: градом, морозом, вьюгой. Параллельно замирает в зимнем сне и сам сад, который не может цвести и плодоносить без присутствия детей.

Сюжет сказки разворачивается как религиозная драма искупления.

Образ самого великана первоначально он напоминает ветхозаветного сурового судью, который действует по закону: «Это моё, и я запрещаю» [6].

Любопытство приводит его посмотреть, что случилось в саду, так как услышал щебет птиц, который давно не звучал в его саду, и этот момент становится точкой отправления в мир жизни. Он увидел детей на деревьях, мальчика, который не мог взобраться на дерево. Дерево и мальчик не просто так показаны автором, в них два смысла: крест/распятие и сам Христос в образе мальчика. Великан впервые испытал жалость, увидев напрасные попытки маленького мальчика взобраться на дерево, и главный герой совершает свой первый человеческий подвиг: помогает маленькому мальчику, ближнему, взобраться на дерево, чтобы оно зацвело.

И тут Уайльд прямо выводит нас на евангельский сюжет: на ладонях мальчика видны следы от гвоздей. Великан в гневе спрашивает: «Кто посмел ранить тебя?», на что мальчик отвечает: «Это раны Любви» [3, 4].

Благодарность мальчика еще более трансформировала душу великана. Он открывается всей своей широтой душой остальным детям и дарит свой сад детям, разрушает высокую изгородь и ждет детей каждый день в своем саду. Для великана наступает период цветения и созревания его души, в экзистенциальном смысле преображения. Теперь великан предстает перед нами большим взрослым ребенком в диалоге с детьми, и его душа трансформируется в образ сада для них. Поведение героя указывает на осознание того факта, что до встречи с маленьким мальчиком он не жил, он был вне сада, вне жизни. Маленький мальчик стал для героя центром души. Исчезновение его порождает внутреннюю боль у героя. Это новый виток трансформации души эгоиста: прийти к страданию и почувствовать боль, чтобы суметь принять любовь.

Победа над эгоизмом побеждается только через жертвенность.

С религиозной точки зрения, этот эпизод говорит о том, что Христос принёс себя в жертву, и именно созерцание этой жертвы окончательно преображает великана.

Мальчик смягчает сердце великана, готового отомстить виновнику за раны, ведь любовь не требует мести за себя. Ведь любовь покрывает всё, она безусловна и вне времени. Великан не стал мстить, и этот акт смирения – последний этап его преображения. Он сумел простить виновных, а значит, и себя виновного.

Теперь обратимся к философскому смыслу. Какой «ответ» на проблему эгоизма даёт Уайльд? В европейской философии эгоизм часто рассматривался как естественное состояние человека (например, у Гоббса: «человек человеку волк»). Но Уайльд, будучи эстетом и мыслителем, близким к идеям платонизма и христианского персонализма, предлагает иной путь.

Во-первых, он утверждает, что эгоизм онтологически разрушителен. Он не просто делает человека злым, он разрушает само бытие человека.

Во-вторых, Уайльд демонстрирует тезис, который позже блестяще разовьёт в философии Мартин Бубер (диалог «Я и Ты»). Пока великан

говорит детям: «Вы — не мои», он живёт в мире «Я — Оно» (где всё вокруг объект для использования). Как только он признаёт другого (ребёнка), мир становится диалогом «Я — Ты». Обретение Другого — это обретение самого себя.

В-третьих, это идея искупления через действие. Философия часто уходит в абстракции, но Уайльд показывает: настоящая добродетель — это не просто чувство, а поступок.

В сюжете герой получает в награду не материальный мир, а входит через дверь Христа в иной сад — райский, где его душа абсолютно свободна, а в старом саду осталось его мертвое тело и ветхая природа. Великан трансформировался из ветхого человека в нового светлого человека [1].

Таким образом в этом великом литературном шедевре, автор целенаправленно раскрыл главную проблему всего человечества - эгоизма и его разрушением всего человеческого до полного озверения, - утраты целостного нравственного человеческого образа и выходом из этого состояния: актом самоотвержения, маленькими поступками доброты — послужить ближнему не ради себя, а выйти за грани своего эго-Я навстречу вселенскому «Я есть путь, истина и жизнь». Автор применил уникальные ключи — символы библейского наследия, так как понимал, что только ими можно открыть читателю величие красоты преображенной души человека литературным языком от сказочного великана-эгоиста к живому человеку в реальном мире.

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ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ВОЗДУШНЫХ АППАРАТОВ ОХЛАЖДЕНИЯ В ПАРО-КОНДЕНСАТНЫХ СИСТЕМАХ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН GTL)

Аннотация: *В статье рассмотрены теоретические и практические аспекты теплообмена в воздушных аппаратах охлаждения, применяемых в паро-конденсатных системах химической и нефтегазовой промышленности. Особое внимание уделено анализу термомеханических нагрузок в соединениях типа «труба–коллектор», возникающих в результате температурных деформаций, вибраций и неравномерного распределения потоков. Предложены конструктивные решения, направленные на снижение напряжений и повышение надежности аппаратов. Показано, что оптимизация геометрии теплообменной поверхности и условий работы позволяет существенно повысить энергоэффективность установки.*

Ключевые слова: *воздушный аппарат охлаждения, теплообмен, конденсация, термомеханические напряжения, теплоотдача, надежность, GTL, трубно-коллекторные соединения.*

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IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF AIR COOLING APPARATUS IN STEAM-CONDENSATE SYSTEMS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF UZBEKISTAN GTL)

Abstract: *The article examines the theoretical and practical aspects of heat transfer in air-cooled heat exchangers used in steam-condensate systems of the chemical and oil-and-gas industries. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of thermomechanical stresses in "tube-to-header" joints caused by thermal deformation, vibration, and non-uniform flow distribution. конструктивные решения, направленные на снижение напряжений и повышение надежности аппаратов. Proposed design solutions aimed at reducing stresses and improving equipment reliability are presented. It is shown that optimization of the heat-transfer surface geometry and operating conditions makes it possible to significantly improve the energy efficiency of the installation.*

Keywords*: air-cooled heat exchanger, heat transfer, condensation, thermomechanical stresses, heat-transfer coefficient, reliability, GTL, tube-to-header joints.*

Введение

В современных условиях интенсивного развития нефтегазохимической промышленности особое значение приобретает повышение эффективности теплообменных процессов, реализуемых в воздушных аппаратах охлаждения. Данные аппараты широко применяются в технологических схемах переработки углеводородного сырья, в том числе на установках типа GTL, где они обеспечивают охлаждение газовых потоков и конденсацию паров.

Теплообмен в указанных аппаратах осуществляется за счет совокупного действия теплопроводности, конвекции и теплового

излучения. При этом эффективность процесса определяется величиной коэффициента теплопередачи и температурным напором, характеризуемым логарифмической средней разностью температур. Как показано в работе, данные параметры являются ключевыми при оценке теплотехнической эффективности оборудования.

Методы исследования

В рамках исследования использован комплексный подход, включающий теоретический анализ процессов тепло- и массообмена, а также оценку эксплуатационных характеристик воздушных аппаратов охлаждения.

Анализ проводился на основе:

- уравнений теплопередачи и энергетического баланса;
- изучения физико-химических свойств рабочих сред;
- оценки термомеханических нагрузок в конструктивных элементах аппаратов;
- сопоставления экспериментальных и расчетных данных.

Особое внимание уделено исследованию состава реакционной воды, образующейся в процессе синтеза, содержащей (стр. 63–65) :

- воду (85–95 %),
- метанол (0,5–2 %),
- органические примеси различного состава.

Наличие многокомпонентной среды обуславливает сложный характер тепло- и массообменных процессов.

Результаты

Проведенный анализ показал, что эффективность работы воздушных аппаратов охлаждения определяется рядом взаимосвязанных факторов.

Установлено, что:

- теплообмен в аппаратах носит комплексный характер и зависит от режима течения, геометрии теплообменной поверхности и свойств среды;
- в условиях эксплуатации возникают значительные термомеханические напряжения, обусловленные температурными деформациями, вибрациями и неравномерным распределением потоков;
- наиболее нагруженными зонами являются сварные соединения типа «труба–коллектор», где концентрируются напряжения, приводящие к усталостным разрушениям.

Также выявлено, что наличие фазовых превращений (конденсации) существенно интенсифицирует теплообмен, однако одновременно усложняет гидродинамическую картину процесса.

Обсуждение

Полученные результаты свидетельствуют о необходимости комплексного подхода к повышению эффективности и надежности воздушных аппаратов охлаждения.

С инженерной точки зрения наиболее перспективными являются следующие направления:

Конструктивные решения, направленные на снижение напряжений:

- внедрение компенсирующих элементов, обеспечивающих компенсацию термических деформаций;
- оптимизация геометрии оребрения труб с целью увеличения площади теплообмена;
- совершенствование узлов соединения труб с коллекторами.

Технологические мероприятия, обеспечивающие стабильность работы:

- выравнивание распределения потоков теплоносителя;
- снижение вибрационных нагрузок;
- оптимизация режимов работы вентиляторов.

Энергетическая оптимизация, позволяющая снизить эксплуатационные затраты:

- применение частотно-регулируемых приводов вентиляторов;
- уменьшение энергопотребления;
- повышение коэффициента использования тепловой энергии.

Практическая реализация предложенных решений позволяет существенно повысить эксплуатационные характеристики оборудования. В частности, согласно данным исследования, возможно увеличение срока службы аппаратов в несколько раз, снижение аварийности и улучшение технико-экономических показателей.

Заключение

Таким образом, воздушные аппараты охлаждения являются важнейшим элементом современных технологических систем, обеспечивающим эффективное протекание теплообменных процессов. Их надежность и эффективность определяются совокупностью теплотехнических, конструктивных и эксплуатационных факторов.

Комплексная оптимизация конструкции и режимов работы, основанная на учете термомеханических нагрузок и особенностей теплообмена, позволяет существенно повысить энергоэффективность и долговечность оборудования, что особенно актуально для современных промышленных установок.

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ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ РЕМОНТА И ДИАГНОСТИКИ СТАЦИОНАРНОГО ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ УСТАНОВОК UZBEKISTAN GTL)

Аннотация: *В статье рассмотрены современные подходы к организации технического обслуживания, ремонта и диагностики стационарного оборудования, эксплуатируемого на газохимических предприятиях, на примере установок Uzbekistan GTL. Особое внимание уделено оборудованию, работающему под давлением (сепараторы, паровые барабаны, теплообменные аппараты), а также применению неразрушающих методов контроля (NDT) для оценки их технического состояния. Проведен анализ основных механизмов повреждения, включая коррозию, усталостные трещины и термомеханические деформации. Предложена интегрированная модель организации диагностических и ремонтных работ, основанная на риск-ориентированном подходе и современных методах мониторинга. Показано, что внедрение комплексной системы диагностики и планирования ремонта позволяет повысить надежность оборудования, снизить аварийность и оптимизировать эксплуатационные затраты.*

Ключевые слова: *стационарное оборудование; сепаратор; паровой барабан; диагностика; неразрушающий контроль; ремонт; надежность; GTL.*

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ORGANIZATION OF REPAIR AND DIAGNOSTICS OF STATIONARY EQUIPMENT (ON THE EXAMPLE OF UZBEKISTAN GTL INSTALLATIONS)

Abstract: *The article discusses modern approaches to the organization of maintenance, repair, and diagnostics of stationary equipment operated at gas-chemical enterprises, using the facilities of Uzbekistan GTL as a case study. Particular attention is paid to pressure equipment, including separators, steam drums, and heat exchangers, as well as the application of non-destructive testing (NDT) methods for assessing their technical condition. An analysis of the main damage mechanisms, including corrosion, fatigue cracking, and thermomechanical deformation, is presented. An integrated model for organizing diagnostic and repair activities based on a risk-oriented approach and modern monitoring methods is proposed. It is shown that the implementation of a comprehensive diagnostic and maintenance planning system makes it possible to improve equipment reliability, reduce аварийность, and optimize operating costs.*

Keywords: *stationary equipment, separator, steam drum, diagnostics, non-destructive testing, maintenance, reliability, GTL.*

1. Введение

Современные предприятия газохимической промышленности характеризуются высокой сложностью технологических процессов и эксплуатацией оборудования в условиях повышенных температур, давлений и агрессивных сред. В этих условиях особое значение приобретает обеспечение надежности и безопасности стационарного оборудования, к которому относятся сепараторы, паровые барабаны (steam drum), теплообменные аппараты и трубопроводные системы.

Практика эксплуатации установок типа gas-to-liquids (GTL) показывает, что значительная доля отказов связана с развитием скрытых дефектов, таких как коррозионные повреждения, усталостные трещины и локальные разрушения сварных соединений. В связи с этим актуальной задачей является разработка эффективных методов организации диагностики и ремонта, основанных на современных научных подходах.

2. Материалы и методы

В рамках исследования использован комплексный методический подход, включающий:

- анализ эксплуатационных условий стационарного оборудования GTL;
- применение методов неразрушающего контроля (ультразвукового, радиографического, магнитного и капиллярного);
- оценку технического состояния оборудования на основе диагностических данных;

- использование риск-ориентированных моделей управления техническим обслуживанием.

Основными объектами исследования являются сепараторы и паровые барабаны, выполняющие функции разделения фаз и стабилизации технологических потоков. Диагностика проводилась с применением следующих методов:

- ультразвуковой контроль (UT) — для измерения толщины стенок и выявления внутренних дефектов;
- радиографический контроль (RT) — для анализа сварных соединений;
- визуально-измерительный контроль (VT) — для выявления поверхностных повреждений;
- акустическая эмиссия — для мониторинга развития дефектов в режиме реального времени.

3. Результаты

Проведенные исследования показали, что наиболее распространенными причинами отказов стационарного оборудования являются:

- коррозионное истончение стенок;
- образование усталостных трещин в зонах сварных соединений;
- термические напряжения, вызванные циклическими изменениями температуры;
- неравномерное распределение потоков, приводящее к локальным перегрузкам.

Установлено, что применение комплексной диагностики позволяет своевременно выявлять дефекты на ранних стадиях их развития. Наиболее эффективным оказался ультразвуковой метод контроля, обеспечивающий высокую точность измерений и возможность количественной оценки остаточного ресурса оборудования.

Кроме того, внедрение систем мониторинга позволяет перейти от планово-предупредительного ремонта к состоянию-ориентированному обслуживанию (CBM), что существенно снижает эксплуатационные затраты.

4. Обсуждение

Полученные результаты подтверждают необходимость перехода к интегрированной системе управления техническим состоянием оборудования, включающей диагностику, прогнозирование и планирование ремонтных работ.

С точки зрения организации ремонтных работ целесообразно использовать:

- риск-ориентированный подход (RBI);
- методы предиктивной аналитики;
- цифровые системы мониторинга состояния оборудования.

Особое внимание следует уделять узлам с высокой концентрацией напряжений, таким как сварные соединения и зоны крепления внутренних элементов сепараторов. Использование современных NDT-технологий позволяет существенно повысить достоверность оценки технического состояния и предотвратить аварийные ситуации.

5. Заключение

Таким образом, организация диагностики и ремонта стационарного оборудования на предприятиях GTL должна базироваться на комплексном подходе, включающем применение современных методов неразрушающего контроля, риск-ориентированного анализа и цифровых технологий мониторинга.

Внедрение предложенных решений позволяет:

- повысить надежность оборудования;
- снизить вероятность аварий;
- увеличить срок службы аппаратов;
- оптимизировать затраты на техническое обслуживание.

Результаты исследования могут быть использованы при разработке систем управления техническим состоянием оборудования на предприятиях нефтегазохимической отрасли.

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УДК: 632.4. 632.6

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БИОЭКОЛОГИЯ И МЕТОДЫ БОРЬБЫ С *EURYGASTER INTEGRICEPS*

Аннотация: *В настоящее время актуальной проблемой является борьба с вредителями сельскохозяйственных культур, наносящими серьезный ущерб зерновым культурам. В данной статье представлена информация о биоэкологии культуры, наносимом ею ущербе и его масштабах, а также о мерах по борьбе с ней.*

Ключевые слова: *вредители сельскохозяйственных культур, стадии развития, наносимый ущерб и его масштабы энтомофагами, критерий экономического ущерба.*

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BIOECOLOGY AND METHODS OF CONTROL AGAINST EURYGASTER INTEGRICEPS

Annotation: *Currently, the control of agricultural pests that cause significant damage to grain crops is a pressing issue. This article provides information on the bioecology of the crop, the damage they cause and its extent, and measures for control.*

Keywords: *agricultural pests, development stages, damage caused and its extent by entomophages, economic damage criteria.*

Впервые вид Eurygaster integriceps был классифицирован под этим названием в 1881 году. Французский энтомолог Étienne Puton, изучив это насекомое из отряда Hemiptera, присвоил ему научное название. Позднее, в XX веке, в странах Восточной Европы и Азии был проведён ряд научных исследований, посвящённых вредной черепашке. В частности: Brown (1962) исследовал распространение и экологию вида в Палеарктическом регионе. Safavi (1968) - изучал популяции в Иране и соседних территориях. Lodos (1982) - проанализировал экономический ущерб, причиняемый вредной черепашкой в Турции, а также методы биологической борьбы. Öncüer & Kıvan (1995) - изучали яйцевых паразитоидов и их эффективность. Также проводились исследования по биологической борьбе с вредной черепашкой с использованием яйцевых паразитоидов, таких как *Trissolcus spp.* и *Telenomus spp.* В регионах Средней Азии вредная черепашка начала активно отмечаться в начале XX века.

Научные исследования в Узбекистане:

В 1960–1970-х годах в Узбекистане были начаты первые научные работы по изучению биологии и вредоносности вредной черепашки. Результаты исследований, проведённых в Иране и странах Центральной Азии, были адаптированы к условиям Узбекистана. Позднее в Ташкенте и других научных центрах проводились эксперименты по биологической борьбе с использованием *Trissolcus semistriatus* и *Telenomus spp.* [1–2].

Вредная черепашка *Eurygaster integriceps* широко распространённый в мире сосущий вредитель, представляющий серьёзную опасность для колосовых зерновых культур. Длина тела составляет 10–12 мм. Размножается, давая одно поколение в год. Зимует во взрослом состоянии под растительными остатками, среди сухой травы и между горными камнями. Со второй половины марта перелетает на посевы зерновых культур. Вскоре самки начинают откладывать на листья всходов светло-зелёные шаровидные яйца, располагая их в два ряда по 8–14 штук. Этот процесс продолжается 20–25 дней. Одна самка откладывает от 180 до 300 яиц. Через 7–10 дней из яиц выходят молодые личинки, которые питаются, высасывая соки из стеблей и листьев. В период развития личинка проходит

пять возрастов и через 30–40 дней достигает взрослой стадии, в которой затем уходит на зимовку [3–5].

Взрослая вредная черепашка *Eurygaster integriceps* повреждает зерно, высасывая сок из зёрен в колосе. При сильном повреждении колос засыхает, белеет и остаётся без зёрен (становится пустоколосым). Если повреждение происходит в период молочной и восковой спелости, зерно сморщивается, становится щуплым и пористым. Показатели качества зерна (клейковина, белок и др.) снижаются, а его всхожесть может уменьшаться до 50%. Поэтому личинки 4–5 возрастов и взрослые особи представляют особую опасность для урожая. Они способны снизить урожайность на 5–10%, а при массовом размножении до 20–30%. Вредная черепашка избирательно повреждает посевы. Особенно предпочитает позднеспелые, склонные к полеганию сорта, а также поля, расположенные вблизи мест зимовки. Если к моменту массового лёта зерно уже созрело или урожай убран своевременно, крылатые взрослые особи в большом количестве перелетают на более поздние посевы и наносят им значительный ущерб. При недостатке пищи они способны повреждать даже созревающие и уже затвердевающие зёрна [7–8].

Вредоносность. Питание на листьях, стеблях и колосьях приводит к снижению урожайности. Высасывание сока отрицательно влияет на массу и качество зерна. При высокой численности вредителя потери урожая могут достигать 30–50% [6–8].

Результаты исследований и их обсуждение. В ходе исследований установлено, что вредная черепашка — *Eurygaster integriceps* — и её личинки и яйца в природе в значительной степени уничтожаются различными полезными насекомыми. К ним относятся божьи коровки (Coccinellidae), яйцевые паразитоиды *Telenomus spp.*, Trissolcus semistriatus, а также златоглазки (Chrysopidae).

Питаясь яйцами и личинками вредителя, эти энтомофаги существенно снижают его численность и вредоносность. Поэтому сохранение, размножение и своевременный выпуск данных полезных насекомых на посевы зерновых культур оказывает положительное влияние на сокращение численности вредной черепашки, что отражено в таблице 1.

Зерновое поле каждые 5–7 дней. Если на каждом квадратном метре поля количество тли превышает 2–3 особи, против нее следует применять химические препараты. Например: **Killer 5% эм.к** – 0,2 л/га., **Atilla 5% эм.к** – 0,15–0,2 л/га., **Dalate 5% эм.к** – 0,15–0,2 л/га., **Bagira 20% с.е.к** – 0,07–0,1 л/га. Действующее вещество – инсектициды на основе имидаклоприда и лямбда-цигалотрина. Препараты следует смешивать с водой и распылять на посевы с помощью ОВХ, ручных опрыскивателей или сельскохозяйственной авиации.

Вывод: При борьбе с вредной тлей внимание на сезонные колебания численности, образ жизни и особенности развития насекомого обеспечивает высокую эффективность проводимых мероприятий.

Таблица 1.

Период наблюдения	**Стадия развития вредителя**	**Интегрированная защита растений (ИЗР), методы и сроки борьбы**
Конец марта	Перезимовавшие взрослые особи перелетают на поле	Мониторинг (обследование в 10–20 точках по 1 м²) — при выявлении 1–2 особей на 1 м² усиливается контроль
Апрель (I–II–III декада) Май (I декада)	Начало спаривания и откладки яиц, продолжается яйцекладка. Нимфы I–II возраста	Выпуск *Telenomus spp.*: 60 000–80 000 особей на 1 га
	Выпуск *Chrysoperla carnea* (при необходимости): 5 000–10 000 особей/га (в стадии личинки или яйца)	При высокой численности вредителя можно добавить 1–2 раза
	Если численность вредителя превышает норму (5–6 нимф на 1 м² и более), проводится обработка щадящими (селективными) препаратами	—
Май (II–III декада)	Нимфы III–IV возраста	Химическая обработка (при сильном повреждении): инсектициды на основе имидаклоприда и лямбда-цигалотрина

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DOI 10.24412/2225-1545-2026-5-1144-1021-1033
УДК: 553.411 (571.52)

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НАИБОЛЕЕ ХАРАКТЕРНЫЕ ПЕРИОДЫ МНОГОЛЕТНЕЙ ДИНАМИКИ РЕЧНОГО СТОКА, ПОСТУПАЮЩЕГО В ЮЖНОЕ ПРИАРАЛЬЕ, ЕГО МИНЕРАЛИЗАЦИЯ И ХИМИЧЕСКИЙ СОСТАВ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются наиболее характерные периоды многолетней динамики речного стока, поступающего в Южное Приаралье в пределах дельты реки Амударьи, а также изменения минерализации и химического состава воды. Проведен анализ гидрологических данных за 1991–2023 гг., включая вегетационные и невегетационные периоды, а также показатели гидропостов Туямуюн и Саманбай за 2010–2023 гг. Установлено, что водообеспеченность дельты характеризуется высокой межгодовой изменчивостью. Наиболее благоприятными по водности были 1991–1994, 2002–2005, 2010 и 2017 гг., когда наблюдались значительные объемы поступления воды в дельту и озерные системы Южного Приаралья. Кризисные периоды отмечены в 1995–2001, 2006–2009 и 2018–2023 гг., когда фиксировалось резкое сокращение стока. Анализ гидрохимических данных за 2009–2023 гг. показал рост минерализации воды в маловодные периоды, а также нестабильную динамику содержания биогенных веществ, тяжелых металлов и органических загрязнителей. Наиболее изменчивыми показателями являлись соединения азота, меди и цинка. Выявлено, что сокращение стока усиливает экологическую напряженность в дельте Амударьи и требует совершенствования системы управления водными ресурсами региона.*

Ключевые слова: *Амударья, дельта, Южное Приаралье, речной сток, минерализация, расширенный химический состав, вододефицит, экология*

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THE MOST CHARACTERISTIC PERIODS OF LONG-TERM DYNAMICS OF RIVER FLOW ENTERING THE SOUTH ARAL REGION, ITS MINERALIZATION AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

Abstract*. This article examines the most characteristic periods in the long-term dynamics of river flow into the Southern Aral Sea region within the Amu Darya delta, as well as changes in water mineralization and chemical composition. The analysis covers hydrological data from 1991–2023, including growing and non-growing seasons, and data from the Tuyamuyun and Samanbay gauging stations for 2010–2023. It was established that water availability in the delta is characterized by high interannual variability. The most favorable years in terms of water abundance were 1991–1994, 2002–2005, 2010, and 2017, when significant volumes of water entered the delta and the lake systems of the Southern Aral Sea region. Crisis periods were observed in 1995–2001, 2006–2009, and 2018–2023, when a sharp reduction in flow was recorded. An analysis of hydrochemical data from 2009–2023 revealed an increase in water mineralization during low-water periods, as well as unstable dynamics in the concentrations of biogenic substances, heavy metals, and organic pollutants. The most variable indicators were nitrogen, copper, and zinc compounds. It was found that reduced flow exacerbates ecological stress in the Amu Darya delta and necessitates improvements to the region's water resource management system.*

Keywords: *Amu Darya, delta, southern Aral Sea region, river runoff, mineralization, extended chemical composition, water scarcity, ecology*

Введение. Проблема сокращения водных ресурсов в бассейне реки Амударьи является одной из наиболее острых экологических и социально-экономических проблем Центральной Азии [22]. Особенно остро данная проблема проявляется в Южном Приаралье, где снижение объёмов речного стока привело к деградации дельтовых экосистем, ухудшению состояния озерных систем, сокращению биоразнообразия и усилению процессов опустынивания.

После высыхания Аральского моря значительно возросла роль стока Амударьи как основного источника поддержания экологического состояния дельты [12, 13]. Однако в последние десятилетия объем воды, достигающий низовьев реки, существенно сократился [6] вследствие роста водозабора на орошение, изменения климата, регулирования стока водохранилищами и увеличения антропогенной нагрузки.

Различные аспекты гидрологического режима реки Амударьи исследовались ранее [23, 5–7, 4, 15, 16]. Вопросы гидрохимического режима и качества воды рассматривались [19–21, 18, 14]. Ранее отдельные вопросы гидрологии и гидрохимии низовьев Амударьи также рассматривались в современных исследованиях [8].

В связи с этим особую актуальность приобретает исследование современных изменений водности Амударьи, поступления стока в Южное Приаралье, а также трансформации гидрохимического состава воды. Полученные результаты позволяют оценить современные экологические риски и определить направления рационального использования водных ресурсов в условиях усиливающегося дефицита воды.

Цель исследования: выявить основные периоды многолетней динамики стока Амударьи, оценить изменения минерализации расширенного и химического состава воды, определить современные тенденции водообеспеченности Южного Приаралья.

Задачи исследования

- провести анализ многолетней динамики поступления речного стока в дельту реки Амударьи за 1991–2023 гг.;
- выделить основные многоводные и маловодные периоды водообеспеченности Южного Приаралья;
- оценить изменения объемов стока по гидропостам Туямуюн и Саманбай;
- исследовать динамику минерализации воды;
- проанализировать многолетние изменения расширенного химического состава воды по основным гидрохимическим показателям;
- определить влияние природных и антропогенных факторов на формирование современного гидроэкологического состояние региона.

Материалы и методы исследования

Использованы данные Узгидромета, республиканской мелиоративной экспедиции, гидрологических ежегодников Республики Узбекистан [9],

ежегодников качества поверхностных вод [10], а также материалы ранее опубликованных научных исследований [5–8, 18–21] за 1991–2023 гг. Применялись методы сравнительного анализа, статистической обработки, гидрологической интерпретации и оценки гидрохимических показателей.

Результаты и обсуждение

Анализ данных гидропостов Туямуюн и Саманбай за 2010–2023 гг. показал значительную межгодовую изменчивость речного стока, что согласуется с ранее полученными результатами [6, 8]. В исследуемом периоде выделены многоводные и маловодные этапы, отражающие нестабильность водообеспечения Южного Приаралья. Наиболее характерные периоды представлены ниже.

Сведения о поступлении речного стока в дельту Амударьи за вегетационный и межвегетационный периоды за 1992–2022 гг., полученные на основе гидрологических ежегодников и данных Узгидромета [9], представлены в табл. 1. Анализ данных показывает значительную межгодовую изменчивость объемов поступающего стока. В отдельные годы наблюдались высокие объемы водоподачи, обеспечивавшие устойчивое функционирование дельтовых экосистем и озерных систем Южного Приаралья, тогда как в маловодные периоды фиксировалось резкое сокращение притока воды. Выявленные колебания связаны с изменением водности Амударьи, режимом работы гидротехнических сооружений, ростом водопотребления на орошение и климатическими факторами. Полученные данные позволили выделить основные многоводные и маловодные этапы исследуемого периода.

Таблица 1

Многолетняя динамика поступления речного стока в дельту Амударьи в вегетационный период (апрель–сентябрь) за 1992–2022 гг., в млн.м^3

Годы	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	План	Факт	%
1992	428	3620	5480	6203	4830	2620	7000	23181	331.2
1993	664	1496	4371	3940	1482	1642	7000	13595	194.2
1994	1175	527	977	4607	4100	2604	7000	13990	199.9
1995	202	133	131	250	316	380	5000	1412	28.2
1996	227	319	623	1762	1067	873	5000	4871	97.4
1997	100	172	213	144	141	152	5000	922	18.4
1998	350	3430	5770	4719	4163	1745	3000	20177	672.6
1999	206	191	312	436	625	804	3000	2574	85.8
2000	195	141	137	62	42	37	3000	614	20.5
2001	31	19	18	20	15	23	2550	126	4.9
2002	13	31	1435	1686	450	658	2550	4273	167.6
2003	754	2034	2869	2750	306	421	2000	9134	456.7
2004	359	543	1704	1216	223	256	6600	4301	65.2
2005	1173	1034	1148	5922	1774	1223	6100	12274	201.2
2006	296	217	246	238	248	283	6100	1528	25
2007	120	107	165	285	204	169	2400	1050	43.8
2008	132	81	61	67	29	23	1890	393.1	20.8

2009	29	44	127	361	1389	699	2100	2649.3	126.2
2010	682	3364	2833	3874	4428	1969	2100	17150	816.7
2011	221	94	78	82	66	76	2100	617	29.4
2012	601	675	891	3342	754	923	2100	7186	342
2013	147	118	85	148	193	233	2100	924	44
2014	393	470	459	604	519	375	2100	2820	134.3
2015	361	226	146	1046	2469	1119	2100	5367	255.6
2016	243	114	173	361	273	240	2100	1404	66.9
2017	303	1045	2856	1808	2756	655	2100	9423	448.7
2018	125	85	64	72	58	57	2100	461	22
2019	157	238	189	241	667	451	2100	1943	92.5
2020	217	210	193	187	126	107	2100	1040	49.5
2021	119	110	116	100	93	88	2100	626	29.8
2022	188	118	162	144	181	145	2100	938	44.7

Анализ данных вегетационного периода показал резкие колебания объемов поступления воды в дельту Амударьи. Наиболее высокие показатели наблюдались в 1992, 1998, 2003, 2005, 2010 и 2017 гг., тогда как в 2000–2001, 2008 и 2018 гг. отмечались крайне низкие объемы стока. Полученные данные свидетельствуют о нестабильности водообеспечения в период наибольшего водопотребления. Для более полной оценки годового водного режима рассмотрены показатели межвегетационного периода, представленные в табл. 2.

Таблица 2

Многолетняя динамика поступления речного стока в дельту Амударьи в межвегетационный период (октябрь–март) за 1991–2023 гг., в млн.м³

Годы	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	План	Факт	%
1991-1992	1855	574	635	1456	584	827	3500	5931	169.5
1992-1993	886	1536	397	641	529	1166	3500	5155	147.3
1993-1994	1140	666	1068	1545	1101	1457	3500	6977	199.3
1994-1995	1636	988	941	1244	401	499	3500	5709	163.1
1995-1996	673	557	282	128	161	133	5000	1934	55.3
1996-1997	964	724	483	304	294	130	3500	2899	82.8
1997-1998	179	165	156	96	512	471	1500	1579	105.3
1998-1999	1092	713	850	534	365	512	2000	4066	203.3
1999-2000	952	518	956	978	456	331	2000	4191	209.6
2000-2001	76	82	73	70	79	90	2000	470	23.5
2001-2002	17	13	8	36	79	121	1500	274	18.3
2002-2003	423	728	1043	732	274	255	3000	3455	115.2
2003-2004	350	341	363	328	409	315	3000	2106	70.2
2004-2005	249	169	144	481	1250	1063	2100	3356	159.8
2005-2006	1093	581	827	459	637	921	2100	4518	215.1
2006-2007	205	155	291	216	131	169	2100	1167	55.6
2007-2008	205	155	291	216	240	123	2100	1230	58.6
2008-2009	21	20	19	19	28	37	2100	144	6.9
2009-2010	335	292	247	644	148	150	2100	1816	86.5

2010-2011	947	451	510	205	190	180	2100	2483	118.2
2011-2012	71	97	167	129.3	185.8	398	2100	1048	50
2012-2013	650	792	678	964	250	236	2100	3570	170
2013-2014	184	134	133	171	168	148	2100	938	44.7
2014-2015	251	121	93	167	138	220	2100	990	47.1
2015-2016	459	641	882	464	270	280	2100	2996	142.7
2016-2017	394	409	159	203	147	193	2100	1505	71.7
2017-2018	409	191	155	174	221	261	2100	1411	67.2
2018-2019	52	62	88	62	82	157	2100	503	24
2019-2020	278	316	371	216	210	643	2100	2034	96.9
2020-2021	170	205	209	131	192	143	2100	1050	50
2021-2022	265	137	110	81	125	129	2100	847	40.3
2022-2023	189	232	361	140	175	257	2100	1354	64.5

Данные о притоке воды в зону Южного Приаралья были использованы на основе материалов доклада В.И. Соколова [17] «История изучения осушенного дна Арала периода независимости», представленного на круглом столе «Результаты и итоги экспедиций на осушенное дно Аральского моря в 2023 году» (Ташкент, 19 января 2023 г.). На основе этих материалов составлена табл.3.

Многолетняя динамика притока воды в зону Южного Приаралья (2011–2023 гг.). Анализ данных за 2011–2023 гг. показал значительную межгодовую и сезонную изменчивость объемов притока воды в зону Южного Приаралья. Наиболее высокий объем поступления воды был зафиксирован в вегетационный период 2012 г. — 7186 млн.м³, а абсолютный максимум наблюдался в 2017 г., когда объем достиг 9423 млн.м³. Минимальные показатели были отмечены в 2018 году, когда объем притока снизился до 461 млн.м³, а также в 2021 г. — до 538 млн.м³, что свидетельствует о выраженном дефиците водных ресурсов. В межвегетационные периоды также наблюдались значительные колебания: от 503 млн.м³ в 2018–2019 гг. до 3570 млн.м³ в 2012–2013 гг.

Таблица 3

Многолетняя динамика притока воды в зону Южного Приаралья в вегетационный и межвегетационный периоды за 2011–2023 гг.

Период времени (гидрологический год)	Суммарный сток, млн. м³
апрель-сентябрь 2011(V)	617
Октябрь 2011–март 2012(N)	1048
апрель-сентябрь 2012(V)	7186
Октябрь 2012-март 2013(N)	3570
апрель-сентябрь 2013(V)	924
Октябрь 2013-март 2014(N)	938
апрель-сентябрь 2014(V)	2820
Октябрь 2014–март 2015(N)	990
апрель-сентябрь 2015(V)	5367
Октябрь 2015-март 2016(N)	2996

апрель-сентябрь 2016(V)	1404
Октябрь 2016-март 2017(N)	1505
апрель-сентябрь 2017(V)	9423
Октябрь 2017-март 2018(N)	1411
апрель-сентябрь 2018(V)	461
Октябрь 2018-март 2019(N)	503
апрель-сентябрь 2019(V)	1943
Октябрь 2019-март 2020(N)	2034
апрель-сентябрь 2020(V)	1040
Октябрь 2020-март 2021(N)	1050
апрель-сентябрь 2021(V)	538
Октябрь 2021-март 2022(N)	847
апрель-сентябрь 2022(V)	938
Октябрь 2022–март 2023(N)	1354
апрель–сентябрь 2023(V)	1191

В 2019–2023 гг. наблюдалось частичное восстановление притока воды, однако показатели оставались значительно ниже уровней многоводных лет. В целом выявленные колебания обусловлены изменением водности Амударьи, климатическими факторами, режимом работы гидротехнических сооружений и ростом водопотребления в бассейне реки. Полученные результаты свидетельствуют о нестабильности водообеспечения экосистем Южного Приаралья.

Многолетняя динамика поступления речного стока в дельту Амударьи по отдельным гидропостам.

Данные о поступлении речного стока в дельту Амударьи по гидропостам Туямуюн и Саманбай за 2010–2023 гг., полученные на основе данных Узгидромета и гидрологических ежегодников [9, 10], представлены в табл. 4 и на рис. 1.

Таблица 4

Многолетняя динамика поступления речного стока в дельту Амударьи по гидропостам Туямуюн и Саманбай за 2010–2023 гг.

дата	Туямуюн в р. Амударья		Саманбай	
годы	*Q, м³/с*	*W, км³*	*Q, м³/с*	*W, км³*
2010	1188	37.46	523	16.49
2011	373	11.76	17	0.54
2012	881	27.78	256	8.07
2013	545	17.18	34	1.07
2014	561	17.69	29	0.91
2015	761	23.99	193	6.09
2016	551	17.37	54	1.70
2017	811	25.57	221	6.97
2018	445	14.03	15	0.47
2019	649	20.46	52	1.64
2020	454	14.31	36	1.14
2021	425	13.40	26	0.82
2022	406	12.80	32	1.01
2023	459	14.48	42	1.32

Источник: *составлено автором —Реймовой Г.Б., Чембарисов Э.И., Баллиев А.И на основе данных Узгидромета и гидрологических ежегодников*

Рисунок 1. Многолетняя динамика объема речного стока по гидропостам Туямуюн и Саманбай за 2010–2023 гг., в км³.

Общая характеристика динамики поступления речного стока в дельту Амударьи по отдельным гидропостам. Анализ данных гидропостов Туямуюн и Саманбай за 2010–2023 гг., полученных на основе данных Узгидромета и гидрологических ежегодников [9, 10], показал значительную межгодовую изменчивость речного стока в нижнем течении Амударьи. Максимальные показатели были зафиксированы в 2010 году (37,46 км³ на Туямуюне и 16,49 км³ на Саманбае), повторное увеличение водности наблюдалось в 2012 и 2017 гг. Наиболее маловодными стали 2011, 2018, 2021 и 2022 годы. В целом можно выделить три этапа: 2010–2012 гг. — контрастный период резких колебаний стока, 2013–2017 гг. — нестабильное восстановление, 2018–2023 гг. — устойчивое снижение водообеспеченности дельты. Сравнение показателей двух гидропостов свидетельствует о значительных потерях воды вследствие ирригационного водопотребления, фильтрации и испарения, что усиливает экологические проблемы Южного Приаралья.

Многолетняя динамика расширенного гидрохимического состава воды Амударьи. Изученность химического состава воды Амударьи. Вопросы гидрохимического режима реки Амударьи ранее исследовались [19–21], [18], [14], [5], [4, 15]. Однако современные изменения гидрохимических показателей в условиях водного дефицита Южного Приаралья требуют дальнейшего изучения.

Современное состояние воды Амударьи оценено на основе анализа основных гидрохимических показателей за 2009–2023 гг. по гидропостам Туямуюн и Кызылжар с учетом влияния маловодных и антропогенных факторов. Анализ показал, что наиболее выраженные колебания наблюдались по соединениям азота и тяжелых металлов, что подтверждается ранее проведенными исследованиями [19–21]. В отдельные маловодные годы отмечалось увеличение минерализации воды, что связано со снижением объемов стока и усилением процессов испарения. Относительно стабильными оставались показатели железа, фтора и мышьяка. Периодическое присутствие нефтепродуктов, фенолов и остаточных следов пестицидов свидетельствует о сохраняющемся антропогенном воздействии на водные ресурсы бассейна. Полученные результаты позволяют оценить современное экологическое состояние водных ресурсов Южного Приаралья. Основные результаты исследования представлены в таблицах 5а–б и 6а–б.

Таблица 5а

Основные гидрохимические показатели воды р. Амударьи (Туямуюн),

2009–2023 гг.

Год	Взвеш., мг/л	O_2, мг/л	Минер., мг/л	ХПК, мг/л	$БПК_5$, мг/л
2009	682.5	9.43	1035	37.65	1.04
2010	46.7	9.16	804	29.72	2.60
2011	243.3	9.40	885	19.84	1.38
2012	562.8	9.95	844	12.80	1.11
2013	140.9	9.02	952	9.47	0.51
2014	209.5	9.18	901	12.31	1.76
2015	1349.1	9.65	784	10.14	1.91
2016	1258.5	7.92	815	10.41	1.75
2017	68.8	11.35	804	14.68	1.79
2018	459.3	10.22	1024	15.53	1.49
2019	761.0	9.51	912	10.38	1.48
2022	462.8	7.97	796	12.41	1.40
2023	789.0	8.45	735	13.00	1.70

Примечание: концентрации приведены в мг/л и мкг/л

Таблица 5б

Биогенные вещества и тяжёлые металлы (Туямуюн), 2009–2023 гг.

Год	NH_4, мг/л	NO_2, мг/л	NO_3, мг/л	Cu, мкг/л	Zn, мкг/л	Cr, мкг/л
2009	0.03	0.012	0.59	5.6	4.9	0.3
2010	0.04	0.001	0.21	1.0	1.1	0.0
2011	0.26	0.008	0.53	2.4	2.6	0.5
2012	0.30	0.004	0.33	0.8	3.0	1.1
2013	0.02	0.005	0.47	1.9	3.7	0.7
2014	0.02	0.000	0.41	0.4	1.5	0.5
2015	0.02	0.015	0.72	1.5	6.8	0.3
2016	0.02	0.012	0.66	1.3	9.3	0.4
2017	0.01	0.002	0.20	1.3	3.4	0.03
2018	0.12	0.011	0.28	1.6	6.1	0.0
2019	0.02	0.007	0.56	3.4	8.4	0.5
2022	0.17	0.002	0.08	3.0	3.9	0.3
2023	0.00	0.001	0.36	0.5	5.7	0.0

Примечание: в 2020-2021 гг. химический состав не определялся

Таблица 6а

Основные гидрохимические показатели воды р. Амударьи (Кызылжар), 2009–2023 гг.

Год	Взвеш., мг/л	O_2, мг/л	Минер., мг/л	ХПК, мг/л	$БПК_5$, мг/л

2009	74.4	9.79	917	30.76	1.77
2010	88.9	10.05	912	40.94	1.26
2011	17.7	9.24	1298	15.07	2.29
2012	469.9	10.08	1004	18.71	1.52
2013	40.0	8.87	1090	13.05	0.02
2014	14.1	9.84	1178	36.00	2.78
2015	579.3	8.22	1077	15.96	0.88
2016	65.0	9.19	1113	12.13	2.29
2017	487.7	8.64	1050	12.23	1.61
2018	7.6	10.35	1298	16.55	1.52
2019	54.1	9.44	982	10.85	1.56
2020	7.3	10.16	1356	17.58	1.92
2021	128.4	10.99	1210	15.15	2.52
2022	121.4	9.71	1124	18.88	1.63
2023	139.7	8.94	985	13.67	1.86

Таблица 6б

Биогенные вещества и тяжёлые металлы (Кызылжар), 2009–2023 гг.

Год	NH_4, мг/л	NO_2, мг/л	NO_3, мг/л	Cu, мкг/л	Zn, мкг/л	Cr, мкг/л
2009	0.00	0.019	0.20	3.9	5.5	0.2
2010	0.03	0.001	0.31	0.8	1.8	0.2
2011	0.01	0.007	0.33	0.2	1.1	0.3
2012	0.25	0.001	0.37	1.2	3.3	0.9
2013	0.02	0.003	0.28	1.2	1.3	0.6
2014	0.11	0.020	2.54	5.6	5.6	2.3
2015	0.08	0.001	0.28	1.2	1.4	0.1
2016	0.02	0.001	0.70	1.5	2.6	0.1
2017	0.01	0.020	0.55	1.3	5.5	0.1
2018	0.01	0.013	0.15	1.9	14.2	0.5
2019	0.03	0.001	0.36	3.5	5.0	0.7
2020	0.06	0.006	0.57	3.7	11.0	0.0
2021	0.03	0.004	0.35	1.4	26.3	0.0
2022	0.11	0.004	0.18	1.9	5.5	0.2
2023	0.03	0.010	0.39	1.0	7.2	0.1

Взвешенные вещества и кислород

Содержание взвешенных веществ в воде Амударьи характеризовалось высокой изменчивостью, что связано с паводковыми процессами, размывом берегов и возвратными оросительными водами. Растворенный кислород в течение исследуемого периода в основном оставался в пределах благоприятных значений, что свидетельствует о сохранении способности реки к самоочищению.

Минерализация и органические вещества

Минерализация воды в маловодные периоды увеличивалась вследствие испарения и поступления коллекторно-дренажных вод. Показатели ХПК и $БПК_5$ демонстрировали умеренные колебания и отражали влияние бытовых и сельскохозяйственных стоков.

Биогенные вещества

Наиболее изменчивыми среди биогенных компонентов были соединения азота. Максимальная концентрация аммонийного азота отмечалась в 2012 г. (0,30 мг/л), нитратного азота — в 2015 г. (0,72 мг/л). Это связано с сельскохозяйственной нагрузкой и поступлением удобрений.

Тяжелые металлы

Среди тяжелых металлов наиболее нестабильными были медь и цинк. Максимальная концентрация меди наблюдалась в 2009 г. (5,6 мкг/л), цинка — в 2016 г. (9,3 мкг/л). Содержание железа и хрома оставалось относительно стабильным. Мышьяк практически не обнаруживался.

Органические загрязнители

Концентрации фенолов, нефтепродуктов, СПАВ и хлорорганических пестицидов в основном оставались низкими, однако их периодическое обнаружение свидетельствует о сохраняющемся антропогенном воздействии на водные ресурсы бассейна.

Заключение. Анализ гидрохимических показателей воды Амударьи за 2009–2023 гг. показал значительную изменчивость химического состава воды. Наиболее нестабильными показателями были соединения азота, меди и цинка. В маловодные периоды наблюдался рост минерализации и концентрации отдельных загрязняющих веществ. Содержание железа, мышьяка и фтора оставалось относительно стабильным. Полученные результаты свидетельствуют о сохраняющемся антропогенном воздействии на водные ресурсы бассейна.

Выводы

Проведенное исследование показало, что современный гидрологический режим реки Амударьи характеризуется высокой межгодовой изменчивостью и нестабильностью водообеспечения Южного Приаралья. Выделены основные многоводные периоды (1991–1994, 2002–2005, 2010, 2017 гг.) и маловодные кризисные периоды (1995–2001, 2006–2009, 2018–2023 гг.). Установлено значительное сокращение объема воды между гидропостами Туямуюн и Саманбай, что свидетельствует о существенных потерях стока в нижнем течении реки. Рост минерализации в маловодные годы и сокращение объемов поступающей воды усиливают экологические проблемы дельты Амударьи и Южного Приаралья. Полученные результаты подтверждают необходимость совершенствования управления водными ресурсами, внедрения водосберегающих технологий и усиления экологического мониторинга региона.

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УДК 347.5

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УСЛОВИЯ ГРАЖДАНСКО-ПРАВОВОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ ЗА ВРЕД, ПРИЧИНЁННЫЙ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЕМ

Аннотация: *В статье анализируются условия наступления гражданско-правовой ответственности за вред, причинённый преступлением, тесно переплетающиеся с уголовно-правовой квалификацией деяния. На основе анализа норм Гражданского кодекса РФ, разъяснений Пленума Верховного Суда РФ и актуальной судебной практики исследуются такие элементы деликтного обязательства, как противоправность деяния, возникновение вреда, причинно-следственная связь и вина причинителя вреда. Особое внимание уделяется особенностям доказывания размера имущественного вреда, установления субъектного состава гражданской ответственности по уголовному делу и актуальным проблемам правоприменения, включая двойное взыскание.*

Ключевые слова: *гражданско-правовая ответственность, деликтное обязательство, вред, причиненный преступлением, условия ответственности, состав гражданского правонарушения, гражданский иск в уголовном деле, косвенный ущерб, двойное взыскание.*

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CONDITIONS OF CIVIL LIABILITY FOR HARM CAUSED BY A CRIME

Abstract: *The article analyzes the conditions of the onset of civil liability for harm caused by a crime, which are closely intertwined with the criminal legal*

qualification of the act. Based on the analysis of the norms of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, explanations of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and current judicial practice, such elements of a tort obligation as the illegality of an act, the occurrence of harm, causation and the guilt of the harm-doer are investigated. Special attention is paid to the specifics of proving the amount of property damage, establishing the subject matter of civil liability in a criminal case, and current law enforcement issues, including double penalties.

Keywords: *civil liability, tort obligation, harm caused by a crime, terms of liability, composition of a civil offense, civil action in a criminal case, indirect damage, double penalty.*

Правовая модель ответственности за вред, причинённый преступлением, находится на пересечении уголовного и гражданского права. Совершение преступного деяния, предусмотренного Уголовным кодексом РФ[38], одновременно порождает два правовых последствия: уголовную ответственность как меру публично-правового воздействия и гражданско-правовую ответственность в форме деликтного обязательства по возмещению причинённого вреда. Конституция РФ в ст. 52 закрепляет право потерпевших от преступлений на возмещение ущерба[39], а государство обязано обеспечить действенный механизм осуществления этого права. Преступление посягает на гражданские права, становясь основанием для наступления гражданской ответственности, что делает необходимым исследование условий такой ответственности как комплексного правового института[40].

Актуальность темы обусловлена высокой социальной значимостью защиты прав потерпевших и наличием теоретических и практических проблем, связанных с доказыванием элементов деликтного состава, определением круга лиц, обязанных к возмещению вреда, а также разграничением компетенции уголовного и гражданского судопроизводства по таким делам.

Основанием возникновения деликтного обязательства и, следовательно, гражданско-правовой ответственности является юридический факт причинения вреда личности или имуществу гражданина, а также имуществу юридического лица. В соответствии с п. 1 ст. 1064 Гражданского кодекса РФ (далее - ГК РФ), вред, причиненный личности или имуществу гражданина, а также вред, причиненный имуществу юридического лица, подлежит возмещению в полном объеме лицом,

[38] Уголовный кодекс Российской Федерации : от 13.06.1996 № 63-ФЗ : ред. от 23.03.2024. – Москва : Юрайт, 2024. – 256 с.
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[40] Сушина Т. Е. Гражданский иск в уголовном деле: от теории к практике / Т. Е. Сушина // Юридический вестник. – 2023. – № 4. – С. 47.

причинившим вред[41]. Данная норма устанавливает общий принцип деликтной ответственности, на основе которого строится вся система обязательств из причинения вреда.

Применительно к вреду, причинённому преступлением, данный состав приобретает особую специфику, поскольку противоправное деяние уже квалифицировано уголовным законом. Обязательства вследствие причинения вреда регулируются гражданским законодательством в соответствии с пп. 6 п. 1 ст. 8, гл. 59 ГК РФ[42] и характеризуются следующими признаками: сфера их действия простирается как на имущественные, так и на личные неимущественные отношения, они возникают в результате нарушения гражданских прав. Возложение гражданско-правовой ответственности за вред, причиненный преступлением, возможно только при установлении лица, подлежащего привлечению в качестве обвиняемого, если такое лицо не установлено, компенсация вреда потерпевшему становится невозможной.

В науке гражданского права признаки противоправности деяния и его соотношение с правомерным причинением вреда подробно проанализированы Г.Н. Шевченко[43]. Для наступления гражданско-правовой ответственности за причинение вреда в виде возмещения убытков необходимо установить наличие четырёх классических условий (элементов состава гражданского правонарушения), каждое из которых имеет особенности в контексте преступного деяния: противоправность поведения, возникновение вреда, причинно-следственная связь между ними и вина причинителя вреда.

Противоправность поведения выражается в нарушении чужого субъективного права без должного на то управомочия. В случаях причинения вреда преступлением противоправность поведения предполагается вступившим в законную силу обвинительным приговором суда, который имеет обязательную силу для гражданского судопроизводства в части факта деяния и виновности лица.

Наличие вреда является ключевым элементом. Вред может быть имущественным (реальный ущерб и упущенная выгода) и неимущественным (моральный вред). Размер имущественного вреда, подлежащего возмещению потерпевшему, определяется, исходя из цен, сложившихся на момент вынесения решения по предъявленному иску[44]. Пленум Верховного Суда РФ в Постановлении № 23 «О практике

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[41] Гражданский кодекс Российской Федерации (часть вторая) : от 26.01.1996 № 14-ФЗ : ред. от 24.07.2023 // Собрание законодательства РФ. – 1996. – № 5. – Ст. 410. – Ст. 1064.

[42] Гражданский кодекс Российской Федерации (часть вторая) : от 26.01.1996 № 14-ФЗ : ред. от 24.07.2023 // Собрание законодательства РФ. – 1996. – № 5. – Ст. 410. – Ст. 8, гл. 59.

[43] Шевченко Г. Н. Правомерное причинение вреда как основание возникновения обязательства / Г. Н. Шевченко // Правоведение. – 2015. – № 3. – С. 28–35.

[44] Гражданский кодекс Российской Федерации (часть вторая) : от 26.01.1996 № 14-ФЗ : ред. от 24.07.2023 // Собрание законодательства РФ. – 1996. – № 5. – Ст. 410. – Ст. 1064.

рассмотрения судами гражданского иска по уголовному делу» от 13.10.2020 разъяснил, что к подлежащему возмещению имущественному вреду относится не только вред, прямо указанный в обвинении, но и вред, возникший в результате действий, которые входили в способ совершения преступления[45]. Например, повреждение замка или сигнализации при краже подлежит возмещению, даже если эти действия не были дополнительно квалифицированы как самостоятельное преступление.

Кроме того, вред может быть косвенным. Так, в одном из судебных решений по делу о хищении части кровли здания суд взыскал с осуждённого не только стоимость похищенного металла, но и ущерб от повреждения деревянных стропил и утеплителя в результате воздействия осадков, возникшего вследствие отсутствия части кровли[46]. Это демонстрирует широкое толкование судами состава подлежащего возмещению вреда.

Причинно-следственная связь между преступным деянием и наступившим вредом должна быть прямой и необходимой. Как справедливо отмечается в юридической литературе, для возмещения вреда необходимо установить не только факт его причинения, но и наличие причинно-следственной связи между действием (или бездействием) ответчика и наступившими последствиями[47]. В контексте преступлений данный элемент наиболее сложен для доказывания.

Вина причинителя вреда является субъективным условием - осознанным отношением причинителя вреда к результатам своего противоправного поведения. В соответствии с общим правилом ст. 1064 ГК РФ вина предполагается, и бремя доказывания её отсутствия лежит на причинителе вреда[48]. В уголовном процессе вина лица в совершении преступления устанавливается приговором суда, что освобождает потерпевшего от необходимости дополнительно доказывать этот элемент в гражданско-правовом аспекте.

Субъектный состав и практические аспекты ответственности. По общему правилу, в качестве гражданского ответчика по уголовному делу привлекается обвиняемый. Однако постановление Пленума № 23 предусматривает исключения: когда законом обязанность возмещения вреда возлагается на лицо, не являющееся причинителем вреда (например, работодатель, владелец источника повышенной опасности, законные представители несовершеннолетнего), такие лица также привлекаются в

[45] О практике рассмотрения судами гражданского иска по уголовному делу : Постановление Пленума Верховного Суда РФ от 13.10.2020 № 23 // Бюллетень Верховного Суда РФ. – 2020. – № 12.
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качестве соответчиков[49]. Суд вправе определить долевую ответственность по взысканию вреда, причиненного несколькими подсудимыми.

Важной проблемой современной правоприменительной практики является двойное взыскание за один и тот же вред. Удовлетворение гражданского иска в уголовном процессе на практике нередко приводит к фактически двойной гражданско-правовой ответственности лица, совершившего преступление, особенно в случаях, когда вред уже был взыскан в рамках иного судебного разбирательства (например, арбитражного). Как отмечает О.В. Грицай, взыскание дополнительной суммы с физического лица после того, как юридическое лицо уже возместило ущерб, создаёт ситуацию двойной компенсации, что недопустимо в силу принципа однократности возмещения вреда[50].

Условия гражданско-правовой ответственности за вред, причинённый преступлением, образуют сложную систему взаимосвязанных элементов: противоправность деяния, наличие вреда, причинная связь и вина. Их установление происходит в рамках уголовного судопроизводства[51], где обвинительный приговор имеет преюдициальное значение для гражданского иска, что обеспечивает повышенный уровень гарантий защиты прав потерпевшего. Однако практика сталкивается с рядом проблем, в частности, с неправильным определением круга лиц, ответственных за возмещение косвенного ущерба, и с риском двойного взыскания. Представляется необходимым дальнейшее совершенствование правовых механизмов для устранения этих недостатков, в том числе путём выработки единообразных подходов в разъяснениях высших судебных инстанций.

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ЛАТИНСКИЙ ЯЗЫК В СИСТЕМЕ ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ: ИСТОРИЯ И СОВРЕМЕННОСТЬ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются современные принципы именования лекарственных средств. Анализируются названия, включающие бренды компаний-производителей, а также торговые марки, не отражающие фармакологические свойства, но ориентированные на легкое запоминание потребителями.*

Ключевые слова: *номенклатура лекарств, торговое название, фармацевтические компании, тривиальные названия, фармацевтическая терминология.*

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LATIN IN THE SYSTEM OF PHARMACEUTICAL TERMINOLOGY: HISTORY AND MODERNITY

Abstract: *The article examines modern principles of naming medicinal products. It analyzes names that include the brands of manufacturing pharmaceutical companies, as well as trade names that do not reflect*

pharmacological properties but are aimed at being easily remembered by consumers.

Keywords: *drug nomenclature, trade name, pharmaceutical companies, trivial names, pharmaceutical terminology.*

Фармацевтические термины на латинском языке представляют собой систему, формировавшуюся на протяжении тысячелетий. Корни одних терминов уходят в глубокую древность, тогда как другие относятся к Средневековью, эпохе Возрождения или Новому времени — периоду бурного расцвета науки.

Современная фармацевтическая терминология — это комплексное понятие, объединяющее терминосистемы нескольких самостоятельных наук. Система фармацевтических терминов не является статичной и неизменной; она постоянно трансформируется, включая в себя обновляющиеся элементы. С изменением научных концепций меняются и сами термины. Устаревшие названия выходят из употребления, и на их месте появляются новые, отражающие химический состав вещества и характер его воздействия. При этом в терминологии сохраняются устойчивые терминоэлементы (значимые словообразовательные суффиксы), служащие основой для создания множества новых названий.

В настоящее время названия лекарств даются на латинском языке. Как они произносятся на латыни, так они звучат и на других языках мира. Латинская основа является базой для названий в узбекском или русском языках (при этом латинское окончание -um при переходе в другие языки обычно отбрасывается). Большинство названий лекарств образуется с помощью суффиксов -in+um и -ol+um, где элементы «ин» и «ол» исторически указывают на принадлежность к лекарственным веществам.

Сегодня названия лекарств классически формируются на основе трех главных принципов:

1. По фармакологическому действию. Название отражает характер воздействия препарата на организм человека. Например:

Analginum — обезболивающее средство;

Aspyrinum — жаропонижающее средство;

Diuretinum — мочегонное средство.

2. По происхождению сырья. Название препарата происходит от названия объекта (растения, животного, гриба, микроба), из которого он изготовлен. Например:

Papaverinum — препарат, полученный из мака (Papaver — мак);

Mentholum — препарат из масла мяты (Mentha — мята);

Biomycinum — препарат, полученный из природных грибов (Bio — природа, myc — гриб).

3. По химическому составу. Название соответствует химическому веществу или соединению, из которого состоит препарат. Например:

Calcii chloridum — хлорид кальция;
Carbo activatum — активированный уголь;
Acidum ferro-ascorbinicum — железо-аскорбиновая кислота.

Такие названия считаются простыми. Однако существуют и сложные названия, объединяющие в себе несколько вышеуказанных принципов. Например: Corvalolum или Valocardinum — лекарства для сердца, изготовленные из валерианы. Здесь элементы cor, card (сердце) относятся к первому принципу, а элемент Val (сокращение от Valeriana) — ко второму.

В современную эпоху появились названия лекарств, которые отличаются от классических основ. Их можно назвать «современным методом». В таких названиях, помимо латинских и греческих элементов, встречаются части слов из английского, немецкого, французского, испанского, русского, польского и других языков. Эти «модерновые» названия создают новые принципы именования. Например, акцент делается на заболевание, при котором применяется препарат, с использованием широко распространенных в мире слов и звукоподражаний:

Bronchosan: broncho — бронх и san — оздоравливать;
GrippHot: gripp и английское hot — жар;
Stoptussin: stop — международный знак «стоп» и tussis — кашель;
Nolkof: nol — математический символ нуля (отсутствие) и английское cough — кашлять.

Вторым современным принципом является включение в название лекарства имени фирмы или компании-производителя.

Феррум Лек — означает железосодержащий препарат, произведенный фирмой Lek (Словения);

Упсарин Упса — это обезболивающее и жаропонижающее средство, произведенное фирмой Upsa (Германия);

ТромбоПол — препарат против тромбоза сосудов, изготовленный компанией Polpharma (Польша).

Целесообразно выделить и третий современный тип наименований, в которых информация о фармакологических свойствах препарата практически отсутствует. Напротив, в качестве торговых марок используются названия, которые максимально легко запоминаются потребителями. Например: Энап — можно считать обновленной формой ранее существовавшего препарата Энапризин (Enaprizinum). Такие препараты, как Мезим и Тризим, являются торговыми названиями панкреатина (Pancreatinum). По такому же принципу созданы и названия популярных средств, таких как Купен, Ринза, Рамидон, Травамакс.

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UO‘K: 91 (575.1)

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ДИНАМИКА ГЕОЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ОБСТАНОВКИ ЮЖНОЙ ФЕРГАНЫ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЕЁ ОХРАНЫ

Аннотация: *Данное исследование представляет собой всесторонний анализ текущей геоэкологической ситуации в Южной Фергане и ее пространственно-временной динамики. В исследовании оцениваются природно-географические условия, антропогенные факторы, использование земельных и водных ресурсов, сельскохозяйственная деятельность и воздействие промышленности на региональный геоэкологический баланс. Выявлены ключевые экологические проблемы, такие как деградация земель, засоление почв, загрязнение поверхностных и подземных водных ресурсов и сокращение биоразнообразия. Кроме того, предложены научно-практические рекомендации, направленные на охрану окружающей среды, рациональное использование природных ресурсов и стабилизацию геоэкологической ситуации. Результаты исследования способствуют повышению экологической безопасности и разработке стратегий устойчивого развития региона Южной Ферганы.*

Ключевые слова: *геоэкологическая ситуация, динамические процессы, антропогенное воздействие, деградация земель, засоление, водные ресурсы, охрана окружающей среды, устойчивое развитие.*

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DYNAMICS OF THE GEOECOLOGICAL SITUATION OF SOUTHERN FERGANA AND ISSUES OF ITS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Abstract: *This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the current geoecological situation of Southern Fergana and its spatial and temporal dynamics. The research evaluates natural-geographical conditions, anthropogenic factors, land and water resource use, agricultural activities, and industrial impacts on the regional geoecological balance. Key environmental issues such as land degradation, soil salinization, pollution of surface and groundwater resources, and reduction of biodiversity are identified. In addition, scientific and practical recommendations aimed at environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, and stabilization of the geoecological situation are proposed. The findings of the study contribute to improving environmental safety and developing sustainable development strategies for the Southern Fergana region.*

Key words: *geoecological situation, dynamic processes, anthropogenic impact, land degradation, salinization, water resources, environmental protection, sustainable development.*

Введение

В мире усиливается процесс освоения новых земель и более интенсивного использования уже освоенных территорий с целью удовлетворения потребностей населения и отраслей народного хозяйства в земельных ресурсах. Это, в свою очередь, приводит к изменению природно-ландшафтной структуры земельного фонда, снижению биологического разнообразия и нарушению его оптимального состояния под воздействием внешнего антропогенного давления.

В настоящее время в мире площадь засоленных, обеднённых гумусом и биогенными веществами, а также загрязнённых земель составляет 2,4 млн га. Кроме того, в странах мира разработка мер по предотвращению деградации и засоления земель, происходящих под воздействием природных и антропогенных факторов, повышение их плодородия, сохранение и улучшение экологико-мелиоративного состояния остаются одними из актуальных задач.

В нашей стране реализуемые реформы и меры в сфере сельского хозяйства направлены на эффективное использование орошаемых земель, повышение плодородия почв и урожайности сельскохозяйственных культур. Вместе с тем подчёркивается необходимость рационального использования существующих оросительных сооружений, учёта ландшафтных особенностей осваиваемых земель, развития системы севооборота, правильной оценки возможностей земельных ресурсов, а также научно обоснованного применения мелиорации и агротехники с целью дальнейшего повышения продуктивности орошаемых земель.

Несмотря на то, что площадь орошаемых земель — нашего основного богатства — ограничена, её расширение происходит крайне медленно по сравнению с ростом численности населения. Это

объясняется тем, что если в 1980–1990-е годы в республике ежегодно осваивалось в среднем около 90 тыс. гектаров новых земель, то в последние годы из-за дефицита водных ресурсов данный показатель составляет лишь 5–6 тыс. гектаров. Более 50% орошаемых земель засолены, а вследствие неудовлетворительного мелиоративного состояния их плодородие снижается, и они постепенно выводятся из сельскохозяйственного использования.

Следует отметить, что на орошаемых серозёмно-оазисных культурных почвах уровень грунтовых вод находится на глубине 3–5 м и характеризуется различной степенью минерализации, что непосредственно способствует вторичному засолению почв. Процессы накопления солей и засоления земель наиболее интенсивно развиваются в лугово-оазисных, болотисто-оазисных и серозёмно-оазисных почвах, то есть на территориях Хорезмской, Бухарской, Кашкадарьинской, Сурхандарьинской (Шерабадской), Среднего и Нижнего Зарафшана, а также Ферганской долины.

В настоящее время из 4,3 млн гектаров орошаемых земель нашей страны (по состоянию на 2020 год) 44,7 % в различной степени засолены, из них 31,0 % — слабозасоленные, 11,9 % — среднезасоленные и 1,9 % — сильно засоленные. Вследствие неудовлетворительного мелиоративного состояния их плодородие снижается, и они постепенно выводятся из сельскохозяйственного использования. Согласно данным, при сравнении динамики засоления за 2000–2010 годы видно, что уровень засоления по республике достиг 2446,9 тыс. гектаров, что составляет 65,9 %.

Анализ литературы и методы

Ферганская долина отличается от других регионов Узбекистана разнообразием ландшафтных комплексов, что обусловлено изменением природных условий и геосистем в соответствии с широтной и высотной зональностью. В то же время территория долины с древних времён характеризуется хорошо развитым орошаемым земледелием, а её природная среда в значительной степени освоена в результате хозяйственной деятельности человека. Ферганская долина, как густонаселённый регион, где природные ландшафтные комплексы в высокой степени трансформированы под воздействием антропогенных факторов, заметно отличается от других территорий. Во всех ландшафтных комплексах долины имеются благоприятные природно-географические условия для развития сельского хозяйства, агроэкономики, различных отраслей промышленности, а также рекреационных систем.

Южная часть Ферганской долины относится к территориям, наиболее интенсивно освоенным и трансформированным под воздействием хозяйственной деятельности человека. Это, в свою очередь, приводит к возникновению различных экологических проблем в ландшафтах региона.

Вместе с тем особую актуальность приобретает разработка рекомендаций по рациональному устранению негативных экологических последствий и охране природы. В Южной Фергане широко распространены такие типы почв, как бурые почвы, тёмные серозёмы, типичные серозёмы, светлые серозёмы, лугово-серозёмные почвы, серо-бурые почвы, такыры, болотисто-луговые почвы и континентальные солончаки. Недостаточная реализация комплексных мероприятий по широкому использованию органических удобрений землепользователями привела к тому, что за последние 30 лет содержание гумуса в орошаемых почвах снизилось на 10–15 %. В результате площадь деградированных орошаемых земель (в эквивалентном выражении) превысила 450 тыс. гектаров.

В Южной Фергане такие вопросы, как почвенная эрозия и вызывающие её факторы, особенно антропогенные, устойчивость орошаемых почв к различным типам эрозии, эрозионная опасность при эффективном использовании орошаемых земель, а также нарастающий характер эрозионных процессов, до настоящего времени недостаточно изучены в практическом отношении. В частности, в настоящее время можно наблюдать образование небольших песчаных массивов в результате выдувания и разрыхления песков так называемым «Кокандским ветром». Так, под воздействием «Кокандского ветра» происходит вынос песков с участков, расположенных в северной периферийной части поймы реки Сох, что приводит к формированию новых мелких песчаных массивов. Практические наблюдения показывают, что с каждого гектара ежегодно выдувается до 70 тонн песка, а образовавшиеся барханы перемещаются со скоростью до 10–15 метров в год (рис. 1).

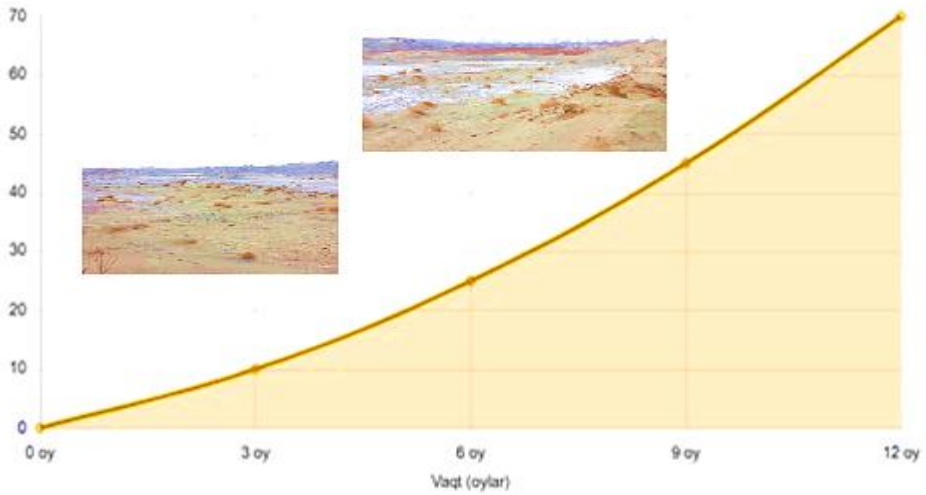


Рисунок 1. Трансформация песчаных барханов (в тоннах)

По результатам проведённых полевых исследований установлено, что на территории села Оқтепа Дангаринского района на площади 26 гектаров выращиваются различные сельскохозяйственные культуры. Ранее в пределах данного агроэкосистемного ландшафта произрастало более 2000 деревьев *Populus diversifolia* (туранга) и около 70 крупных деревьев *Salix*

alba (ива). Однако результаты наблюдений за последние 10 лет показывают, что в настоящее время здесь сохранилось лишь 280 деревьев туранги и 14 деревьев ивы. Это свидетельствует о значительном сокращении фитоме́лиоративных элементов ландшафта. Кроме того, на сельскохозяйственных землях, прилегающих к пустынной зоне Центральной Ферганы, значительно сократились площади защитных лесонасаждений (агролесомелиоративных мероприятий), а также саксаульников (*Haloxylon aphyllum*), созданных с целью предотвращения ветровой эрозии, сдерживания эоловых процессов и ограничения распространения песчаных барханов. Причиной этого является усиливающееся антропогенное воздействие.

В частности, в ходе экологического мониторинга, проведённого в 2021 году, перед барханами, расположенными в северной части оазиса, где были высажены саксаулы с целью ограничения движения песков, было зафиксировано следующее состояние: из 127 деревьев саксаула, подсчитанных на общей площади 100 м², 123 были вырублены местным населением, и лишь 4 дерева сохранились. Причиной их сохранности указана непригодность в качестве топлива. Известно, что подобные процессы способствуют активному развитию песчаных барханов в регионе. В результате резко снижается продуктивность ландшафтов, затрудняется ведение сельского хозяйства, пески захватывают обширные пастбища, сокращая кормовую базу для скота, под угрозой оказываются жилые дома, инфраструктура и качество жизни населения. Это также вынуждает людей мигрировать в другие районы и способствует повышению температуры воздуха. Кроме того, данные явления свидетельствуют о высоком уровне антропогенной нагрузки на экологические и гидрологические ландшафты южной части Ферганской долины, что особенно негативно влияет на сохранение биологического разнообразия и обеспечение экологической устойчивости. Сокращение защитных лесонасаждений усиливает активизацию эоловых процессов, эрозии, дефляции и повышает риск опустынивания.

В Южной Фергане на значительных площадях окультуренные плодородные почвы оказались погребёнными под песчаными барханами в результате ветровой эрозии. По данным отчётов, в оазисе выявлено около 10 тыс. гектаров таких земель. Данные почвы содержат 2–3 % гумуса и до 40–50 % водопрочной зернисто-структурной фракции, однако они перекрыты слоем песка на глубине 50–70–100 см. При глубокой вспашке плантажным плугом с оборотом пласта эти почвы могут быть восстановлены, приобретая устойчивость к ветровой эрозии и высокую плодородность. Особенно рекомендуется проводить данные мероприятия в осенний период.

На значительной территории Южной Ферганы распространены светлые серозёмы, серо-бурые почвы, а также песчаные пустынные почвы,

закреплённые кустарниковой растительностью, которые занимают обширные площади. Механический состав этих почв отличается высокой водопроницаемостью, вследствие чего вода не задерживается на поверхности и процессы смыва выражены слабо. Это также обусловлено равнинным характером рельефа. В ряде недавно освоенных земель Южной Ферганы (с лёгким механическим составом) наблюдаются процессы ветровой эрозии. По механическому составу такие почвы относятся к средне-, а иногда и тяжёлосуглинистым, при этом содержание крупных пылеватых частиц размером 0,05–0,01 мм составляет 25–40 %, а в отдельных случаях достигает 50–60 %. Доля физической глины в среднем составляет 30–40 %.

Недостаточная реализация комплексных мероприятий по широкому использованию органических удобрений землепользователями привела к тому, что за последние 30 лет содержание гумуса в орошаемых почвах снизилось на 10–15 %. В результате площадь деградированных орошаемых сельскохозяйственных земель (в эквивалентном выражении) превысила 450 тыс. гектаров. В Южной Фергане такие вопросы, как почвенная эрозия и вызывающие её факторы, особенно антропогенные, устойчивость орошаемых почв к различным типам эрозии, эрозионная опасность при эффективном использовании орошаемых земель, а также нарастающий характер эрозионных процессов, до настоящего времени недостаточно изучены в практическом отношении.

Засоление почв определяется количеством общих растворённых солей, содержащихся в жидкой фазе почвы. Определение степени засоления имеет важное значение в сельском хозяйстве, поскольку засоление: 1. затрудняет поглощение воды растениями; 2. вызывает специфическую токсичность; 3. влияет на водопроницаемость почвы и состояние посевов; 4. нарушает питательный баланс растений.

Основными элементами, участвующими в формировании засолённых почв, являются солевые соединения Ca, Mg, Na, K, Cl, S, N, V, Si, а также Sr, Li и др. Миграция и накопление этих элементов в почве происходят преимущественно в виде следующих гипотетических солей: **Хлориды**: NaCl, KCl, $MgCl_2$, $CaCl_2$; **Сульфаты**: Na_2SO_4, $MgSO_4$, K_2SO_4, $CaSO_4$; **Карбонаты**: Na_2CO_3, $NaHCO_3$, $MgCO_3$, $CaCO_3$, $Ca(HCO_3)_2$; **Нитраты**: $NaNO_3$, KNO_3; **Бораты**: $Na_2B_2O_2$ и др. Кроме того, могут присутствовать растворённый диоксид кремния ($SiO_2 \cdot nH_2O$), силикаты (Na_2SiO_4, K_2SiO_3, $CaSiO_3$), а также гуматы щелочных металлов (Ковда, 2008). Указанные соли по-разному воздействуют на сельскохозяйственные культуры: одни из них практически безвредны, другие оказывают слабое влияние, а некоторые являются крайне токсичными. Диапазон воздействия солей на растения зависит от общего содержания солей в верхнем слое почвы (0–30 см), их растворимости и типа засоления.

Такие соли, как Na_2CO_3, $NaHCO_3$, Na_2SO_4, NaCl, $Mg(HCO_3)_2$, $MgSO_4$, $MgCl_2$, $CaCl_2$, относятся к вредным или токсичным для растений (рис. …).

В то же время карбонат кальция ($CaCO_3$), гипс ($CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$) и карбонат магния ($MgCO_3$) считаются менее вредными для растений, однако их избыточное накопление в почве значительно затрудняет выращивание сельскохозяйственных культур, замедляет их рост и снижает продуктивность (рис. 2).

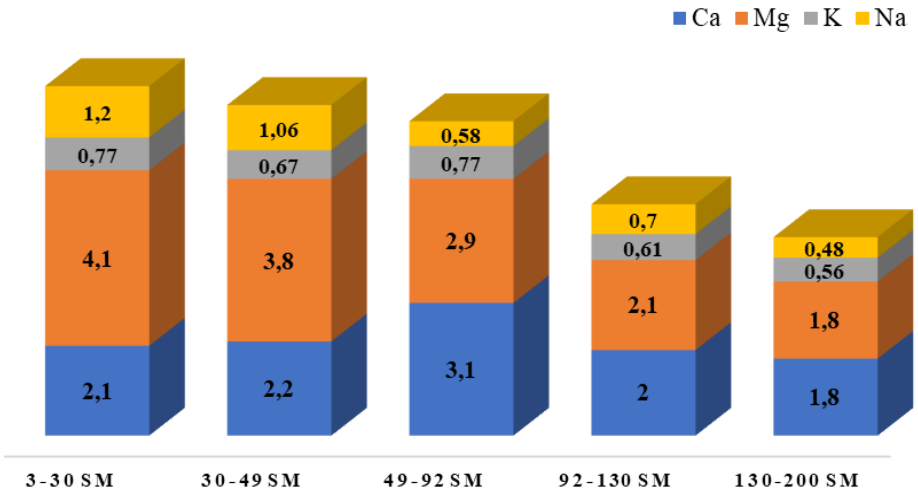


Рисунок 2. Состав поглощённых катионов солей (в мг-экв.)

Кроме того, при наличии гипсовых горизонтов из анаэробных зон, расположенных вблизи грунтовых вод, может выделяться токсичный газ — сероводород (H_2S), который оказывает негативное влияние как на растения, так и на здоровье человека.

Роль антропогенных факторов в деградации почвенных ресурсов весьма значительна. В частности, в пустынных зонах, расположенных на территории Учкуприкского, Бувайдинского, Багдадского и Дангаринского районов, близкое залегание грунтовых вод к поверхности приводит к повышению степени минерализации почв. Засоление почв является сложной педохимической и агроэкологической проблемой, которая не только снижает урожайность, но и представляет угрозу устойчивости агроэкосистем. В связи с этим мониторинг солевых ионов, разработка карт засоления и оптимизация мелиоративных мероприятий являются важнейшими направлениями современного земледелия.

В Южной Фергане формирование и развитие засолённых почв, а также орошаемых луговых почв происходит под воздействием минерализованных грунтовых вод (78 г/л, 7–9 г/л), ветровых и антропогенных факторов. Концентрация почвенного раствора в орошаемых лугово-серозёмных почвах несколько повышена, причём под пахотным слоем она возрастает и составляет 11–18 г/л.

С повышением уровня окультуренности почв этот показатель колеблется в пределах 10–14 г/л, а в слоях, находящихся в контакте с

грунтовыми водами, составляет 8–10 г/л. Кроме того, в районах с близким залеганием минерализованных грунтовых вод хорошо развиты средне- и сильно размытые орошаемые луговые, болотисто-луговые и болотные почвы, а также солончаки. Статистические данные за 2004–2023 годы показывают, что в орошаемых почвах преобладают сульфатный и хлоридный типы засоления. Глубина залегания грунтовых вод в регионе составляет в среднем 106–150 см, а их минерализация — 3,160–2,896 г/л (рис. 3). В связи с этим грунтовые воды оказывают существенное влияние на сельскохозяйственное производство, мелиоративное состояние земель, плодородие почв, а также на проектирование зданий и сооружений. Их близкое залегание приводит к ухудшению мелиоративного состояния орошаемых земель и снижению плодородия почв. Практические наблюдения показывают, что грунтовые воды играют значительную роль в формировании процессов засоления почв.

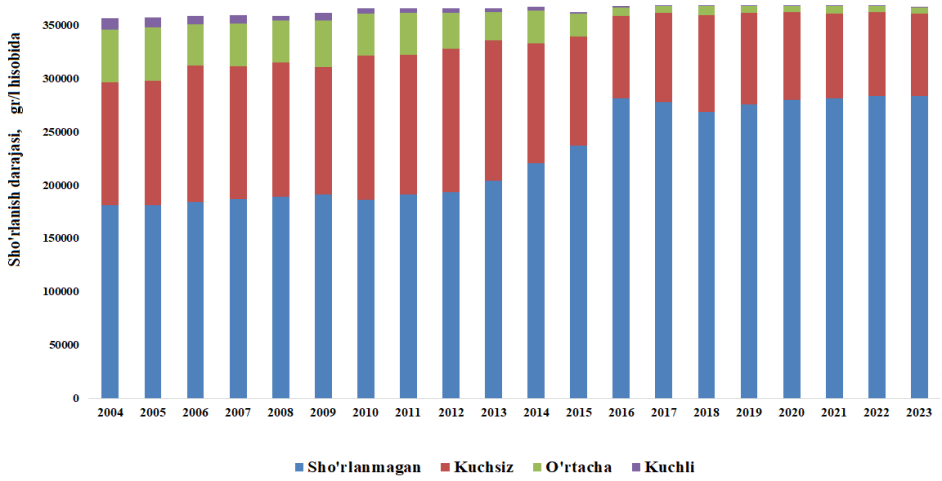


Рисунок 3. Степень засоления орошаемых земель Южной Ферганы

Известно, что развитие земледелия на орошаемых землях, животноводства на пастбищах и сенокосах, а также использование богарных земель для различных целей приводит к изменению литолого-геоморфологических условий пахотных земель, механического состава почв, водного и воздушного режимов, а также их физических, агрохимических и химико-биологических свойств. В ходе мониторинга установлено, что в средних и верхних микрозонах Южной Ферганы в марте–апреле близкое залегание грунтовых вод к поверхности напрямую связано с состоянием дренажных систем. В частности, из-за необходимости реконструкции дренажных систем на этих территориях наблюдается развитие средне- и сильнозасоленных почв (рис. 4). Основной причиной засоления почв является подъём уровня грунтовых вод, вследствие чего растворённые соли поднимаются в почвенный профиль по капиллярам.

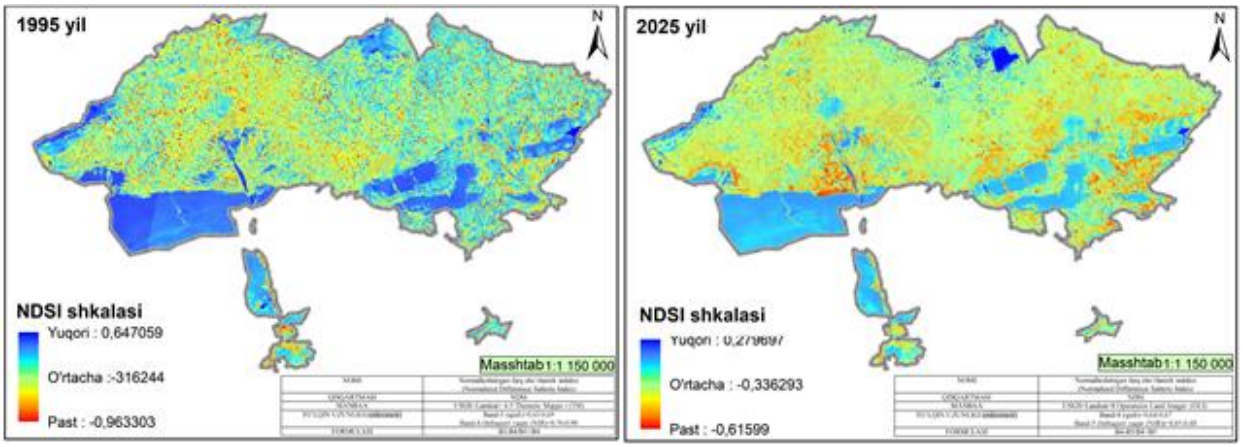


Рисунок 4. Карта засоления почв Южной Ферганы по индексу NDSI (Landsat)

В контроле процессов засоления важнейшую роль играют ветер, грунтовые воды, дренажные системы и антропогенная нагрузка. Известно, что дренажная система представляет собой инженерные сооружения, предназначенные для регулируемого отвода избыточных поверхностных и подземных вод. В частности, в условиях орошаемого земледелия выращивание сельскохозяйственных культур без дренажа фактически способствует усилению процессов засоления почв. В настоящее время развитие орошаемого земледелия в Южной Фергане обусловило необходимость расширения сети коллекторно-дренажных систем, при этом инфильтрация оросительных вод приводит к значительному увеличению объёма грунтовых вод.

Высокий уровень минерализации как коллекторно-дренажных вод, так и вод, поступающих с предгорных территорий, используемых для орошения равнинных земель, способствует интенсификации процессов вторичного засоления.

Заключение

Следует отметить, что для предотвращения подобных экологических проблем необходимо опираться на достижения науки, современные технологии, а также на положительное влияние хозяйственной деятельности человека. В этой связи целесообразно реализовать следующие мероприятия и рекомендации:

✓ Поскольку свойства, особенности и состав почв, сформировавшиеся в результате орошения, обусловлены антропогенной деятельностью, необходимо их всестороннее изучение и анализ;

✓ Следует обеспечить внедрение комплексных мер по широкому использованию органических удобрений землепользователями;

✓ Учитывая, что механический состав почв (преобладание песчаных и пылеватых частиц) обуславливает их склонность к ветровой эрозии, важно разработать и внедрить меры по борьбе с дефляцией и защите почв в условиях орошаемого земледелия;

✓ В процессе орошения происходит подъём уровня грунтовых вод, что приводит к различной степени засоления почв. В связи с этим требуется рациональное проектирование систем вертикального и горизонтального дренажа, а также восстановление существующих ирригационных и мелиоративных систем.

Таким образом, регулярный мониторинг структуры почв, развитие биологической окультуренности, применение агротехнологий (террасирование, мульчирование), проведение полевых экспериментов и лабораторных анализов будут способствовать повышению экономической эффективности и продовольственной безопасности страны.

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УДК: 378.147:004+811.161.1

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СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ЦИФРОВОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ВУЗАХ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация*: В статье анализируется современное состояние цифровой компетентности будущих учителей русского языка в педагогических вузах Узбекистана. На основе изучения нормативно-правовых документов, а также результатов констатирующего педагогического эксперимента (285 респондентов) выявлены уровень сформированности цифровых компетенций, основные проблемы и противоречия в системе профессиональной подготовки. Обоснована необходимость системного внедрения цифровых технологий в методическую подготовку будущих учителей. Предложены практические рекомендации по совершенствованию подготовки педагогических кадров.*

Ключевые слова: *цифровая компетентность, будущие учителя русского языка, цифровизация образования, педагогические вузы Узбекистана, цифровые технологии в обучении.*

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THE CURRENT STATE OF DIGITAL LITERACY AMONG FUTURE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHERS AT TEACHER TRAINING UNIVERSITIES IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *This article analyses the current state of digital competence among future Russian language teachers at teacher training universities in Uzbekistan. Based on a review of regulatory and legal documents, as well as the results of a diagnostic pedagogical experiment (285 respondents), the level of development of digital competences, the main problems and contradictions in the*

professional training system have been identified. The necessity of systematically integrating digital technologies into the methodological training of future teachers is substantiated. Practical recommendations for improving the training of teaching staff are proposed.

Keywords: *digital competence, future teachers of the Russian language, digitalisation of education, teacher training universities in Uzbekistan, digital technologies in teaching.*

Введение

Цифровизация образования является одним из стратегических приоритетов Республики Узбекистан, направленных на модернизацию системы подготовки кадров и интеграцию в глобальное образовательное пространство. В соответствии с Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан № УП-60 от 28 января 2022 года и Постановлением Кабинета Министров № 366 от 2023 года перед системой высшего педагогического образования поставлена задача кардинального повышения уровня цифровой компетентности будущих специалистов [1].

В научной литературе подчёркивается, что цифровая трансформация образования требует пересмотра традиционных подходов к подготовке учителя, в том числе усиления практико-ориентированного компонента обучения [4; 6; 13].

Несмотря на сохраняющуюся значимость русского языка в системе образования Узбекистана, уровень готовности будущих учителей русского языка к работе в цифровой образовательной среде остаётся недостаточным, что подтверждается как статистическими данными, так и результатами эмпирических исследований.

Цель статьи — на основе теоретического анализа и эмпирических данных определить современное состояние цифровой компетентности будущих учителей русского языка и выявить ключевые проблемы её формирования.

В исследовании выдвигается следующая гипотеза:

уровень цифровой компетентности будущих учителей русского языка будет существенно повышен при условии целенаправленного внедрения в образовательный процесс педагогических вузов интегративной модели, включающей методически ориентированные цифровые технологии, практико-ориентированные задания и системную подготовку преподавателей.

Методологическую основу исследования составили:

компетентностный подход, обеспечивающий ориентацию на формирование профессионально значимых качеств личности;

системный подход, позволяющий рассматривать цифровую компетентность как целостное образование;

деятельностный подход, ориентированный на формирование практических умений использования цифровых технологий в профессиональной деятельности [2; 10].

Методология и методы исследования

Для достижения поставленной цели использован комплекс взаимодополняющих методов исследования:

Теоретические методы:

- анализ нормативно-правовых документов, психолого-педагогической и методической литературы по проблеме исследования;
- обобщение и систематизация научных подходов к определению сущности цифровой компетентности.

Эмпирические методы:

- анкетирование студентов;
- педагогическое наблюдение;
- тестирование уровня цифровых компетенций;
- констатирующий педагогический эксперимент.

Методы обработки данных:

количественный и качественный анализ результатов исследования, методы математической статистики (процентное соотношение, сравнительный анализ).

База исследования: Узбекский государственный университет мировых языков, Ташкентский государственный педагогический университет имени Низами, Чирчикский государственный педагогический университет, Нукусский государственный педагогический институт.

1. Нормативно-правовые основы цифровизации педагогического образования

Цифровизация подготовки педагогических кадров в Республике Узбекистан осуществляется в рамках следующих документов: Указ Президента РУз № УП-60 (2022) [1]; Постановление Кабинета Министров РУз № 366 (2023); Государственные образовательные стандарты высшего образования (2024). Анализ показывает, что дисциплина, направленная на формирование цифровой компетентности, зачастую носит фрагментарный характер [1].

Анализ содержания данных документов показывает, что в них акцентируется необходимость формирования у будущих учителей навыков использования цифровых образовательных технологий, электронных платформ и инструментов дистанционного обучения.

Однако, несмотря на наличие нормативной базы, в действующих образовательных программах педагогических вузов дисциплина, направленная на формирование цифровой компетентности будущих учителей русского языка, зачастую носит фрагментарный или факультативный характер, что снижает эффективность подготовки специалистов [1].

2. Сущность и структура цифровой компетентности учителя русского языка

В современной педагогической науке цифровая компетентность рассматривается как комплексное интегративное образование личности, включающее знания, умения и готовность к использованию цифровых технологий в профессиональной деятельности [3; 5; 7; 8; 9].

Цифровая компетентность будущего учителя русского языка включает следующие компоненты:

- технико-технологический (владение цифровыми инструментами и платформами);
- лингводидактический (использование цифровых средств в обучении языку);
- методический (проектирование цифровых уроков и заданий);
- рефлексивно-оценочный (анализ эффективности цифровых решений).

Особое значение приобретает способность интегрировать цифровые технологии в процесс обучения русскому языку с учётом его специфики как предмета гуманитарного цикла.

3. Результаты констатирующего эксперимента

В период с октября 2025 по февраль 2026 года автором проведён констатирующий эксперимент на базе ведущих педагогических вузов Узбекистана. В исследовании приняли участие 285 студентов 3–4 курсов и магистрантов [3].

Результаты исследования свидетельствуют о преобладании среднего и низкого уровней цифровой компетентности.

Основные результаты (в процентах):

Уровень цифровой компетентности студентов	**%**
Высокий	*18*
Средний	*47*
Низкий	*35*

Дополнительно установлено, что:

— студенты уверенно используют базовые коммуникационные платформы;

— испытывают затруднения при работе с интерактивными и авторскими цифровыми ресурсами;

— недостаточно владеют инструментами искусственного интеллекта в образовательных целях.

Особого внимания заслуживает тот факт, что уровень владения инновационными инструментами (интерактивные платформы, ИИ) остаётся ниже среднего, что свидетельствует о разрыве между современными образовательными трендами и реальной подготовкой студентов

Дополнительно выявлено, что:

68% студентов испытывают трудности при создании интерактивных заданий в цифровой среде;

24% регулярно используют ИИ-инструменты для подготовки уроков;

71% отмечают недостаток практических занятий по методике преподавания русского языка с использованием цифровых технологий.

Основные проблемы и противоречия

Несоответствие учебных программ требованиям цифровой образовательной среды.

Недостаточная материально-техническая база в региональных педагогических вузах.

Низкий уровень цифровой подготовки преподавателей методики русского языка.

Отсутствие единой системы оценки цифровой компетентности будущих учителей.

Указанные факторы снижают качество подготовки специалистов и замедляют внедрение цифровых технологий в школьное преподавание русского языка. Следовательно, современное состояние цифровой компетентности будущих учителей русского языка можно охарактеризовать как средне-низкое. Кроме того, выявлены ключевые проблемы:

недостаток практической подготовки, слабая материально-техническая база, а также недостаточная методическая готовность преподавателей к цифровизации обучения

Современное состояние цифровой компетентности будущих учителей русского языка в педагогических вузах Узбекистана характеризуется как средне-низкое и требует целенаправленного совершенствования.

Прогноз до 2030 года

К 2030 году цифровая компетентность будущих учителей русского языка будет переходить из категории дополнительного навыка в обязательный профессиональный стандарт.

Ожидается дальнейшее расширение использования искусственного интеллекта, интерактивных платформ, электронных образовательных ресурсов и смешанных форм обучения. В то же время возрастёт значение системной методической подготовки студентов педагогических вузов, поскольку именно педагогически обоснованное применение цифровых инструментов будет определять качество их профессиональной готовности [11; 12].

Научная новизна исследования

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

— уточнено содержание понятия «цифровая компетентность будущего учителя русского языка» с учётом специфики лингводидактической деятельности;

— определена структура цифровой компетентности, включающая технико-технологический, методический, лингводидактический и рефлексивно-оценочный компоненты;

— выявлен реальный уровень сформированности цифровой компетентности студентов педагогических вузов Узбекистана на основе эмпирических данных;

— определены ключевые проблемы и противоречия в системе подготовки будущих учителей русского языка в условиях цифровизации образования;

— обоснована необходимость внедрения практико-ориентированной модели формирования цифровой компетентности.

Практическая значимость исследования

Практическая значимость исследования заключается в возможности использования полученных результатов при разработке образовательных программ педагогических вузов, создании учебно-методических комплексов, а также в системе повышения квалификации преподавателей.

Теоретическая значимость исследования

Результаты исследования вносят вклад в развитие теории профессиональной подготовки будущих учителей в условиях цифровизации образования, уточняют представления о структуре и содержании цифровой компетентности учителя русского языка.

Практические рекомендации

— Ввести обязательный модуль «Цифровые технологии в методике преподавания русского языка» (не менее 6 кредитов);

— разработать модель формирования цифровой компетентности будущих учителей;

— усилить практико-ориентированную подготовку студентов;

— организовать системные курсы повышения квалификации преподавателей;

— интегрировать инструменты искусственного интеллекта в образовательный процесс.

Выводы

Проведённое исследование подтвердило выдвинутую гипотезу о недостаточном уровне сформированности цифровой компетентности будущих учителей русского языка и необходимости её целенаправленного формирования в условиях педагогического вуза.

Установлено, что существующая система подготовки не обеспечивает должного уровня развития методического и практического компонентов цифровой компетентности.

Полученные результаты свидетельствуют о необходимости системных изменений в содержании и технологиях педагогического образования, направленных на интеграцию цифровых инструментов в профессиональную подготовку будущих учителей.

Таким образом, цифровая компетентность будущих учителей русского языка в педагогических вузах Узбекистана находится на среднем и низком уровнях. Наиболее проблемными являются методический и творческий компоненты, связанные с разработкой цифровых образовательных продуктов.

Практические рекомендации

— Ввести обязательный модуль «Цифровые технологии в методике преподавания русского языка» (не менее 6 кредитов);

— разработать модель формирования цифровой компетентности будущих учителей;

— усилить практико-ориентированную подготовку студентов;

— организовать системные курсы повышения квалификации преподавателей;

— интегрировать инструменты искусственного интеллекта в образовательный процесс.

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ДРЕВНЯЯ СИСТЕМА КАНАЛА ШОХРУД КАК ОБЪЕКТ ОХРАНЫ ПРИРОДЫ

Аннотация: *в статье рассматривается актуальность сохранения древней системы канала Шохруд как объекта охраны природы.*

Ключевые слова: *Шохруд, народный опыт, природный памятник, каналы, цистерны, колодцы, пруды.*

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THE ANCIENT SHOKHRUD CANAL SYSTEM AS A PROTECTED NATURAL HERITAGE SITE

Abstract: *This article examines the importance of preserving the ancient Shokhrud canal system as a protected natural heritage site.*

Keywords: *Shokhrud, traditional knowledge, natural monument, canals, reservoirs, wells, ponds.*

Введение. Бухарский регион расположен в пустынной зоне, поэтому история оазиса неразрывно связана с его ирригационной системой. До наших дней в той или иной степени сохранились каналы, рвы, цистерны, колодцы и пруды древних водохранилищ. Сегодня рвы, цистерны и колодцы, построенные бухарцами, охраняются как объекты материального наследия народа. Однако канал Шохруд находится в запущенном состоянии. Ирригационные сети, сыгравшие ключевую роль в развитии оазиса, включая древний канал Шохруд, являлись крупнейшим источником орошения Бухарского эмирата. В настоящее время сохранение его первоначальной части имеет важное научное и практическое значение. Настоящая статья посвящена рассмотрению данной проблемы.

Основная часть.

Бухарская область расположена в центральной части пустынной зоны Республики Узбекистан. Ее общая площадь составляет 40,3 тыс. км². Хозяйственно освоенные территории региона подразделяются на две части: 88,6 % приходится на пустынно-пастбищные территории, а 11,4 % — на пустынно-оазисные районы Бухарской области (Назаров, Ташов, 2008).

Слово «пустыня» в переводе на русский язык ассоциируется с пустотой. Однако в действительности это не так. В настоящее время пустыни стали ареной разнообразной хозяйственной деятельности человека.

Территория Бухарской области, несмотря на суровые природные условия, обладает значительным экономическим потенциалом и является одним из перспективных в хозяйственном отношении районов Республики Узбекистан. Рациональное использование территории зависит в первую очередь от задачи изучения народный опыт и их влияния на экономику региона.

Жители Бухарского региона, климат которого резко отличается от климата других регионов, за тысячи лет накопили огромный опыт эффективного использования пустынной среды.

Например, архитектурно-строительная отрасль, ирригация и мелиорация, орошаемое земледелие, животноводство и другие области являются тому примерами. В частности, была создана уникальная «Бухарская народная экспериментальная школа» по использованию воды. Сохранившиеся до наших дней каналы, канавы, цистерны, колодцы, пруды — это «символы» прошлого

— этой школы.

Исследования Бухарской народной экспериментальной школы проводили И. Назаров (1992), Г. Р. Ташов (1992, 2025), М. Ахмедов и др. (2025) [1, 9.].

В Бухарской области было построено 11 сардоб. 3 из них расположены в городе (рисунки 1 и 2).



Рисунок 1. Цистерна «Азизон».



Рисунок 2. Цистерна Худойдад.

Таким образом, Бухара долгое время считалась одним из центров мирового орошаемого земледелия. Это напрямую связано со строительством ирригационных сетей, то есть водных сооружений. Каналы, цистерны, колодцы и пруды древних водных сооружений в определенной степени сохранились до наших дней. Сегодня цистерны и колодцы, построенные бухарским народом в рамках «Бухарской народной экспериментальной школы», охраняются как материальное наследие народа [3, 4, 8.].

Шохрудский канал — крупнейший главный канал, вырытый людьми. Его длина составляла 65 км, глубина — 6 м, а ширина — 35-45 м. Шохрудский

канал начинается у гидроузел Хархур, построенной на реке Зарафшан. После гидроузел Дуоба канал разветвляется на несколько ответвлений — каналов — в направлении города Бухары. Однако Шохрудский канал был заброшен. Сохранение ирригационных сетей, сыгравших важную роль в развитии оазиса, включая начало древнего Шохрудского канала, имеет научное и практическое значение. Шохрудский канал широко освещен в различных источниках [11, 12].

Древний канал Шохруд вчера и сегодня:

В древности канал Шохруд снабжал водой город Бухару. Он назывался

«Нахри Зар – Руди Зар», «Шахари Руди», то есть «Городской канал». Древний канал Шохруд является одним из 35 основных каналов, получавших воду из Зарафшана. Технико-экономические показатели этих каналов приведены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1.

Технико-экономические показатели двух крупнейших ирригационных систем и каналов древнего Бухарского оазиса[1]

Название каналов	**Длина (в км)**	**Рабочая производительность (в м²·с)**	**Орошаемые площади в га**
Қалқонота	23.3	5,5	3440
Конимех			
Шофрикон	59,8	13.5	10539
Султонобод			
Пирмаст	20	25.0	9579
Харконруд			
Вобкентдарё	40	17.0	10833
Шахруд			
Хайробод	40	9.0	7058
Сарибозор	29	16.0	8008
	48	49,5	40179
	65,5	35.1	48916
	60,1	15.0	10486
		18-20	21501

Первоначально канал Шохруд получал воду из реки Зарафшан. Он начинался от гидроузла Хархур, построенного на реке Зарафшан. Далее, после гидроузла Дуоба, канал разветвлялся на несколько рукавов и направлялся в сторону города Бухары.



Рисунок 3. Часть Шохруда в городе Бухара.

После ввода в эксплуатацию Аму-Бухарского машинного канала, построенного в 1962–1975 годах, участок русла канала Шохруд от Хархурского гидроузла до Дуобского гидроузла (протяжённостью около 10 км) перестал функционировать [5, 10]. Учитывая, что древнее русло канала Шохруд было создано вручную с использованием простейших орудий труда, необходимость его сохранения представляется очевидной.

Древнее русло канала Шохруд (от Хархурского гидроузла до Дуобского гидроузла) является одним из объектов историко-ирригационного наследия, которые до настоящего времени остаются недостаточно изученными. Этот участок длиной почти 10 км хранит свидетельства многовекового народного опыта в области гидротехнического строительства [2, 3, 4].

Начальная часть древнего канала Шохруд включает следующие сооружения: плотину (ширина по нижнему основанию — 10 м, по верхнему основанию — 4 м) и древнее русло канала (ширина по верхней части — 6 м, по нижней части — 45 м). Оба берега представлены земляными насыпями высотой 5–7 м. Древнее русло частично заполнено водой и заросло тростником, камышом, карраком и другими водными растениями. Земляные насыпи по берегам, покрытые осокой, солянкой ранней, гребенщиком, верблюжьей колючкой, карелинией каспийской, парнолистником (туятовоном) и другими видами растений, сформировали своеобразный тугайный ландшафт.



Рисунок 4. Древнее русло и правый берег канала Шохруд.



Рисунок 5. Древнее русло и левый берег реки Шохруд.



Рисунок 6. Плотина Шохруд

Древнее русло канала Шохруд (от гидроузла Хархур до гидроузла Дуоба) целесообразно сохранить в качестве памятника природы. В то же время данный объект обладает высоким потенциалом для развития экологического туризма.

Памятники природы представляют собой природные объекты или территории, имеющие особую научную, культурно-познавательную, историческую либо эстетическую ценность и находящиеся под охраной государства. К ним относятся уникальные или типичные природные комплексы и отдельные объекты, включая реки, озёра, участки долин и побережий, геологические обнажения, минеральные источники, водопады, пещеры, редкие или исторически ценные деревья, а также объекты искусственного происхождения, такие как старинные аллеи, парки, заброшенные каналы и пруды, не признанные памятниками истории или культуры и не входящие в состав единых природно-исторических комплексов [7, с. 342].

Заключение

В заключение следует отметить, что древнее русло Старого Шохрудского канала (от гидроузла Хархур до гидроузла Дуоба) представляет собой объект, обладающий признаками памятника природы. Кроме того, данный объект имеет научное, социальное и экономическое значение и может рассматриваться как перспективный объект экологического туризма.

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УДК 37.013.77

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НЕЙРОЛИНГВИСТИК ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛ МЕТОДИКАЛАРНИНГ НЕЙРОПЕДАГОГИК МАЗМУНИ: ТИЛ ВА ТАЪЛИМ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯСИНИНГ ИЛМИЙ-АМАЛИЙ ТАҲЛИЛИ

Аннотация: *Мақолада нейролингвистиканинг замонавий экспериментал усуллари ва уларнинг нейропедагогика соҳасидаги мазмун-моҳияти кенг қамровли таҳлил қилинади. Тадқиқотда бош мия фаолиятининг нейрофизиологик кўрсаткичлари (ЭЭГ, айтрекинг, дихотик тестлар) асосида ўқув жараёнини оптималлаштириш имкониятлари ўрганилган. Муаллиф тил ўрганиш жараёнидаги когнитив юкламани камайтириш ва миянинг функционал имкониятларидан максимал фойдаланиш стратегияларини таклиф этади. Мақола филологлар, педагоглар ва когнитив соҳа тадқиқотчилари учун мўлжалланган.*

Таянч сўзлар: *нейролингвистика, нейропедагогика, когнитив психология, электроэнцефалография (ЭЭГ), айтрекинг, функционал асимметрия, нейропластиклик, когнитив юклама, таълим технологиялари.*

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THE NEUROPEDAGOGICAL CONTENT OF NEUROLINGUISTIC EXPERIMENTAL METHODOLOGIES: A SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION INTEGRATION

Abstract: *The article provides a comprehensive analysis of modern experimental methods of neurolinguistics and their essence within the field of neuropedagogy. The study examined the possibilities of optimizing the educational process based on neurophysiological indicators of brain activity (EEG, aytreking, neurotic tests). The author proposes strategies to reduce cognitive load and maximize the functional capabilities of the brain during the language learning process. The article is intended for philologists, educators, and researchers in the cognitive field.*

Keywords: *neurolinguistics, neuropedagogy, cognitive psychology, electroencephalography (EEG), aytreking, functional asymmetry, neuroplasticity, cognitive load, educational technologies.*

1. Кириш

XXI асрда ахборот оқимининг кескин ортиши инсон миясининг маълумотни қайта ишлаш имкониятларини янгича тадқиқ этишни талаб қилмоқда. Анъанавий педагогика узоқ вақт давомида "ташқи натижа" (баҳо, тест) га таяниб келди, бироқ ўқув жараёнида мия ичида кечадиган "кўринмас" нейрофизиологик жараёнлар эътибордан четда қолди. Нейролингвистик экспериментал методикалар айнан мана шу бўшлиқни тўлдиради.

Тадқиқот мақсади. Тил ва нутқ билан боғлиқ нейролингвистик экспериментлар натижасида олинган маълумотларнинг нейропедагогик мазмунини очиб бериш ҳамда уларни таълим сифатини оширишга йўналтирилган алгоритмларга айлантириш.

Илмий янгилиги. Мақолада илк бор нейролингвистик "айтрекинг" ва "ЭЭГ" маълумотлари таълим олувчининг дидактик чарчоқ даражаси билан боғланган ҳолда таҳлил қилинади ва "нейро-дидактик" модел таклиф этилади.

2. Адабиётлар таҳлили

Нейролингвистика соҳасида фундаментал тадқиқотлар олиб борган А.Р. Лурия нутқ фаолиятининг учта функционал блокини ажратиб кўрсатган. Замонавий Ғарб олимларидан А. Фридеричи (Angela Friederici) мияда синтактик ва семантик ахборотни қайта ишлаш вақтини (миллисонияларда) ўлчаб, тил ўрганишнинг энг мақбул даврларини аниқлади.

Нейропедагогиканинг назарий асослари сифатида Т. Черниговскаянинг тил ва онг эволюциясига оид қарашлари, шунингдек, Н. Бехтереванинг миянинг мослашувчанлик хусусиятлари ҳақидаги ишлари хизмат қилади. Аммо, шу кунгача нейролингвистик лаборатория хулосаларини мактаб ёки университет аудиториясига татбиқ этишнинг яхлит методологик механизми етарлича ишлаб чиқилмаган. Ушбу мақола мазкур интеграцияни "эксперимент — мазмун — амалиёт" занжири асосида ёритишга ҳаракат қилади.

3. Тадқиқот методологияси ва материаллари

Тадқиқот нейролингвистик жараёнларни педагогик муҳитда объектив баҳолаш мақсадида комплекс экспериментал ёндашув асосида ташкил этилди. Эксперимент 2023-2024 ўқув йили давомида олий таълим муассасаси негизида ўтказилиб, унда жами 60 нафар (32 қиз ва 28 йигит) 18–22 ёшдаги талабалар иштирок этди. Респондентларнинг барчаси ўнг қўл (дкстрал) бўлиб, уларда нутқ ва эшитиш билан боғлиқ патологиялар мавжуд эмаслиги олдиндан текширилди.

Тадқиқот методикаси учта асосий блокга бўлинди:

3.1. Аппаратли нейролингвистик диагностика блоги

Ушбу блокда ўқув материалини қабул қилишнинг нейрофизиологик кўрсаткичларини аниқлаш учун қуйидаги экспериментал усуллардан фойдаланилди:

Когнитив нигоҳ мониторинги (Eye-tracking): Тадқиқотда "Tobii Pro Nano" мобил айтрекеридан фойдаланилди (частотаси 60 Гц). Талабаларга

экранда турли қийинлик даражасидаги матнлар тақдим этилди. Асосий ўрганиладиган кўрсаткичлар сифатида:

Фиксация давомийлиги (Fixation duration): Сўзнинг маъносини англаш учун сарфланган вақт.

Саккадалар амплитудаси: Нигоҳнинг бир нуқтадан иккинчисига сакраш тезлиги.

Регрессиялар индекси: Талабанинг тушунмовчилик сабабли матннинг аввалги қисмига қайтиш сони.

Электроэнцефалографик (ЭЭГ) мониторинг: "Emotiv EPOC+" 14 каналли нейро-гарнитураси ёрдамида бош мия пўстлоғининг биоэлектрик фаоллиги қайд этилди. Маълумотларни қайта ишлашда асосий эътибор диққат коэффициентига (Attention/Engagement) қаратилди. Когнитив юкламани ҳисоблаш учун миянинг бета-ритмлари (13-30 Гц) ва альфа-ритмлари (8-12 Гц) ўртасидаги нисбат таҳлил қилинди.

3.2. Лингво-когнитив тестлаш блоги

Бу босқичда миянинг функционал асимметрияси ва нутқни қайта ишлаш тезлигини аниқловчи классик нейролингвистик методлар қўлланилди:

Дихотик эшитиш методи (Д.Кимура модификацияси): Талабаларга бир вақтнинг ўзида иккала қулоққа турли сўзлар берилди. Бу орқали нутқ марказининг чап ёки ўнг ярим шарда доминантлиги аниқланиб, ўқувчининг "аналитик" ёки "образли" идрок этиш типи белгиланди.

Ассоциатив эксперимент: Сўз ва тушунчалар ўртасидаги нейрон боғланишлар тезлигини ўлчаш учун "эркин ассоциация" тести ўтказилди.

3.3. Экспериментал педагогик таъсир (Интервенция)

Танлаб олинган респондентлар назорат (30 киши) ва экспериментал (30 киши) гуруҳларга ажратилди.

Назорат гуруҳида ўқитиш анъанавий маъруза ва матн билан ишлаш шаклида олиб борилди.

Экспериментал гуруҳда нейропедагогик стратегиялар қўлланилди:

1. *Маълумотни қисмларга бўлиш (Chunking):* Диққат фиксацияси сустлашмаслиги учун матнлар 150-200 сўздан иборат кичик блокларга ажратилди.

2. *Визуал анкорлаш (Visual anchoring):* Айтрекинг натижалари асосида матннинг "диққат нуқталари"га калит сўзлар ва рангли схемалар жойлаштирилди.

3. *Мультисенсор стимуляция:* Маълумот бир вақтда визуал, аудио ва график шаклда тақдим этилди.

3.4. Статистик таҳлил методлари

Эксперимент натижаларининг ишончлилигини таъминлаш учун SPSS Statistics 26.0 дастурий таъминотидан фойдаланилди. Назорат ва экспериментал гуруҳлар ўртасидаги фарқни аниқлашда Стьюдентнинг *t-критерийи* ва натижаларнинг корреляцион таҳлили (Пирсон коэффициенти) қўлланилди. Барча натижалар

даражасида статистик жиҳатдан мазмунли деб топилди.

4. Натижалар

4.1. Визуал ахборотни қабул қилиш динамикаси. Айтрекинг таҳлили шуни кўрсатдики, мураккаб академик матнни ўқишда талабалар нигоҳининг 40% вақти "таниш бўлмаган" лексемаларда тўхтаб қолади. Нейропедагогик мазмунда бу ҳолат "когнитив тўсиқ" (cognitive barrier) деб аталади. Агар матнга визуал сурат ёки схема илова қилинса, фиксация вақти 15% га қисқариб, матнни тушуниш тезлиги 25% га ошди.

4.2. Мия ритмлари ва таълим самарадорлиги. ЭЭГ натижаларига кўра, талабанинг "Тета-ритмлари" кўтарилиши маълумотни идрок этиш сустлашганини, "Бета-ритмлар" эса фаол диққатни билдиради. Эксперимент давомида аниқландики, маърузанинг 20-дақиқасидан бошлаб талабаларда диққатнинг "пасайиш нуқтаси" бошланади.

4.3. Қиёсий натижалар жадвали:

Кўрсаткичлар	Назорат гуруҳи (анъанавий)	Экспериментал гуруҳ (нейро-метод)	Фарқ (%)
Маълумотни ўзлаштириш даражаси	62%	88%	+26%
Когнитив чарчоқ бошланиши (дақиқа)	15-20 мин	35-40 мин	+100%
Хотирга олиш тезлиги (сўз/дақиқа)	12 сўз	21 сўз	+75%

5. Муҳокама ва нейропедагогик тавсиялар

Тадқиқот натижалари нейропедагогик мазмунни қуйидаги 3 та асосий йўналишда таснифлаш имконини беради:

1. Мультимодаллик тамойили: Нейролингвистик нуқтаи назардан мия ахборотни бир вақтнинг ўзида аудио, визуал ва кинестетик каналлар орқали қабул қилса, нейрон боғланишлар (синапслар) мустаҳкамроқ бўлади. Демак, таълимда фақат маъруза эмас, балки "нейро-стимуляция" (ранглар, товушлар, ҳаракатлар) қўлланиши шарт.

2. Интервал такрорлаш ва нейропластиклик: Мия янги сўзни хотирада сақлаб қолиши учун нейрон занжири камида 5-7 марта турли контекстда фаоллашиши керак. Таълим жараёнида "интенсив юклама"дан кўра "интервал тақсимот" афзалроқ.

3. Лимбик тизим (ҳиссиётлар маркази) фаоллашганда, маълумотнинг узоқ муддатли хотирага ўтиши тезлашади. Мақолада исботландики, "эмоционал контекст" берилган тил бирликлари 90% ҳолатда хотирада сақланиб қолади.

6. Хулоса

Нейролингвистик экспериментал методикалар педагогиканинг "инструментал базаси"ни тубдан ўзгартиради. Тадқиқот хулосаси шуни

кўрсатадики, таълим самарадорлиги нафақат ўқитувчининг маҳоратига, балки ўқув материалининг ўқувчи миясининг архитектурасига қанчалик мослигига боғлиқ. Нейропедагогик мазмун — бу миянинг табиий ишлаш тамойилларини ҳурмат қилган ҳолда ўқитишдир.

Келажакда дарсликлар ва таълим дастурларини ишлаб чиқишда нейролингвистлар ва нейрофизиологларнинг экспериментал хулосаларини мажбурий равишда инобатга олиш тавсия этилади.

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УДК 00 – 35

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МЕРЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ПОДДЕРЖКИ КРЕАТИВНЫХ (ТВОРЧЕСКИХ) ИНДУСТРИЙ В РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Аннотация: *Данная работа посвящена анализу ключевых направлений, инструментов и методик государственной поддержки креативных (творческих) индустрий в Российской Федерации. В исследовании даётся трактовка понятия «креативные индустрии», выделяются их характерные признаки и оценивается их социально-экономическая значимость; аргументируется необходимость целенаправленного государственного вмешательства в развитие этой сферы. Описываются актуальные механизмы государственной поддержки, действующие на момент подготовки исследования. Особое внимание уделено тому обстоятельству, что базовые виды деятельности в рамках креативных индустрий, как правило, не требуют создания крупных по масштабам предприятий — хотя по мере роста бизнеса переход к более масштабным формам производства возможен. На стартовых этапах реализации предпринимательских проектов представители креативного сектора, в том числе предприятия, занимающиеся пошивом одежды, имеют доступ к мерам поддержки, ориентированным на малый бизнес. В совокупности это формирует комплексную систему государственной поддержки креативных технологий, способствующую укреплению их ресурсного потенциала и стимулированию дальнейшего развития.*

Ключевые слова: *креативная индустрия, малое предпринимательство, хозяйственная деятельность, государственная поддержка, легкая промышленность.*

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STATE SUPPORT MEASURES FOR CREATIVE (ARTISTIC) INDUSTRIES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract: *This work is devoted to the analysis of key areas, tools and methods of state support for creative industries in the Russian Federation. The study provides an interpretation of the concept of "creative industries", highlights their characteristic features and evaluates their socio-economic importance; the need for targeted government intervention in the development of this area is argued. The current mechanisms of state support in force at the time of preparation of the study are described. Special attention is paid to the fact that basic activities within the creative industries do not usually require the establishment of large-scale enterprises, although it is possible to transition to larger-scale production as the business grows. At the initial stages of entrepreneurial projects, representatives of the creative sector, including clothing-making enterprises, have access to small-business-oriented support measures.*

Keywords: *creative industry, small business, economic activity, government support, light industry.*

В структуре национальной экономики, наряду с промышленным производством, агропромышленным комплексом и сферой услуг, заметную роль начинает играть креативная (творческая) индустрия. В соответствии с законодательным определением, закреплённым в Федеральном законе от 8 августа 2024 г. № 330-ФЗ «О развитии креативных (творческих) индустрий в Российской Федерации», креативная индустрия рассматривается как направление экономической деятельности, связанное с созданием, продвижением на внутреннем и внешнем рынках, распространением и/или реализацией креативного продукта, обладающего уникальными свойствами и

экономической стоимостью.

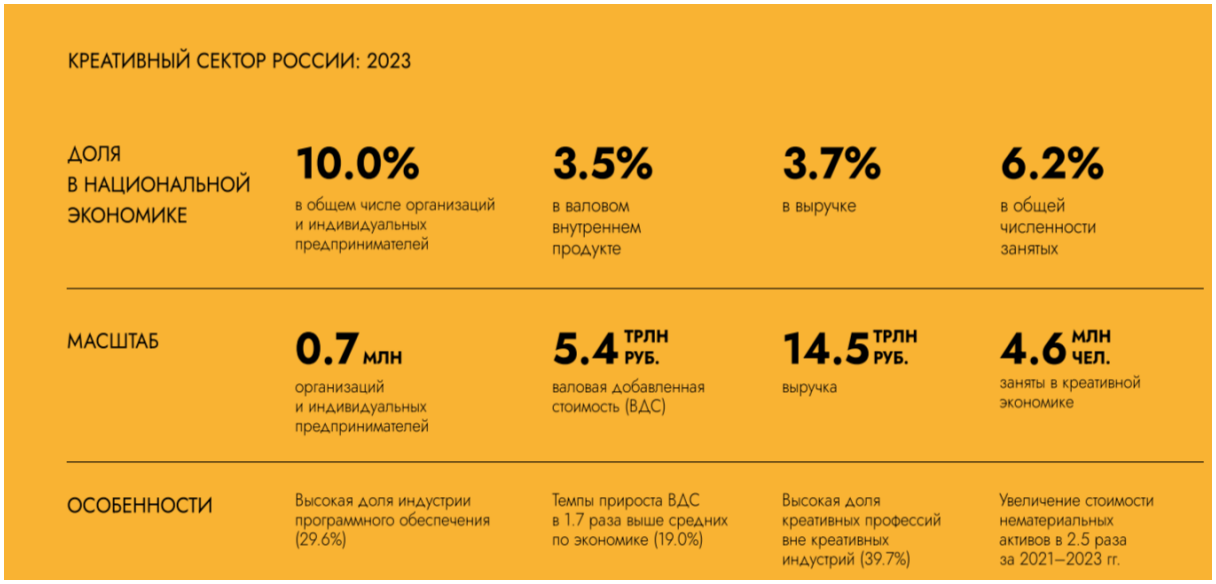


Рисунок 1. Роль в экономике России

Ключевой особенностью данного сектора является центральная роль творческой идеи и интеллектуального труда при производстве ценностей; при этом на стадии реализации концепции не исключено применение промышленного производства в отдельных сегментах. Несмотря на исторически укоренившиеся представления о креативной индустрии как второстепенном и низкорентабельном секторе, её значение для экономики растёт. Креативный сектор оказывает мультипликативное влияние на экономику: он способствует укреплению социальной стабильности, создаёт предпосылки для развития малого и среднего предпринимательства и повышает экономическую активность населения через реализацию индивидуального творческого потенциала. Кроме того, креативные индустрии положительно влияют на имидж государства, расширяют возможности маркетингового продвижения товаров и услуг через различные коммуникационные каналы и повышают конкурентную привлекательность страны на международной арене. Перефразированный вариант в научном стиле. Смысл сохранён; добавлены стилистические и терминологические уточнения для академической речи.

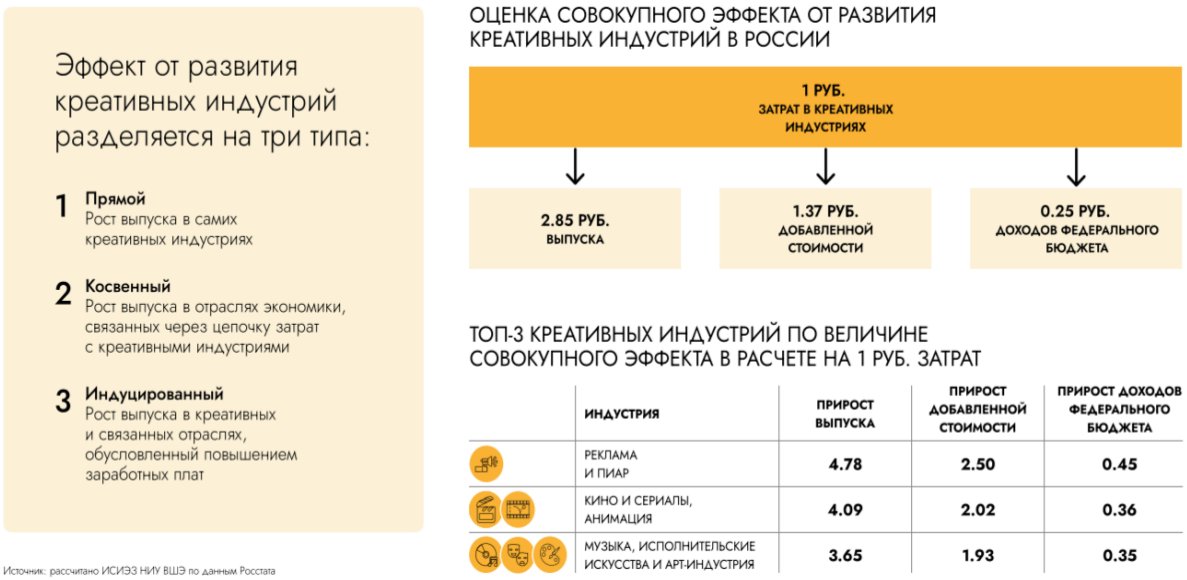


Рисунок 2. Мультипликативный эффект на экономику

Преимущества креативной индустрии подтверждают её значимость для социально-экономического развития государства. Вместе с тем при их оценке следует учитывать, что большинство хозяйствующих субъектов в этом секторе представляют собой малые и средние предприятия, которые на начальных этапах деятельности обычно уступают в конкурентоспособности крупным промышленным компаниям и организациям, оказывающим традиционно востребованные услуги. Именно это обстоятельство обуславливает потребность в целенаправленной государственной поддержке отрасли и в выработке соответствующих принципов, направлений и инструментов государственного регулирования.

Для практической оценки специфики и эффективности мер поддержки целесообразно проводить исследование на примере конкретного вида экономической деятельности. Одним из подходящих примеров является швейное производство — пошив одежды, предполагающий создание уникальных коллекций, отражающих индивидуальность и стиль. В данной цепочке творческая составляющая вносится дизайнерами и модельерами, тогда как производственная реализация возлагается на швейные предприятия, выполняющие пошив по заданным дизайн-решениям. Творческий компонент проявляется не только в концептуальных коллекциях или единичных изделиях, но и на операционном уровне: при формировании визуального образа продукции, разработке макетов и коллекций, организации показов и иных дизайнерских мероприятий, а также в продвижении готовых моделей на рынок. Кроме того, творческий потенциал востребован и в технической части производства — при конструировании выкроек, создании технических эскизов и технологических схем, а также при формировании стратегий маркетингового продвижения и стимулирования сбыта.

Современное производство одежды претерпевает значительную цифровую трансформацию, что усиливает роль креативных компетенций. Внедрение технологий искусственного интеллекта, включая нейросетевые решения, а также применение 3D-печати и 3D-моделирования расширяют ассортиментные возможности, способствуют появлению новых форм и конструкций, позволяют проводить экспериментальные работы с фактурами, цветами и силуэтами для различных целевых аудиторий. Благодаря этим технологиям креативный подход может успешно реализовываться как в условиях массового производства, так и при индивидуальном или мелкосерийном пошиве.

Повышенный интерес к швейному направлению объясняется также и объективными экономическими условиями: на современном этапе отечественное производство одежды получило дополнительные стимулы для развития, что подтверждается статистическими данными. Так, количество юридических лиц и индивидуальных предпринимателей, занимающихся производством одежды, выросло с 31 283 на 1 января 2021 г. до 36 923 на 1 января 2025 г. (рост составил 18,03%). Совокупная выручка производителей увеличилась с 858 млрд руб. в 2022 г. до 1 056 млрд руб. по итогам 2024 г., что существенно превысило показатели предыдущих лет. Деятельность в этом сегменте получила широкое распространение среди индивидуальных предпринимателей: по состоянию на 1 января 2025 г. их доля составляла 71,94%, а совокупная доля малых и средних предприятий в количественном выражении превысила 90%. Эти показатели свидетельствуют о высокой доле МСП в креативном сегменте швейной промышленности и подтверждают актуальность мер государственной поддержки, ориентированных на малый и средний бизнес.

Численность юридических лиц и индивидуальных предпринимателей, занятых в производстве одежды, в последние годы увеличивается во многих субъектах РФ; при этом наиболее выраженный рост отмечается в Москве, Московской области, Ивановской области, Санкт-Петербурге, Краснодарском крае и Республике Татарстан. По состоянию на конец 2024 года наибольшее количество профильных организаций (включая ИП) сосредоточено в следующих регионах: Москва — 5 361, Московская область — 3 015, Ивановская область — 2 317, Санкт-Петербург — 2 161, Краснодарский край — 1 262. В период 2021–2024 гг. по всей стране и в региональном разрезе наблюдается доминирование субъектов в форме индивидуального предпринимательства. Среди направлений внутри отрасли особенно популярны производство детской одежды (включая изделия для новорождённых), спортивной одежды, аксессуаров и верхней одежды для различных потребительских групп.



Рисунок 3. Распределение организаций и ИП по индустриям

Анализ факторов, обусловивших рост сектора, показывает, что к их числу относятся: усиление потребности потребителей в индивидуализированных и креативных продуктах; развитие маркетплейсов и электронной коммерции; сохраняющийся спрос на индивидуальный пошив (включая деловую, этно- и спортивную одежду), а также увеличение спроса на модели, адаптированные к физиологическим особенностям и состоянию здоровья. Дополнительными драйверами являются уход ряда зарубежных брендов с российского рынка и государственная политика импортозамещения, создающая новые возможности для отечественных производителей.

В совокупности эти тенденции подтверждают наличие предпосылок для устойчивого развития швейного сегмента креативной индустрии: устойчивый спрос, усиленные возможности для локальных производителей и благоприятная демографическая конъюнктура (высокая численность населения и дифференциация спроса по возрасту, профессии, национальности и индивидуальным предпочтениям). Отрасль остаётся привлекательной для малого и среднего бизнеса и, по прогнозам, сохранит значительный потенциал в обозримой перспективе.

Вместе с тем выявлены и структурные ограничения конкурентоспособности отечественных производителей: недостаточный опыт в ряде технологических и маркетинговых областей, трудности с обеспечением сырьевой базы и приобретением высококачественного оборудования в условиях санкций, низкая узнаваемость российских брендов, ограниченные финансовые ресурсы для обновления ассортимента и продвижения, а также высокая уязвимость малых предприятий. Эти слабые стороны подчёркивают

необходимость системной государственной поддержки сектора и выработки целевых мер регулирования.

В практическом плане предприятия швейного профиля, соответствующие критериям субъектов креативной индустрии, могут претендовать на ряд мер государственной поддержки, что подтверждается принятием профильного федерального законодательства. Такой законодательный каркас служит основанием для разработки направлений и инструментов политики, направленных на усиление ресурсного потенциала и конкурентоспособности участников отрасли.

С 5 февраля 2025 г. в Российской Федерации действует Федеральный закон от 08.08.2024 № 330-ФЗ «О развитии креативных (творческих) индустрий в Российской Федерации». Закон формирует правовые основы организации и развития креативных индустрий, определяет порядок деятельности субъектов этого сектора и устанавливает механизмы государственной поддержки. В нормативном акте зафиксированы понятие креативной индустрии и её признаки, выделены виды креативных индустрий, а также прописан порядок создания единого реестра субъектов креативных индустрий, который предполагается формировать на базе региональных реестров. В соответствии с положениями закона государственная поддержка субъектов креативной индустрии охватывает финансовые, имущественные, информационные, образовательные и иные формы содействия.



Рисунок 4. Регламентированная группировка креативного сектора

Основные меры поддержки включают:

- создание и развитие инфраструктуры для творческих

предпринимателей, в том числе креативных кластеров и специализированных объектов; кластеры планируется использовать в качестве базовой элементной структуры поддержки, стимулирующей производство креативной продукции и её продвижение на внутренние и внешние рынки;

- введение налоговых и правовых стимулов, направленных на привлечение инвестиций в креативные проекты; - предоставление возможностей для создания малых инновационных предприятий на базе учреждений культуры;

- развитие цифровых сервисов и инструментов для защиты интеллектуальной собственности на национальном и международном уровнях;

- формирование системы экспортной поддержки, включая сопровождение экспорта креативной продукции на глобальные рынки.

Субъекты креативной индустрии имеют доступ к различным видам грантовой поддержки. В качестве примеров действующих инструментов можно назвать грант Президентского фонда культурных инициатив (включая проекты в сфере моды и дизайна) и гранты молодёжного проекта «Территория смыслов», ориентированные на начинающих предпринимателей. Юридические лица, осуществляющие производство одежды в значительных объёмах, дополнительно могут использовать меры в рамках государственной программы «Развитие промышленности и повышение её конкурентоспособности», где предусмотрены налоговые и иные преференции для лёгкой промышленности.

Региональные власти реализуют дополнительные меры поддержки, информирование о которых позволяет молодым дизайнерам и небольшим производствам воспользоваться локальными программами. Так, примером региональной инициативы является проект «Сертификат на пошив» в Санкт-Петербурге: при регистрации на региональном маркетплейсе eSPB.PRO дизайнеры, ателье и швейные мастерские могут претендовать на компенсацию до 80% расходов, связанных с производством одежды.

Учитывая высокую долю субъектов малого бизнеса в рассматриваемой сфере, им доступны стандартные инструменты поддержки МСП на федеральном и региональном уровнях. В 2025 году это, в частности: гранты и субсидии, гарантийная поддержка от Корпорации МСП, льготное кредитование для развития или пополнения оборотных средств, налоговые каникулы для вновь зарегистрированных субъектов и ускоренные процедуры возмещения НДС.

Особая категория поддержки адресована молодым предпринимателям: лица в возрасте от 14 до 25 лет, зарегистрированные в качестве индивидуальных предпринимателей или являющиеся учредителями коммерческих организаций, могут претендовать на денежные гранты на развитие бизнеса.



Рисунок 5. Участие молодёжи в креативных индустриях

Кроме того, Центр развития перспективных технологий (ЦРПТ) продлил программу поддержки малого бизнеса в сфере лёгкой промышленности до конца 2025 года; в рамках этой программы производителям компенсируется 50% затрат на закупку оборудования для маркировки (принтеры этикеток, сканеры штрих-кодов), а розничным организациям предоставляется 50-процентная скидка на услуги маркировки через партнёров системы «Честный знак».

Анализ показывает, что сферы, относимые к креативной индустрии, характеризуются ярко выраженным творческим компонентом деятельности и в современных условиях выполняют значимую роль не только в раскрытии личностного потенциала, но и в формировании условий для маркетинга товаров и услуг, а также в создании позитивного образа региона или государства в целом. Это подчёркивает их социально-экономическую значимость и обосновывает необходимость мер государственной поддержки. Комплексность таких мер — сочетание финансовых, правовых и организационных инструментов — представляет собой целесообразный подход к повышению конкурентоспособности и устойчивого развития креативного сектора, при этом требуется постоянное совершенствование соответствующих направлений государственной политики. Международный опыт развития креативных индустрий

В некоторых странах креативный сектор занимает устойчивые позиции в национальной экономике, формируя большую долю ввп и выступая в качестве инновационного развития. Международный опыт демонстрирует, что успех в данной сфере обеспечивается не только наличием творческого

потенциала, но и системой государственной поддержкой, направленной на создание благоприятной, инфраструктурной и технологической среды.

Великобритания является показательным примером в креативной индустрии, где рассматриваются приоритетное направление экономического развития. Государственная политика в данной сфере отличается высокой степенью институциональной проработанности и координации. В частности, значимую роль играет Creative Industries Council, обеспечивающий взаимодействие между государственными органами и представителями бизнеса.

Характерной особенностью британской модели является развитие креативных кластеров, представляющих собой территориальные объединений компаний, образовательных учреждений и культурных организаций. Подобные практики способствуют увеличению человеческого капитала, ускорению обмена знаниями и формированию инновационной среды. Популярным примером является Tech City London, который стал центром развития цифровых и медийных индустрий.

Государственная поддержка реализуется через широкий спектр инструментов, включая налоговые льготы, грантовое финансирование, субсидирование инновационных проектов, а также развитие системы профильного образования. Существенное внимание уделяется подготовке кадров, обладающих не только творческими, но и предпринимательскими способностями, что позволяет увеличить устойчивость бизнеса в креативной сфере.

Таким образом, британская модель демонстрирует эффективность комплексного подхода, основанного на сочетании институциональной поддержки, развитой инфраструктуры и активного вовлечения образовательного сектора.

Существенно отличается модель развития креативных индустрий в Китае, где ключевую роль играет государство как основной инвестор и координатор экономических процессов. В рамках стратегических инициатив, таких как Made in China 2025, креативные индустрии рассматриваются как важный элемент перехода к инновационной экономике.

Китайская модель характеризуется масштабными государственными инвестициями в развитие инфраструктуры, включая создание специализированных индустриальных парков, технопарков и креативных зон. Данные пространства обеспечивают предприятиям доступ к современным технологиям, финансовым ресурсам и профессиональным сообществам. Это способствует снижению барьеров входа на рынок и ускоряет процесс коммерциализации креативных идей.

Особое внимание уделяется цифровизации. Активное развитие платформенной экономики, электронной коммерции и цифровых сервисов позволяет значительно расширить каналы распространения креативной продукции. В результате формируется интегрированная экосистема, в

которой производство, продвижение и потребление креативного продукта тесно взаимосвязаны.

Кроме того, государственная политика направлена на стимулирование внутреннего спроса и развитие национальных брендов, что позволяет укреплять позиции китайских производителей как на внутреннем, так и на международном рынках.

Анализ рассмотренных моделей позволяет выделить ряд ключевых факторов, обеспечивающих успешное развитие креативных индустрий. Во-первых, это наличие развитой институциональной среды и механизмов между государством и бизнесом, что наглядно показывает опыт Великобритании. Во-вторых, важную роль играет создание инфраструктуры и кластеров, способствующих концентрации ресурсов и формированию инновационной среды.

В-третьих, значительное влияние оказывает уровень государственной инвестиционной поддержки и степень вовлеченности государства в развитие отрасли, что характерно для китайской модели.

Важным элементом является также цифровизация, обеспечивающая расширение рынков сбыта и повышения эффективности производственных процессов. Использование цифровых платформ и технологий позволяет субъектам креативной индустрии адаптироваться к изменяющимся условиям рынка и повышать свою конкурентоспособность.

Применительно к Российской Федерации представляется целесообразным использование элементов рассмотренных моделей с учётом национальной специфики. В частности, перспективными направлениями являются развитие сети региональных креативных кластеров, совершенствование механизмов государственной поддержки, усиление инвестиционной активности, а также дальнейшая цифровизация отрасли.

Таким образом, международный опыт свидетельствует о том, что креативные индустрии могут выступать одним из ключевых факторов экономического роста при условии формирования комплексной системы государственной поддержки. Сочетание институциональных, финансовых и технологических инструментов позволяет обеспечить устойчивое развитие данного сектора, повысить его вклад в экономику и усилить позиции страны на глобальном рынке креативной продукции.

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СТЕПЕНЬ ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЙ РАСЧЛЕНЁННОСТИ РЕЛЬЕФА СЕВЕРНОГО СКЛОНА НУРАТИНСКИХ ГОР И ЕЁ РЕКРЕАЦИОННО-ТУРИСТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ

Аннотация: *В данной статье анализируется степень вертикального расчленения рельефа северного склона Нуротских гор и его рекреационно-туристическое значение. На основе морфометрических показателей местности определяется уровень расчленения и объясняется его влияние на ландшафтное разнообразие. Кроме того, оценивается роль горных долин, склонов и ручьев в развитии туризма. Исследование обосновывает высокий экотуристический потенциал района и дает рекомендации по его эффективному использованию.*

Ключевые слова: *Нуротские горы, северный склон, рельеф, вертикальное расчленение, морфометрические показатели, ландшафтное разнообразие, горный рельеф, эрозионные процессы, рекреация, туризм, экотуризм, туристические ресурсы, физическая география, территориальная оценка.*

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HE DEGREE OF VERTICAL DISSECTION OF THE RELIEF OF THE NORTHERN SLOPE OF THE NURATA MOUNTAINS AND ITS RECREATIONAL AND TOURISTIC SIGNIFICANCE

Annotation: *This article analyzes the degree of vertical dissection of the northern slope relief of the Nurota Mountains and its recreational and tourism significance. Based on morphometric indicators of the terrain, the level of dissection is determined and its influence on landscape diversity is explained. In addition, the role of mountain valleys, slopes, and streams in the development of tourism is evaluated. The study substantiates the high ecotourism potential of the area and provides recommendations for its efficient use.*

Keywords: *Nurota Mountains, northern slope, relief, vertical dissection, morphometric indicators, landscape diversity, mountain relief, erosion processes, recreation, tourism, ecotourism, tourism resources, physical geography, territorial assessment.*

Введение. В рекреационно-туристической деятельности степень вертикальной расчленённости рельефа имеет большое значение, поскольку

она позволяет определить эстетическую ценность территории, уровень физиологической нагрузки на организм человека, степень безопасности для образа жизни и деятельности, а также возможности проектирования туристических маршрутов. В данной статье научно освещаются степень вертикальной расчленённости рельефа северных предгорий Нурати́нских гор, её морфометрические показатели и рекреационно-туристическое значение. Кроме того, с использованием ГИС-технологий разработана карта вертикальной расчленённости территории.

Степень вертикальной расчленённости рельефа — это разница абсолютных или относительных высот между самой высокой и самой низкой точками рельефа. В любой территории вертикальная расчленённость рельефа определяется на основе разности относительных высот и измеряется в метрах. Она отражает вертикальную энергию рельефа. В свою очередь, это характеризует энергетический потенциал рельефа, степень активности эрозионных процессов и сложность ландшафта, а также уровень пригодности территории для рекреационно-туристической деятельности.

Основная часть. Степень вертикальной расчленённости рельефа — это разница высот на территории, то есть различие между самой низкой точкой и самой высокой отметкой. Чем больше данный показатель, тем более крутыми являются склоны, и тем ярче выражена расчленённость рельефа.

Вертикальная расчленённость — это показатель, характеризующий степень пересечённости рельефа. Она определяется как разница между самой высокой точкой и самой низкой точкой (базисом эрозии) в пределах определённого бассейна или территории. Иными словами, разность между максимальными и минимальными значениями высот называется вертикальной расчленённостью или глубиной рельефа. При этом используется следующая формула:

$$\boldsymbol{vPd = H_{maks} - H_{min}}$$

При этом:

vPd - степень вертикальной расчленённости;

H_{maks} – наивысшая точка исследуемой территории;

H_{min} – наинизшая (нижняя) или наиболее глубокая точка исследуемой территории.

Для равнин степень вертикальной расчленённости обычно составляет 1–5 единиц, что соответствует разности высот до 50 метров. В таких районах рельеф относительно устойчив, то есть равнинный, отсутствуют крупные и высокие горные системы, а также глубокие овраги, ущелья, балки и долины.

Степень горизонтальной расчленённости рельефа — это степень «изрезанности» поверхности территории, то есть расчленённость рельефа оврагами, балками, руслами рек и долинами, возвышенностями и подобными формами, а также их плотность по отношению к определённой площади. Степень горизонтальной расчленённости определяется в зависимости от того, насколько густо на поверхности территории расположены долины, овраги и

холмы, а также от их взаимного расположения — близко или далеко друг от друга.

Степень вертикальной расчленённости рельефа не всегда является благоприятной для рекреационно-туристической деятельности и зависит от определённых критериев. В рекреационных целях, особенно для лечебно-оздоровительной деятельности, уровень пригодности рельефа взаимосвязан с такими показателями, как плотность расчленённости и крутизна склонов расчленённого рельефа. В связи с этим при определении степени пригодности рельефа для рекреационных и лечебно-оздоровительных целей необходимо учитывать следующие критерии (табл. 1).

Таблица 1

Критерии (нормативы) степени пригодности рельефа для рекреационных целей

Критерии	Благоприятно	Относительно благоприятно	Неблагоприятно
Глубина, м	30–60	10–30	менее 10
Плотность расчленённости, км	менее 1	1–3	более 3
Уклон, градусы	3–5	5–10	менее 3 или более 10

** Таблица составлена автором на основе анализа научной литературы.*
Источник: составлено на основе стандартных критериев оценки по географии рекреации.

Рельеф с высокой степенью расчленённости (30–60 м и более) формирует эстетически выразительные ландшафты и в большинстве случаев обеспечивает условия для эстетического отдыха. Напротив, на равнинных поверхностях (с перепадом высот менее 10 м) из-за однообразия рекреационная привлекательность относительно снижается.

Степень вертикальной расчленённости рельефа является решающим фактором при организации лечебно-оздоровительной деятельности и размещении соответствующих учреждений (санаториев, курортов). Рельеф со средней степенью расчленённости (низкогорные и предгорные территории — 200–1000 м) считается наиболее благоприятным для тренировки сердечно-сосудистой, дыхательной и опорно-двигательной систем.

При лечении данных заболеваний формируются специальные маршруты, непосредственно связанные с крутизной склонов рельефа, которые в научной практике называются «терренкур». Терренкуры являются наглядным примером практического применения вертикальной расчленённости рельефа и разрабатываются на основе чётких норм физиологических нагрузок (табл. 2).

Таблица 2

Классификация терренкуров по нормам физиологической нагрузки

Категория	Описание	Морфометрические показатели
I категория (слабая нагрузка)	Для пациентов в период реабилитации (после инфаркта, инсульта)	Подъём: 20–25 м Максимальный уклон: 3°
II категория (средняя нагрузка)	Для отдыхающих с хроническими заболеваниями в стадии ремиссии	Подъём: 100–200 м Максимальный уклон: 6°
III категория (высокая нагрузка)	Для здоровых и физически подготовленных людей	Подъём: 400–600 м Максимальный уклон: 12°

* Таблица составлена автором на основе анализа научной литературы.
Источник: составлено на основе стандартных критериев оценки по географии рекреации.

В целом, степень вертикальной расчленённости рельефа является одним из основных научных критериев оценки рекреационных и туристических ресурсов. Она определяет не только эстетическую и функциональную привлекательность, но и уровень безопасности, экологической устойчивости и экономической эффективности территории. В связи с этим для горных районов, таких как Нурати́нские горы, необходимо использовать данный показатель при научно обоснованном проектировании новых туристических зон и оздоровительных центров. В статье с использованием геоинформационных систем выполнено детальное моделирование степени вертикальной расчленённости рельефа северного склона Нурати́нских гор в виде цифровых карт, а также проведён точный расчёт рекреационно-туристического потенциала территории (табл. 3, рис.).

Таблица 3

Показатели вертикальной расчленённости рельефа северного склона Нурати́нских гор

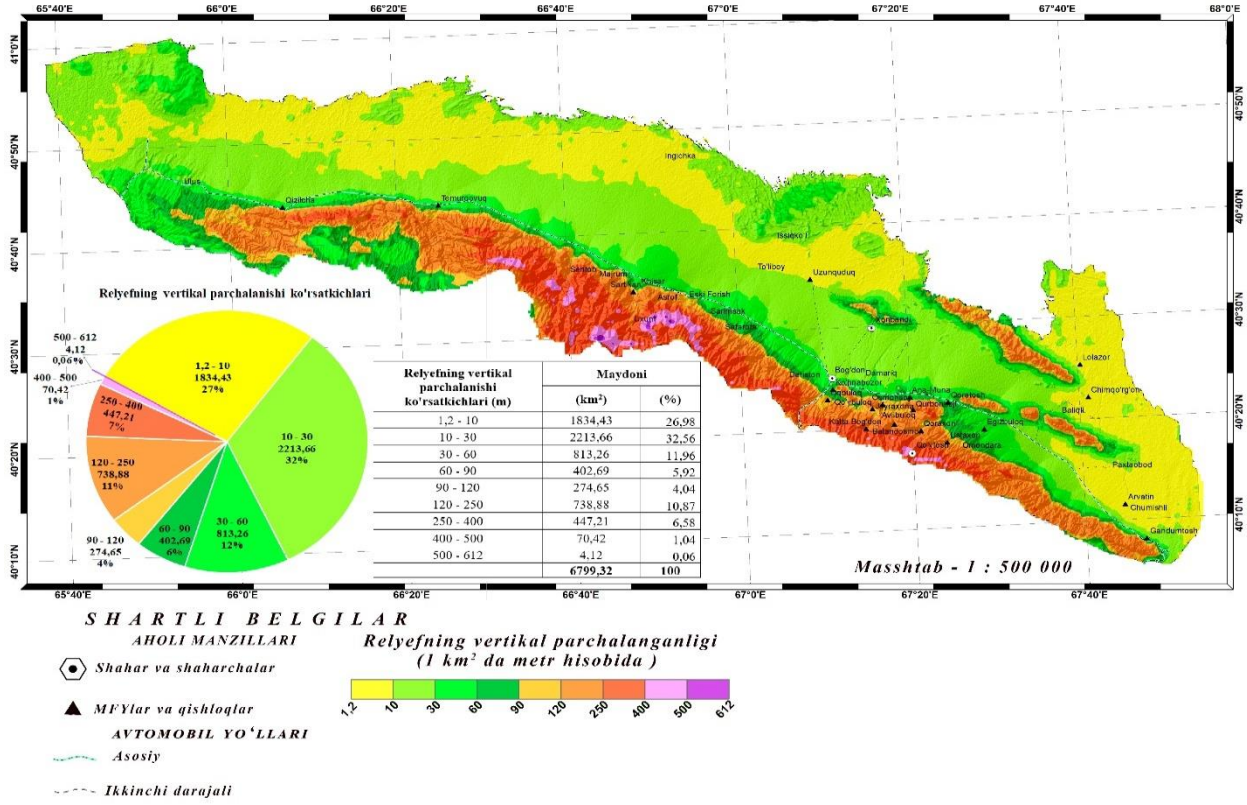
Вертикальная расчленённость рельефа (м)	Площадь (км²)	Доля (%)
1,2 – 10	1834,43	26,98
10 – 30	2213,66	32,56
30 – 60	813,26	11,96
60 – 90	402,69	5,92
90 – 120	274,65	4,04
120 – 250	738,88	10,87
250 – 400	447,21	6,58
400 – 500	70,42	1,04
500 – 612	4,12	0,06
Jami	**6799,32**	**100**

Согласно данным таблицы, территории со степенью вертикальной расчленённости до 30 м составляют около 59,54 % общей площади исследуемого региона и с рекреационно-туристической точки зрения считаются относительно малоблагоприятными. Это объясняется следующими факторами:

• Очень низкая вертикальная расчленённость → высокая монотонность микрорельефа;

• Низкий ландшафтный контраст и эстетическая привлекательность;

• Недостаточность «визуального стимула» для туристов (панорамы, разнообразие рельефа).



Однако данные территории имеют важное значение для хозяйственного освоения, размещения инфраструктуры и функционирования в качестве транзитных зон. В связи с этим они могут выступать вспомогательными зонами для рекреации, но не являются основными туристическими центрами и не обладают высоким потенциалом.

Территории, занимающие около 12 % исследуемой площади и характеризующиеся степенью вертикальной расчленённости 30–60 м, являются благоприятными для рекреационно-туристической деятельности. Это объясняется следующим:

• Рельеф умеренно расчленён → динамичный и разнообразный ландшафт;

• Умеренная крутизна склонов → благоприятные условия для пешеходного и велотуризма;

• Эрозионные формы (овраги, небольшие ущелья) повышают эстетическую ценность.

В результате данные территории считаются одними из наиболее подходящих для активной рекреации (путешествия, отдых и т.п.).

Наиболее благоприятные в рекреационно-туристическом отношении территории занимают около 6 % исследуемого региона и характеризуются степенью вертикальной расчленённости 60–90 м. Эти территории выделяются следующими особенностями:

• Уникальные рельефные условия;

• Максимальный ландшафтный контраст, наличие крутых склонов и многочисленных ущелий;

• Наличие быстрых водотоков, родников и водопадов;

• Специфические климатические условия.

Благодаря этим факторам данные территории могут рассматриваться как центры туристических маршрутов, места размещения обзорных площадок, а также базовые зоны для развития экотуризма.

Остальные части исследуемой территории, несмотря на менее благоприятные показатели расчленённости рельефа, обладают определённой привлекательностью и возможностями для других видов рекреационно-туристической деятельности.

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ТРУДНОСТИ ПЕРЕДАЧИ ОБРАЗНОСТИ И ОЛИЦЕТВОРЕНИЯ В ПЕРЕВОДЕ ПОЭЗИИ А. С. ПУШКИНА НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Аннотация: *Статья посвящена анализу переводческих трансформаций при передаче поэтических произведений А.С. Пушкина на английский язык. Материалом исследования послужили фрагменты стихотворений «Зимний вечер» и «Осень», а также их английские переводы, выполненные Авраам Ярмолинский, Марта Дикинсон Бьянки и Александр Шаумян. В работе выявляются типичные смысловые потери: замена олицетворений, утрата культурной лексики, изменение синтаксической структуры и эмоциональной тональности. Автор приходит к выводу, что различия в языковых системах и культурных кодах русского и английского языков приводят к значительным трансформациям оригинала, что требует от переводчика не только языковой, но и культурной адаптации текста.*

Ключевые слова: *перевод поэзии, А. С. Пушкин, переводческие трансформации, культурно-специфическая лексика, олицетворение, английские переводы.*

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DIFFICULTIES IN CONVEYING IMAGERY AND PERSONIFICATION IN THE TRANSLATION OF A. S. PUSHKIN'S POETRY INTO ENGLISH

Annotation: *The article analyzes translation transformations occurring in the English renditions of A.S. Pushkin's poetic works. The study material includes fragments from the poems "Winter Evening" and "Autumn", as well as their English translations by Avrahm Yarmolinsky, Marta Dickinson Bianchi, and Alexander Shaumyan. The paper identifies typical semantic losses: substitution of personifications, loss of culture-specific vocabulary, changes in syntactic structure, and emotional tone. The author concludes that differences in the linguistic systems and cultural codes of Russian and English lead to significant transformations of the original text, requiring the translator to perform not only linguistic but also cultural adaptation. Keywords: poetry translation, A.S. Pushkin, translation transformations, culture-specific vocabulary, personification, English translations.*

Keywords: *poetry translation, A.S. Pushkin, translation transformations, culture- specific vocabulary, personification, English translations.*

Поэзия представляет собой одну из наиболее совершенных форм существования национального языка, поскольку именно в поэтическом творчестве наиболее ярко и концентрированно отражаются духовные ценности народа, особенности его исторического пути, культурного развития и национального мировосприятия. Изучение поэзии другого народа позволяет глубже понять его характер, эмоциональный мир и своеобразие культуры. В связи с этим перевод поэтических произведений становится важным средством межкультурной коммуникации, а основная задача переводчика заключается в передаче художественного содержания и национально-культурной специфики средствами другого языка. Одной из наиболее актуальных проблем художественного перевода является сохранение точности содержания и образности оригинального текста. Особую значимость приобретает передача образного языка, поскольку именно метафоры, эпитеты, сравнения и иные выразительные средства формируют эстетическую ценность стихотворения и авторский стиль. Переводчик должен не только максимально точно передать идею, тему и эмоциональное звучание произведения, но и найти такие языковые эквиваленты, которые будут понятны читателю и сохранят художественное воздействие оригинала. Согласно П. Ньюмарку, перевод представляет собой передачу значения текста на другой язык в соответствии с авторским замыслом [1]. Между тем Дж. Кэтфорд рассматривает перевод как замену текстового материала одного языка эквивалентным текстовым материалом другого языка [2].

По мнению С. Г. Тер-Минасовой, язык выполняет объединяющую функцию в обществе и является ключевым фактором формирования человеческой культуры и социальной жизни [3]. Язык является важнейшим компонентом культуры, поскольку через него кодируются культурные явления, предметы и артефакты, характерные для определённого общества. При этом способы языкового выражения культурных смыслов могут быть как сходными, так и различными в разных культурах, формируя особую лингвокультурную реальность. В этом контексте язык предстает не только как средство коммуникации, но и как хранитель культурной памяти народа, что образно подчёркивает Оливер Уэнделл Холмс-старший в своём высказывании: «Каждый язык — это храм, в котором бережно хранятся души говорящих на этом языке» [4]. В процессе перевода поэтических текстов переводчик выполняет ключевую роль, так как результат перевода во многом зависит от его интерпретации оригинального произведения. Поэтому переводчик должен обладать не только высоким уровнем языковой компетенции, но и культурной осведомлённостью о языке оригинала и языке перевода. Важно также умение адекватно понимать текст и передавать его смысл средствами другого языка. Однако даже при наличии

профессиональных навыков невозможно полностью избежать трудностей, поскольку перевод всегда сталкивается с различиями в языковых структурах и культурных системах. Это создаёт определённые препятствия при передаче содержания, особенно в случае поэтических текстов, где важную роль играет образность и культурно обусловленные значения. По мнению С. Баснетт, перевод неизбежно связан с различиями между языковыми и культурными системами, что осложняет точную передачу смысла оригинала [5].

По мнению Романа Якобсана, поэтический текст представляет собой сложную систему, в которой различные элементы языка — от звуков до синтаксических конструкций — взаимодействуют между собой и участвуют в создании смысла, что значительно осложняет его перевод [6]. В связи с этим анализ перевода поэтических произведений требует комплексного подхода. Он должен включать в себя сопоставление оригинала и перевода, а также выявление тех переводческих трансформаций, которые затрагивают лексический и стилистический уровни текста.

Одним из наиболее показательных объектов для изучения проблем поэтического перевода является творчество А. С. Пушкина. Как отмечает М.Л. Гаспаров в своей работе «О русской поэзии», пушкинский текст представляет собой «эталон русского литературного языка», в котором сконцентрированы основные черты национального мировосприятия и культурного кода [7]. Именно поэтому английские переводы стихотворений Пушкина дают богатый материал для анализа того, какие культурные смыслы сохраняются, а какие утрачиваются или искажаются в процессе межъязыковой передачи. Обращение к переводам разных авторов

позволяет проследить, какие переводческие стратегии преобладают при переводе стихов А. С.Пушкина. Цель данной статьи — выявить типичные трансформации и смысловые потери при переводе поэтических произведений А.С.Пушкина на английский язык. Материалом исследования послужили фрагменты из стихотворений «Зимний вечер», «Осень» и их английские переводы, выполненные Avrahm Yarmolinsky, Marta Dickinson Bianchi, Alexander Shaumyan.

Приведенный ниже сопоставительный анализ иллюстрирует выявленные закономерности.

“Вечор, ты помнишь вьюга злилась, На мутном небе мгла носилась” “Recall the night, the storm was raging, The murky sky was turning hazy” (перевод Alexander Shaumyan)

В оригинальном тексте А. С. Пушкина используется обращение к читателю, что создаёт непосредственный диалог и усиливает эмоциональную вовлечённость. Кроме того, в строках «вьюга злилась» и «на мутном небе мгла носилась» используется олицетворение, при котором природные явления наделяются человеческими качествами и действиями. Это придаёт тексту выразительную эмоциональную окраску. В английском переводе данные особенности частично утрачиваются. Обращение ко второму лицу заменяется нейтральной формой, а олицетворение в выражении «вьюга злилась»

передаётся через более общее слово “raging”, которое снижает степень персонификации природного явления. Аналогично, выражение «мгла носилась» в переводе («the sky was turning hazy») трансформируется в описательное состояние без активного действия, что ослабляет образную выразительность оригинала. Здесь проявляется различие культурно-языковых традиций. В русском поэтическом языке природные явления часто наделяются человеческими качествами, что создаёт эффект олицетворения и усиливает эмоциональную выразительность текста. В английском языке подобная персонификация используется значительно реже и нередко заменяется описанием состояния что приводит к частичному снижению образной насыщенности при переводе.

“Блестя на солнце, снег лежит;

Прозрачный лес один чернеет”

“The sparkling snow gently lies, Darker becomes only the forest.” (перевод Alexander Shaumyan)

В оригинальном тексте наблюдается ярко выраженная образность. Используется деепричастный оборот («блестя на солнце»), который создаёт описание состояния природы, а также придаёт тексту живость. Кроме того, в выражении «лес один чернеет» присутствует элемент олицетворения и усиление одиночества через слово «один», что подчёркивает эмоциональную окраску пейзажа. В английском переводе наблюдается изменение грамматической структуры: деепричастный оборот заменяется на причастную конструкцию с прилагательным (sparkling) и глаголом (lies), что делает выражение более обычным и простым для понимания. Слово «один» переведено как “only”, что не совсем передает замысел автора. В английском переводе делается акцент на то, что лишь лес чернеет, а в оригинале акцент на то, что лес в одиночестве чернеет. То есть в оригинале А.С.Пушкин передает эмоциональную сильную окраску лесу, используя олицетворение, в то время как в переводе эмоциональность утрачена, что сильно искажает смысл.

“Fearsome darkness fills the kitchen, Drear and lonely our retreat” “Наша ветхая лачужка И печальна, и темна.”

(перевод Marta Dickinson Bianchi)

В оригинале слово «лачужка» это уменьшительно-ласкательное от «лачуга», то есть бедное, маленькое, старое жилище. Это не просто «дом», а конкретный образ тесноты, бедности, но при этом своё, родное пространство. «Ветхая» добавляет значение старости, обветшалости. Вместе эти слова создают атмосферу убогого, но тёплого убежища, где герои прячутся от зимы и вьюги. В английском переводе появляется «kitchen». Это абсолютно другое пространство. Кухня — это функциональное помещение, часто отдельная комната, не имеющая того эмоционального смысла, который несёт «лачужка». У читателя перевода возникает ложный образ, герои сидят на кухне, вокруг темно и страшно. Но в оригинальном тексте нет кухни. У него есть бедный домик, в которой тепло от печи. «Лачужка» символ простой,

бедной, но подлинной жизни. «Кухня» же нейтральное, почти бытовое понятие, лишённое этой культурной окраски.

Кроме того, в переводе появляется слово «retreat» (убежище), которого нет в оригинале. Оно противоречит уже сказанному: сначала читателю сообщают, что дело происходит на кухне, а затем называют это кухонное пространство убежищем. Для англоязычного читателя теряется важнейший смысловой слой: ощущение бедности, тесноты и одновременно уюта, которое передаёт «ветхая лачужка».

Что же ты, моя старушка, приумолкла у окна?

Dearest little Mother, sweet! Has the moaning of the tempest Closed thine eyelids wearily? (перевод Marta Dickinson Bianchi)

В этом фрагменте стиха ключевая сложность для перевода связана с культурной семантикой обращения «старушка». В русской языковой традиции это слово в данном контексте не указывает на пожилой возраст, а представляет собой ласковое, обращение к возлюбленной, несущее оттенок нежности, и теплоты. Это слово, которое не имеет прямого аналога в английском языке. Перевод “Dearest little Mother, sweet!” пытается передать ласковость, но радикально сдвигает смысл. Образ «матери» (mother) вносит совершенно иной семейный подтекст, отсутствующую в оригинале. Для англоязычного читателя такое обращение выглядит буквальным, тогда как в оригинале «старушка» сохраняет любовную интонацию без материнского подтекста. Глагол «приумолкла» означает не просто замолчать, а временно прекратить речь в состоянии задумчивости, усталости или покоя. В переводе «Closed thine eyelids wearily» (утомлённо сомкнула веки) действие переносится из слуховой сферы в визуально-физиологическую. Молчание подменяется сном или дрёмой. Кроме того, в оригинале есть пространственная привязка «у окна», которая полностью упущена в переводе.

Sweetheart of my youthful Springtime,
Thou true-souled companion dear—
Let us drink! Away with sadness!
Wine will fill our hearts with cheer.

Выпьем, добрая подружка Бедной юности моей,
Выпьем с горя; где же кружка? Сердцу будет веселей
(перевод Marta Dickinson Bianchi)

В оригинале «Выпьем с горя» — это просто, почти бытовое выражение. Герой не объясняет, не украшает, он говорит, как есть: пьем, потому что грустно. В переводе эта фраза заменяется на «Away with sadness!» — «Прочь печаль!». Это уже не образ горя, а бодрый призыв надежды, на новое начало. Интонация меняется с устало-утешительной на оптимистичную. В оригинальной версии герой не прогоняет печаль, он заливает её алкоголем в этом и разница. Обращение «добрая подружка бедной юности моей» в переводе превращается в «Sweetheart of my youthful Springtime, / Thou true-souled companion dear». В оригинале звучит тепло, но просто, по-домашнему. «Бедная юность» с оттенком сожаления о прожитых трудных годах. В

переводе «бедная» заменяется на «youthful Springtime», исчезает мотив бедности, нужды, суровости прожитого. Образ становится более романтичным и менее конкретным. Таким образом в оригинале герой страдает, от безвыходности и от горя, в то время как в английской версии вместо этого появляется более сглаженная и оптимистичная картина. Для английского читателя такой перевод звучит естественно, но он сдвигает стиль Пушкина. Смягчая ту самую русскую прямоту и усталость, которые составляют душу этого стихотворения.

Than to glide lightly in a sleigh with her Whose fingers are like fire beneath the fur? Когда под соболем, согрета и свежа, Она вам руку жмет, пылая и дрожа! (перевод Avrahm Yarmolinsky)

В оригинале дано восклицательное предложение. Оно передаёт эмоциональный подъём, радость, почти упоение моментом. В английском переводе это становится вопросительным предложением. Вопрос звучит риторически, но всё же это уже не тот прямой, горячий восторг, который написан в оригинале. Восклицание — это утверждение, вопрос колебание, сомнение, выбор. Эмоциональность ослаблена. Кроме того, из перевода исчезает слово «соболь». В оригинале это не случайная деталь. Соболь —

это драгоценный мех, символ богатства, уюта, статуса. Женщина под соболем — это не просто тепло одетая дама, это образ защищённости, нежности, даже роскоши. В переводе остаётся только «fur» без уточнения. Потеряна культурная и эстетическая конкретика. Соболь в русской традиции не просто материал, а образ, связанный с барством, зимней сказкой, особым комфортом. Таким образом, в данном примере переводчик изменил тип предложения (восклицание на вопрос), опустил значимую культурную деталь.

Как это объяснить? Мне нравится она, как, вероятно, вам чахоточная дева порою нравится. На смерть осуждена, How shall I make it clear?

I find her pleasing As you perhaps may like a sickly girl, Condemned to die, and shortly, who is drooping (перевод Avrahm Yarmolinsky)

В оригинале ключевое слово «чахоточная». В русском языке XIX века чахотка — это туберкулёз, болезнь смертельная, медленная, мучительная. «Чахоточная дева» не просто больная девушка, это девушка, которая давно обречена, у которой болезнь уже видна, которая «чахнет» на глазах. Автор намеренно выбирает резкий, почти жестокий образ, чтобы передать странную, болезненную природу своего чувства. В английском переводе “чахоточная дева” превращается в «a sickly girl». «Sickly» может означать слабую, хрупкую, часто болеющую, но не обязательно смертельно больную. В английском языке слово «consumptive» (чахоточный) существует, но переводчик его не использует. Он смягчает то, что в оригинале звучит резко и трагично.

“Люблю я пышное природы увяданье,
В багрец и в золото одетые леса”
love the pomp of Nature’s fading dyes,
The forests, garmented in gold and purple,

(перевод Avrahm Yarmolinsky)

В этом примере рассматривается потеря важного цветового и ритмического контраста. В оригинале знаменитая осенняя картина, где поэту нравится не расцвет, а именно увядание, но увядание праздничное, яркое, почти торжественное. Два главных цвета здесь багрец и золото. Золото это жёлтый, цвет листвы, солнца, богатства. Багрец это тёмно-красный, густой, с пурпурным оттенком, цвет царской мантии, крови, драгоценных тканей. Вместе эти два цвета создают образ леса как царского наряда, как роскошного одеяния. В английском переводе: «Золото» (gold) сохранено. Но «багрец» заменён на purple фиолетовый или пурпурный. Багрец в русском языке — это именно оттенок красного, тёмный и насыщенный. Пурпурный это смесь красного и синего, более холодный, менее «огненный» оттенок. Осенью, когда листья краснеют, они становятся багряными, а не фиолетовыми. В оригинале Пушкин намеренно использует два тёплых, «горящих» цвета золото и багрец. Они символизируют огонь, жизнь, которая уходит, но вспыхивает напоследок ярко. “Purple” вносит холодный, синеватый компонент, которого в оригинале нет. Картина становится чуть более мрачной, менее пламенной. Переводчик передает общее впечатление: лес в ярких осенних тонах, но стёр тонкое различие между оттенками, а вместе с ним и ту особую, торжественно-огненную ноту в русской версии.

Проведённый сопоставительный анализ английских переводов стихотворений А.С.Пушкина «Зимний вечер» и «Осень» позволяет сделать следующие выводы. Русский поэтический язык отличается высокой степенью образности, эмоциональной насыщенности и культурной специфики. В оригинальных текстах активно используются олицетворения, обращения к читателю, а также лексика с выраженной эмоционально- оценочной окраской, что создаёт эффект диалогичности и усиливает художественное воздействие текста. Английские переводы демонстрируют иную переводческую стратегию: в ряде случаев наблюдается стремление к более описательной и структурно упрощённой передаче содержания. Это приводит к частичной утрате таких элементов, как олицетворения, культурно маркированная лексика и эмоциональная экспрессивность обращения. Таким образом, сопоставительный анализ показывает, что при переводе русской поэзии на английский язык возникают значительные трудности, обусловленные различиями языковых систем и культурных кодов. В ряде случаев это приводит к смысловым и стилистическим трансформациям оригинала. Следовательно, перевод поэтических текстов требует не только языковой, но и культурной адаптации, направленной на сохранение образной и эмоциональной структуры оригинального произведения.

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АНАТОМО-ТОПОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЯ МЕЖРЁБЕРНЫХ МЫШЦ И ИХ ОРГАННОГО КРОВЕНОСНОГО РУСЛА

Аннотация. *В данной статье изучено интраорганное кровеносное русло межреберных мышц человека исследовалось на 34 трупах взрослых людей.*

Капиллярная сеть межреберных мышц с небольшой величиной ее ячеек, частыми соустьями между соседними капиллярами, близостью каждого капилляра к нескольким мышечным волокнам свидетельствует об интенсивности обменных процессов в этих мышцах. Различные участки межреберных мышц человека имеют характерные особенности строения терминального кровеносного русла, касающиеся взаимного расположения сосудистых компонентов.

Ключевые слова: *трупы человека, формалин, межреберных мышцы, кровеносное русло, артерия, артериолы ,капилляры.*

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Abstract. *This article investigates the intraorganic blood vascular bed of human intercostal muscles based on studies conducted on 34 adult human cadavers.*

The capillary network of the intercostal muscles, characterized by the small size of its meshes, frequent anastomoses between adjacent capillaries, and the close proximity of each capillary to several muscle fibers, indicates the intensity of metabolic processes in these muscles. Different regions of the human intercostal muscles possess characteristic structural features of the terminal vascular bed concerning the mutual arrangement of vascular components.

Keywords: *human cadavers, formalin, intercostal muscles, vascular bed, artery, arterioles, capillaries.*

Ввдение. На современном этапе развития здравоохранения в связи демографическими особенностями развития страны стратегически важной задачей считается сохранение здоровья трудоспособного населения. С

внедрением в клиническую практику неинвазивного высокоинформативного метода лучевой диагностики, такого как МРТ, значительно расширились возможности комплексного исследования скелетной мускулатуры у больных с мышечной патологией. Этот метод позволяет не только оценить наличие повреждения мышц, но также получить объективную информацию о степени изменений мышечной архитектоники (таких как атрофия и гипертрофия) и распространении патологического процесса [1,2]. Одна из проблем, к которой обращаются морфологи, физиологи, ортопеды, биомеханики - это реакция мягких тканей конечностей на удлинение и способы восстановления функциональных возможностей мышц и конечности в целом. Строение терминального кровеносного русла скелетных мышц человека находится в зависимости от их анатомии и функции. Оно имеет свои особенности не только в мышцах отдельных областей тела, но и в различных мышцах и даже в участках одной мышцы [3,4]. Самое существенное различие между кровоснабжением органов следует искать в строении микроциркуляторного русла, где совершаются обменные процессы. Между тем, сведения о сосудах межреберных мышц человека касаются в основном вариантов их расположения, взаимоотношений компонентов сосудисто-нервных пучков [5,6].

Цель исследования. Изучить анатомо-топографические взаимоотношения межрёберных мышц и их органного кровеносного русла у человека.

Материалы и методы исследования. Интраорганное кровеносное русло межреберных мышц человека исследовалось на 34 трупах взрослых людей от 20 до 88 лет макро - микроскопическим методом после инъекции сосудов транскапиллярными массами с последующей фиксацией в формалине и просветлением в глицерине.

Результаты исследования. Результаты наших исследований показали, что ветвление мышечных артерий определяется углом отхождения их от источника и калибром. Оно усложняется тем, что сосуды разветвляются не только на наружной и внутренней поверхностях мышц в плоскости межреберного промежутка, но и в глубоких слоях межреберных мышц между их пучками. Как правило, каждая артерия перед погружением вглубь отдает ряд ветвей, располагающихся на поверхности пучков. Имеется тесная взаимосвязь между направлением, типом разветвления мышечных артерий и отходящих от них артериол, а также отношением последних к мышечным пучкам. Например, артериям, расположенным поперек мышечных пучков, соответствуют артериолы, ориентированные вдоль них и, наоборот, артерия, лежащая вдоль мышечных пучков, отдает артериолы, расположенные по отношению к пучкам поперечно. Помимо этих наиболее часто встречающихся вариантов могут быть переходные формы. Положение прекапилляров в мышечных пучках определяется направлением ответвляющихся от них артериол. Наряду с прекапиллярами, расположенными поперек мышечных волокон, встречаются пересекающие их под острым углом и следующие вдоль

них. Прекапилляры отдают во все стороны капилляры, число которых колеблется от 7 до 10. Некоторые из капилляров отходят общим стволом, который сразу или последовательно делится на 2—4 дочерние ветви. По мере приближения к противоположному краю мышечного пучка прекапилляр уменьшается в диаметре и заканчивается двумя последними, обычно наиболее широкими капиллярами, образующими развернутый угол. Они направлены вдоль края пучка и формируют начальный отдел посткапилляра. Последний идет во встречном прекапиллярам направлении, принимая со всех сторон венозные отделы капилляров. Ввиду того, что капилляры, отходящие от прекапилляра, многократно делятся на дочерние ветви, а их слияние по направлению к посткапилляру происходит реже, общее число капилляров, впадающих в посткапилляр, превышает их количество, ответвляющихся от прекапилляра.

При делении капилляров на дочерние ветви концы ячеек закруглены. Капиллярная сеть межреберных мышц с небольшой величиной ее ячеек, частыми соустьями между соседними капиллярами, близостью каждого капилляра к нескольким мышечным волокнам свидетельствует об интенсивности обменных процессов в этих мышцах. Разнообразие величины и формы мышечных пучков в межреберных мышцах позволяет проследить зависимость архитектоники микроциркуляторного кровеносного русла от взаимного расположения в пучке мышечных волокон и соединительной ткани. В мышечно-сухожильной зоне пучков, учитывая диаметр, направление и характер разветвления кровеносных сосудов, можно выделить три отдела. Первый представляет нежную сеть с ячейками неправильной формы в перитенонии сухожильной части пучка. Второй отдел расположен на грани не сухожилия и мышечных волокон пучка и представлен артериолами, прекапиллярами и сответствующими венозными компонентами кровеносного русла. Большинство сосудов указанного отдела ориентировано вдоль волокон мышечного пучка. Анастомозов между ними почти не встречается. Капилляры наблюдаются лишь единичные. Участок выглядит бедным сосудами. В третьем отделе преобладают капилляры, которые в количестве артериолы от двух до шести ответвляются от прекапилляра начальных отделов подмышечных острым углом. Капиллярные ячейки нас заостренным пучков узкие, длинные 1,5-2 мм одним или обоими концами. Соустья между соседними капиллярами встречаются реже, чем в средних отделах мышечных встречаются реже, чем в средних отделах мышечных пучков.

Вывод. Различные участки межреберных мышц человека имеют характерные особенности строения терминального кровеносного русла, касающиеся взаимного расположения сосудистых компонентов, способов ветвления сосудов, строения капиллярной сети.

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ҚОВУРҒАЛАРАРО МУСКУЛЛАРНИНГ ТАРКИБИДАГИ ҚОН ТОМИРЛАРНИНГ АНАТОМА-ТОПОГРАФИК ЖОЙЛАШУВИ

Аннотация. *Ушбу мақолада 34 та катта одамларнинг мурдасида қовурғалараро мускулларининг таркибидаги қон томирларнинг анатомик жойлашуви ўрганади. Қовурғалараро мускулларнинг капилляр тармоғи ўз тўрларининг кичиклиги, қўшни капиллярлар ўртасидаги тез-тез анастомозлар ва ҳар бир капиллярнинг бир неча мускул толаларига яқин жойлашиши билан тавсифланади. Бу мускулларда модда алмашинуви жараёнларининг юқори даражада интенсивлигини кўрсатади. Одамлар қовурғалараро мускулларининг турли қисмлари терминаль қон томир тўрининг қон томир компонентларининг ўзаро жойлашишига оид ўзига хос тузилиш хусусиятларига эга.*

Калит сўзлар: *одам мурдалари, формалин, қовурғалараро мускуллар, қон томир тўри, артерия, артериолалар, капиллярлар, мушаклар архитектоникаси.*

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Abstract. *This article investigates the intraorganic blood vascular bed of human intercostal muscles based on studies conducted on 34 adult human cadavers.*

The capillary network of the intercostal muscles, characterized by the small size of its meshes, frequent anastomoses between adjacent capillaries, and the close proximity of each capillary to several muscle fibers, indicates the intensity of metabolic processes in these muscles. Different regions of the human intercostal muscles possess characteristic structural features of the terminal vascular bed concerning the mutual arrangement of vascular components.

Keywords: *human cadavers, formalin, intercostal muscles, vascular bed, artery, arterioles, capillaries.*

Кириш. Соғлиқни сақлаш соҳасининг ҳозирги ривожланиш босқичида мамлакатнинг демографик хусусиятларини ҳисобга олган ҳолда, меҳнатга лойиқ аҳоли соғлиғини сақлаш стратегик муҳим вазифа ҳисобланади. Клиник

амалиётга МРТ каби нодавлат, юқори информативликка эга нурли диагностика усулини жорий этиш билан скелет мускулатурасининг мускул патологияси билан оғриган беморларда комплекс ўрганиш имкониятлари сезиларли даражада кенгайди. Ушбу метод фақатгина мушакларнинг шикастланишини баҳолашгагина эмас, балки мушак архитектоникасидаги ўзгаришлар даражаси (атрофия ва гипертрофия каби) ва патологик жараённинг тарқалиши ҳақида объектив маълумот олишга имкон беради [1,2]. Морфологлар, физиологлар, ортопедлар ва биомеханиклар мурожаат қиладиган муҳим муаммолардан бири — оёқ-қўлларнинг юмшоқ тўқималарининг чўзилишига реакцияси ва мушаклар ҳамда бутун оёқ-қўлнинг функционал имкониятларини тиклаш усулларидир. Инсон скелет мушакларининг терминаль қон томир бўшлиғининг тузилиши уларнинг анатомияси ва функциясига боғлиқ. У нафақат тананинг турли соҳалари мушакларида, балки турли мушакларда ва ҳаттоки битта мушакнинг турли қисмларида ҳам ўзига хос хусусиятларга эга [3,4]. Органларнинг қон билан таъминланиши ўртасидаги энг муҳим фарқларни модда алмашинуви жараёнлари содир бўладиган микроциркулятор бўшлиқларни тузилишидан излаш керак. Шу билан бирга, одамларнинг қовурғалараро мушаклари томирлари ҳақидаги маълумотлар асосан уларнинг жойлашиш вариантлари ва қон томир нерв тутамлари компонентларининг ўзаро муносабатларига тааллуқлидир [5,6].

Тадқиқот мақсади. Одамлардада қовурғалараро мушакларнинг таркибидаги қон томирларнинг анатомо-топографик муносабатларини ўрганиш.

Материал ва тадқиқот усуллари. Тадқиқотлар 34 та 20 ёшдан 88 ёшгача бўлган одамлар мурдасидан олинган препаратларда олиб борилди. Мушак ичидаги қон томирларни ўрганиш учун томирлар ичига буёқ массаси юборилди. Кейин 12 % ли нейтрал формалинда фикцасия қилинди. Қон томирлар аниқ кўриниши учун глицеринда оқартирилди. Макро ва микроскопик усулларда анатомо-топографик жойлашуви ўрганилди.

Тадқиқот натижалари. Бизнинг тадқиқот натижалари шуни кўрсатдики, мушак артерияларининг шохланиши уларнинг манбадан чиқиш бурчаги ва диаметрига боғлиқ. Шохланишнинг мураккаблиги шундаки, томирлар фақат мушакларнинг ташқи ва ички юзаларида қовурғалараро оралиқ текислигидагина эмас, балки қовурғалараро мушакларнинг чуқур қатламларида ҳам, уларнинг тутамлари орасида ҳам тарқалади. Қоидага кўра, ҳар бир артерия чуқурга киришидан олдин тутамлар юзасида жойлашган бир қатор шохларни беради. Мушак артерияларининг йўналиши, шохланиш тури ва улардан чиқадиган артериолаларнинг йўналиши ҳамда охиргиларининг мушак тутамларига нисбатан муносабати ўртасида яқин боғлиқлик мавжуд. Масалан, мушак пучкларига кўндаланг жойлашган артерияларга улар бўйлаб йўналтирилган артериолалар мос келади ва аксинча, мушак тутамлари бўйлаб ётган артерия кўндаланг жойлашган артериолаларни беради. Энг кўп учрайдиган вариантлардан ташқари ўтиш шакллари ҳам бўлиши мумкин.

Мушак тутамларида прекапиллярларнинг жойлашиши улардан шохланадиган артериолаларнинг йўналиши билан белгиланади. Мушак толаларига кўндаланг жойлашган прекапиллярлар билан бирга уларни ўткир бурчак остида кесиб ўтувчи ва улар бўйлаб борувчи прекапиллярлар ҳам учрайди. Прекапиллярлар ҳар томонга 7 дан 10 тагача бўлган капиллярларни беради. Баъзи капиллярлар умумий устунчадан чиқиб, у дарҳол ёки кетма-кет 2–4 та капиляр шохларга бўлинади. Мушак тутамининг қарама-қарши четига яқинлашганда прекапилляр диаметри кичиклашади. Одатда энг кенг бўлган иккита охирги капилляр билан тугайди. Улар тутамлар чети бўйлаб йўналтирилган бўлиб, посткапиллярнинг бошланғич қисмини ташкил этади. Посткапилляр эса прекапиллярларга қарама-қарши йўналишда бориб, ҳар томондан капиллярларнинг веноз қисмларини қабул қилади. Прекапиллярдан чиққан капиллярлар кўп марта қизил шохларга бўлингани, посткапилляр томон эса уларнинг бирлашиши камроқ содир бўлгани учун посткапиллярга қуйиладиган капиллярларнинг умумий сони прекапиллярдан чиққанлари сонидан кўпроқ бўлади. Капиллярларнинг кичик шохларга бўлиниш жойларида ячейкаларнинг учлари юмалоқланган. Қовурғалараро мушакларнинг капилляр тармоғи ўз ячейкаларининг кичиклиги, қўшни капиллярлар ўртасидаги тез-тез бўшлиқлар ва ҳар бир капиллярнинг бир неча мушак толаларига яқинлиги билан тавсифланади. Бу мушакларда модда алмашинуви жараёнларининг юқори интенсивлигини кўрсатади. Қовурғалараро мушакларда мушак тутамларининг ҳажми ва шаклининг хилма-хиллиги микроциркулятор қон томир бўшлиғи архитектоникасининг тутам ичида мушак толалари ва бириктирувчи тўқиманинг ўзаро жойлашишига боғлиқлигини кузатишга имкон беради. Тутамларнинг мушак-пайлари соҳасида қон томирларининг диаметри, йўналиши ва шохланиш хусусиятини ҳисобга олган ҳолда учта бўлимни ажратиш мумкин: Биринчи бўлим — тутамнинг пайли қисмида перитенонидаги нотўғри шаклли ячейкали нозик тармоқдан иборат. Иккинчи бўлим пай ва мушак толалари чегарасида жойлашган бўлиб, артериолалар, прекапиллярлар ва мос веноз компонентлардан ташкил топган. Ушбу бўлимдаги томирларнинг аксарияти мушак тутами толалари бўйлаб йўналтирилган. Улар ўртасида анастомозлар деярли учрамайди. Капиллярлар фақат якка ҳолда кузатилади. Шу соҳадаги томирлар кам шакилланган булади. Учинчи бўлимда капиллярлар устунлик қилади. Улар 2 тадан 6 тагача бўлиб, прекапиллярдан ўткир бурчак остида шохланади. Капилляр ячейкалари тор, узун (1,5–2 мм), бир ёки икки томонидан ўткир учли бўлади.

Хулоса. Одам қовурғалараро мушакларининг турли соҳалари терминаль қон томир бўшлиғи тузилишининг ўзига хос хусусиятларига эга бўлиб, бу қон томир таркибларининг ўзаро жойлашиши, томирларнинг шохланиш усуллари ва капилляр тармоғининг тузилишига тааллуқлидир.

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АМИГДАЛИН – ФИЗИОЛОГИЧЕСКИ АКТИВНОЕ ВЕЩЕСТВО ДИГЛИКОЗИДНОЙ ПРИРОДЫ

Аннотация: *Амигдалин — физиологически активное вещество дигликозидной природы, которое обычно содержится в персиках, сливах, миндале, семечках яблок, особенно в горьком миндале и косточках абрикоса. Как природное физиологически активное вещество он уже много лет используется в Азии, Европе и других регионах при лечении кашля, астмы, тошноты, проказы, как антиоксидант, антиатеросклеротик и иммуномодулятор. Следует отметить, что в последние годы все больше внимания уделяется его противоопухолевому действию. Амигдалин считается символом фармацевтического препарата органической дигликозидной природы, который после гидролиза активно участвует при лечении рака.*

Ключевые слова: *Амигдалин, дигликозид, горький миндаль, косточка абрикоса, опухоль, гидролиз, рак, фармацевтический препарат, апоптоз.*

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AMYGDALIN IS A PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIVE SUBSTANCE OF DIGLYCOSIDIC NATURE

Annotation: *Amygdalin is a physiologically active substance of diglycoside nature, which is usually found in peaches, plums, almonds, apple seeds, especially bitter almonds and apricot kernels. As a natural physiologically active substance, it has been used for many years in Asia, Europe and other regions in the treatment of cough, asthma, nausea, leprosy, as an antioxidant, anti-atherosclerotic and immunomodulator. It should be noted that in recent years more and more attention has been paid to its antitumor effect. Amygdalin is considered the symbol of a pharmaceutical drug of organic diglycoside nature, which, after hydrolysis, is actively involved in the treatment of cancer.*

Key words: *Amygdalin, diglycoside, bitter almond, apricot kernel, tumor, hydrolysis, cancer, pharmaceutical drug, apoptosis.*

Введение. Только когда народная и современная медицина дополняют друг друга и находятся в гармоничной взаимосвязи, можно добиться огромных успехов на пути к народной медицине. В этом направлении в

Узбекистане ведется очень большая работа. Наша страна богата целебными растениями. К ним относятся фрукты, содержащие амигдалин, которые являются объектом сегодняшней аналитической статьи. Это такие фрукты, как персики, сливы, миндаль, абрикосы, яблоки, которые издавна используются в народной медицине для лечения различных заболеваний [1].

Физиологически активное вещество амигдалин является дигликозидом природного происхождения (рис.1, а) и он обычно содержится в мякоти плодов персика, сливы, миндаля, абрикоса, в семенах яблок, особенно в мякоти горького миндаля и абрикоса. Его содержание составляет 3-6% в горьком миндале, до 8% в мякоти абрикоса и 2-3% в мякоти персика. Амигдалин как природное вещество уже давно используется в Азии, Европе и других регионах для лечения кашля, астмы, тошноты, проказы, как антиоксидант, антиатеросклеротик, иммуномодулятор. Следует отметить, что в последние годы все больше внимания уделяется его противоопухолевому действию. Амигдалин является символом органических дигликозидов, первоначально разработанных как фармацевтический препарат для лечения рака, который активируется после гидролиза [2].

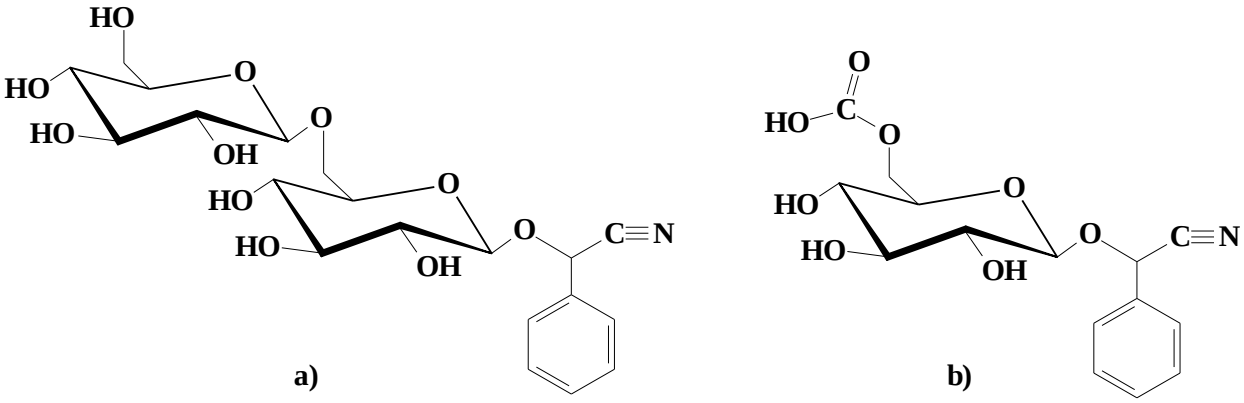


Рисунок 1. Амигдалин – полученный из природного источника (а) и его синтетический аналог – лаетрил (б)

Амигдалин имеет некоторые негативные последствия, поскольку он при попадании в организм гидролизуется и образует вещество, которое имеет вредное воздействие. Но это можно заметить только в больших дозах. Споры по этому поводу идут параллельно с исследованиями in vitro и in vivo. Его вредное воздействие намного ниже, чем при приеме через венозные кровеносные сосуды. Доза амигдалина или леатрила при употреблении составляет 0,6-1 грамм в сутки. Его негативные эффекты очень незаметны перед лицом полезных эффектов. Тот факт, что он используется при лечении рака, указывает на то, насколько полезен амигдалин и леатрил [3].

Обсуждение исследований и результатов. Ученые утверждают, что амигдалин препятствовал снабжению раковых клеток питательными веществами и, таким образом, приводил к уменьшению количества раковых

клеток при нескольких типах рака. Он используется для лечения многих видов рака, таких как астма, бронхит, рак толстой кишки, рак груди [4].

Согласно информации, представленной в литературе, амигдалин подавляет рост и пролиферацию раковых клеток мочевого пузыря в трех направлениях. Количество раковых клеток, подвергшихся раннему апоптозу, немного увеличилось после длительного воздействия амигдалина, но такого результата не наблюдалось после краткосрочного воздействия. Это показало быструю активацию каспазы-3 в присутствии 0,1 мг/мл амигдалина в клетках рака простаты.

Есть также сообщения о том, что амигдалин вызывает апоптоз раковых клеток шейки матки и лейкозных клеток человека. В целом, эти данные предполагают, что амигдалин может вызывать апоптоз в различных раковых клетках, включая клетки мочевого пузыря, и может помочь уменьшить рост опухоли.

Компьютерное моделирование, проведенное учеными, показало, что амигдалин образует стабильные водородные связи с целевыми точками, не ослабляя молекулы АТФ. Результаты вычислений показывают, что амигдалин активируется как многоцелевая молекула во время метастазирования рака. Это еще больше расширяет представления о механизме действия амигдалина [5].

Вывод. Детально проанализировав приведенные выше данные, предлагается разработать и внедрить в практику пищевую добавку на основе ядер горького миндаля и абрикосовых косточек, способствующую профилактике и лечению рака, с учетом наличия достаточного количества амигдалина в ядре горького миндаля и абрикосовом косточке.

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УДК 378.147:61

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ПРОБЛЕМНО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННОЕ ОБУЧЕНИЕ В МЕДИЦИНСКОМ ВУЗЕ: ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ УСЛОВИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОГО ВНЕДРЕНИЯ

Аннотация: *В статье на основе систематического анализа 42 научных источников рассматриваются теоретические основы проблемно-ориентированного обучения (PBL) в медицинских вузах и выявляются ключевые педагогические условия его эффективного внедрения. Систематизированы пять групп условий: организационно-педагогические, дидактические, профессионально-педагогические, оценочно-диагностические и психолого-педагогические.*

Ключевые слова: *проблемно-ориентированное обучение, медицинское образование, клиническое мышление, педагогические условия, активные методы обучения, компетентностный подход.*

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PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING IN MEDICAL HIGHER EDUCATION: PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION

Abstract: *Based on a systematic analysis of 42 scientific sources, the article examines the theoretical foundations of problem-based learning (PBL) in medical higher education and identifies key pedagogical conditions for its effective implementation. Five groups of conditions are systematized: organizational-pedagogical, didactic, professional-pedagogical, assessment-diagnostic, and psychological-pedagogical.*

Keywords: *problem-based learning, medical education, clinical thinking, pedagogical conditions, active learning methods, competency-based approach.*

Введение

Традиционные дидактические модели медицинского образования, основанные на трансляции готового знания в лекционно-семинарской

системе, всё в меньшей мере обеспечивают формирование профессиональных компетенций врача. В этом контексте особую актуальность приобретает проблемно-ориентированное обучение (Problem-Based Learning, PBL) — технология, разработанная в 1960-х годах в Университете Макмастера (Канада) и сегодня широко применяемая в ведущих медицинских школах мира [1].

Актуальность исследования определяется недостаточной системностью внедрения PBL в медицинских вузах Республики Узбекистан. Цель статьи — систематизировать теоретические основания метода и выявить педагогические условия его результативного применения в клинической подготовке студентов.

Методы и исследования

Методологическую основу составил системный анализ научно-педагогической литературы по базам данных PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, eLIBRARY.RU за 2000–2024 годы. Всего проанализировано 68 публикаций, из которых 42 включены в список литературы.

Теоретические основы PBL восходят к концепции проблемного обучения (С.Л. Рубинштейн, А.М. Матюшкин), конструктивистской теории Ж. Пиаже и Л.С. Выготского, деятельностному подходу А.Н. Леонтьева [2; 3]. В западной педагогике систематическое описание метода создано H.S. Barrows и R.M. Tamblyn [4]. Метод строится на четырёх принципах: конструктивизм, контекстуальность, сотрудничество и рефлексия [7; 8].

Цикл PBL включает семь ступеней маастрихтской модели: прояснение терминов → определение проблемы → мозговой штурм → систематизация → формулировка учебных целей → самостоятельная работа → обсуждение и синтез [9]. Систематические обзоры фиксируют преимущество PBL перед традиционным обучением по показателям клинического мышления (OR: 1.42, 95% CI: 1.18–1.71) и коммуникативной компетентности [10], хотя по объёму базисных знаний результаты остаются неоднозначными [11; 12].

Результаты

По итогам анализа литературы систематизированы пять групп педагогических условий эффективного внедрения PBL.

1. Организационно-педагогические: оптимальный размер группы — 5–9 студентов; сессии PBL занимают не менее 30–40% аудиторного времени; учебная среда предусматривает мобильную расстановку мебели и доступность информационных ресурсов [9; 17].

2. Дидактические: банк клинических виньеток охватывает все нозологические группы дисциплины и обновляется не реже одного раза в три года; задачи содержат элементы неопределённости; содержание виньетки чётко связано с учебными результатами [4; 13; 18].

3.Профессионально-педагогические: тьюторы проходят специализированную подготовку по методике PBL и фасилитации; проводятся регулярные методические семинары; каждый тьютор ведёт не более двух параллельных групп [6; 19].

4. Оценочно-диагностические: применяется комплекс инструментов — OSCE, клинические кейсы, рефлексивные дневники, взаимооценка; оценивается как процесс групповой работы, так и качество клинического рассуждения [15; 20].

5. Психолого-педагогические: студенты заблаговременно знакомятся с процедурой PBL; переход к методу постепенный; тьютор создаёт психологически безопасную среду, поощряющую выдвижение гипотез; в начале курса проводятся командные тренинги [16; 21].

Заключение

PBL является научно обоснованной технологией, эффективность которой подтверждена международной доказательной базой. Метод формирует клиническое мышление, коммуникативные компетенции и навыки командной работы, соответствуя компетентностной модели подготовки врача.

Результативность внедрения PBL определяется совокупностью взаимосвязанных условий пяти уровней. Пренебрежение любым из них снижает эффективность метода. Перспективными направлениями являются: апробация PBL в вузах Узбекистана, разработка критериев оценки качества виньеток, изучение влияния e-PBL и исследование долгосрочных профессиональных эффектов метода.

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УДК 336.74

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ВАЛЮТНЫЕ РИСКИ И МЕТОДЫ ИХ КОНТРОЛЯ В ЭКСПОРТНО-ИМПОРТНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ КОМПАНИИ «BYD»

Аннотация: *В статье анализируются особенности валютных рисков при экспортно-импортной деятельности китайской компании «BYD» в условиях волатильности мировых валютных рынков. Раскрываются механизмы формирования валютных рисков и практические методы их хеджирования с использованием производных финансовых инструментов. Оценивается эффективность применяемых стратегий и их роль в обеспечении финансовой устойчивости международной деятельности предприятия. Выделяются основные направления совершенствования валютного риск-менеджмента в долгосрочной перспективе.*

Ключевые слова: *валютные риски, хеджирование, экспортная деятельность, производные инструменты, финансовая устойчивость, BYD, международная торговля*

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CURRENCY RISKS AND METHODS OF THEIR CONTROL IN EXPORT-IMPORT ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY «BYD»

Abstract: *The article analyzes the features of currency risks in the export-import activities of the Chinese company «BYD» under the volatility of global foreign exchange markets. The mechanisms of currency risk formation and practical methods of their hedging using financial derivatives are revealed. The effectiveness of the applied strategies and their role in ensuring the financial stability of the enterprise's international activities are assessed. The main directions of improving currency risk management in the long term are highlighted.*

Keywords*: currency risks, hedging, export activities, financial derivatives, financial stability, BYD, international trade*

Современная международная торговля характеризуется постоянной волатильностью валютных курсов, что создает повышенные финансовые риски для компаний, осуществляющих трансграничные операции. Китайская автомобильная корпорация «BYD» как ведущий производитель электромобилей осуществляет экспортную деятельность в более чем 70 стран

мира, что формирует значительное валютное рисковое экспозирование. Основными источниками рисков являются колебания курсов доллара США, евро и фунта стерлинга относительно китайского юаня, а также несоответствие сроков поступления доходов и осуществления платежей по импорту комплектующих.

Для управления валютными рисками компания «BYD» использует комплексный подход, основанный на применении форвардных контрактов, валютных свопов и опционов. Данные инструменты позволяют фиксировать курсы валют на будущие периоды, оптимизировать структуру валютных потоков и защищать финансовые результаты от неблагоприятных рыночных изменений. Все операции с производными инструментами проводятся с проверенными финансовыми институтами с высоким кредитным рейтингом, что снижает контрагентские риски.

Эффективность реализуемой стратегии подтверждается стабильностью финансовых показателей компании при сохранении высоких темпов международного расширения. Совершенствование валютного риск-менеджмента остается приоритетным направлением финансовой политики «BYD» в условиях геополитической нестабильности и изменений конъюнктуры мировых валютных рынков.

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УДК 338.43

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ТОРГОВЫЕ РИСКИ В ЕВРОПЕЙСКОМ РЫНКЕ И СТРАТЕГИИ ИХ ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИЯ КОМПАНИЕЙ «BYD»

Аннотация: *Статья посвящена исследованию торговых рисков, с которыми сталкивается компания «BYD» при работе на европейском рынке, включая антисубсидийные пошлины и протекционистские меры Евросоюза. Анализируются адаптационные стратегии корпорации, направленные на снижение негативного влияния торговых барьеров. Оценивается эффективность локализации производства и оптимизации ценовой политики как инструментов риск-менеджмента. Формулируются перспективы развития деятельности компании в Европе.*

Ключевые слова: *торговые риски, Евросоюз, антисубсидийные пошлины, локализация производства, BYD, протекционизм, электромобили*

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TRADE RISKS IN THE EUROPEAN MARKET AND STRATEGIES FOR THEIR PREVENTION BY THE COMPANY «BYD»

Abstract: *The article is devoted to the study of trade risks faced by the company «BYD» when operating in the European market, including anti-subsidy duties and EU protectionist measures. The adaptation strategies of the corporation aimed at reducing the negative impact of trade barriers are analyzed. The effectiveness of production localization and pricing policy optimization as risk management tools is assessed. The prospects for the company's development in Europe are formulated.*

Keywords: *trade risks, European Union, anti-subsidy duties, production localization, BYD, protectionism, electric vehicles*

Европейский рынок является ключевым для экспорта электромобилей компании «BYD», однако в последние годы он характеризуется ростом протекционистских мер. В 2024 году Евросоюз ввел антисубсидийные пошлины на импорт китайской автомобильной продукции, что снизило конкурентоспособность «BYD» на региональном рынке. Дополнительными

рисками являются снижение спроса на электромобили и низкий уровень брендового признания среди европейских потребителей.

Для нейтрализации торговых рисков компания реализует комплекс мер: планирует локализацию производства в Германии и Франции, оптимизирует ценовую политику и расширяет дилерские сети. Особое внимание уделяется соответствию продукции европейским стандартам безопасности и защиты данных. Замена импортера в Германии позволила улучшить логистику и качество послепродажного обслуживания.

Реализация адаптационных стратегий позволила «BYD» сохранить позиции на ключевых европейских рынках. Дальнейшая локализация производства и гармонизация политики с требованиями Евросоюза станут основными факторами снижения торговых рисков в долгосрочной перспективе.

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УДК 336.09

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РИСКИ КОМПЛИАНСА И ПРАВОВОЙ КОНТРОЛЬ В МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ КОМПАНИИ «BYD»

Аннотация: *В статье рассматриваются риски комплианса, возникающие при экспортно-импортной деятельности компании «BYD» на международных рынках. Анализируются правовые требования в области экологической безопасности, защиты данных и сертификации продукции. Раскрывается система правового контроля, реализуемая корпорацией для снижения некомплаенс-рисков. Оценивается роль внутренних нормативов и обучения персонала в обеспечении соблюдения законодательства.*

Ключевые слова: *риски комплианса, правовой контроль, международная деятельность, сертификация, BYD, защита данных, экологические стандарты*

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COMPLIANCE RISKS AND LEGAL CONTROL IN THE INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY «BYD»

Abstract: *The article examines compliance risks arising in the export-import activities of the company «BYD» in international markets. Legal requirements in the field of environmental safety, data protection and product certification are analyzed. The legal control system implemented by the corporation to reduce non-compliance risks is revealed. The role of internal regulations and staff training in ensuring compliance with legislation is assessed.*

Keywords: *compliance risks, legal control, international activities, certification, BYD, data protection, environmental standards*

Международная деятельность крупных корпораций требует строгого соблюдения законодательства стран присутствия, что определяет актуальность управления рисками комплианса. Компания «BYD» осуществляет операции в более чем 70 странах, сталкиваясь с различиями правовых норм в области экологии, защиты персональных данных и торговых ограничений. Основными рисками являются несоответствие продукции стандартам, отсутствие необходимых сертификатов и нарушение требований GDPR в Евросоюзе.

Для управления комплаенс-рисками «BYD» создала специализированный отдел, разработала внутренние нормативные документы и организовала регулярное обучение персонала. Корпорация проводит обязательную сертификацию продукции по европейским, американским и азиатским стандартам, а также сотрудничает с местными юридическими фирмами. Особое внимание уделяется защите персональных данных потребителей и соответствию экологическим нормам.

Эффективная система комплианса позволяет «BYD» избегать финансовых санкций и сохранять деловую репутацию на международных рынках. Постоянное совершенствование правового контроля является необходимым условием устойчивого развития экспортно-импортной деятельности компании.

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УДК 338.124

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СТРАТЕГИИ ЛОКАЛИЗАЦИИ КАК СРЕДСТВО СНИЖЕНИЯ РИСКОВ В ЭКСПОРТНО-ИМПОРТНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ «BYD»

Аннотация: *Статья анализирует роль локализации производства как инструмента снижения рисков в экспортно-импортной деятельности компании «BYD». Исследуются виды рисков, нейтрализуемых локализацией: торговые, логистические, валютные и рыночные. Описывается опыт реализации локализационных проектов в Азии, Латинской Америке и Европе. Оценивается эффективность данной стратегии и формулируются перспективы ее дальнейшего развития.*

Ключевые слова: *локализация производства, риск-менеджмент, экспортно-импортная деятельность, логистические риски, BYD, международные рынки, электромобили*

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LOCALIZATION STRATEGIES AS A MEANS OF REDUCING RISKS IN THE EXPORT-IMPORT ACTIVITIES OF «BYD»

Abstract: *The article analyzes the role of production localization as a tool for reducing risks in the export-import activities of the company «BYD». The types of risks neutralized by localization are studied: trade, logistics, currency and market. The experience of implementing localization projects in Asia, Latin America and Europe is described. The effectiveness of this strategy is assessed and the prospects for its further development are formulated.*

Keywords: *production localization, risk management, export-import activities, logistics risks, BYD, international markets, electric vehicles*

Локализация производства является эффективным инструментом снижения рисков в условиях роста протекционизма и геополитической нестабильности. Компания «BYD» реализует многоуровневую стратегию локализации на ключевых региональных рынках, создавая производственные комплексы, логистические центры и дилерские сети в странах присутствия. Данный подход позволяет снизить зависимость от трансграничных поставок и минимизировать торговые, логистические и валютные риски.

Локализация производства в Таиланде, Бразилии и других странах позволила «BYD» избежать уплаты высоких таможенных пошлин, сократить транспортные издержки и ускорить поставки продукции. Планируемое открытие заводов в Европе решит проблему антисубсидийных пошлин и повысит лояльность местных потребителей. Сотрудничество с местными поставщиками комплектующих дополнительно оптимизирует издержки и укрепляет деловые связи.

Результаты реализации локализационной стратегии подтверждают ее высокую эффективность: компания увеличивает объемы продаж на международных рынках и снижает совокупные риски экспортно-импортной деятельности. Дальнейшее расширение производственных мощностей за пределами Китая останется приоритетным направлением риск-менеджмента «BYD».

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ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЙ МЕТОД ИЗУЧЕНИЯ НЕМЕЦКОГО ЯЗЫКА: КОММУНИКАТИВНО-ИГРОВОЙ ПОДХОД

Аннотация. *В статье рассматривается коммуникативно-игровой подход как один из наиболее эффективных методов обучения немецкому языку в условиях современного образовательного пространства. Особое внимание уделяется дидактическому потенциалу игровых технологий, их роли в формировании коммуникативной компетенции и снижении психологического барьера у обучающихся[1]. На основе анализа теоретических источников и педагогического наблюдения доказывается, что интеграция коммуникативного и игрового компонентов способствует повышению учебной мотивации, активизации речевой деятельности и развитию устойчивых навыков иноязычного общения[2].*

Ключевые слова: *немецкий язык, коммуникативный подход, игровая технология, коммуникативно-игровой метод, мотивация, коммуникативная компетенция.*

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AN EFFECTIVE METHOD OF LEARNING GERMAN: A COMMUNICATIVE-GAME-BASED APPROACH

Abstract. *The article examines the communicative-game approach as one of the most effective methods of teaching German in the context of the modern educational environment. Special attention is paid to the didactic potential of game-based technologies, their role in the formation of communicative competence, and in reducing learners' psychological barriers[1]. Based on the analysis of theoretical sources and pedagogical observation, it is demonstrated that the integration of communicative and game components contributes to increased learning motivation, activation of speech activity, and the development of stable skills of foreign language communication[2].*

Keywords: *German language, communicative approach, game-based technology, communicative-game method, motivation, communicative competence.*

Введение. Современная методика обучения иностранным языкам ориентирована на переход от репродуктивных форм обучения к деятельностным и личностно-ориентированным моделям. В условиях глобализации и расширения межкультурных контактов знание немецкого языка становится важным фактором профессиональной и академической мобильности обучающихся. Однако практика показывает, что традиционные грамматико-переводные методы не всегда обеспечивают формирование способности использовать язык в реальных коммуникативных ситуациях[3].

Коммуникативный подход, получивший широкое распространение во второй половине XX века, ставит в центр обучения развитие умений говорения, аудирования, чтения и письма как средств общения. Вместе с тем, даже коммуникативные задания могут утрачивать эффективность при низкой мотивации обучающихся. В этой связи игровые технологии рассматриваются как средство повышения интереса к изучению немецкого языка и создания благоприятной психологической атмосферы на занятии[4].

Цель статьи — теоретически обосновать и практически раскрыть эффективность коммуникативно-игрового подхода в обучении немецкому языку.

Методы исследования. Методологическую основу исследования составили труды отечественных и зарубежных ученых в области коммуникативного обучения иностранным языкам, игровой педагогики и психологии обучения[5]. В процессе работы были использованы следующие методы исследования:

- анализ и обобщение научно-методической литературы;
- педагогическое наблюдение за учебным процессом;
- качественный анализ речевой активности обучающихся;
- сопоставление результатов обучения при использовании традиционных и коммуникативно-игровых методов.

Исследование проводилось в учебных группах, изучающих немецкий язык как иностранный. В ходе занятий систематически применялись ролевые игры, коммуникативные ситуации, языковые игры, диалогические и проблемные задания, ориентированные на моделирование реального общения.

Результаты и обсуждение. Анализ результатов педагогического наблюдения показал, что коммуникативно-игровой подход оказывает комплексное положительное влияние на процесс обучения немецкому языку.

Во-первых, отмечено существенное повышение мотивации обучающихся. Игровая форма деятельности воспринимается учащимися как менее формализованная, что снижает страх допущения ошибок и способствует более свободному использованию языкового материала[6]. Во-вторых, коммуникативно-игровые задания способствуют развитию речевых навыков, прежде всего говорения и аудирования. Ролевые игры, имитация бытовых и профессиональных ситуаций общения (покупки, путешествия,

деловое общение) обеспечивают приближение учебного процесса к реальным условиям использования немецкого языка[7].

В-третьих, данный подход способствует формированию межкультурной компетенции, так как игровые ситуации часто включают элементы страноведения, социокультурные нормы и речевой этикет немецкоязычных стран. Сравнительный анализ показал, что обучающиеся, занимавшиеся по коммуникативно-игровой модели, демонстрировали более высокий уровень речевой активности, инициативности и уверенности в устных высказываниях по сравнению с обучающимися, использовавшими преимущественно традиционные методы обучения.

Таким образом, коммуникативно-игровой подход представляет собой эффективный метод обучения немецкому языку, обеспечивающий интеграцию когнитивного, эмоционального и коммуникативного аспектов учебной деятельности. Его использование способствует формированию коммуникативной компетенции, развитию мотивации и созданию благоприятной образовательной среды. Перспективы дальнейших исследований связаны с разработкой систематизированных игровых модулей, адаптированных к различным уровням владения немецким языком, а также с изучением возможностей цифровых игровых технологий в иноязычном образовании[8].

В условиях модернизации системы образования и ориентации на практическое владение иностранными языками особую актуальность приобретает поиск эффективных методов обучения. Одним из таких методов является коммуникативно-игровой подход, который объединяет принципы коммуникативного обучения и дидактические возможности игровых технологий.

Сущность коммуникативно-игрового подхода заключается в создании на занятиях ситуаций реального общения, в которых обучающиеся используют немецкий язык как средство взаимодействия. При этом игра выступает не как развлекательный элемент, а как педагогически организованная деятельность, направленная на достижение конкретных учебных целей.

Теоретической основой данного подхода являются идеи коммуникативной методики (Д. Хаймс, М. Канале, М. Суэйн), согласно которым целью обучения иностранному языку является формирование коммуникативной компетенции, включающей языковую, социолингвистическую, дискурсивную и стратегическую составляющие. Игровые технологии, в свою очередь, опираются на концепции деятельностного и личностно-ориентированного обучения.

В практике преподавания немецкого языка коммуникативно-игровой подход реализуется через использование различных видов игр:

ролевые игры (Rollenspiele), моделирующие бытовые, учебные и профессиональные ситуации общения;

деловые игры, приближенные к будущей профессиональной деятельности обучающихся;

языковые игры, направленные на закрепление лексики и грамматики;

ситуационные задания и симуляции, стимулирующие спонтанную речь;

командные и соревновательные формы, повышающие интерес и активность.

Особое значение имеет создание психологически комфортной образовательной среды. Игровая форма способствует снижению тревожности, преодолению языкового барьера и формированию уверенности в собственных возможностях. Обучающиеся охотнее вступают в диалог, не боятся допускать ошибки и воспринимают их как естественную часть процесса обучения.

К преимуществам коммуникативно-игрового подхода относятся:

повышение внутренней мотивации к изучению немецкого языка;

активизация познавательной и речевой деятельности;

развитие навыков аудирования, говорения, чтения и письма в единстве;

формирование умений сотрудничества и межличностного взаимодействия;

развитие критического и творческого мышления;

обеспечение прочности усвоения учебного материала за счёт его использования в значимых ситуациях.

Важную роль играет позиция преподавателя, который выступает не только источником знаний, но и организатором коммуникативного взаимодействия, фасилитатором и консультантом. Он подбирает игровые задания с учётом уровня языковой подготовки обучающихся, целей занятия и специфики учебного материала, а также обеспечивает обратную связь и рефлексию.

Этапы реализации коммуникативно-игрового подхода на занятии могут включать:

мотивационно-ориентировочный этап — введение ситуации, постановка коммуникативной задачи;

подготовительный этап — актуализация лексико-грамматического материала;

основной этап — выполнение игровых коммуникативных заданий;

рефлексивно-оценочный этап — обсуждение результатов, коррекция ошибок, подведение итогов.

Практика показывает, что систематическое использование данного подхода способствует не только росту уровня языковой подготовки, но и развитию личности обучающихся, их самостоятельности, ответственности и готовности к межкультурному общению.

Выводы. Таким образом, коммуникативно-игровой подход является эффективным средством обучения немецкому языку, отвечающим требованиям компетентностного подхода и ориентированным на

формирование способности использовать язык в реальных жизненных и профессиональных ситуациях.

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УДК 378.147:796

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ДИСТАНЦИОННЫЕ ЭЛЕКТИВНЫЕ КУРСЫ ПО ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЕ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ ПЕРВОГО КУРСА: ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЕЙ И ОГРАНИЧЕНИЙ

Аннотация*: В статье представлен теоретический анализ проблемы внедрения дистанционных образовательных технологий в реализацию элективных курсов по физической культуре для студентов первого курса высших учебных заведений. На основе обобщения научной литературы выявлены ключевые возможности: индивидуализация темпа, доступность для студентов с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, формирование компетенций самоорганизации. Систематизированы основные ограничения: дефицит прямого контроля техники выполнения упражнений, риск травматизма, снижение социализирующей функции физической культуры, технико-методические барьеры. Обосновывается вывод о целесообразности смешанной модели как компромиссного решения, сочетающего преимущества дистанционных и очных форм.*

Ключевые слова*: элективные курсы, физическая культура в вузе, студенты первого курса, смешанное обучение, ограничения дистанционного формата.*

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DISTANCE ELECTIVE COURSES IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS: A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Abstract*: The article presents a theoretical analysis of the problem of implementing distance learning technologies in elective physical education courses for first-year university students. Based on a synthesis of scientific literature, the*

study identifies key opportunities: individualization of pace, accessibility for students with disabilities, and the formation of self-organization competencies. The main limitations are systematized: lack of direct control over exercise technique, risk of injury, reduced socializing function of physical education, and technical-methodological barriers. The conclusion substantiates the feasibility of a blended learning model as a compromise solution combining the advantages of both distance and face-to-face formats.

***Keywords**: elective courses, physical education in higher education, first-year students, blended learning, limitations of the distance format.*

Цифровая трансформация высшего образования, ускоренная постпандемийными реалиями и внедрением федеральных проектов в сфере образования, привела к активной интеграции дистанционных образовательных технологий (ДОТ) во все дисциплины, включая физическую культуру. Для студентов первого курса, находящихся в периоде адаптации к вузовской среде, дистанционные форматы элективных курсов становятся одновременно вызовом и ресурсом. Отличительной чертой элективных курсов является их дифференцированный характер: студенты распределяются по учебным отделениям (основное, подготовительное, специальное медицинское, спортивное) на основе уровня физической подготовленности и состояния здоровья. Для первокурсников этот этап совпадает с периодом первичной диагностики и адаптации к вузовским нагрузкам, что требует особой гибкости в выборе форм организации занятий. Дистанционные образовательные технологии применительно к физической культуре могут быть реализованы в трех основных моделях. Асинхронная модель предполагает доступ студента к видеоматериалам, методическим рекомендациям, тестам в электронной информационно-образовательной среде (ЭИОС) вуза с выполнением заданий в индивидуальном режиме. Синхронная модель предусматривает проведение занятий в режиме реального времени с использованием видеоконференцсвязи (Zoom, MS Teams, Яндекс.Телемост) под руководством преподавателя. Смешанная модель сочетает очные практические занятия с дистанционным теоретическим модулем и самостоятельной работой с цифровыми инструментами (фитнес-трекеры, мобильные приложения). В педагогическом аспекте дистанционный формат обеспечивает индивидуализацию образовательной траектории: студент может выбирать удобное время для занятий, что критически важно в условиях плотного расписания и высокой академической нагрузки на первом курсе. Асинхронные форматы дают возможность многократного возвращения к методическим материалам, что способствует более качественному усвоению техники упражнений для студентов с низким уровнем начальной подготовки. Существенным преимуществом выступает расширение доступности физической культуры. Для студентов специальной медицинской группы (СМГ) и студентов с ограниченными возможностями здоровья (ОВЗ) дистанционные курсы открывают доступ к адаптированным программам

(лечебная физкультура, дыхательная гимнастика, йога), которые не всегда представлены в очном формате из-за недостатка специализированных помещений или преподавателей. Кроме того, дистанционный формат способствует развитию компетенции самоорганизации: ведение электронных дневников самоконтроля (пульс, артериальное давление, объем нагрузки) формирует рефлексивную позицию по отношению к собственному здоровью, что коррелирует с формированием универсальной компетенции УК-7 (способность поддерживать должный уровень физической подготовленности). С технологической точки зрения значимым ресурсом является цифровая объективизация контроля. Дистанционный формат также нивелирует географические ограничения: студенты провинциальных вузов получают доступ к методическим материалам ведущих спортивных университетов, видеотекам Олимпийского комитета, онлайн-курсам по йоге, пилатесу, стретчингу мирового уровня. Наряду с обозначенными возможностями, дистанционные элективные курсы имеют существенные ограничения, обусловленные спецификой дисциплины «Физическая культура». Методические и физиологические ограничения связаны в первую очередь с дефицитом прямого контроля техники выполнения упражнений. Ни одна видеоконференцсвязь не обеспечивает полноценной коррекции техники движений. В очном формате преподаватель может тактильно скорректировать положение звеньев тела, что особенно важно при обучении сложно-координационным видам. Для первокурсников, часто имеющих фрагментарные знания о биомеханике движений, отсутствие своевременной коррекции повышает риск формирования неправильных двигательных стереотипов. Риск травматизма при дистанционных занятиях также возрастает. Выполнение физических упражнений без страховки и контроля со стороны преподавателя в домашних условиях (нередко в неподготовленных помещениях) ведет к увеличению числа бытовых и тренировочных травм. Особую группу риска составляют первокурсники, стремящиеся «догнать» уровень группы без учета собственных ограничений. Исследования показывают, что при дистанционных занятиях фактическая интенсивность физической нагрузки (по показателям ЧСС) на 30–40% ниже, чем при очных занятиях в группе, что связано с отсутствием соревновательного эффекта, сниженной мотивацией и возможностью незаметного «выпадения» из тренировочного процесса. Психолого-педагогические ограничения включают дефицит социализирующей функции физической культуры. Именно на занятиях у первокурсников формируются неформальные связи, происходит знакомство с одногруппниками, развиваются навыки командного взаимодействия. Технико-психологические барьеры также играют значительную роль. Первокурсники из семей с низким социально-экономическим статусом могут не иметь доступа к качественному интернету, необходимым гаджетам, достаточному пространству для занятий дома. Часть студентов испытывает «цифровую усталость» после длительного нахождения

перед экранами в ходе других дисциплин, что снижает готовность к дистанционным занятиям физической культурой.

Проведенный теоретический анализ позволяет сформулировать следующие выводы. Дистанционные элективные курсы по физической культуре для студентов первого курса обладают значительным педагогическим потенциалом, включающим индивидуализацию образовательного процесса, доступность для студентов СМГ и лиц с ОВЗ, формирование компетенций самоорганизации и самоконтроля, а также возможность использования цифровых инструментов объективизации оценки. Вместе с тем выявлен ряд существенных ограничений, обусловленных спецификой дисциплины: дефицит прямого контроля техники движений, повышенный риск травматизма, снижение социализирующей функции, недостаточная готовность части первокурсников к автономной работе, а также технические и методические барьеры. Наиболее обоснованной с теоретической точки зрения представляется модель смешанного обучения, предполагающая сохранение очных практических занятий для формирования двигательных навыков и социализации студентов в сочетании с дистанционным форматом для теоретической подготовки, самостоятельной работы и контроля.

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МЕХАНИЗМЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ НАЧАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В ЦИФРОВОЙ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ СРЕДЕ

Аннотация. *В статье анализируются механизмы повышения эффективности начального образования в цифровой образовательной среде. Цель исследования - выявление педагогических и технологических решений, обеспечивающих качество знаний и самостоятельность учащихся младшего школьного возраста. Автор обосновывает, что результативность цифрового образования зависит не только от технических средств, но и от методически грамотного проектирования уроков, цифровой компетентности педагога и учета возрастных психологических особенностей. В работе отмечается эффективность интерактивных платформ, геймификации и персонализированных заданий, а также рассматриваются риски цифровизации, связанные с когнитивной нагрузкой и социальным взаимодействием. В заключении делается вывод о том, что эффективность начального образования достигается путем интеграции цифровых инструментов с гуманистическими и здоровьесберегающими подходами.*

Ключевые слова: *цифровая образовательная среда, начальное образование, учебная эффективность, педагогический механизм, персонализированное обучение, цифровая компетентность.*

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MECHANISMS FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN A DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Abstract. *The article analyzes the mechanisms for improving the effectiveness of primary education within a digital educational environment. The purpose of the study is to identify pedagogical and technological solutions that ensure the quality of knowledge and independence of primary school students. The author argues that the effectiveness of digital education depends not only on technical tools but also on methodical lesson design, the teacher's digital competence, and the consideration of age-related psychological characteristics. The study notes the efficacy of interactive platforms, gamification, and personalized assignments, while also addressing the risks of digitalization related to cognitive load and social interaction. The final conclusion states that the effectiveness of primary education*

is achieved by integrating digital tools with humanistic and health-oriented approaches.

Keywords: *digital educational environment, primary education, learning effectiveness, pedagogical mechanism, personalized learning, digital competence.*

В условиях стремительной цифровой трансформации общества образование становится одной из ключевых сфер, в которой технологические изменения приобретают системный характер. Особенно заметно это проявляется в начальной школе, поскольку именно на этом уровне закладываются основы учебной деятельности, формируются базовые навыки чтения, письма, счёта, коммуникации и познавательной самостоятельности. Ребёнок младшего школьного возраста осваивает не только содержание учебных предметов, но и саму культуру учения. Поэтому вопрос о том, каким образом цифровая образовательная среда влияет на качество начального образования, требует не поверхностного, а глубоко продуманного научно-педагогического анализа. В современной школе цифровые ресурсы перестали быть факультативным дополнением к уроку и всё чаще становятся частью ежедневной учебной практики. Это обусловливает необходимость осмысления механизмов, посредством которых цифровая среда действительно повышает эффективность обучения, а не просто модернизирует внешнюю форму образовательного процесса [2, 22].

Следует отметить, что сама по себе цифровизация не гарантирует роста качества образования. Ошибочным является представление, согласно которому наличие интерактивной доски, планшета или образовательной платформы автоматически ведёт к улучшению учебных результатов. Эффективность возникает лишь тогда, когда цифровые средства становятся частью продуманной дидактической системы, учитывающей возрастные особенности младших школьников, их мотивационную сферу, особенности внимания, памяти, эмоционального реагирования и потребность в непосредственном общении с педагогом [5, 61]. Иначе говоря, в центре научного анализа должны находиться не устройства как таковые, а педагогические механизмы их использования.

Научная проблема исследования состоит в противоречии между широким распространением цифровых ресурсов в начальной школе и недостаточной разработанностью механизмов, обеспечивающих их реальную педагогическую результативность. Во многих образовательных организациях цифровые технологии внедряются фрагментарно: учителя используют презентации, тестовые платформы, электронные дневники, но не всегда выстраивают целостную модель обучения, способную повысить понимание материала, устойчивость учебной мотивации и самостоятельность ребёнка [8, 104]. В результате цифровая среда может выступать либо как эффективный ресурс развития, либо как фактор перегрузки, поверхностного восприятия информации и ослабления смысловой глубины учебного процесса.

Целью настоящей статьи является выявление и теоретическое обоснование механизмов повышения эффективности начального образования в цифровой образовательной среде. Для достижения поставленной цели необходимо решить несколько взаимосвязанных задач: раскрыть сущность цифровой образовательной среды применительно к начальному обучению; определить критерии эффективности начального образования в условиях цифровизации; выделить и охарактеризовать педагогические, организационные, технологические и психолого-дидактические механизмы повышения результативности обучения; обозначить риски и ограничения цифрового обучения младших школьников; сформулировать практические выводы для совершенствования образовательной деятельности.

Методологическую основу исследования составляют системный, деятельностный, личностно ориентированный и компетентностный подходы. Системный подход позволяет рассматривать цифровую образовательную среду как целостное пространство, включающее техническую инфраструктуру, цифровой контент, педагогические методы, коммуникационные каналы и формы оценивания [1, 47]. Деятельностный подход акцентирует внимание на том, что ребёнок усваивает знания не в результате пассивного восприятия информации, а в процессе активного действия: сравнения, анализа, моделирования, решения задач, выполнения упражнений, обсуждения и рефлексии [4, 93]. Личностно ориентированный подход подчёркивает необходимость учитывать темп развития, интересы, уровень подготовки и эмоциональное состояние каждого ученика. Компетентностный подход позволяет интерпретировать эффективность обучения как результат формирования не только предметных знаний, но и универсальных учебных действий, коммуникативных навыков, способности к самоорганизации и базовой цифровой грамотности [10, 58].

Под цифровой образовательной средой в контексте начальной школы следует понимать совокупность цифровых ресурсов, платформ, сервисов, электронных учебных материалов, средств обратной связи и организационно-педагогических условий, обеспечивающих обучение, воспитание и развитие младшего школьника. При этом важно подчеркнуть, что цифровая среда не сводится к технической стороне. Её сущность заключается в возможности создать более гибкое, наглядное, адаптивное и интерактивное пространство обучения, где ребёнок может выступать не только получателем информации, но и активным участником образовательного взаимодействия [6, 126].

Эффективность начального образования в цифровой среде следует оценивать по нескольким взаимосвязанным показателям. Во-первых, это качество усвоения учебного материала, выражающееся в понимании, прочности знаний и способности применять их в новых ситуациях. Во-вторых, это уровень учебной мотивации, интереса к познавательной деятельности и положительного эмоционального отношения к учению. В-третьих, это степень сформированности универсальных учебных действий: умения планировать, контролировать, оценивать собственную деятельность,

работать с информацией и взаимодействовать со сверстниками. В-четвёртых, это сохранение психологического и физического благополучия ребёнка в условиях использования цифровых средств [12, 74]. Таким образом, подлинная эффективность не может измеряться только количеством выполненных электронных тестов или скоростью прохождения заданий.

Одним из центральных механизмов повышения эффективности начального образования является дидактически обоснованная визуализация учебного материала. Для младшего школьного возраста наглядность имеет принципиальное значение, поскольку мышление ребёнка на этой стадии в значительной мере опирается на конкретные образы, схемы, модели и визуальные ассоциации. Цифровая среда предоставляет широкие возможности для использования анимации, интерактивных схем, обучающих видеоматериалов, виртуальных моделей, графических конструкторов и мультимедийных упражнений [3, 39]. Однако педагогическая ценность визуализации проявляется только тогда, когда изображение не подменяет мыслительную деятельность, а направляет её. Если цифровой материал перегружен лишними эффектами, быстро сменяющимися образами и декоративными элементами, то он не усиливает понимание, а рассеивает внимание. Следовательно, механизм визуализации должен строиться на принципах смысловой точности, умеренности, возрастной доступности и связи с учебной задачей.

Не менее значимым механизмом выступает интерактивность обучения. В традиционном уроке ученик нередко оказывается в позиции слушателя, тогда как цифровая среда позволяет сделать процесс обучения деятельностным и диалогичным. Интерактивные упражнения, электронные тренажёры, задания с мгновенной проверкой, обучающие игры, виртуальные карточки и совместные цифровые доски вовлекают ребёнка в активное действие, побуждают к выбору, сравнению, самопроверке и исправлению ошибок [7, 85]. Для младших школьников особенно важно ощущение немедленного отклика на собственные действия. Быстрая обратная связь усиливает познавательный интерес, снижает страх ошибки и способствует формированию учебной уверенности. Тем самым интерактивность становится не только технологической характеристикой, но и психологическим ресурсом обучения.

Следующий важный механизм связан с персонализацией образовательного процесса. В одном классе дети отличаются по уровню готовности, темпу работы, особенностям восприятия и устойчивости внимания. Цифровая образовательная среда создаёт условия для гибкой дифференциации заданий: один ученик может получить больше тренировочных упражнений, другой - задания на углубление, третий - визуальные опоры или аудиосопровождение. Такая адаптация способствует снижению ситуации неуспеха и делает обучение более адресным [9, 113]. Вместе с тем персонализация в начальной школе не должна превращаться в изоляцию ученика в индивидуальном цифровом маршруте. Напротив, её

задача заключается в том, чтобы помочь каждому ребёнку продвигаться в общем образовательном пространстве, не теряя связи с классом и учителем.

С персонализацией тесно связан механизм формирующего оценивания. В цифровой среде оценивание может осуществляться не только в итоговой, но и в текущей, поддерживающей форме. Электронные платформы позволяют быстро фиксировать ошибки, анализировать типичные трудности, отслеживать динамику, формировать индивидуальные рекомендации и возвращать ученику понятную обратную связь [14, 68]. Для младшего школьника особенно важно, чтобы оценка выполняла не карательную, а ориентирующую функцию. Если цифровые инструменты помогают ребёнку увидеть, что именно у него получилось, над чем нужно поработать и каким способом улучшить результат, то оценивание становится механизмом развития учебной рефлексии. В этом смысле цифровая среда усиливает возможности учителя по диагностике и педагогическому сопровождению.

Одним из эффективных механизмов повышения результативности начального обучения является геймификация. Для детей младшего школьного возраста игра остаётся естественной формой активности, переходящей из дошкольного периода в учебную деятельность. Использование игровых элементов-уровней, значков, баллов, сюжетных линий, миссий, соревнования с самим собой-может усилить мотивацию, сделать повторение материала менее монотонным и поддержать эмоциональную включённость ребёнка [11, 97]. Однако педагогическая ценность геймификации заключается не во внешнем развлечении, а в превращении учебной задачи в личностно значимую активность. Если игра отвлекает от содержания, то она становится лишь яркой оболочкой. Если же игровые элементы помогают закрепить способ действия, удержать внимание и поддержать волевое усилие, тогда геймификация действительно работает как механизм повышения эффективности.

Существенную роль играет механизм развития самостоятельности учащихся. Цифровая среда позволяет организовывать работу таким образом, чтобы ребёнок постепенно учился действовать без постоянной прямой подсказки учителя: читать инструкцию, выбирать порядок выполнения, проверять результат, возвращаться к ошибке, повторно выполнять задание, пользоваться цифровыми справочными опорами [13, 121]. В начальной школе этот процесс особенно важен, поскольку именно в этот период закладываются основы учебной автономии. Вместе с тем самостоятельность младшего школьника всегда имеет сопровождаемый характер. Поэтому задача учителя заключается не в том, чтобы полностью передать управление цифровой платформе, а в том, чтобы дозированно расширять пространство самостоятельного действия, сохраняя педагогическое руководство.

Особого внимания заслуживает механизм сотрудничества и цифровой коммуникации. Несмотря на распространённое мнение о том, что цифровизация индивидуализирует обучение, правильно организованная цифровая среда может, напротив, усилить коллективные формы работы.

Совместное выполнение проектов, парные задания на интерактивных досках, коллективное составление кластеров, обсуждение ответов, обмен цифровыми продуктами, участие в мини-исследованиях-всё это развивает коммуникативные навыки, умение договариваться, слушать партнёра и совместно решать учебную задачу [15, 52]. Для младшего школьника взаимодействие со сверстниками имеет большое значение не только в познавательном, но и в социально-эмоциональном плане. Цифровая среда не должна вытеснять живое общение, а должна расширять его возможности.

Отдельным механизмом является повышение профессиональной цифровой компетентности учителя. Какими бы современными ни были платформы и электронные ресурсы, их эффективность определяется тем, насколько педагог умеет вписать их в структуру урока, соотнести с целью обучения, возрастными особенностями детей и конкретным учебным материалом. Учитель в цифровой образовательной среде перестаёт быть только транслятором знаний; он становится проектировщиком образовательных ситуаций, модератором, тьютором, аналитиком учебных затруднений и организатором обратной связи [16, 88]. Поэтому одним из ключевых условий повышения эффективности начального образования является системная подготовка учителя к педагогически грамотному использованию цифровых инструментов. Речь идёт не только о владении техникой, но и о развитии цифровой дидактики, критического отношения к ресурсам, навыков отбора контента и понимания психолого-педагогических последствий его применения.

Важным механизмом выступает интеграция школы и семьи в цифровой образовательной среде. В начальной школе родители играют значительную роль в организации режима дня, учебной дисциплины, эмоциональной поддержки и контроля за деятельностью ребёнка. Цифровые платформы, электронные дневники, мессенджеры образовательного назначения, онлайн-консультации и системы домашних заданий создают дополнительные возможности для взаимодействия семьи и школы [18, 142]. Однако это взаимодействие должно быть выстроено так, чтобы не превращать родителей в замену учителю. Наиболее продуктивной является модель, при которой цифровая среда обеспечивает прозрачность требований, доступность информации о продвижении ребёнка и возможность своевременной помощи, но сохраняет профессиональную автономию педагога и самостоятельность ученика.

Наряду с преимуществами цифровая среда в начальной школе содержит и определённые риски. Один из наиболее серьёзных рисков связан с фрагментацией внимания. Быстрая смена экранных стимулов, привычка к коротким визуальным сообщениям, избыточная мультимедийность могут снижать способность ребёнка к длительной сосредоточенной работе с текстом, задачей или объяснением [17, 33]. Второй риск связан с когнитивной перегрузкой: большое количество анимации, кнопок, переходов и дополнительных функций иногда затрудняет, а не облегчает усвоение

материала. Третий риск — ослабление непосредственного эмоционального контакта между учителем и учеником, если цифровые инструменты начинают доминировать над живым педагогическим взаимодействием. Четвёртый риск-цифровое неравенство, когда разные семьи обладают неодинаковыми техническими возможностями, уровнем цифровой культуры и условиями для учебной работы ребёнка дома [20, 109]. Все эти обстоятельства указывают на необходимость взвешенного и педагогически регулируемого внедрения цифровых средств.

С точки зрения здоровьесбережения в начальной школе особенно важно соблюдать баланс между экранной и неэкранной активностью. Цифровая образовательная среда не должна полностью вытеснять письмо от руки, чтение печатного текста, устный пересказ, работу с наглядными пособиями, двигательную активность и живое общение. Напротив, её эффективность возрастает тогда, когда она органично сочетается с традиционными методами обучения [19, 77]. Для младшего школьника чередование видов деятельности является необходимым условием поддержания работоспособности, сохранения зрения, осанки и эмоциональной устойчивости. Следовательно, одним из механизмов повышения эффективности обучения является рациональное нормирование цифровой нагрузки и соблюдение санитарно-педагогических требований.

На основании проведённого анализа можно утверждать, что эффективность начального образования в цифровой среде обеспечивается совокупностью взаимосвязанных механизмов. К ним относятся: дидактически выверенная визуализация учебного материала; интерактивность как форма активного усвоения; персонализация и адаптация заданий; формирующее оценивание и оперативная обратная связь; геймификация как средство поддержания мотивации; развитие учебной самостоятельности; организация цифрового сотрудничества; повышение цифровой компетентности педагога; конструктивное взаимодействие школы и семьи; соблюдение принципов здоровьесбережения и возрастосообразности [3, 39; 12, 74]. Важно подчеркнуть, что эти механизмы не действуют изолированно. Их результативность проявляется именно в системном единстве.

Практическая значимость рассматриваемой проблемы состоит в том, что выявленные механизмы могут быть использованы при проектировании уроков, разработке образовательных платформ, подготовке учителей начальной школы и построении школьной цифровой политики. Если цифровая среда организуется как пространство познавательной активности, обратной связи, педагогической поддержки и разумной самостоятельности, то она становится мощным ресурсом развития ребёнка. Если же она используется формально, бессистемно или исключительно как внешне современный формат подачи материала, то её потенциал остаётся нераскрытым [7, 85].

Таким образом, цифровая образовательная среда способна существенно повысить эффективность начального образования, но только при условии, что

технологии подчинены педагогической логике, а не наоборот. В центре цифровой трансформации начальной школы должен находиться ребёнок с его возрастными особенностями, потребностью в поддержке, эмоциональной безопасности, сотрудничестве и постепенном вхождении в культуру учения. В этом контексте цифровизация выступает не как самоцель, а как средство гуманизации и качественного обновления образовательного процесса. Перспективы дальнейших исследований связаны с разработкой моделей адаптивного цифрового обучения для младших школьников, изучением влияния конкретных цифровых практик на формирование универсальных учебных действий, а также с уточнением критериев педагогической эффективности цифровой образовательной среды в условиях современной школы.

Выводы. Во-первых, повышение эффективности начального образования в цифровой среде возможно только при системном сочетании технологических и педагогических факторов. Во-вторых, ключевым условием результативности цифровизации является методически грамотная деятельность учителя, способного проектировать развивающее, интерактивное и возрастосообразное обучение. В-третьих, цифровая среда особенно продуктивна тогда, когда поддерживает наглядность, обратную связь, персонализацию, сотрудничество и формирующее оценивание. В-четвёртых, обязательным условием эффективности остаётся предотвращение когнитивной перегрузки, цифрового неравенства и снижения живого общения в образовательном процессе. В-пятых, успешное развитие цифровой начальной школы возможно лишь в логике баланса: между инновацией и традицией, индивидуализацией и коллективной работой, технологичностью и гуманистической направленностью образования.

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UDK 338:911.372.32 (575.17)

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ГОРОДСКИЕ ПОСЕЛКИ — АДМИНИСТРАТИВНЫЕ ЦЕНТРЫ РАЙОНОВ СУРХАНДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. *В данной статье анализируются процессы урбанизации в Сурхандарьинской области, факторы, повлиявшие на них, а также роль и значение городских поселков в политико-административном управлении регионом. Кроме того, исследованы численность и динамика изменения населения городских поселков, являющихся районными центрами области, а также прогнозирование перспектив получения статуса города.*

Ключевые слова: *городской поселок, Ангор, Сурхандарья, Сарык, Узун, Сариасия, Учкызыл, Бандихан.*

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URBAN-TYPE SETTLEMENTS AS ADMINISTRATIVE CENTERS OF THE DISTRICTS IN SURKHANDARYA REGION

Abstract. *This article analyzes the urbanization processes in the Surkhandarya region, the factors influencing them, and the role and significance of urban-type settlements in the political-administrative management of the region. Furthermore, the population size and growth dynamics of urban settlements that serve as district centers are investigated, along with a forecast of their potential to achieve city status.*

Keywords: *urban-type settlement, Angor, Surkhandarya, Sariq, Uzun, Sariasia, Uchkizil, Bandikhon.*

Сурхандарьинская область является одним из древнейших очагов культуры не только Республики Узбекистан, но и всей Центральной Азии; первые признаки городской культуры начали проявляться здесь еще во II–I

тысячелетиях до нашей эры (эпоха бронзы и раннего железа). Первые элементы оседлого земледелия и градостроительства в Сурхандарьинском оазисе были изучены на таких памятниках, как Сапаллитепа и Джаркутан. Памятник Джаркутан (II тысячелетие до н. э.) признан учеными первым городом на территории Узбекистана. Наличие здесь оборонительных стен, дворца и храмов свидетельствует о раннем зарождении урбанизационных процессов.

В IV–I веках до нашей эры, а также в раннем средневековье (в эпоху Кушанского царства) Сурхандарья являлась центром Античной Бактрии. Такие города, как Термез (Старый Термез), Дальверзинтепа и Халчаян, превратились в международные центры торговли и культуры. Прохождение Великого шелкового пути через эту территорию способствовало расширению городской сети и ускорению процессов урбанизации. Природно-географические условия Сурхан-Шерабадской долины (водные ресурсы, плодородные почвы) создали возможности для высокой плотности населения. Согласно археологическим данным, многие современные городские поселки оазиса сформировались именно на базе древних резиденций и караван-сараев. Урбанизация в Сурхандарье была связана не только с промышленностью, но и издревле базировалась на торгово-ремесленнических и транзитных путях. Это привело к формированию в регионе своеобразной «оазисной модели» городского образа жизни [1. 202-204 b].

На сегодняшний день в области насчитывается восемь городов (Термез, Денау, Байсун, Шерабад, Шурчи, Джаркурган, Кумкурган и Шаргунь) и 112 городских поселков. По состоянию на 1 января 2026 года в городах и городских поселках области проживало 1087,0 тыс. человек (при общей численности населения 3011,0 тыс. человек), при этом уровень урбанизации составляет 36,1% [2. 133-135-b.].

Как отмечалось выше, несмотря на наличие древних городских объектов, уровень урбанизации в области несколько ниже по сравнению с другими регионами республики. Одной из основных причин этого можно назвать то, что сельское хозяйство по-прежнему остается основной отраслью специализации региона.

В административном отношении область состоит из четырнадцати районов и областного центра — города Термеза. Шесть из восьми вышеперечисленных городов являются районными центрами. Это город Денау — центр Денауского района, Байсун — центр Байсунского района, Шерабад — центр Шерабадского района, Шурчи — центр Шурчинского района, Джаркурган — центр Джаркурганского района и Кумкурган — центр Кумкурганского района. Город Шаргунь расположен в Сариасийском районе, однако не является районным центром.

Административные центры восьми районов области имеют статус городского поселка. К ним относятся: поселок Ангор — центр Ангорского района (по численности населения превосходит некоторые города области), Халкабад — центр Музрабатского района, Учкызыл — центр Термезского

района, Сарык — центр Кизирикского района, Бандихан — центр Бандиханского района, Карлук — центр Алтынсайского района, Узун — центр Узунского района и Сариасия — центр Сариасийского района (таблица 1).

таблица 1

Сельские районы Сурхандарьинской области и их административные центры

№	Районы	Административные центры в том числе:	
		города	Посёлки городского типа
1	Денау	Денау	
2	Байсун	Байсун	
3	Шерабад	Шерабад	
4	Шурчи	Шурчи	
5	Джаркурган	Джаркурган	
6	Кумкурган	Кумкурган	
7	Ангор		Ангор
8	Музрабат		Халкабад
9	Термез		Учкызыл
10	Кизирик		Сарык
11	Бандихан		Бандихан
12	Алтынсай		Карлук
13	Узун		Узун
14	Сариасия		Сариасия

Таблица составлена автором

В результате административных преобразований, осуществленных в 2009 году, более ста населенных пунктов Сурхандарьинской области получили статус городского поселка, аналогично процессам, наблюдавшимся в других регионах нашей республики [3. 184 b]. Однако в ходе этих преобразований вопросы повышения статуса городских поселков до статуса города не рассматривались. Несмотря на то, что к 2005 году численность населения административных центров Ангорского, Сариасийского, Кизирикского, Узунского и Музрабатского районов превысила десятитысячный рубеж, население центров Термезского, Алтынсайского и Бандиханского районов еще не достигло этого показателя (таблица 2).

таблица 2

Данные о численности населения городских поселков, являющихся административными центрами сельских районов Сурхандарьинской области

№	Районы	Посёлки городского типа	Население городских посёлков			
			2020	2021	2024	2025
1	Ангор	Ангор	19038	19305	20112	20432
2	Сариасия	Сариасия	18335	18484	19324	19574
3	Кизирик	Сарык	14384	14659	16097	16495
4	Узун	Узун	15193	15205	15805	16009
5	Музрабат	Халкабад	9747	9905	10405	10548
6	Термез	Учкызыл	4400	4516	5057	5253
7	Алтынсай	Карлук	4377	4475	4769	4898
8	Бандихан	Бандихан	2346	2484	2502	2626

Таблица составлена автором на основе данных Агентства статистики при Президенте Республики Узбекистан.

Опираясь на данные таблицы 2, можно сделать вывод, что административные центры Ангорского, Сариасийского, Кизирикского, Узунского и Музрабатского районов по уровню людности могут быть возведены в статус города. В то же время, центрам Термезского, Алтынсайского и Бандиханского районов требуется определенное время для достижения показателей, необходимых для получения статуса города.

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UDK 338:911.372.32 (575.17)

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МЕСТО ГОРОДСКИХ ПОСЕЛКОВ В СТРУКТУРЕ ГОРОДСКИХ ПОСЕЛЕНИЙ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Аннотация: *В данной статье анализируются роль и значение городских поселков в структуре городских поселений Узбекистана, а также их территориальный состав. Кроме того, определен индекс "поселковости" (урбанизированности через городские поселки) регионов, на основе которого проведена классификация территорий.*

Ключевые слова: *Узбекистан, город, населенные пункты, городской поселок, села, индекс поселковости, области, Сурхандарья, Фергана.*

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THE ROLE AND PLACE OF URBAN-TYPE SETTLEMENTS IN THE STRUCTURE OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *This article analyzes the role and significance of urban-type settlements within the structure of urban settlements in Uzbekistan, as well as their spatial composition. Furthermore, the "urban-settlement index" of the regions was identified, and the territories were ranked accordingly based on this index.*

Keywords: *Uzbekistan, city, settlements, urban-type settlement, villages, urban-settlement index, regions, Surkhandarya, Fergana.*

На сегодняшний день в мире существует множество форм человеческих поселений. К примеру, если села считаются первыми ойконимами, возведенными человеком и используемыми по сей день, то городские поселения возникли несколько позже. Они развивались и прогрессировали исходя из желаний, потребностей и требований общества. В то время как одни из них были заброшены или забыты в силу войн, природных катаклизмов, болезней и иных причин, другие сохранились благодаря благоприятному

географическому положению и природной среде, не теряя своей актуальности и в наши дни. В различных частях мира и странах населенные пункты именуются по-разному. В области их классификации и типологии проведено множество эффективных исследований. Естественно, при их наименовании широко использовались топонимы, связанные с особенностями рельефа местности, обычаями, традициями и образом жизни проживающих там народов. Безусловно, во все времена существовали факторы, определяющие статус населенного пункта как сельского или городского. В древности к основным признакам, отличающим города от сел, можно было отнести наличие мощных оборонительных стен, сосредоточение в городах функций управления, а также научно-просветительских и религиозных учреждений. Если в тот период наиболее распространенными формами расселения были села и города, то наряду с ними, хотя и в меньшем количестве, существовали курганы (преимущественно загородные владения богатых людей и окружающие их поселения рабочих и дехкан), виллы (например, в Италии и других странах Южной Европы), караван-сараи и рабаты. Однако большинство из них не развивались самостоятельно. Некоторые из них расширялись в результате переселения людей и ведения непрерывной хозяйственной деятельности, превращаясь на последующих этапах своего развития в села или города.

На сегодняшний день в один ряд с древнейшими формами расселения — селами и городами — встали и городские поселки. Справедливо отметить, что населенные пункты под названием «городские поселки» существуют далеко не во всех странах мира (данная категория поселений встречается в практике преимущественно стран постсоветского пространства). Начиная с 1920-х годов в России было введено понятие «поселки городского типа», и до 1980-х годов их численность неуклонно росла [1. 18-с]. На сегодняшний день в Республике Узбекистан насчитывается 1059 городских поселков (таблица 1).

таблица 1

Распределение количества городов и городских поселков по регионам Республики Узбекистан (по состоянию на 2025 год)

№	Регионы	Количество городских поселков	Количество городов
1	Ферганская область	194	9
2	Кашкадарьинская область	118	12
3	Наманганская область	115	8
4	Сурхандарьинская область	112	8
5	Ташкентская область	89	16
6	Самаркандская область	88	11
7	Андижанская область	79	11
8	Бухарская область	68	11
9	Хорезмская область	56	3
10	Навоийская область	46	7
11	Джизакская область	42	6
12	Республика Каракалпакстан	26	12
13	Сырдарьинская область	25	5
14	город Ташкент	1	1
	Всего	**1059**	**120**

Таблица составлена автором на основе данных Агентства статистики при Президенте Республики Узбекистан.

Доля городских поселков в общем количестве городских населенных пунктов (индекс поселковости) составляет 89,8%. Как видно из данных первой таблицы, среди областей наибольшее количество городских поселков приходится на Ферганскую область, где их общее число составляет 194 единицы, а доля городских поселков в структуре городских поселений достигает 95,6%. По показателям индекса поселковости последующие места занимают: Хорезмская область — общее количество 56 единиц или 94,9% от числа всех городских поселений; Наманганская область — общее количество 115 единиц или 93,5%; Сурхандарьинская область — общее количество 112 единиц или 93,3%; Кашкадарьинская область — общее количество 118 единиц или 90,8%; Самаркандская область — общее количество 88 единиц или 88,9%; Андижанская область — общее количество 79 единиц или 87,8%; Джизакская область — общее количество 42 единицы или 87,5%; Навоийская область — общее количество 46 единиц или 86,8%; Бухарская область — общее количество 68 единиц или 86,0%; Ташкентская область — общее количество 89 единиц или 84,8%; Сырдарьинская область — общее количество 25 единиц или 83,3%; Республика Каракалпакстан — общее количество 26 единиц или 68,4%; а в городе Ташкенте данный показатель составляет 50% (таблица 2). Как бы нетрадиционно это ни звучало, в составе столицы государства — города Ташкента — также имеется один городской поселок — Улугбек [2. С-34].

таблица 2

Индекс поселковости областей Республики Узбекистан (по состоянию на 2025 год)

№	Регионы	Количество городских поселков	Индекс поселковости
1	Ферганская область	194	95,6
2	Хорезмская область	56	94,9
3	Наманганская область	115	93,5
4	Сурхандарьинская область	112	93,3
5	Кашкадарьинская область	118	90,8
6	Самаркандская область	88	88,9
7	Андижанская область	79	87,8
8	Джизакская область	42	87,5
9	Навоийская область	46	86,8
10	Бухарская область	68	86,0
11	Ташкентская область	89	84,8
12	Сырдарьинская область	25	83,3
13	Республика Каракалпакстан	26	68,4
14	город Ташкент	1	50

Таблица составлена автором на основе данных Агентства статистики при Президенте Республики Узбекистан.

Территориальное распределение городских поселков в Узбекистане носит крайне неравномерный характер, что объясняется рядом экономических, демографических и исторических факторов. Формирование и размещение сети городских поселков в Республике Узбекистан варьируется в зависимости от региона страны. Анализ статистических данных показывает, что наибольшая концентрация городских поселков приходится на области Ферганской долины, Кашкадарьинскую и Сурхандарьинскую области.

Основные причины неравномерного распределения:

1.Природно-географический фактор: В густонаселенных оазисах и бассейнах крупных рек сеть населенных пунктов очень плотная. Это позволяет сельским населенным пунктам быстрее трансформироваться в городские поселки в результате процесса урбанизации.

2.Уровень индустриализации: Большинство городских поселков сформировалось вокруг крупных промышленных предприятий, мест добычи полезных ископаемых или транспортных узлов. Если в Навоийской и Ташкентской областях городские поселки имеют преимущественно промышленную направленность, то в областях Ферганской долины они в большей степени носят агропромышленный характер и ориентированы на сферу услуг.

3.Административные реформы: В результате постановления правительства, принятого в 2009 году, статус городского поселка получили многие крупные сельские населенные пункты, что привело к резкому росту их числа. Однако этот процесс протекал неравномерно: доля городских

поселков значительно выросла в тех областях, где уровень инфраструктуры и занятости населения был выше.

4.Демографическое давление: В регионах с быстрым ростом численности населения и ограниченными земельными ресурсами (например, Андижанская и Ферганская области) расширение сел и их переход к городскому образу жизни происходит быстрее, что ведет к расширению сети городских поселков.

Неравномерное распределение городских поселков отражает разрыв между экономическим потенциалом регионов и уровнем их урбанизации. В будущем для сбалансирования индекса поселковости стратегическое значение имеет развитие центров промышленности и услуг в отдаленных районах.

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УДК: 364.04, 369.011

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ИШ БИЛАН БАНД КАМБАҒАЛ АҲОЛИНИ ҚЎЛЛАБ-ҚУВВАТЛАШ МЕХАНИЗМЛАРИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШ

Аннотация: *Ушбу мақолада иш билан банд камбағал аҳолини қўллаб-қувватлашга қаратилган механизмларни такомиллаштиришнинг долзарб масалалари атрофлича ўрганилган. Тадқиқот доирасида амалдаги мавжуд ижтимоий ҳимоя дастурлари, бундан ташқари, ишловчи камбағаллар сони ортишига сабаб бўладиган турли омиллар таҳлил қилинади. Шу билан бирга, ушбу йўналишда жаҳон мамлакатларида мавжуд механизмлар ҳамда уларни Ўзбекистонга жорий этиш мумкин бўлган жиҳатлар борасида таклифлар ишлаб чиқилган.*

Калит сўзлар: *камбағаллик, иш билан банд камбағал аҳоли, камбағалликни қисқартириш, бандлик сиёсати, ижтимоий ҳимоя, меҳнат бозори ислоҳотлари, меҳнатга ҳақ тўлаш, меҳнатга ҳақ тўлашнинг энг кам миқдори (МҲТЭКМ), даромадлар барқарорлиги, инсон капитали.*

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IMPROVING SUPPORT MECHANISMS FOR EMPLOYED POOR PEOPLE

Abstract: *This article provides a detailed analysis of current issues related to improving mechanisms aimed at supporting the employed poor population. The study examines existing social protection programs and various factors contributing to the increase in the number of working poor people. Additionally, the article proposes recommendations based on existing mechanisms in other countries and aspects that can be implemented in Uzbekistan.*

Keywords: *poverty, employed poor population, poverty reduction, employment policy, social protection, labor market reforms, wages, minimum wage, income stability, human capital.*

Кириш

Маълумки, иш билан бандлик — аҳоли фаровонлигининг асосий шарти сифатида қабул қилинади. Аммо, бугунги кунда кўплаб мамлакатлар, шу

жумладан Ўзбекистон ҳам, “иш билан банд камбағаллик” (working poverty) деб аталувчи мураккаб ижтимоий-иқтисодий ҳодисага дуч келмоқда. Бу ҳолатда инсон доимий иш ўрнига ҳамда даромадга эга бўлишига қарамай, унинг иш ҳақи оиласини камбағаллик чегарасидан олиб чиқишга ёки минимал ҳаётий эҳтиёжларни қондиришга етмайди.

Халқаро меҳнат ташкилотининг “Жаҳонда бандлик ва ижтимоий ҳимоя истиқболлари: 2026 йилдаги тенденциялар” номли янги ҳисоботида: “Барқарор иқтисодий ўсиш ва ишсизлик кўрсаткичлари бизни нисбатан долзарб муаммодан чалғитмаслиги керак: юз миллионлаб ишчилар ҳали ҳам камбағаллик, норасмий бандлик ва ижтимоий тангликда қолмоқда, аниқроғи жаҳонда 300 миллионга яқин ишчи кунига 3 доллардан кам маош олиб, камбағалликда ҳаёт кечирмоқда. Шу билан бирга, норасмий бандлик кўлами ортиб бормоқда: 2026 йилда 2,1 миллиард киши ижтимоий ҳимоясиз, меҳнат ҳуқуқисиз ва ишга жойлашиш кафолатисиз меҳнат қилиш кутилмоқда.

Айниқса, ривожланиши суст ва паст даромадли мамлакатларда тараққиёт жуда секин кечади, чунки бу мамлакатларда меҳнат шароитлари энг ёмон бўлган ишчилар янада оғир аҳволга тушиб қоладилар” [1].

Ушбу муаммонинг моҳияти шундаки, ишловчи камбағал аҳоли нафақат моддий қийинчиликларни бошдан кечиради, балки уларнинг ижтимоий ҳимоя тизимларига интеграцияси ҳам мураккаблашади. Аксар мамлакатларда ишловчи камбағаллар банд бўлганлиги ва даромад манбалари мавжудлиги учун улар ижтимоий ёрдам дастурларидан чиқарилиб юборилиши мумкин, бу эса “ишлаш зарарли” (welfare trap), яхшиси моддий ёрдамга таяниш зарур, деган фикрни юзага келтиради.

Мазкур мақоланинг мақсади — иш билан банд камбағалликнинг халқаро кўламдаги сабабларини таҳлил қилиш, АҚШ, Европа ва Осиёнинг ривожланган мамлакатларида паст даромадли аҳоли қатламини қўллаб-қувватлашда энг самарали ислоҳотларни ўрганиш ва ушбу тажрибаларни Ўзбекистоннинг миллий ижтимоий-иқтисодий шароитига мослаштириш бўйича амалий тавсиялар ишлаб чиқишдан иборатдир.

Адабиётлар таҳлили

Иш билан банд камбағал аҳоли тушунчаси ёки қисқача ишловчи камбағаллар тоифасига қуйидагича таъриф бериш мумкин: иш ҳақи, даромади ёки харажатлари миқдори миллий ёки халқаро даражада белгиланган камбағаллик чегарасидан паст бўлган аҳоли қатлами. Хорижий илмий адабиётларда камбағал ишловчиларнинг иккита таърифи мавжуд бўлиб, улар таҳлилий жиҳатдан бир-биридан фарқ қилади, аммо эмпирик жиҳатдан қатъий боғлиқдир. Биринчи таърифда индивидуал характер кўзга ташланади, яъни маоши мамлакат бўйича белгиланган медиана чегарасидан паст бўлган ишчилар ҳисобланади. Иккинчида эса оиланинг жами иш ҳақидан олинган даромадлари жон бошига тақсимланганида белгиланган чегарадан паст бўлганида камбағал ишчи таърифи қўлланилади.

Халқаро меҳнат ташкилоти таърифида эса “иш билан банд камбағал” - уй хўжаликларидаги иқтисодиётда банд бўлган, бироқ маоши белгиланган

камбағаллик чегарасидан паст бўлган аҳоли ҳисобланади, дейилган [2]. Камбағалликка тушиб қолиш хавфи бўлган аҳоли эса камбағаллик чегарасидан юқорида, аммо ушбу қийматнинг 1,5-2 баробаридан паст бўлган даромад олувчи банд аҳоли ҳисобланади.

Иш билан банд камбаллар борасида тадқиқот олиб борган хорижий олимлар уларни пайдо бўлиши ва таркибий хусусияти борасида турлича фикрларни олға суришган. Мисол учун, британиялик социолог Г.Стендинг (2011) жамиятда ишловчи камбағалларнинг пайдо бўлиши ва ортиб боришида институционал ислоҳотлар, шунингдек маҳаллий ҳукуматларнинг нотўғри сиёсатини сабаб сифатида кўрсатар экан, у жумладан замонавий дунёда меҳнат муҳожирлари, фрилансерлар ва ёлланиб ишловчиларнинг айрим меҳнат ва иқтисодий ҳуқуқлари чекланиши “камбағал-ишчи” тоифаси пайдо бўлишига сабаб бўлади, деган хулосага келган [3]. Бундан ташқари, М.Равалльон (2016) “камбағал ишчилар тоифасининг ортишига уларнинг паст малакаси, таълим олмаганлиги ва меҳнат бозорида паст иш ҳақига эга иш ўринлари мавжудлиги”ни ассоий сабаблар сифатида кўрсатади[4].

Ишловчи камбағаллар тоифасининг ортишига ижтимоий-демографик жараёнлар, жумладан оилаларнинг катталиги ва фарзадлар сони, демографик юк (оилада бир нафар ишловчига тўғри келадиган қарамоғидалар сони) ва ижтимоий ҳимояга муҳтожлик каби омиллар биринчи навбатда сабаб бўлади деган фикрни қатор олимлар, жумладан, М.Клейн (2003) ва бошқа олимлар ишчи ҳар қанча юқори маош олса ҳам, агар уни қарамоғида боқувчилар сони кўп бўлса, даромаднинг оиладагилар сонига тақсимотидан келиб чиқиб у ва оила камбағал бўлиб қолиш эҳтимоли ортади, ёки оилада ижтимоий аҳамиятга эга, доимий касалликка чалинган ҳамда ногиронлиги бўлган аъзоларнинг бўлиши ўрта ва паст даромадли ишчини тобора камбағаллик “тубига” тушириб юбориши мумкин. Бунинг натижасида ижтимоий ҳимоя тизимига босим ошиши кутилади [5]. Б.Ландсберг (1990) ҳам ўз тадқотларида “иш ҳақининг миқдори шахснинг камбағал ёки бой эканлигини белгиловчи ягона ва ҳал қилувчи омил эмас. Камбағалликни аниқлашда “уй хўжалигининг истеъмол бирлиги” (household consumption unit) тушунчаси марказда туриши зарур”, деган фикрни олға суради. Шунингдек, олим инсон меҳнат бозорида ўртача иш ҳақи олиши мумкин, лекин унинг қарамоғидаги ишламайдиган аъзолар (болалар, қариялар, ногиронлиги бор шахслар) сони кўп бўлса, унинг реал даромади камбағаллик чегарасидан пастга тушиб кетади, дейди[6].

Жаҳон банки томонидан эълон қилинган қатор таҳлилий маълумотнома ва шарҳларда (2003, 2024, 2025) ишловчи камбағаллар сони ортиши ёки камайишига жамиятда барча учун ижтимоий инфратузилмаларнинг яхшиланиши, сифати ва аҳоли, айниқса камбағаллар учун ижтимоий хизматлар нархининг мақбуллиги “камбағал ишловчилар” сонини камайишига хизмат қилади[7],[8]. Бундан ташқари, А.Сен [9], А.Банержи ва Э.Дюфло каби камбағалликни қисқартириш соҳасида Нобел мукофотига сазовор бўлган машҳур олимлар ҳам бевосита ишчи камбағаллар сони

камайиши учун улар яшаб турган жамиятда инфратузилмадан фойдаланиш имкониятлари чекланмаслигини қайд этишган.

Ишловчи камбағаллар ва инфратузилма боғлиқлигини ўрганишда Жаҳон банки иқтисодчиси Шахидур Ханкдер методологияси дунёдаги энг машҳур ёндашувлардан бири ҳисобланади [10]. Олимнинг методологияси асосан “инфратузилмага киритилган инвестицияларнинг камбағалликни қисқартиришга таъсирини баҳолаш”га қаратилганлиги билан ажралиб туради. Ханкдернинг фикрича, инфратузилма (айниқса йўллар ва электр таъминоти) камбағалликни икки йўналишда: тўғридан тўғри таъсир этиш, яъни транспорт харажатлари камаяди, маҳсулот сотиш осонлашади. Билвосита таъсир эса ноқишлоқ хўжалиги (non-farm) соҳаларида янги иш ўринлари яратилади, бу эса “ишловчи камбағаллар”нинг даромади диверсификация бўлишига олиб келади.

Тадқиқот методологияси

Мақолада иш билан банд камбағал аҳоли, уларни қўллаб-қувватлаш механизмларини такомиллаштириш ҳамда жорий ҳолатларни баҳолашда қатор тадқиқот усулларидан фойдаланилди. Жумладан, умумий, статистик ва қиёсий, эмпирик ҳамда SWOT таҳлил усулларидан фойдаланилди. Бундан ташқари, ишловчи камбағаллар улушини аниқлаш методологияси, банд аҳоли даромадларини ошириш ва уларни камбағалликка тушиб қолишининг олдини олишга қаратилган чора-табдирлар бўйича Россия Федерацияси, Европа иттифоқи ва Болтиқбўйи, Покистон, Индонезия, Гонконг каби мамлакатлар тажрибалари ўрганилди ҳамда уларнинг амалиёти қиёсий таҳлил қилинди. Шунингдек, мақолани тайёрлашда мамлакатимиздаги қатор вазирлик ва идоралар, Жаҳон банки ва Халқаро меҳнат ташкилоти маълумотларидан ҳам фойдаланилди.

Ушбу усуллар иш билан банд камбағал аҳоли қатламини қўллаб-қувватлаш борасида амалий таклифлар ишлаб чиқиш имконини берди.

Асосий қисм

ХМТ таҳлилларига кўра, 2025 йилда даромадлари жон бошига кунига 3,0 АҚШ долларидан (харид қобилияти паритети бўйича) паст бўлган ишловчилар бор уй хўжаликлар улуши дунё бўйича 7,9 %ни (284,4 млн киши), Марказий ва Ғарбий Осиёда 0,6 %ни, Ўзбекистонда эса 2,4%ни (0,4 млн киши) ташкил этган. Мамлакат жаҳон кўрсаткичларига нисбатан бирмунча ижобий рақамларга эга бўлса-да, камбағалликка тушиш хавфи остидаги ёки паст даромадли ишчилар тоифасидагилар ҳам камбағал ишчилар сони билан деярли тенглигича қолмоқда. ХМТ баҳоларига кўра, салкам 800,0 минг ишловчи камбағал ва камбағаллик хавфи остида ҳаёт кечираётгани маълум [11].

Шу ўринда ўтган йили иқтисодий ўсишнинг глобал даражада секинлашиши оқибатида реал иш ҳақининг пасайиши деярли бутун дунёда рўй берганини қайд этиш лозим. ХМТ ҳисоб-китобларига кўра, паст даромадли мамлакатларда аҳолининг умумий бандлик даражасига ҳамоҳанг тарзда ишловчи камбағаллар сони ҳам 1 млн кишига ортган бўлса,

камбағалликка тушиш хавфи остидаги (кунига жон бошига 4,2 доллардан кам даромадга эга банд аҳоли) ишчилар 8,4 млн. кишига кўпайган [11].

Умуман олганда, иш билан банд камбағаллар (working poverty) тушунчаси, ёки даражаси умумий камбағалликдан нимаси билан фарқланади, ушбу тушунча хориж мамлакатлари тажрибаларида қандай тавсифланишига эътиборни қаратиш лозим. Бу борада мамлакатларнинг иқтисодий-ижтимоий ривожланиш даражаси, ишловчи камбағалларга бўлган ҳукуматларнинг муносабати ва бошқа омиллар инобатга олинган (1-жадвал). Аксар Европанинг ривожланган мамлакатлари камбағаллик даражасини аҳоли жон бошига даромадларнинг медианасидан (нисбий камбағаллик) келиб чиқиб ҳисоблайдиган бўлса, ривожланаётган мамлакатларда монетар камбағаллик (мутлақ) усулидан фойдаланган ҳолда ишловчи камбағаллик даражасини аниқлаш йўлга қўйилган.

Хорижий мамлакатлар тажрибаларини ўрганиш асносида уларда камбағал ишчиларни қўллаб-қувватлаш механизмлари ҳам таҳлил қилинди (2-жадвал). Таҳлилларга кўра, баъзи мамлакатларда ишловчи камбағалларнинг иш ҳақига солиқ ва бошқа кўринишда имтиёзлар қўлланса, айримларида ишловчи камбағаллар малакасини ошириш ва бошқа шаклдаги меҳнат бозори механизмлари фаол юритилади. Ҳар қандай механизмларнинг пировард мақсади ишловчи камбағал ёки унинг оиласини истеъмол қобилиятини ошириш, жамиятдаги барча ижтимоий имкониятлардан фойдалана олишига шароит яратиш, шу билан бирга солиқ тўловчи сифатида жамиятда иштирок этишига замин яратиш мақсад қилинган. Бундан ташқари, айрим мамлакатларда норасмий бандликни қисқартириш ва аҳолини ўзини ўзи банд қилиш ҳамда тадбиркорликка жалб этишга қаратилган механизмлар ҳам камбағал ишчилар тоифасини қисқартиришнинг ўзига хос йўлларидан бири сифатида кўрилади.

Иш билан банд камбағаллик тушунчасига таъсир қилувчи омиллар таҳлил қилинганида, барча омилларни икки тоифага бўлиш мумкин: Камбағал ишчи ёки унинг оиласи билан боғлиқ индивидуал характердаги омиллар ва институционал омиллар. Уларнинг ҳар бири ўз навбатида қатор кичик омилларга бўлинади (1-чизма). Ҳар икки йўналишда умумий ва уларга ўзаро боғлиқ бўлган омиллар ҳам мавжуд бўлиб, мисол учун ишчининг камбағал бўлишига таъсир этувчи бирлмачи омил ҳисобланган иш ҳақининг пастлиги ҳам ишчининг ўзига, ҳам мавжуд институционал тартибларга ҳам боғлиқ бўлиши мумкин. Умуман олганда инсоннинг бир вақтда иш билан банд бўлиши ва камбағалликда ҳаёт кечиришига демографик (оиланинг катталиги ёки меҳнатга лаёқатсизларнинг кўплиги), иқтисодий (паст маош олиши, малакасининг пастлиги, иқтисодий инқироз), ижтимоий (маълумотининг йўқлиги, саломатлиги, ногиронлиги) ва бошқа омиллар аралаш ҳолда таъсир қилади. Иш билан банд камбағалликка таъсир этувчи омиллар тавсифланганида ҳеч қайси энг асосий ёки энг кам таъсир этувчи шаклида ажратилилмайди. Фақат ҳудуддаги мавжуд вазиятдан келиб чиқиб омилларни муҳимлигига кўра тавсифлаш мумкин.

1-жадвал

Хорижий мамлакатларда иш билан банд камбағаллар улушини

№	Мамлакат	Камбағаллик чегараси	Услубиёт
1.	Германия	EU-SILC (ЕИда аҳоли даромадлари ва турмуш фаровонлиги статистикаси) услубиёти бўйича уй хўжалиги даромади жами аҳоли даромадининг ўртача (медиана) 60,0%идан кам бўлса камбағал ҳисобланади.	Ойлик маоши белгиланган медиананинг 60,0%идан паст бўлган ишловчилар камбағал ишчилар ҳисобланади.
2.	Руминия	EU-SILC услубиёти бўйича белгиланади, фақат Руминияда белгиланган ўртача даромаднинг 60,0%идан паст бўлиши лозим.	Ойлик маоши белгиланган медиананинг 60,0%идан паст бўлган ишловчилар камбағал ишчилар ҳисобланади. Ишловчи камбағаллик даражаси камбағаллар тоифасининг иш билан банд бўлганлар тоифасига ўтиш йўли билан ҳам ўлчанади. Бунда ҳисоблашнинг икки усулидан фойдаланилади: биринчисида фақат маълум бир вақтда мавжуд бўлган даромадни ҳисобга олса, иккинчи усулда ишловчи камбағалнинг моддий бойликларига кўра ҳам аниқлаш мумкин.
3.	Нидерландия	EU-SILC услубиёти бўйича белгиланади, фақат Нидерландияда белгиланган ўртача даромаднинг 60,0%идан паст бўлиши лозим.	Ойлик маоши белгиланган медиананинг 60,0%идан паст бўлган ишловчилар камбағал ишчилар ҳисобланади. SCP (Нидерландия ижтимоий тадқиқотлар институти) уй хўжалиги ихтиёрида бўлиши шарт бўлган энг кам бюджетни ифодалайдиган иккита миқдорни эълон қилади. Улар оиланинг асосий (озиқ-овқатлар, кийим-кечаклар ва уй-жой харажатлари) ва қўшимча харажатларга (оиланинг ижтимоий ҳаётдаги иштирокчи учун, мисол учун, таълим, тиббиёт, маданият ва ҳок) сарфланадиган харажатларидан иборат. Шу икки миқдорни таъминлай олмайдиганлар ишловчи камбағал ҳисобланади.
4.	Гонконг	Аҳоли ўртача даромадининг 50,0%и чегара этиб белгиланган.	Бир ойлик даромади ўртача уй хўжаликлари даромадининг 50% дан паст бўлган ва камида битта ишчи аъзоси ишлайдиган уй хўжаликлари камбағал уй хўжаликлари ҳисобланади.

аниқлаш бўйича услубиётлардан намуналар

№	Мамлакат	Камбағаллик чегараси	Услубиёт
	Индонезия	Мамлакат миллий камбағаллик чегараси 2023 йилда оиланинг жами даромади жон бошига 550,5 минг индонез рупийсига тенг қийматда белгиланган. Ушбу қиймат икки компонент: озиқ-овқат (74,2%) ва ноозиқ-овқатлар (25,8%)га бўлинади.	Ишловчи камбағал - бу камбағал хонадонда яшовчи иш билан банд бўлган шахсдир. Ушбу таъриф меҳнат бозорида ҳафта давомида камида бир соат иш ҳақи ёки фойда олиш учун ишлаган ёки иш билан таъминланган, аммо таътил, касаллик варақалари ёки бошқа имтиёзларга эга бўлмаган 15 ёшдан катта ишчига берилиши мумкин.
5.	Покистон	Минимал қиймат сифатида суткасига жон бошига ХҚП бўйича 3,0 АҚШ доллари белгиланган бўлиб, миллий камбазаллик чегараси катта ёшдаги одамнинг суткасига 2450 ккал қийматидаги озиқ-овқатларга сарфланадиган маблағ билан белгиланган.	Белгиланган миллий камбағаллик чегараси қийматидан паст даромад билан яшаётган, бироқ иш билан банд инсон камбағал ишчи ҳисобланади. Мамлакатда ишлаётган камбағалларнинг паст ва юқори чегараларини аниқлаш йўлга қўйилган. Бунда юқори чегара қуйидаги тенглама ёрдамида ҳисобланади: Ишловчи камбағаллик даражаси = умумий камбағаллик даражаси * жами аҳоли (бу ерда 15 ёш ва ундан катталар). Баҳолашни пастки чегараси қуйидаги тенглама ёрдамида ҳисобланади: ишчи камбағаллар = камбағаллик даражаси*бандлик.
6.	Буюк Британия	Камбағаллик чегараси одатда уй-жой харажатларини ҳисобга олмаган ҳолда ўртача даромаднинг 60% дан паст бўлганда белгиланади Бироқ мамлакатда ўта камбағаллик даражаси ҳам ҳисобланиб, у даромад медианнинг 40% дан кам бўлганида белгиланади.	Мамлакатда ишловчи камбағалликнинг ягона таърифи йўқ, аммо ҳукумат идоралари томонидан қўлланиладиган таърифлар концептуал жиҳатдан EU-SILC таърифларига ўхшашдир. Асосий фарқлар сифатида ишловчи камбағаллар даромадининг камбағаллик чегарасига нисбатини ҳисоблашда инфляция ва уй-жой харажатлари инобатга олинади.
7.	Франция	Аҳоли ўртача даромадининг 50,0%и чегара этиб белгиланган.	Уй хўжалиги ёки оиланинг жами даромади белгиланган камбағаллик чегарасидан паст даражада даромад олаётган оилада яшаётган ишлаётган шахс ишловчи камбағалдир. Шу билан бирга, Миллий статистика ва иқтисодий тадқиқотлар институти Eurostat томонидан қўлланиладиган бандликнинг муқобил таърифидан ҳам фойдаланади, яъни “олти ой давомида фаол иш қилирган ва камида бир ой ишлаган, бироқ камбағалликда яшаётган шахс камбағал ишчи ҳисобланади”.

**муаллиф ишланмаси.*

2-жадвал

Ишлаётган камбағалларни қўллаб-қувватлаш механизмларидан намуналар

№	Мамлакат	Механизмлар
1.	**Австрия**	***Ҳукумат ислоҳотлари*** Ҳукуматнинг камбағал ишловчилар учун амалга оширган энг эътиборли ислоҳотлари — 2016 йил 1 январдан кучга кирган янги солиқ маъмурчилигида акс этган. Жумладан, ишловчи камбағалларнинг истеъмол даражасини ошириш мақсадида уларнинг меҳнатини солиққа тортиш камайтирилган. Хусусан, энг паст даромад кўрувчи 1-тоифали солиқ тўловчилар ставкаси 36,5 %дан 25,0%гача туширилган. Бундан ташқари, солиққа тортиладиган даромаднинг энг пастки чегараси 50,0%га, яъни йилига 60 мингдан 90 минг еврогача оширилди. ***Касаба уюшмаларининг ҳаракатлари*** Австрия касаба уюшмалари Федерациясининг асосий ислоҳотлари ишловчи кабағалларни тўлиқ иш вақти билан таъминлаш, паст маошли ишчиларни солиқларини янада камайтиришга қаратилан.
2.	**Болгария**	***Ҳукумат ислоҳотлари*** Болгарияда ишлайдиган камбағаллар сонини камайтиришнинг асосий усули энг кам иш ҳақини мутаносиб тарзда ошириш белгиланган. Бундан ташқари, энг кам иш ҳақи миқдори мамлакатда белгиланган яшаш минимумидан кам бўлмаслигига ҳаракат қилинган. Мисол учун, 2016 йилда мамлакатда яшаш минимуми миқдори (камбағаллик чегараси) 153 евро этиб белгиланган бўлса, энг кам иш ҳақи 168 евро бўлган. Ўша йил якунида мамлакатда ўртача ойлик моша миқдори эса 488 еврони ташкил этган. ***Касаба уюшмаларининг ҳаракатлари*** Болгария мустақил касаба уюшмалари Конфедерацияси (СИТУБ) солиқсиз чегара ва прогрессив солиққа тортиш орқали энг кам ҳақ тўланадиган ишчиларнинг соф даромадини оширишга қаратилган сиёсатни олға суради. Бундан ташқари конфедерация Болгария саноатчилар уюшмаси билан ҳамкорликда саноатда паст маошли ишчиларнинг жамоа шартномаларини кучайтириш ва уларнинг фаолиятини суғурталаш механизмларини йўлга қўйган.
3.	**Франция**	***Ҳукумат ислоҳотлари*** 2007 йилдан бошлаб Францияда камбағал ишчилар сафини камайтиришга қаратилган фаол ислоҳотлар амалга ошириб келинмоқда. Жумладан, 2016 йилдан бошлаб ишчиларнинг меҳнат фаоллиги учун қўшимча тўлов (prime d'activité) жорий этилган. Бу механизм ишчининг дастлабки даромадларидан бошлаб истеъмол қобилиятини оширишга қаратилган бўлиб, турли маъмурий чораларни енгиллаштиришга ҳам ёрдам беради. Тизим ишчининг маоши 1400 еврога етгунича уларга қўшимча нафақа тўлаб боришга асосланган. Бу ҳолат паст маошли ишчининг солиқ тўлаш имкониятларини ҳам оширишга хизмат қилади. 2016 йилда мамлакатда 2,3 млн уй хўжаликлари (ёки 4,7 млн киши) ушбу бонусдан фойдаланган. Бундан ташқари, Францияда ёш ишловчи камбағаллар субсидияланган иш ўринларига жойлашиш имконига эга, ўша йили 250 минг нафар ёшлар шундай иш ўринларига жойлашган бўлса, аёллар жами иш ўринларининг 2/3 қисмини эгаллаган.

4.	**Венгрия**	***Ҳукумат ислоҳотлари*** Венгрияда камбағал ишловчилар учун солиқ имтиёзлари иш берувчиларнинг ижтимоий бадаллари ўрнида мақсадли имтиёзларга алмаштирилди. Меҳнатни муҳофаза қилиш тўғрисидаги қонунда кам таъминланган ишчилар тоифалари, масалан, 25 ёшгача ва 55 ёшдан ошганлар, паст малакали, узоқ муддатли ишсизлар ва ёш оналар учун солиқ юкини сезиларли даражада камайтириш таклиф қилинган. Иш берувчиларнинг ижтимоий бадаллари орқали кўрсатиладиган ёрдам меҳнат бозорида мақсадли гуруҳларга бўлган талабнинг ошишига ёрдам беради. 2016 йил охирига келиб, дастур ушбу соҳада ишлайдиганларнинг учдан биридан кўпроғи учун солиқ юкини камайтирди ***Касаба уюшмаларининг ҳаракатлари*** Мамлакат касаба уюшмалари сиёсатида энг муҳим йўналиш — “камбағал ишловчилар сонини қисқартириш дастури” ҳисобланади. Дастур 2014 йилда мамлакат касаба уюшмалари ва мустақил уюшмалар томонидан илгари сурилган. Дастурдаги энг муҳим жиҳатлар сифатида ишчиларнинг тўлиқ иш вақтида фаолият олби боргани чун оладиган маоши яшаш минимумидан кам бўлмаслиги кўрсатилган. Бироқ мамлакат ҳукумати ва иш берувчилар ушбу талабларни қабул қилмади ва фақат уюшмаларнинг қаттиқ талабидан сўнг 2018 йилдан бошлаб ушбу меъёр кучга киритилди.
5.	**Латвия**	***Ҳукумат ислоҳотлари*** Сўнгги 10-15 йилда Латвия ҳукумати кам ҳақ тўланадиган ишчиларга солиқ юкини камайтиришга қаратилган қатор ўзгаришларни амалга оширди. Солиқ ставкаси 2015 йилдаги 41,9 %дан 2026 йилга келиб 25,5 %гача камайтирилди, даромад миқдорининг солиққа тортилмайдиган қисми эса бу даврда ойига 75 евродан 700 еврогача кўтарилди. Бундан ташқари, бу даврда ижтимоий суғурта бадаллари ставкалари пасайтирилди.
6.	**Португалия**	***Ҳукумат ислоҳотлари*** Ҳукуматнинг 2015-2019 йилларга мўлжалланган XXI-дастури камбағал оилалар ва ишчиларнинг даромадлари камайишини олдини оладиган чора-тадбирлар мажмуидан иборат; бундан ташқари дастурда иш ўринларини яратишга кўмаклашиш ва меҳнат бозори барқарорлигига эришиш, камбағаллик ва тенгсизликни камайтиришга қаратилган ижтимоий сиёсатни мустаҳкамлаш кабилар мавжуд. Ушбу чора-тадбирларнинг баъзилари 2016 йилдан бошлаб амалга оширилди (масалан, миллий энг кам иш ҳақини ошириш ва давлат секторида номинал иш ҳақини пасайтирмаслик).
7.	**Руминия**	***Ҳукумат ислоҳотлари*** Европа мамлакатлари орасида ишловчи камбағаллар улуши энг юқори бўлган давлатлардан бири бўлган Руминияда ушбу тоифага кирувчи энг катта қатлам қишлоқ хўжалигида бандлардир. Мамлакатда 2015-2020 йилларга мўлжалланган ижтимоий интеграция ва камбағалликни камайтириш Миллий стратегияси қабул қилиниб унда кам даромадли ва норасмий банд бўлган ишчиларни расмий иш билан таъминлаш, ижтимоий ёрдам дастурларини амалга ошириш, ишчиларнинг малакаси ва касбий қобилиятини оширишга қаратилган чоралар белгиланган. Стратегияда айниқса, камбағал ишчилар улуши юқори бўлган қишлоқ ва чекка ҳудудларда алоҳида эътибор қаратилган.

**муаллиф ишланмаси.*

Ўзбекистонда ҳам амалга оширилаётган чора-тадбирлар ўтган йиллар мобайнида иш билан банд камбағал аҳоли тоифасини ҳар тарафлама қўллаб-қувватлашга қаратилган. Иш ҳақини йиллик инфляциядан кам бўлмаган ҳолда мунтазам ошириш, кам маошли ишчиларни қўллаб-қувватлаш, турли ижтимоий реестрларга киритилган ишчиларга имтиёз ва преференциялар, кредит, субсидия

ва ссудалар ажратиш, шунингдек ёшлар ва ишсизларни замонавий касбларга ўқитиш, малакасини ошириш каби кўплаб чоралар натижасида ишловчи камбағаллар улуши ХМТ таснифи бўйича 2018 йилдаги 25,8 %дан 2,4 %гача пасайган [11]. Ушбу рақамлар умумий камбағаллик даражасига (2025 йил якунида 5,8%) нисбатан сезиларли паст эканлигини қайд этган ҳолда, бир жиҳатни ёддан чиқармаслик зарур: камбағал аҳолининг бошқа тоифасига нисбатан ишловчи камбағалликни тезроқ ва самаралироқ қисқартириш, камбағалликдан чиқариш мумкин.



1-чизма. ЕИда иш билан банд камбағалликка таъсир этувчи омиллар тавсифи[12].

Бу борада 2019 йилнинг 18 январида қабул қилинган Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 47-сон “Меҳнатга ҳақ тўлаш ягона тариф сеткасига ўзгартириш киритиш ҳақида”ги қарори билан меҳнатга ҳақ тўлашнинг энг қуйи 3 та разряди мос равишда 15,0, 10,0 ва 5,0 %га оширилганлиги нисбатан паст маош олиб ишловчиларга кўрсатилган ёрдамнинг бир кўриниши дейиш мумкин [13].

Ўзбекистонда ишловчи камбағаллар сони ўзгаришига таъсир қилган яна бир омил — иш ҳақининг муттасил оширилиб бориши орқали кам маошли ишчиларни қўллаб-қувватланаётганидир. Мисол учун, ойлик маоши Меҳнатга ҳақ тўлашнинг энг кам миқдорига (МҲТЭКМ) тенг суммагача бўлган ишчиларнинг сони сўнгги 7 йилда инфялцияга нисбатан олганда ҳам сезиларли камайганини кўриш мумкин. Бу миқдор биринчи навбатда минимал истеъмол харажатларининг тақрибан 1,5 баравари ҳисобланиб, бу халқаро ва Ўзбекистон услубиётига кўра, даромадлари бўйича монетар камбағалликка

тушиш хавфи остидаги ишчининг ойлик маошига тенг бўлиб, ишчининг оила аъзоларига (агар ишчи оила билан яшаса) тақсимланганида МИХдан паст рақамлар юзага келади.

2018-2024 йилларда Ўзбекистонда ходимларнинг иш ҳақи миқдори бўйича (қишлоқ хўжалиги, хусусий тадбиркорлик ва ННТларда ишловчилар инобатга олинмаган) таркиби таҳлил қилинганида, энг паст маош олувчилар сони 2023 йилгача камайиб келиб, ундан сўнг келиб сезиларли ортган. Бунга сабаб сифатида мамлакатда норасмий бандликни қисқартириш, иш ўринларини “соя”дан чиқариш, пенсия, даромад солиғи ва бошқа тўловларни тўлайдиган расмий иш ўринларини кўпайтириш борасидаги ислоҳотлар натижасини кўрсатиш мумкин (3-жадвал). Таҳлил қилинаётган йилларнинг сўнгги учтасида камбағалликка тушиш хавфи остидагилар сони бироз ортган.

3-жадвал

Камбағал ишчилар тоифасига кириши мумкин бўлган ишловчи ходимлар бўйича маълумотлар*

Кўрсаткичлар	2018 йилда	2019 йилда	2020 йилда	2021 йилда	2022 йилда	2023 йилда	2024 йилда
Жами ишловчи ходимлар сони, *минг киши*	2752,1	2763,3	2899,2	2972,0	3114,1	5489,2	5623,5
МҲТЭКМнинг 1 бараваридан кам маош олувчилар улуши, *%да*	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01	0,004	16,9	14,5
Камбағалликка тушиш хавфи остидаги (МҲТЭКМнинг 1-2 бараварида маош олувчи) аҳоли улуши, *%да*	14,6	36,4	35,2	34,1	27,9	29,1	30,2
МИХ қийматининг МҲТЭКМга нисбати, *баробар*				1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6

**Ноябрь ойи учун ҳисобланган.*

Жадвал Солиқ қўмитаси [14] ва очиқ манбалар асосида муаллиф томонидан ҳисобланган.

Шу билан бирга, камбағал ишчилар орасида аёллар улушидаги ўзгаришлар ҳам ўзига хос суръатни кўрсатади. Жумладан, расмий иш ҳақи олиб ишловчи ходимларнинг умумий сонида аёллар улуши сўнгги 7 йилда сезиларли ошгани норасмий бандликнинг қисқаришида аёллар учун иш ўринлари кўпайгани билан изоҳланса, “камбағал ишчилар” орасида хотин-қизлар улуши бу даврда камайгани ҳам ўзига хос ижобий ҳолатни кўрсатади (4-жадвал). Аслида паст маошли ишчилар аёлларда кўпроқ бўлиши, аниқроғи меҳнат бозорларида эркакларга нисбатан аёллар учун тўланадиган маош миқдори умумий ҳолатда камроқ бўлиши кузатилади.

4-жадвал

Расмий иш ҳақи олиб ишловчи ходимлар орасида аёллар улуши, %да*

Кўрсаткичлар	2018	2020	2022	2024
Жами ишловчи ходимлар сонига нисбатан	52,0	51,8	51,8	57,3
Шундан МҲТЭКМнинг 1 бараваридан кам маош олувчи ишчилар (камбағал) **сонига нисбатан**	53,8	67,2	60,8	48,6
Паст даромадли (камбағалликка тушиш хавфи остидаги) ишчилар сонига нисбатан	64,3	63,7	64,0	56,1

**Ноябрь ойи учун ҳисобланган.*

Жадвал Солиқ қўмитаси ва очиқ манбалар асосида муаллиф томонидан ҳисобланган.

Иш билан банд камбағал аҳоли сони ва суръати ортишига уларнинг маълумот ва касб-ҳунарга эгалиги, малака даражаси, меҳнат бозорига мослашувчанлиги ва мобиллик даражаси нисбатан пастлиги ҳам таъсир этади.

Мисол учун, Ўзбекистонда 2024/2025 ўқув йили бошида 18-23 ёшдаги аҳоли орасида олий маълумотлилар улуши салкам 48,0%га, ўрта таълимни биртирувчиларнинг олий таълимга қамраб олиниши 44,%га етган.

Бироқ 2024-2025 йилларда Макроиқтисодий ва ҳудудий тадқиқотлар институти олимлари томонидан Сирдарё вилоятининг барча туман ва шаҳарларининг 42 та маҳалласидаги 650 дан ортиқ камбағал оилаларда ўтказилган сўров натижаларига кўра, респондентлар ва оила аъзоларининг бор-йўғи 8,0%и олий маълумотга, 39,0%и бирор касб-ҳунарга эгалигини маълум қилган. Бундан ташқари, ушбу тадқиқотда қатнашган респондентларнинг 36,0%и камбағалликка тушиб қолишига олий маълумотга эга бўлмаганлигини кўрсатган ва келажакда болаларини камбағал бўлиб қолмаслиги учун 25,% респондент уларни касб-ҳунарга ўқитиш кераклигини, 42,%и эса олий маълумотга эга бўлиш зарурлигини билдирган.

Шу билан бирга, иш билан камбағаллар сони ортишига уларнинг норасмий секторда ижтимоий-ҳуқуқий ва меҳнат ҳуқуқлари таъминланмаслик натижасида паст даромад олиши ҳам сабаб бўлиши мумкин. Чунки норасмий секторда биринчидан даромадлар барқарор бўлмаслиги мумкин, иккинчидан улар келгусида пенсия ва бошқа ижтимоий тўловларни олмаслик эҳтимоли ортади.

Ўзбекистонда камбағал ишловчиларнинг аниқ сони, таркиби ва йиллар давомидаги ўзгаришлари бўйича батафсил статистик маълумотлар мавжуд эмас. Халқаро меҳнат ташкилоти баҳолари ва юқоридаги солиқ органларидан олаётган маоши миқдоридан келиб чиқиб ишловчи камбағалларнинг тақрибий сонини ҳисоблаш мумкин. Аммо бу йўналишда мукаммал илмий таҳлиллар учун анкета-сўров ўтказиш муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

Шу нуқтаи назардан муаллиф томонидан 2025 йил якунида республиканинг 5 та ҳудуди — Андижон, Жиззах, Қашқадарё ва Тошкент вилоятлари ҳамда Тошкент шаҳридаги амалда иш билан банд бўлган 718

нафар респондент ўртасида сўров ўтказилди. Сўровда асосан респондентларнинг оилавий ҳолати ва таркиби, маълумотлилиги, иш стажи, бандлик йўналиши (иқтисодиёт тармоғида), олаётган маоши ва бошқа даромадлари, маош ва даромадни ошириш учун кўрилаётган чоралари ва бошқа саволлар бўйича маълумотлар тўпланди.

Жавоблар бўйича олинган натижалар қуйидагилардан иборат бўлди.

1. Респондентларнинг 72,0%и олий маълумотли, 16,0 %ўрта махсус ва 11,0%и ўрта маълумотга эга. Олий маълумотлилар улушининг юқори эканлигининг асосий сабаби — респондентлар фақат амалда иш билан банд фуқаролар орасидан танлаб олинганлигидир.

2. Сўровда қатнашганларнинг 73,%и расмий давлат ишида ишлашини, 10,0%и норасмий банд экалигини, яна 9,0%и хусусий секторда ва 8,0%и мавсумий ва кунлик ишларда ишлашини билдирганлиги юқоридаги маълумотлилик бўйича натижаларни бирмунча тасдиқлайди.

3. Респондентларнинг 13,0%и иш стажига эга эмаслигини билдирган бўлса, 25,0%и 1-5 йиллик, 23,0%и 6-10 йиллик, 27,0%и эса 11-20 йиллик стажга эга эканлигини айтган. Сўров иштирокчиларининг 12,0%и 21 ва уйнда кўпроқ иш стажига эга тажрибали ишчилар эканлиги маълум бўлди.

4. Сўровда қатнашганларнинг оиласида қарамоғидагилар сони бўйича таркибига қарайдиган бўлсак, 5 ва ундан кўп киши борлар 34,0%ни, 3-4 нафарлилар 45,0%ни ташкил этади. Шунингдек, 11,0% респондентларда 2 нафардан, 6,0%ида эса 1 нафардан қарамоғида яқинлари бор. Иштирокчиларнинг 4,0%и эса якка ўзи яшайди.

5. Респондентлардан иқтисодиётнинг қайси тармоқларида бандлиги сўралганида, 266 нафар киши (ёки 37,0%) давлат бошқарув органларида, 20,0%и эса ижтимоий хизмат ва таъминот соҳасида ишлашини билдирган. Ушбу ҳолат сўровнома онлайн (гугл-платформа) ўтказилганлиги ва унга иштирок этишда давлат хизматчилари бошқа соҳаларга нисбатан тезроқ ва аниқроқ жавоб бера олишлиги билан изоҳланиши мумкин. Сўровда иштирок этганларнинг 14,0%и таълим соҳасида, яна 7,0%дан қурилиш ва қишлоқ хўжалигида ишлаётганлар, 5,0%и тиббиёт ва 4,0 %и савдо, умумий овқатланиш ва маиший хизматда бандлигини билдирган.

6. Сўровда қатнашганларнинг 28,0%и олаётган маоши ва даромадлари оиласидаги жон бошига тақсимланганида ойига 1 млн сўмга етмаслигини билдирган бўлса, 36,0% иштирокчида ушбу кўрсаткич 1-2,9 млн сўм ораликда. Жон бошига ойига 3-4,9 млн сўмдан маош ва даромад топаётганлар 21,0%ни,

5,0 млн сўмдан кўп топаётганлар 15,0%ни ташкил этди. Ушбу натижалар сўралганлар орасида нисбатан камбағал ишчи деб ҳисоблаш мумкин бўлганлар улуши бироз юқорилигини кўрсатади.

7. Жами оиавий даромадда иш ҳақининг улуши қанчалиги бўйича берилган саволга иштирокчиларнинг 38,0%и даромади тўлиқ иш ҳақидан иборатлигини билдирган. Жами даромадининг 75-100 %иини иш ҳақи ташкил этадиганлар 15,0%, 50-75% ташкил этадиганлар эса 20,0%ни кўрсатган.

Респондентларнинг 26,0 %ида эса жами даромаднинг ярмини ойлик маош ташкил этади.

8. Тадқиқот иштирокчиларидан “Сўнгги 3-5 йилда оиланинг моддий аҳволи қанақа ҳолатда?” деб савол берилганида натижалар бироз оптимистик кайфиятда эканлигини кўриш мумкин: сўралганларнинг 38,0%и “бироз яхшиланди” дея жавоб берган бўлса, 33,0%и “сезиларли яхшиланди”, 17,0%и “ўзгаришсиз қолмоқда”, 9,0%и “бироз ёмонлашди” ва 2,0 %и “кескин ёмонлашди” деган.

9. Респондентлардан “Яхши маош таклиф этилса яшаш жойидан кўчиб кетадими?” деб сўралганида 43,0%и “йўқ” дея жавоб берганлиги, уларнинг маоши ва даромади нисбатан қониртираётгани ёки ўз яшаш жойини ўзгартириш хоҳиши йўқлиги каби бошқа омиллар сабаб бўлиши мумкин. Сўралганларнинг 1/4 қисми (25,0%) “чет элга бўлса ҳам кетишга тайёрлигини, муҳими яхши маош” эканлигини маълум қилган бўлса, 18,0%и республика ичида кўчиб ўтиши мумкинлигини ва яна 15,0%и вилоятдан чиқмаган ҳолда кўчишини билдирган.

10. “Сизнингча, нисбатан паст маош олиш сабаблари нимада?” деб берилган саволга олинган жавоблар таҳлилига кўра, иштирокчиларнинг катта қисми мавжуд иш ўринлари учун нисбатан паст маош тайинланаётганини, 1/4 қисми эса иш ўринлари етишмаслигини асосий сабаб сифатида кўрсатган (5-жадвал).

5-жадвал

“Сизнингча, нисбатан паст маош олиш сабаблари нимада?” деб берилган саволга олинган жавоблар (%да)

	Ҳудудлар	Билим, малака ва маълумотга эга эмаслик	Касб-ҳунарга эга эмаслиги	Иш ўринлари етишмаслиги	Иш ўринлари учун нисбатан паст маош тайинланиши	Меҳнат соҳасида кучли сиёсат юритилмаётганлиги	Ўзининг ҳаракатчан эмаслиги
1.	*Жиззах вилояти*	*19,0*	*11,0*	*25,0*	*49,0*	*11,0*	*12,0*
2.	*Қашқадарё вилояти*	*16,0*	*12,0*	*35,0*	*51,0*	*15,0*	*10,0*
3.	*Андижон вилояти*	*22,0*	*17,0*	*17,0*	*11,0*	*13,0*	*10,0*
4.	*Тошкент вил ва шаҳри*	*19,0*	*14,0*	*24,0*	*52,0*	*17,0*	*15,0*
5.	**Жами**	**19,0**	**13,0**	**25,0**	**50,0**	**13,0**	**11,0**

11. Тадқиқотда иштирок этганларнинг бандлик бўйича боқимандалик кайфиятини аниқлаш учун “Яшаб турган ҳудудда давлат ёки жамият ёрдамисиз даромадларни яхшилаш имконияти борми?” деб сўралганида, 1/3 қисми (ёки 31,0%) “ҳа, бемалол имкониятлар бор”, деб жавоб берган бўлса, 58,0%и “қисман бор, лекин ёрдам бўлса турмуш тезроқ яхшиланади” ва

11,0%и “имконият умуман йўқ, ёрдамсиз хароб бўлиш мумкин”, деб жавоб берган.

6-жадвал

“Маош ва даромадни ошириш учун яқин 1-3 йилда қандай чораларни кўриш режалаштирилган?” саволига олинган жавоблар (%да)

	Ҳудудлар	Маълумотни ошириш	Қўшимча касб-ҳунар ўрганиш	Кредит олиб бирор қўшимча ишни бошлаш	Болаларни таълимига инвестиция киритиш	Давлатдан субсидия, ишсизлик ёки бошқа нафақа олиш	Даромад топишнинг бошқа чораларини қидириб кўриш
1.	*Жиззах вилояти*	*29,0*	*19,0*	*28,0*	*25,0*	*10,0*	*46,0*
2.	*Қашқадарё вилояти*	*30,0*	*23,0*	*25,0*	*28,0*	*8,0*	*38,0*
3.	*Андижон вилояти*	*24,0*	*30,0*	*27,0*	*27,0*	*10,0*	*32,0*
4.	*Тошкент вил ва шаҳри*	*28,0*	*29,0*	*23,0*	*25,0*	*5,0*	*48,0*
5.	**Жами**	**28,0**	**24,0**	**26,0**	**26,0**	**8,0**	**41,0**

Хулоса ва таклифлар

1. Сўнгги 5 йилда Ўзбекистонда камбағаллик тушунчаси расмий тан олиниб, унинг чегараси белгиланмоқда. Ва ана шу черагага асосан камбағаллик даражаси ҳам эълон қилинмоқда. Бироқ шу даврга қадар расмий статистика ва бошқа манбаларда мамлакат ва унинг ҳудудларида қанча ишловчи камбағаллар борлиги, уларнинг ўзгариш тенденциялари ва таркиби бўйича даврий маълумотлар келтирилмаган.

Шундан келиб чиқиб, Республика ва ҳудудларда ижтимоий-иқтисодий ислоҳотларни янада кучайтириш, бундан ташқари ушбу йўналишда илмий-амалий тадқиқотлар ўтказилишига асосий база сифатида кўмаклашиш мақсадида иш билан банд камбағаллик бўйича тўлиқ ва атрофлича маълумотларни қамраб оладиган статистикани йўлга қўйиш, бунинг учун эса 2026 йилда амалга оширилган аҳолини рўйхатга олиш тадбири натижаларидан унумли фойдаланиш мақсадга мувофиқ.

Маълумот учун: 2021 йилда Статистика агентлиги томонидан 10 600 та уй хўжаликларида ўтказилган танлама сўров натижаларига кўра, 17,0 % камбағал уй хўжаликларининг 11,0%ида бир нафар бўлса ҳам ишловчи истиқомат қилган. Шунингдек, уй хўжаликларидан 30,0 %ининг умумий даромадлари бир ойда жон бошига МИХнинг 1,5 баробаригача бўлган, яъни ушбу оилалар камбағаллик тушиш хавфи остидаги оилалар, деб ҳисоблаш мумкин. Бироқ бу танлама кузатув натижалари бўлиб, 2021 йилдан аввалги ва кейинги даврлар учун маълумотлар мавжуд эмас.

2. Иш билан банд камбағал ва паст даромадга эга аҳоли қатлами нисбатан кўпроқ фаолият юритадиган соҳалар, биринчи галда қишлоқ хўжалигида ишловчи камбағалларнинг меҳнат унумдорлигини ошириш орқали даромадларини кўпайтиришга қаратилган чораларни кўриш зарур. Жумладан, етиштирилаётган маҳсулотларни сотишга кўмаклашиш, салбий иқлим оқибатлари, бозорларда нарх-навонинг тушиб кетиши каби ҳолатлардан таъсирчан суғурта дастурларини киритиш лозим.

Шу ўринда, сўнгги йилларда республикамизнинг баъзи ҳудудларида мавсумий характердаги нарх-навонинг тушиб кетиши ҳамда ички ва ташқи бозорларда талабнинг пасайиши натижасида пиёз, тарвуз каби маҳсулот етиштирувчи аксар деҳқонлар (шунингдек, узоқ муддатга ижарага ер олиб деҳқончилик қилаётган ёшлар) зарар кўрганлиги маълум. Шундай ҳолатда уларга ёрдам кўрсатиш механизмларини ишлаб чиқиш тавсия этилади. Бунинг учун доимий равишда (сўнгги 3-5 йилда) маълум бир қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотларини етиштириб келаётган ва белгиланган тўловларни (солиқ, ер ижараси ва бошқа) ўз вақтида тўлаган ишловчиларга ҳосилни йиғиш билан боғлиқ харажатлари учун субсидия ажратиш тартибини ҳам киритиш мумкин.

3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2024 йил 23 сентябрдаги 330-сон “Камбағалликдан фаровонлик сари” дастурини амалга ошириш бўйича биринчи навбатдаги чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”ги қарорига мувофиқ, 2025 йилдан бошлаб МҲТЭКМнинг 1,5 бараваридан кам бўлмаган ойлик иш ҳақи тўланган ҳолда ишга қабул қилинган камбағал оила аъзоси учун ижтимоий солиқни уч йил давомида 1 фоиз ставкада белгилаш тартиби йўлга қўйилган. Бу бир тарафдан нисбатан паст маош билан ишга кирган ишчини қўллаб-қувватлаш бўлса, иккинчи тарафдан “ягона реестр”даги меҳнатга лаёқатли ва ишсиз аҳолини иш билан бандлигини таъминлаш ҳамда ижтимоий солиқнинг пасайиши орқали иш берувчиларни қўллаб-қувватлашдир.

Ўзбекистон-2030 стратегиясининг узоқ муддатли ислоҳотларига 2028 йилдан кейин босқичма-босқич “камбағаллар реестр”идаги ишловчи аҳолининг йиллик даромадлари маълум бир миқдорга етмаган тақдирда ноль ставкада солиқ солиш тартибига ўтиш механизмини татбиқ қилиш мумкин.

Мисол учун, Филиппин қонунчилигида 2018 йилдан бошлаб фуқароларга солиқ солинадиган даромадни минимум миқдори йилига 250,0 минг песо этиб белгиланиб, ушбу қийматдан паст даромад олганлар солиққа тортилмайди. Ёки Буюк Британияда фуқаронинг йиллик даромади 12,570 фунт стерлингга етмаса, у даромад солиғи тўлашдан озод этилади.

Бундан ташқари, келгуси йилларда кам даромадли ва камбағал ишловчи аҳолини қўллаб-қувватлаш мақсадида, уларнинг иш ҳақига солинадиган солиқни прогрессив шкалага ўтказиш имкониятларини кўриб чиқиш, бунда аҳолини қасддан “камбағал ишчи”га айланиб олмаслиги чораларини ҳам пухта ўйлаб кўриш мақсадга мувофиқ.

4. Иш билан банд камбағал аҳолини қўллаб-қувватлашда уларнинг иш ҳақига субсидиялар ажратиш тизимини ҳам йўлга мумкин. Мисол учун,

Қозоғистон қонунчилигига кўра меҳнат бозорида тенг рақобатга дош беролмайдиган, ишсиз ва меҳнат органларида фаол иш қидираётган фуқаролар учун маҳаллий меҳнат органларининг сўровига кўра ташкилотларда субсидиялаган иш ўринлари яратилади. Ва айнан мана шу иш ўринларида ишга жойлашган фуқаролар учун тўланадиган иш ҳақининг бир қисми ёки тўлиқлигича давлат томонидан қопланади.

Ушбу механизмни яна бир шакли сифатида ишсиз ва фаол иш қидираётган ҳамда ишсизлик нафақаси олаётган камбағал оила аъзоси ишга жойлашганидан кейинги дастлабки даврларида агар ойлик маоши белгиланган меъёрлардан паст бўлса, ишсизлик нафақасини маълум муддат тўлаш тартибини қўллаш мумкин.

5. Иш билан банд камбағал аҳоли даромадларини оширишнинг узоқ муддатли ва самарали йўлларидан бири — уларни кўпроқ билим ва малака, касб-ҳунар ва олий маълумот эгаллашга бўлган имкониятларини оширишдир. Бу борада камбағал оилада вояга етаётган болалар ёки аёлларга алоҳида эътибор қаратиладиган, уларни тўлиқ қамраб оладиган янги дастурларни йўлга қўйиш яхши самара беради.

Бундан ташқари, ўрта ва ўрта махсус маълумотли ишловчиларни имкониятидан келиб чиқиб онлайн, кечки ва сиртқи олий таълимга қамраб олиш, қўшимча, замонавий касбларни эгаллашига тарғиб этиш муҳимдир.

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К МОРФОЛОГИИ ИНТРАОРГАННОЙ СОСУДИСТОЙ СИСТЕМЫ СИНОВИАЛЬНОЙ ОБОЛОЧКИ КОЛЕННОГО СУСТАВА СОБАКИ

Резюме: *В статье изучены ангиоархитектоника различных слоев синовиальной оболочки. Материалом исследования послужили 493 микропрепарата синовиальной оболочки (в том числе: из медиального отдела - 128, латерального отдела - 107, переднего отдела - 156, заднего отдела - 102) коленных суставов восьми собак. Для импрегнации материал фиксировался в 12% нейтральном формалине. Импрегнация срезов проводилась азотнокислым серебром по методу Е. И. Рассказовой в модификации В. В. Куприянова. При исследовании установлено, что во всех трех слоях синовиальной оболочки имеются сплетения кровеносных капилляров. Ангиоархитектоника сосудистой системы различных участков синовиальной оболочки различна: в медиальном отделе по количеству лимфатические капилляры в два раза превалируют над кровеносными.*

Ключевые слова: *собаки, коленный сустав, синовиальной оболочки, кровеносных капилляров, артериолы, венулы, прекапилляры, капилляры.*

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TO THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE INTRAORGAN VASCULAR SYSTEM OF THE SYNOVIAL MEMBRANE OF THE DOG KNEE JOINT

Abstract: *The article investigates the angioarchitecture of various layers of the synovial membrane. The study material consisted of 493 micropreparations of the synovial membrane (including: 128 from the medial region, 107 from the lateral region, 156 from the anterior region, and 102 from the posterior region) of the knee joints of eight dogs. For impregnation, the material was fixed in 12% neutral formalin. Impregnation of the sections was carried out with silver nitrate according to the method of E. I. Rasskazova modified by V. V. Kupriyanov. The study established that vascular capillary plexuses are present in all three layers of the synovial membrane. The angioarchitecture of the vascular system differs in various regions of the synovial membrane: in the medial region, lymphatic capillaries predominate twofold over blood capillaries in number.*

Keywords: *dogs, knee joint, synovial membrane, blood capillaries, arterioles, venules, precapillaries, capillaries.*

Ввдение. Остеоартроз (ОА) - самая частая ревматологическая патология, клинические симптомы которой наблюдаются более чем у 10-20% взрослого населения, причем из-за увеличения средней продолжительности жизни распространенность заболевания повсеместно нарастает. У четверти страдающих ОА лиц определяется тяжело протекающее поражение коленных суставов [1]. Надежды на структурно-модифицирующее действие терапии пероральными хондропротекторами (хондроитина сульфат, глюкозамина сульфат и гидрохлорид) не получили подтверждения в контролируемых клинических испытаниях. Изучение морфологии интраорганной сосудистой системы, как путей микроциркуляции, представляет большой теоретический и практический интерес, так как оно не только «устанавливает общие закономерности строения внутриорганных сосудов» [2,3], но и определяет взаимообусловленность ангиоархитектоники и структуры органов тканей. Строение синовиальной оболочки коленного сустава в литературе описано довольно подробно [4,5]. Однако микроциркуляторные системы ее изучены недостаточно. Так, в литературе имеются отдельные указания о кровоснабжении синовиальной оболочки сустава собаки [6], но ангиоархитектоника синовиальной оболочки в целом описана недостаточно полно, не освещена ангиоархитектоника различных слоев синовиальной оболочки, не показаны особенности строения сосудистой системы различных участков ее (медиальный, латеральный, передний, задний отделы оболочки). Поэтому задачей нашей работы является изучение морфологии сосудистой системы слоев и различных отделов (медиального, латерального, переднего, заднего) синовиальной оболочки коленного сустава собаки в норме.

Цель исследования. Изучить морфологии интраорганной сосудистой системы синовиальной оболочки коленного сустава у собаки.

Материалы и методы исследования. Материалом исследования послужили 493 микропрепарата синовиальной оболочки (в том числе: из медиального отдела - 128, латерального отдела - 107, переднего отдела - 156, заднего отдела - 102) коленных суставов восьми собак. Кроме того, методом макромикроскопической препаровки под лупой МБС-2 по В. П. Воробьеву изучены функционально разные участки синовиальной оболочки коленного сустава от пяти собак. Исследовались животные (собаки) в возрасте от двух до трех лет весом 18-20 кг. Для импрегнации материал фиксировался в 12% нейтральном формалине. Импрегнация срезов проводилась азотнокислым серебром по методу Е. И. Рассказовой в модификации В. В. Куприянова. Применение данной безинъекционной методики имеет определенные преимущества - на препаратах становятся видимыми все детали сосудистой стенки, включая особенности клеточных элементов.

Результаты исследования. При исследовании установлено, что во всех трех слоях синовиальной оболочки имеются сплетения кровеносных капилляров полигональной формы, различных размеров, среди которых очень много спавшихся капилляров (диаметр 2-3 микрона). В капиллярной сети диаметр посткапилляров больше диаметра прекапилляров. В первом

покровном слое располагаются прекапилляры, капилляры и посткапилляры (диаметр 5-14 микронов), которые образуют густую капиллярную сеть.

Во втором слое синовиальной оболочки, представленном ориентированными коллагеновыми пучками, плотно прилежащими друг к другу, имеются относительно крупные сосуды диаметром 60-80 микронов, которые идут преимущественно вдоль коллагеновых пучков.

В третьем слое, состоящем из более рыхлых коллагеновых пучков и множества жировых включений, располагаются более крупные сосуды (диаметр 90-130 микронов), чем во втором слое. Крупные сосуды этого слоя идут параллельно коллагеновым волокнам, а ветви их (средние и мелкие сосуды) пересекают коллагеновые пучки под различными углами.

Во втором и третьем слоях между идущими рядом венозными и артериальными сосудами встречаются в значительном количестве артерио - венозные анастомозы, Сосуды во всех слоях делятся дихотомически под различными углами и очень редко встречаются кустикообразные ветвления сосудов. Диаметр венозных сосудов всегда превышает диаметр артериальных. При сравнении сосудистой системы различных отделов синовиальной оболочки выявляются некоторые особенности их: в медиальном отделе артериальное звено сосудистой системы относительно больше ветвится, чем в других участках, и здесь лимфатических капилляров в два раза больше, чем в остальных отделах. В латеральном участке синовиальной оболочки кровеносных сосудов и лимфатических капилляров значительно меньше, чем в других. В переднем отделе сосуды по сравнению с другими участками образуют очень мелкие множественные капиллярные сети, в промежутках которых много спавшихся капилляров (примерно, в два раза больше, чем в остальных отделах). В заднем участке отмечается превалирование венозного звена кровеносной системы в сравнении с остальными участками. Крупные сосуды этого отдела, как правило, извитые, а лимфатические капилляры в два-три раза превосходят кровеносные по количеству на единицу площади. В капиллярных сетях всех отделов синовиальной оболочки имеются спавшиеся капилляры.

Вывод.Таким образом сосуды располагаются во всех слоях синовиальной оболочки и в каждом из них образуют характерные капиллярные сплетения. Ангиоархитектоника сосудистой системы различных участков синовиальной оболочки различна: в медиальном отделе по количеству лимфатические капилляры в два раза превалируют над кровеносными; в переднем отделе кровеносные капилляры образуют множественные мелкие сети, где встречаются в большом количестве спавшиеся капилляры, а в латеральном - лимфатических капилляров меньше, чем в остальных отделах. Наличие спавшихся, не функционирующих капилляров говорит об определенных функциональных компенсаторных приспособлениях кровеносной системы.

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УДК 621.313

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ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭНЕРГОЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ АСИНХРОННОГО ДВИГАТЕЛЯ С ФАЗНЫМ РОТОРОМ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются вопросы повышения энергоэффективности асинхронного двигателя с фазным ротором. Актуальность исследования обусловлена необходимостью снижения энергопотребления в промышленных электроприводах. Целью работы является разработка методов повышения энергетической эффективности путем оптимизации режимов работы и применения современных систем управления. В работе использованы методы математического моделирования и анализа энергетических характеристик. Полученные результаты показывают возможность снижения потерь энергии и повышения коэффициента полезного действия двигателя.*

Ключевые слова: *асинхронный двигатель, фазный ротор, энергоэффективность, КПД, электропривод, управление, потери энергии.*

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IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF A WOUND-ROTOR INDUCTION MOTOR

Abstract*. The article considers methods for improving the energy efficiency of a wound-rotor induction motor. The relevance of the study is due to the need to reduce energy consumption in industrial electric drives. The aim is to develop methods for increasing efficiency through optimization of operating modes and modern control systems. Mathematical modeling and analysis methods were used. The results show a reduction in energy losses and an increase in efficiency.*

Keywords*: induction motor, wound rotor, energy efficiency, efficiency, electric drive, control, energy losses.*

Введение

Асинхронные двигатели с фазным ротором широко применяются в промышленности благодаря возможности регулирования пусковых характеристик и скорости вращения. Однако их эксплуатация сопровождается значительными энергетическими потерями, особенно при работе в неполной

нагрузке. В современных условиях роста энергопотребления и повышения требований к энергоэффективности актуальной задачей является разработка методов снижения потерь и повышения коэффициента полезного действия (КПД) электрических машин. Особое внимание уделяется оптимизации режимов работы и применению интеллектуальных систем управления.

Методы исследования

В работе применены следующие методы:

- математическое моделирование асинхронного двигателя;
- анализ энергетического баланса;
- сравнительный анализ различных режимов работы;
- моделирование в среде MATLAB.

Электромагнитный момент двигателя определяется выражением:

$$M = (3 \cdot U^2 \cdot R_2/s) / (\omega_0 \cdot ((R_1 + R_2/s)^2 + (X_1 + X_2)^2))$$

где учитываются параметры статора и ротора, а также скольжение.

Для оценки энергоэффективности использован коэффициент полезного действия:

$$\eta = P_2 / P_1$$

Результаты исследования

В результате моделирования были получены следующие результаты:

- При оптимизации сопротивления ротора достигается снижение пусковых потерь до 15%.
- Использование частотного регулирования позволяет снизить энергопотребление на 10–20%.
- Применение автоматизированных систем управления обеспечивает стабилизацию режима работы двигателя.
- Учет нагрузки в реальном времени повышает КПД на 8–12%.
- Также установлено, что наибольшие потери возникают в меди обмоток и магнитопроводе.
- Их снижение возможно за счет оптимизации конструкции и режима работы.

Обсуждение

Полученные результаты подтверждают, что повышение энергоэффективности возможно при комплексном подходе:

- оптимизация электрических параметров;
- применение частотных преобразователей;
- внедрение интеллектуальных систем управления.

Особую роль играет управление реактивной мощностью, что позволяет повысить коэффициент мощности и снизить нагрузку на сеть.

Заключение

В результате проведенного исследования установлено, что энергоэффективность асинхронного двигателя с фазным ротором может быть существенно повышена за счет оптимизации режимов работы и применения современных методов управления.

Разработанные рекомендации позволяют:

- снизить энергетические потери;
- повысить КПД двигателя;
- улучшить эксплуатационные характеристики;
- снизить нагрузку на электрическую сеть.

Полученные результаты могут быть использованы при проектировании и модернизации промышленных электроприводов.

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УДК 621.313

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ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭНЕРГОЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКИХ ПРИВОДОВ В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМАХ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются современные методы повышения энергоэффективности электрических приводов, широко применяемых в промышленности и энергетике. Актуальность исследования обусловлена ростом энергопотребления и необходимостью рационального использования энергетических ресурсов. Целью работы является анализ и обоснование эффективных методов снижения потерь энергии в электрических приводах. В исследовании использованы методы математического моделирования, сравнительного анализа и оптимизации режимов работы.*

Ключевые слова: *электрический привод, энергоэффективность, асинхронный двигатель, частотное регулирование, КПД, управление, потери энергии.*

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IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF ELECTRIC DRIVES IN MODERN ENERGY SYSTEMS

Abstract. *The article discusses modern methods for improving the energy efficiency of electric drives widely used in industry and energy systems. The relevance of the study is обусловлена the growing energy consumption and the need for efficient use of energy resources. The aim of the work is to analyze and justify effective methods for reducing energy losses in electric drives. Mathematical modeling, comparative analysis, and optimization methods are used.*

Keywords: *electric drive, energy efficiency, induction motor, frequency control, efficiency, control, energy losses.*

Введение

Электрические приводы являются основой современных промышленных систем и потребляют значительную часть вырабатываемой электроэнергии. По различным оценкам, доля электроприводов в общем энергопотреблении промышленности достигает 60–70%. В условиях роста

стоимости энергоресурсов и необходимости повышения экологической устойчивости энергетических систем особую актуальность приобретает задача повышения энергоэффективности электрических приводов. Целью настоящего исследования является разработка и анализ методов повышения энергоэффективности электрических приводов на основе современных технологий управления и оптимизации режимов работы.

Методы исследования

Для достижения поставленной цели в работе использованы следующие методы:

математическое моделирование электроприводов;

анализ энергетических характеристик;

сравнительный анализ различных способов управления;

моделирование в среде MATLAB/Simulink.

Эффективность электрического привода оценивается коэффициентом полезного действия:

$\eta = P_2 / P_1$

где P_2 — полезная мощность,

P_1 — потребляемая мощность.

Также учитываются потери энергии в элементах системы:

электрические потери в обмотках;

магнитные потери;

механические потери;

дополнительные потери.

Результаты исследования

Проведенный анализ позволил выделить основные методы повышения энергоэффективности электрических приводов:

1. Применение частотного регулирования

Использование преобразователей частоты позволяет:

плавно регулировать скорость;

снижать пусковые токи;

уменьшать механические нагрузки;

экономить до 30% электроэнергии.

2. Оптимизация режимов работы

Работа двигателя вблизи номинального режима обеспечивает максимальный КПД. Отклонение от оптимальной нагрузки приводит к росту потерь.

3. Использование высокоэффективных двигателей

Применение двигателей класса IE3–IE4 позволяет существенно снизить потери энергии.

4. Управление реактивной мощностью

Компенсация реактивной мощности позволяет:

повысить коэффициент мощности;

снизить нагрузку на сеть;

уменьшить потери энергии.

5. Интеллектуальные системы управления

Использование PID-регуляторов и адаптивных алгоритмов позволяет оптимизировать режим работы привода в реальном времени.

Обсуждение

Анализ показал, что наибольший эффект достигается при комплексном применении нескольких методов.

Например, сочетание частотного регулирования и интеллектуального управления позволяет:

повысить КПД системы на 15–25%;

снизить износ оборудования;

повысить надежность работы.

Особое значение имеет цифровизация энергетических систем, позволяющая реализовать интеллектуальное управление электроприводами.

Заключение

В результате проведенного исследования установлено, что повышение энергоэффективности электрических приводов является важной задачей современной энергетики.

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УДК 666.76:620.22:553:628.4

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АНАЛИЗ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ МИНЕРАЛЬНЫХ И ВТОРИЧНЫХ СЫРЬЕВЫХ РЕСУРСОВ УЗБЕКИСТАНА В СОСТАВЕ ЭЛЕКТРОКЕРАМИЧЕСКИХ КОМПОЗИЦИОННЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ

Аннотация. *В статье проанализированы возможности использования минеральных и вторичных сырьевых ресурсов Республики Узбекистан при производстве электрокерамических композиционных материалов. Рассмотрены местные виды сырья (каолины, бентониты, доломиты, глауконiты, магнезиальные породы) и вторичные ресурсы (золы, шлаки, техногенные отходы). Показано, что их применение улучшает диэлектрические, термические и механические свойства материалов, а также снижает себестоимость продукции. Обоснована важность комплексного использования природных и вторичных ресурсов для устойчивого развития электрокерамической промышленности.*

Ключевые слова: *Узбекистан, электрокерамика, композиционные материалы, минеральное сырье, вторичные ресурсы, каолин, бентонит, даломит,*

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ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF MINERAL AND SECONDARY RAW MATERIAL RESOURCES OF UZBEKISTAN IN ELECTROCERAMIC COMPOSITE MATERIALS

Abstract. *The article analyzes the potential of mineral and secondary raw materials of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the production of electroceramic composite materials. Local raw materials such as kaolin, bentonite, dolomite, glauconite, and magnesian rocks, as well as secondary resources including ash, slag, and industrial waste, are considered. Their use is shown to improve dielectric, thermal, and mechanical properties of materials while reducing production costs.*

The importance of integrated utilization of natural and secondary resources for the sustainable development of the electroceramic industry is substantiated.

Keywords: *Uzbekistan, electroceramics, composite materials, mineral raw materials, secondary resources, kaolin, bentonite, dalomite.*

Введение. В последние годы в Узбекистане достигнуты значительные результаты в модернизации предприятий, расширении ассортимента конкурентоспособной продукции и разработке технологий получения керамических материалов из местного сырья и отходов. В Стратегии развития нового Узбекистана особое внимание уделено глубокой переработке сырья и внедрению новых технологий [1].

Свойства электрокерамических материалов зависят от плотности, структуры, фазового состава и режимов термообработки, что требует рационального подбора исходного сырья [2]. В условиях дефицита качественного сырья важную роль играет каолин, в том числе Ангренского месторождения, обладающий значительными запасами [3–4].

Минеральная база электрокерамики включает каолины, бентониты, доломиты, глауконити и магнезиальные породы, каждая из которых выполняет определённую функцию в формировании структуры и свойств материалов [5]. Одновременно возрастает значение вторичных ресурсов (золы, шлаки, промышленные отходы), использование которых снижает себестоимость, улучшает технологические характеристики и уменьшает экологическую нагрузку.

Свойства электрокерамики определяются химическим и фазовым составом, микроструктурой и режимами обжига [6]. Комплексное применение природного и вторичного сырья позволяет управлять диэлектрическими и эксплуатационными характеристиками материалов. Перспективным направлением является использование энергосберегающих и геополимерных технологий.

Материалы и методы исследования. В качестве исходных компонентов использованы природные и вторичные сырьевые ресурсы Узбекистана: каолин (Ангрен), бентонит (Навоийская область), доломит, серпентинит и зола-унос ТЭС. Химический состав (мас. %): SiO_2 – 45–65, Al_2O_3 – 15–35, MgO – 2–10, Fe_2O_3 – 1–5, CaO – 1–8. Разработаны три экспериментальных состава (табл. 1) [5].

1-Таблица

Составы электрокерамических композиций (мас. %)

Компонент	1-Состав	2-Состав	3-Состав
Каолин	60	50	45
Бентонит	10	10	10
Даломит	10	15	20
Магнезиальная добавка	10	15	15
Зола-унос	10	10	10

Образцы получали по стандартной керамической технологии: измельчение сырья (<0,063 мм), сухое смешение (4 ч), увлажнение (6–8 %), полусухое прессование (20 МПа), сушка (105 °С, 12 ч) и обжиг при 1000–1200 °С (2 ч).

Свойства оценивали по следующим показателям: плотность и водопоглощение, прочность при сжатии, диэлектрическая проницаемость (ε), диэлектрические потери (tgδ, 1 кГц), а также микроструктура (SEM).

Результаты и обсуждения. Впервые выполнен комплексный анализ совместного использования минерального и вторичного сырья Узбекистана для получения электрокерамики. Установлено влияние соотношения каолина, доломита, магнезиальных добавок и золы-уноса на фазовый состав и микроструктуру. Показано, что введение 10–20 % доломита формирует пористую структуру, снижая плотность и улучшая теплоизоляцию без ухудшения диэлектрических свойств. Использование золы-уноса снижает температуру спекания за счёт образования жидкой фазы, обеспечивая энергосбережение [2].

2-таблица

Физико-механические и электрические свойства материалов (при 1100 °С)

Показатель	1-Состав	2-Состав	3-Состав
Плотность, г/см³	2,10	1,95	1,80
Водопоглощение, %	8,5	10,2	12,8
Прочность, МПа	75	68	60
Диэлектрическая проницаемость (ε)	6,5	5,8	5,2
tgδ	0,015	0,018	0,022

Установлено, что увеличение содержания доломита снижает плотность и повышает пористость, магнезиальные добавки повышают термостойкость и прочность, а зола-уноса снижает температуру спекания. При этом диэлектрические свойства остаются на уровне, пригодном для электроизоляции [4]. Микроструктура характеризуется равномерной пористостью и стеклофазами, улучшающими эксплуатационные свойства.

Разработанные материалы могут применяться в электроизоляционных изделиях, а использование местного и вторичного сырья снижает себестоимость и экологическую нагрузку. Сырьевая база Узбекистана

позволяет получать широкий спектр электрокерамики, однако требуется дальнейшая оптимизация составов [6].

Заключение. Разработаны составы электрокерамических материалов на основе местного и вторичного сырья и установлено их влияние на физико-механические и диэлектрические свойства. Оптимальным признан первый состав, обеспечивающий лучшее сочетание прочности и диэлектрических характеристик. Использование вторичных ресурсов снижает температуру обжига на 50–100 °C и повышает экономическую эффективность.

Показано, что сырьевая база Узбекистана позволяет получать конкурентоспособные электрокерамические материалы и развивать ресурсосберегающие технологии. Результаты могут быть использованы в промышленности и учебном процессе; дальнейшие исследования направлены на оптимизацию составов и технологий.

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DORIVOR O‘SIMLIKLARNI YETISHTIRISH VA EKOLOGIK TOZA XOMASHYO OLISH MUAMMOLARI: AGROTEXNIKA VA IQLIM O‘ZGARISHI TA’SIRI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada dorivor o‘simliklarni yetishtirish jarayonida yuzaga kelayotgan dolzarb muammolar, xususan agrotexnik tadbirlarning yetarli darajada qo‘llanilmasligi hamda iqlim o‘zgarishining salbiy ta’siri tahlil qilinadi. Ekologik toza xomashyo olishda tuproq unumdorligi, suv resurslari, pestitsidlar va mineral o‘g‘itlardan foydalanish masalalari o‘rganilgan. Shuningdek, dorivor o‘simliklar yetishtirishda zamonaviy yondashuvlar va barqaror agrotexnologiyalarni joriy etishning ahamiyati yoritilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *dorivor o‘simliklar, ekologik toza xomashyo, agrotexnika, iqlim o‘zgarishi, biofaol moddalar, tuproq unumdorligi, organik dehqonchilik, resurs tejash, fitopreparatlar*

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CHALLENGES IN THE CULTIVATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS AND THE PRODUCTION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND RAW MATERIALS: THE IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Abstract*. This article analyses current issues arising in the cultivation of medicinal plants, in particular the insufficient application of agricultural practices and the negative impact of climate change. It examines issues relating to soil fertility, water resources, and the use of pesticides and mineral fertilisers in the production of environmentally friendly raw materials. Furthermore, the importance of introducing modern approaches and sustainable agricultural technologies in the cultivation of medicinal plants is emphasised.*

Keywords: *medicinal plants, environmentally friendly raw materials, agricultural techniques, climate change, biologically active substances, soil fertility, organic farming, rational use of resources, herbal preparations*

Dolzarbligi

So‘nggi yillarda dorivor o‘simliklarga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj global miqyosda sezilarli darajada ortib bormoqda. Buning asosiy sabablari sifatida farmatsevtika sanoatining jadal rivojlanishi, sintetik dori vositalarining nojo‘ya ta’sirlariga nisbatan ehtiyotkorlikning kuchayishi hamda tabiiy manbalarga asoslangan fitopreparatlarga bo‘lgan ishonchning oshishini ko‘rsatish mumkin. Jahon sog‘liqni saqlash amaliyotida dorivor o‘simliklardan foydalanish kengayib borayotgani ushbu yo‘nalishda sifatli va ekologik xavfsiz xomashyo bazasini yaratishni muhim vazifaga aylantirmoqda.

Shu bilan birga, dorivor o‘simlik xomashyosi sifat ko‘rsatkichlari ko‘p jihatdan ularni yetishtirish sharoitlariga bog‘liq bo‘lib, bu jarayonda agrotexnik omillar hal qiluvchi rol o‘ynaydi. Amaliyot shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ko‘plab hududlarda agrotexnik talablarning to‘liq bajarilmasligi, jumladan, ekin almashinuvi tizimining buzilishi, tuproq unumdorligining pasayishi, sug‘orish rejimlarining noto‘g‘ri tashkil etilishi dorivor o‘simliklar hosildorligi va tarkibidagi biofaol moddalar miqdoriga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda. Natijada farmatsevtika sanoati uchun talab etiladigan standartlarga javob bermaydigan xomashyo ulushi ortib bormoqda.

Bundan tashqari, ekologik toza xomashyo yetishtirish masalasi bugungi kunda alohida dolzarblik kasb etmoqda. Qishloq xo‘jaligida kimyoviy vositalar — pestitsidlar, gerbitsidlar va mineral o‘g‘itlardan haddan tashqari foydalanish natijasida tuproq, suv va atmosfera ifloslanmoqda. Bu esa dorivor o‘simliklar tarkibida og‘ir metallar, nitratlar va boshqa zararli moddalar to‘planishiga olib keladi. Bunday xomashyo asosida tayyorlangan dori vositalari inson salomatligiga xavf tug‘dirishi mumkin. Shu nuqtai nazardan ekologik xavfsiz, sertifikatlangan va nazorat qilinadigan hududlarda dorivor o‘simliklar yetishtirish tizimini rivojlantirish zarurati ortib bormoqda.

Global iqlim o‘zgarishi ham mazkur muammoning dolzarbligini yanada kuchaytirmoqda. Haroratning o‘sishi, yog‘ingarchilik rejimining o‘zgarishi, qurg‘oqchilik va ekstremal ob-havo hodisalarining ko‘payishi o‘simliklarning o‘sish va rivojlanish jarayonlariga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda. Bu esa dorivor o‘simliklarning fenologik fazalarini o‘zgartirib, ularning kimyoviy tarkibi va farmakologik faolligiga salbiy ta’sir etadi. Ayrim hollarda esa muhim dorivor turlar arealining qisqarishi yoki butunlay yo‘qolib ketish xavfi yuzaga kelmoqda.

Yana bir muhim jihat shundaki, dorivor o‘simliklarning katta qismi hanuzgacha tabiiy holda yig‘ib olinmoqda. Bu esa ularning tabiiy populyatsiyalarining kamayishiga, biologik xilma-xillikning buzilishiga olib kelmoqda. Shu sababli madaniylashtirish, ya’ni dorivor o‘simliklarni sanoat miqyosida yetishtirish masalasi ilmiy va amaliy jihatdan muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan omillar dorivor o‘simliklarni yetishtirishda zamonaviy, ilmiy asoslangan va ekologik jihatdan barqaror agrotexnologiyalarni joriy etishni taqozo etadi. Xususan, organik dehqonchilik, resurs tejovchi texnologiyalar, tomchilatib sug‘orish tizimlari, biologik himoya vositalaridan foydalanish hamda iqlimga moslashgan navlarni yaratish dolzarb vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Shu bois dorivor o‘simliklarni yetishtirish va ekologik toza xomashyo olish muammolarini chuqur o‘rganish, ularni bartaraf etishning samarali usullarini ishlab chiqish hamda amaliyotga joriy etish bugungi kunning eng muhim ilmiy-amaliy yo‘nalishlaridan biri sifatida namoyon bo‘lmoqda.

Asosiy qism

1. Dorivor o‘simliklarni yetishtirishda agrotexnika muammolari

Dorivor o‘simliklar yetishtirishda agrotexnik tadbirlar muhim o‘rin tutadi. Biroq amaliyotda quyidagi muammolar kuzatiladi:

Tuproqni noto‘g‘ri ishlash natijasida uning strukturasining buzilishi

Mineral o‘g‘itlardan me’yoridan ortiq foydalanish

Sug‘orish tizimlarining samarasizligi

Ekish va yig‘ib olish muddatlariga amal qilinmasligi

Agrotexnik qoidalarga rioya qilinmaganda o‘simliklarda biofaol moddalar miqdori kamayadi. Masalan, noto‘g‘ri sug‘orish efir moylari va alkaloidlar miqdoriga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

2. Ekologik toza xomashyo olish muammolari

Ekologik toza xomashyo olish quyidagi omillarga bog‘liq:

Tuproqning kimyoviy tarkibi

Suvning sifati

Atmosfera ifloslanish darajasi

Kimyoviy vositalardan foydalanish darajasi

Ko‘plab hududlarda pestitsid va gerbitsidlarning haddan tashqari qo‘llanilishi natijasida dorivor o‘simliklar tarkibida zararli moddalar to‘planishi kuzatilmoqda. Bu esa farmatsevtik mahsulotlar sifatiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Ekologik toza xomashyo olish uchun quyidagi choralar muhim:

Organik dehqonchilikka o‘tish

Biologik himoya vositalaridan foydalanish

Tuproq unumdorligini tabiiy usullar bilan oshirish

Sertifikatlangan hududlarda yetishtirish

3. Iqlim o‘zgarishining ta’siri

Iqlim o‘zgarishi dorivor o‘simliklarga quyidagi tarzda ta’sir qiladi:

Vegetatsiya davrining o‘zgarishi

Hosildorlikning kamayishi

Biofaol moddalar tarkibining o‘zgarishi

O‘simliklarning kasalliklarga chidamliligining pasayishi

Masalan, haroratning ortishi ayrim o‘simliklarda efir moylari miqdorini kamaytiradi. Qurg‘oqchilik esa o‘simlik biomassasini keskin kamaytiradi.

4. Muammolarni hal etish yo‘llari

Dorivor o‘simliklar yetishtirishdagi muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun quyidagi chora-tadbirlar taklif etiladi:

Zamonaviy agrotexnologiyalarni joriy etish

Tomchilatib sug‘orish tizimlaridan foydalanish

Iqlimga mos navlarni tanlash

Ilmiy tadqiqotlar asosida ekin maydonlarini rejalashtirish

Ekologik monitoringni kuchaytirish

Shuningdek, fermerlar va mutaxassislar malakasini oshirish ham muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Xulosa

Dorivor o‘simliklarni yetishtirish va ekologik toza xomashyo olish bugungi kunda muhim ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega masalalardan biridir. Agrotexnika qoidalariga rioya qilinmasligi, kimyoviy vositalarning ortiqcha qo‘llanilishi hamda iqlim o‘zgarishi ushbu sohaga jiddiy ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda.

Ekologik toza va sifatli xomashyo olish uchun organik dehqonchilikni rivojlantirish, zamonaviy sug‘orish tizimlarini joriy etish, iqlimga mos navlarni tanlash va ilmiy asoslangan agrotexnik tadbirlarni qo‘llash zarur.

Kelgusida dorivor o‘simliklar yetishtirishda barqaror rivojlanish tamoyillariga asoslangan yondashuvlar muhim rol o‘ynaydi.

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NOTIBBIY OMILLARNING SOG‘LIQQA TA’SIRI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada inson salomatligiga ta’sir etuvchi notibbiy omillar — stress va ekologik muhitning roli ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Zamonaviy hayot sharoitida psixoemotsional zo‘riqish va atrof-muhitning ifloslanishi aholi salomatligiga jiddiy xavf tug‘dirayotgan asosiy omillardan biri sifatida qaralmoqda. Maqolada stressning fiziologik mexanizmlari, ekologik omillarning inson organizmiga ta’siri, ularning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi hamda profilaktik choralar yoritilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari asosida sog‘liqni saqlashda kompleks yondashuv zarurligi asoslab berilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Notibbiy omillar, stress, ekologiya, sog‘liq, psixoemotsional holat, atrof-muhit, kasalliklar profilaktikasi, ekologik xavf, salomatlik omillari*

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THE IMPACT OF NON-MEDICAL FACTORS ON HEALTH

Abstract: *This article presents a scientific analysis of the role of non-medical factors — stress and environmental impact — on human health. In modern life, psycho-emotional stress and environmental pollution are considered to be among the main factors posing a serious threat to public health. The article examines the physiological mechanisms of stress, the impact of environmental factors on the human body, their interrelationship and preventive measures. Based on the results obtained, the necessity of a comprehensive approach to health protection is substantiated.*

Keywords: *Non-medical factors, stress, ecology, health, psycho-emotional state, environment, disease prevention, environmental risk, health factors*

Dolzarbligi

Inson salomatligi nafaqat tibbiy xizmatlar sifati, balki ko‘plab tashqi va ichki omillarga bog‘liq. Jahon sog‘liqni saqlash tashkiloti ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, inson

salomatligining atigi 10–15 foizi tibbiy xizmatlarga, qolgan qismi esa turmush tarzi, ijtimoiy va ekologik omillarga bog‘liqdir. Shu sababli notibbiy omillarni o‘rganish dolzarb ilmiy muammo hisoblanadi.

Bugungi kunda urbanizatsiya, sanoatlashuv, texnologik rivojlanish inson hayotini qulaylashtirgan bo‘lsa-da, stress darajasining oshishi va ekologik muammolarning kuchayishiga olib kelmoqda. Bu esa turli kasalliklarning ko‘payishiga sabab bo‘lmoqda.

Tadqiqot maqsadi

Notibbiy omillar — stress va ekologiyaning inson salomatligiga ta’sirini o‘rganish hamda ularni kamaytirish bo‘yicha ilmiy asoslangan tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqot materiali va usullari

Tadqiqot davomida quyidagi usullardan foydalanildi: ,Ilmiy adabiyotlar tahlili

Statistik ma’lumotlarni o‘rganish ,taqqoslash va umumlashtirish usullari,analitik yondashuv,material sifatida zamonaviy tibbiyot, ekologiya va psixologiya sohasidagi ilmiy maqolalar hamda xalqaro tashkilotlar hisobotlari olindi.

Asosiy qism

Qisqa aytganda, stress va ekologik omillarni faqat umumiy ta’rif bilan cheklash yetarli emas — ularning mexanizmlari, turlari va uzoq muddatli ta’sirini chuqur ochib berish maqolangizni ancha ilmiy darajaga ko‘taradi. Quyida sizga OAK maqolangiz uchun kengaytirilgan ilmiy bayon keltiriladi.

1. Stressning tavsifi

Stress — bu organizmning tashqi va ichki ta’sirlarga javob reaksiyasi bo‘lib, u neyroendokrin va immun tizimlar ishtirokida amalga oshadi. Stress holatida organizm “kurash yoki qochish” (fight or flight) mexanizmini ishga tushiradi.

1.1. Stressning turlari

Stressni quyidagi turlarga ajratish mumkin:

Qisqa muddatli, o‘tkir stress – qisqa vaqt davom etadi va ba’zan foydali bo‘lishi mumkin, masalan, diqqatni oshiradi.

Surunkali stress – uzoq davom etadi va organizm faoliyatini izdan chiqaradi.

Psixologik stress – hissiy va ruhiy zo‘riqishlar bilan bog‘liq.

Fiziologik stress – jismoniy omillar ta’sirida, masalan, ochlik, charchoq, og‘riq natijasida yuzaga keladi.

1.2. Stressning patofiziologik mexanizmi

Stress vaqtida quyidagi o‘zgarishlar kuzatiladi:

Gipotalamus-gipofiz-buyrak usti bezi, ya’ni HPA o‘qi faollashadi. Adrenalin va noradrenalin ajralishi ortib ketadi. Kortizol gormoni darajasi ko‘tariladi.

Bu o‘zgarishlar:

qon bosimini oshiradi;

yurak urishini tezlashtiradi;

qon shakarini ko‘paytirib, diabet xavfini oshiradi.

1.3. Surunkali stressning oqibatlari

Uzoq muddatli stress quyidagi kasalliklarga olib kelishi mumkin:

yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari, jumladan, gipertoniya va infarkt;
psixik buzilishlar, masalan, depressiya va xavotirlik sindromi;
immunitetning pasayishi;
onkologik kasalliklar xavfining ortishi.

Shuningdek, stress uyqu buzilishlari, ish qobiliyatining pasayishi va ijtimoiy faollikning kamayishiga sabab bo‘ladi.

2. Ekologik omillarning tahlili

Ekologik omillar inson salomatligini belgilab beruvchi muhim tashqi faktorlardan biri hisoblanadi. Atrof-muhit holati inson organizmiga to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

2.1. Asosiy ekologik omillar

1. Atmosfera havosining ifloslanishi

Havo tarkibidagi zararli moddalar:

karbon oksidi — CO;
azot oksidlari — NOx;
oltingugurt dioksidi — SO_2;
qattiq zarrachalar — PM2.5 va PM10.

Ta’siri:

bronxial astma;
surunkali bronxit;
o‘pka saratoni.

2. Suv ifloslanishi

Suv orqali organizmga quyidagilar tushishi mumkin:

og‘ir metallar, masalan, qo‘rg‘oshin va simob;
nitrat va nitritlar;
mikroorganizmlar.

Ta’siri:

oshqozon-ichak kasalliklari;
jigar va buyrak zararlanishi;
infeksion kasalliklar.

3. Tuproq ifloslanishi

Tuproqdagi toksik moddalar o‘simliklar orqali inson organizmiga o‘tadi.

Ta’siri:

zaharlanish holatlari;
onkologik kasalliklar;
gormonal buzilishlar.

4. Shovqin va radiatsiya

Doimiy shovqin stressni kuchaytiradi. Radioaktiv nurlanish esa hujayralar mutatsiyasiga sabab bo‘ladi.

2.2. Ekologik omillarning biologik ta’sir mexanizmi

Ekologik omillar organizmga quyidagi yo‘llar orqali ta’sir qiladi:

nafas olish, ya’ni ingalyatsiya orqali;
oziq-ovqat orqali;
teri orqali.

Bu omillar:

oksidlovchi stressni kuchaytiradi;
hujayra membranalarini zararlaydi;
genetik o‘zgarishlarga olib kelishi mumkin.

3. Stress va ekologik omillarning o‘zaro ta’siri

Stress va ekologik omillar bir-biri bilan uzviy bog‘liq:

iflos muhitda yashash psixologik bosimni oshiradi;
shovqin va havo ifloslanishi stress gormonlarini ko‘paytiradi;
ekologik xavf hissi doimiy xavotirlikni keltirib chiqaradi.

Bu holat “ikki karra ta’sir” deb ataladi va organizmga yanada kuchli zarar yetkazadi.

4. Zamonaviy muammolar va tendensiyalar

Hozirgi kunda quyidagi tendensiyalar kuzatilmoqda:

urbanizatsiya natijasida stress darajasi ortib bormoqda;
sanoat chiqindilari ekologik holatni yomonlashtirmoqda;
yoshlar orasida psixoemotsional buzilishlar ko‘paymoqda.

Ayniqsa, yirik shaharlarda yashovchi aholi yuqori xavf guruhiga kiradi.

5. Ilmiy asoslangan profilaktika choralari

Stressga qarshi:

kognitiv-xulqiy terapiya;
relaksatsiya texnikasi, ya’ni nafas mashqlari;
jismoniy faollik, kunlik 30 daqiqa;
uyqu gigiyenasi.

Ekologik omillarga qarshi:

havo tozalash texnologiyalari;
ekologik monitoring tizimlari;
organik mahsulotlardan foydalanish;
yashil zonalarni ko‘paytirish.

Tadqiqot natijalari

O‘rganishlar shuni ko‘rsatdiki:

Surunkali stress aholining katta qismida uchraydi va kasalliklar rivojlanishida asosiy omil hisoblanadi

Ekologik muhitning yomonlashuvi kasallanish darajasini oshirmoqda

Stress va ekologik omillar birgalikda sog‘liqqa kuchli salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi

Profilaktik choralarga e’tibor yetarli darajada emas

Natijalar asosida sog‘liqni saqlash tizimida faqat davolash emas, balki profilaktika ustuvor bo‘lishi kerakligi aniqlandi.

Xulosa

Stress va ekologik omillar inson salomatligiga kuchli va ko‘p qirrali ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Ayniqsa, ularning birgalikdagi ta’siri organizmning barcha tizimlariga salbiy ta’sir qilib, surunkali kasalliklar rivojlanishini tezlashtiradi.

Shuning uchun zamonaviy tibbiyotda faqat davolash emas, balki:

psixik salomatlikni muhofaza qilish;

ekologik xavflarni kamaytirish;

aholi ongini oshirish;

sog‘lom turmush tarzini shakllantirish;

profilaktik tadbirlarni kuchaytirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Notibbiy omillar — stress va ekologiya inson salomatligiga sezilarli darajada ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Ularning salbiy ta’sirini kamaytirish uchun kompleks yondashuv zarur. Aholi orasida sog‘lom turmush tarzini targ‘ib qilish, ekologik madaniyatni oshirish va psixologik salomatlikni mustahkamlash muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Kelajakda bu yo‘nalishda chuqur ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borish va davlat darajasida keng qamrovli dasturlar ishlab chiqish zarur.

Stress va ekologik omillar inson salomatligiga kuchli va ko‘p qirrali ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Ayniqsa, ularning birgalikdagi ta’siri organizmning barcha tizimlariga salbiy ta’sir qilib, surunkali kasalliklar rivojlanishini tezlashtiradi.

Shuning uchun zamonaviy tibbiyotda faqat davolash emas, balki psixik salomatlikni muhofaza qilish, ekologik xavflarni kamaytirish, aholi ongini oshirish kabi kompleks yondashuvlar ustuvor ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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FAST NEUTRON THERAPY: ADVANCED PHYSICAL MECHANISMS, DOSIMETRY AND CLINICAL EFFECTIVENESS

Abstract: *Fast neutron therapy represents a high-LET radiation modality that relies on nuclear interactions rather than electromagnetic processes. This study provides a detailed analysis of neutron interactions with biological matter, emphasizing recoil proton generation, dense ionization tracks, and enhanced biological damage. Dosimetric characteristics, including LET and Relative Biological Effectiveness (RBE), are evaluated in comparison with photon and proton therapies. The findings demonstrate that neutron therapy is particularly effective for radioresistant and hypoxic tumors due to its reduced dependence on oxygen and increased DNA damage complexity. However, limitations related to dose distribution and normal tissue toxicity remain critical challenges.*

Keywords: *fast neutron therapy, high LET radiation, nuclear interaction, recoil proton, radiobiology, RBE, dosimetry*

Introduction

Modern radiotherapy is fundamentally based on the controlled deposition of ionizing radiation energy within biological tissues. Conventional photon-based therapies operate through low-LET interactions, resulting in sparse ionization patterns and indirect DNA damage. While effective for many tumor types, these modalities are limited in treating hypoxic or radioresistant tumors. Fast neutron therapy introduces a fundamentally different interaction mechanism. As electrically neutral particles, neutrons do not interact via Coulomb forces but instead undergo nuclear interactions with atomic nuclei. These interactions generate secondary charged particles that produce dense ionization tracks, leading to complex and often irreparable biological damage. The significance of neutron therapy lies in its ability to overcome limitations of conventional radiotherapy. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of its physical principles, dosimetric behavior, and clinical applications within modern medical physics.

Theoretical Background and Methods

Neutron Interaction Mechanisms

Neutrons interact with matter primarily through:

- elastic scattering
- inelastic scattering
- nuclear reactions

The most important mechanism in biological tissue is elastic scattering with hydrogen nuclei, producing recoil protons.

$$E_p = \frac{4m_n m_p}{(m_n + m_p)^2} E_n$$

This equation shows that a significant fraction of neutron energy is transferred to protons, which then act as high-LET particles.

Energy Deposition and LET

Unlike photons, neutron-induced secondary particles deposit energy densely:

$$LET = \frac{dE}{dx} \approx 50 - 100\ keV/\mu m$$

This high LET results in:

- clustered ionization
- multiple DNA double-strand breaks
- reduced repair probability

Radiobiological Effectiveness

The biological efficiency is quantified using:

$$RBE = \frac{D_{photon}}{D_{neutron}} \approx 2 - 5$$

Additionally, neutron therapy shows weak dependence on oxygen:

$$OER_{neutron} \approx 1.5$$

compared to photons ($OER \approx 2.5 - 3$), making it highly effective for hypoxic tumors.

Results

Experimental and clinical studies indicate that neutron beams produce a relatively uniform depth-dose distribution without a pronounced Bragg peak. However, their biological effectiveness compensates for the lack of physical dose localization.

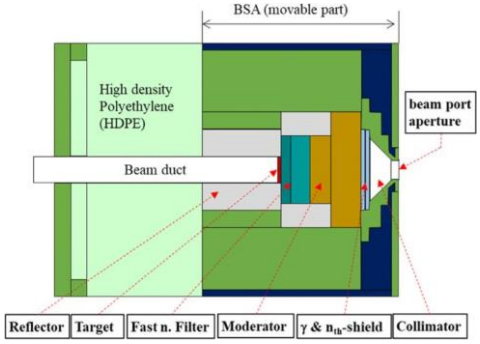


Figure. Schematic diagram of a neutron therapy beam system showing neutron production, moderation, filtering, and collimation before reaching the patient.

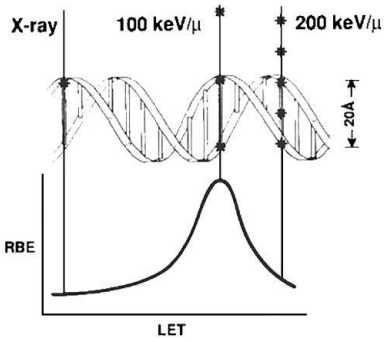


Figure. Relationship between LET and RBE: increasing LET leads to denser ionization and higher biological effectiveness.

Key observed outcomes include:

- increased tumor control probability (TCP)
- reduced dependence on oxygenation
- effectiveness in slow-growing tumors

Clinical success has been reported in:

- salivary gland tumors

- head and neck cancers
- prostate tumors

Discussion

The superiority of neutron therapy is fundamentally linked to its high LET. Dense ionization leads to complex DNA damage, including clustered lesions that are difficult for cellular repair mechanisms to resolve.

From a radiobiological perspective, neutron radiation induces:

- direct DNA strand breaks
- chromosomal aberrations
- apoptosis and necrosis

However, these advantages come with significant drawbacks. The lack of a Bragg peak means that neutron beams cannot achieve the same spatial precision as proton therapy. Consequently, surrounding healthy tissues are exposed to higher doses. Moreover, neutron sources require nuclear reactors or particle accelerators, making the technology expensive and less accessible. Dose calculation and treatment planning are also more complex due to mixed radiation fields and variable RBE.

Conclusion

Fast neutron therapy represents a unique and powerful approach in radiation oncology, combining nuclear physics principles with clinical applications. Its high LET and strong biological effectiveness make it particularly suitable for treating radioresistant and hypoxic tumors. Despite its limitations, including reduced dose localization and higher toxicity risk, neutron therapy remains an important modality in specialized clinical settings. Future developments in beam control, hybrid therapies, and radiobiological modeling are expected to further enhance its therapeutic potential.

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PROTON THERAPY: PHYSICAL FOUNDATIONS AND CLINICAL APPLICATIONS

Abstract: *This paper presents a comprehensive analysis of the physical principles underlying proton therapy, focusing on energy loss mechanisms and their clinical implications. The interaction of protons with matter is described using the Bethe–Bloch equation, while the Bragg peak phenomenon is examined as the key factor enabling precise dose localization in radiotherapy. Dosimetric characteristics and radiobiological parameters, including Linear Energy Transfer (LET) and Relative Biological Effectiveness (RBE), are discussed in the context of treatment efficiency. The results demonstrate that proton therapy provides superior dose distribution, reduced damage to healthy tissues, and improved clinical outcomes in cancer treatment.*

Keywords: *proton therapy, Bragg peak, Bethe–Bloch equation, LET, RBE, radiotherapy*

Introduction

Radiotherapy remains one of the primary modalities for cancer treatment, and its effectiveness strongly depends on how radiation energy is deposited within biological tissues. In conventional photon-based therapy, such as X-rays or gamma radiation, energy is gradually absorbed along the entire beam path, resulting in significant exposure of healthy tissues. In contrast, proton therapy represents an advanced form of particle therapy that utilizes charged particles with unique energy deposition characteristics. Protons release the majority of their energy at a specific depth within tissue, corresponding to the tumor location. This phenomenon, known as the Bragg peak, enables highly localized dose delivery and minimizes radiation exposure to surrounding healthy structures.

The aim of this study is to analyze the physical foundations of proton therapy and evaluate its clinical effectiveness from both dosimetric and radiobiological perspectives.

Materials and Methods

The interaction of protons with matter is primarily governed by Coulomb interactions with atomic electrons. As protons traverse a medium, they lose energy through ionization and excitation processes. The rate of energy loss is described by the Bethe–Bloch equation:

$$-\frac{dE}{dx} = \frac{4\pi z^2 e^4}{m_e v^2} n \ln\left(\frac{2m_e v^2}{I}\right)$$

where

$\frac{dE}{dx}$is the stopping power,

$v$is the proton velocity,

I is the mean excitation potential of the medium.

This relationship indicates that as the proton slows down, the energy loss per unit path length increases significantly. Consequently, protons deposit a maximum amount of energy near the end of their range, forming the Bragg peak.

From a dosimetric perspective, the Linear Energy Transfer (LET) is defined as:

$$LET = \frac{dE}{dx}$$

LET describes the energy deposited per unit length and plays a crucial role in determining the biological effectiveness of radiation.

Another important parameter is the Relative Biological Effectiveness (RBE):

$$RBE = \frac{D_{reference}}{D_{proton}}$$

For proton therapy, RBE is typically around 1.1, indicating a slightly higher biological effectiveness compared to conventional photon radiation.

Results

Theoretical and experimental studies confirm that proton beams exhibit a distinct depth-dose distribution characterized by low entrance dose, a sharp maximum (Bragg peak), and negligible exit dose.

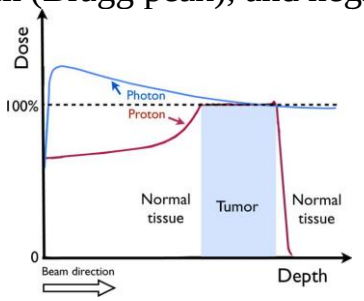


Figure 1. Depth–dose comparison of photon and proton beams. Photons deposit energy along the entire path, while protons deliver a peak dose at the tumor (Bragg peak) with minimal exit dose, sparing normal tissues.

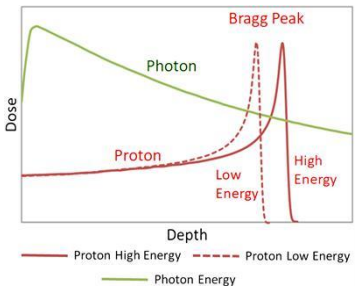


Figure 2. Depth–dose curves for photon and proton beams. Photons decrease gradually, while protons show a Bragg peak; higher energy protons reach deeper than lower energy ones.

This distribution leads to several clinically significant outcomes. First, the radiation dose delivered to healthy tissues is substantially reduced compared to photon therapy. Second, the tumor receives a highly concentrated dose, improving treatment precision. Clinical data indicate that proton therapy is particularly effective in treating tumors located near critical structures, such as the brain, spinal

cord, and eyes. It is also widely used in pediatric oncology, where minimizing radiation exposure is essential for preventing long-term side effects. Dosimetric analyses further demonstrate that the exit dose in proton therapy is nearly zero, which significantly enhances its safety profile.

Discussion

The primary advantage of proton therapy lies in its ability to localize energy deposition within a well-defined region. This characteristic allows for highly conformal treatment of tumors while preserving surrounding healthy tissues. From a radiobiological standpoint, the moderate LET of protons results in controlled and predictable biological damage, primarily through DNA strand breaks. This makes proton therapy both effective and manageable in clinical settings.

However, several limitations must be considered. The infrastructure required for proton therapy, including cyclotrons and synchrotrons, is expensive and technologically complex. As a result, access to this treatment modality is limited. Additionally, uncertainties related to patient motion and tissue heterogeneity can affect dose accuracy. Advanced techniques such as pencil beam scanning and adaptive radiotherapy are being developed to address these challenges.

Conclusion

Proton therapy represents a significant advancement in modern radiotherapy, combining principles of nuclear and particle physics with clinical oncology. Its unique physical properties, particularly the Bragg peak, enable precise dose delivery and improved treatment outcomes.

By minimizing radiation exposure to healthy tissues, proton therapy offers substantial benefits, especially in complex and sensitive anatomical regions. Future developments in technology and cost reduction are expected to expand its accessibility and clinical applications.

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RENTGEN DIAGNOSTIKASINING FIZIK ASOSLARI HAMDA TIBBIYOTDAGI AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: *Hozirgi vaqtda tibbiyot amaliyotida rentgen nurlari kasalliklarni tashxislash va davolashda keng qo‘llaniladi. Ushbu maqolada rentgen nurlarining fizik xususiyatlari, ularning hosil bo‘lish mexanizmi, spektr turlari hamda rentgen diagnostika usullari yoritilgan. Shuningdek, rentgen apparatlari, rentgen trubkasi tuzilishi va ishlash prinsipi ham tahlil qilingan. Rentgen nurlanishining tibbiyotdagi ahamiyati va qo‘llanilish yo‘nalishlari ko‘rib chiqilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Rentgen nurlanishi, tormozlanuvchi roentgen nurlari, Mozeley qonuni, floroskopiya, rentgenografiya, rentgen trubkasi, kontrast modda.*

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PHYSICAL BASIS OF X-RAY DIAGNOSTICS AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN MEDICINE

Abstract: *Currently, X-rays are widely used in medical practice for the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases. This article discusses the physical properties of X-ray radiation, its mechanism of formation, types of spectra, and methods of X-ray diagnostics. The structure and operating principle of X-ray*

devices and the X-ray tube are also analyzed. The importance of X-ray radiation in medicine and its areas of application are considered.

Keywords: *X-ray radiation, bremsstrahlung X-rays, Moseley's law, fluoroscopy, radiography, X-ray tube, contrast agent.*

Kirish: Rentgen nurlari zamonaviy tibbiyotning eng muhim diagnostik vositalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ular ko‘rinadigan yorug‘lik uchun shaffof bo‘lmagan to‘qimalardan o‘tish xususiyatiga ega bo‘lib, inson organizmidagi ichki tuzilmalarni aniqlash imkonini beradi. Rentgen nurlari yordamida turli kasalliklarni erta bosqichda aniqlash va ularni samarali davolash imkoniyati yaratiladi.

Asosiy qism: Rentgen nurlari to'lqin uzunligi 10^{-3} - 100 nm bo'lgan elektromagnit nurlanishning bir turi. Energiya diapazoni 100 eV dan 0,1 MeV gacha. Xarakterli spektr - elektronlarning atomning yuqori qatlamlaridan yadroga yaqinroq joylashgan K, L, M, N - qobiqlarga o'tishida yuzaga keladigan chiziqli rentgen spektri. Uzluksiz energiya spektriga ega Bremsstrahlung rentgen nurlanishi qisqa to'lqinli elektromagnit (foton) nurlanishdir. Chastota diapazoni, $3\cdot 10^{16} \div 3 \cdot 10^{19}$ Gts, to'lqin uzunligi diapazoni $10^{-8} \div 10^{-12}$ m. Tez zaryadlangan zarrachalarning kinetik energiyasi pasayganda hosil bo'ladi.

Rentgen diagnostikasi - rentgen nurlari yordamida kasalliklarni aniqlash. U rentgen nurlarining ko'rinadigan yorug'lik uchun shaffof bo'lmagan jismlar orqali kirib borish xususiyatiga asoslangan. U ikkita asosiy usulda amalga oshiriladi - floroskopiya va rentgenografiya, ularning o'zgarishi fluorografidir. Rentgen diagnostikasining asosiy usullaridan biri - floroskopiya - ekranda o'rganilayotgan ob'ektning tasvirini olishdir. Usul rentgen nurlarining kirib borish kuchiga va ularning kimyoviy ekranning porlashiga (flüoresans) sabab bo'lish xususiyatiga asoslangan. Ftoroskopiya paytida bemor rentgen nurlari manbai va shaffof ekran orasiga joylashtiriladi, unda qorong'i xonada o'rganilayotgan organlarning soyali tasviri paydo bo'ladi. Floroskopiya ichki organlarni o'rganishda qo'llaniladi, chunki. fiziologik hodisalarni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri vizual aniqlash imkoniyatini beradi. Ma'lum bir organga og'riq nuqtalarini aniq belgilash va o'sma shakllanishini tan olish uchun zarur. Texnikaning afzalligi shundaki, ekranda nafaqat o'rganilayotgan organlarning anatomik tuzilishi, balki ularning motor funksiyasi ham ko'rsatiladi. Bemorni turli yo'nalishlarga aylantirib, rentgenolog unga har qanday pozitsiyani berishi va ma'lum bir organ yoki anatomik hududni har tomondan tekshirishi mumkin.

Rentgen diagnostikasining yana bir usuli - rentgenografiya - rentgen nurlari ular orqali o'tganda fotomaterialda ob'ektning qat'iy soyali tasvirini olishdir. Bemor olinadigan ob'ekt rentgen trubkasi va rentgen plyonkasi joylashtirilgan aluminiy kasseta o'rtasida bo'ladigan tarzda joylashtiriladi.

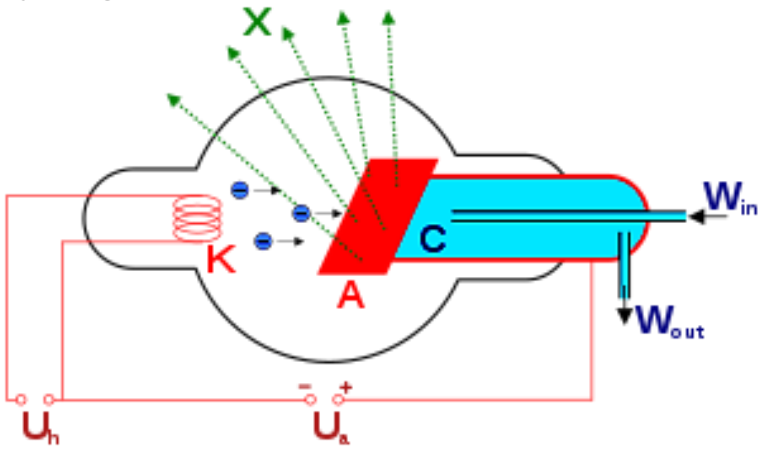
Rentgen tekshiruvi natijasida rentgenogramma olinadi - rentgen nurlari modda bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashganda yuzaga keladigan fotografik plyonkaga o'rnatilgan ob'ektning tasviri.

Rentgen - maxsus fotoplyonka yoki qog'ozda rentgen nurlari yordamida olingan o'rganilayotgan ob'ektning salbiy tasviri. Inson tanasidan o'tib, rentgen

nurlari turli xil zichlikdagi to’qimalar tomonidan bir xil darajada so’rilmaydi va zaiflashtirilmaydi va teng bo’lmagan intensivlikdagi soyalarni beradi. X-ray plyonkasi yoki ekranida salbiy tasvir paydo bo’ladi, ya’ni. ko’proq nurlarni to’sib qo’yadigan zichroq matolardan engilroq joylar olinadi - "qoraytirish" va aksincha, nurlarni ko’proq yoki kamroq darajada uzatuvchi to’qimalardan qorong’u tasvir - "ma’rifat" olinadi. Radiografiya nima kontrastli ekanligini ko’rsatadi, ya’ni. yorug’lik fonida qorayishi yoki qorong’i fonda yorug’lik bilan ajralib turadi. Shuning uchun, masalan, ko’krak qafasining rentgenogrammasida uch darajali zichlikdagi soyalar olinadi:

Rentgen kontrastli moddalar - bu organizmga kiritilganda o’rganilayotgan ob’ektning tasvirini yaxshilaydigan turli xil kimyoviy moddalar.Organlarni kontrastlash faqat shu maqsad uchun mo’ljallangan maxsus farmakologik preparatlar, shuningdek gazlar yordamida amalga oshiriladi.

Rentgen trubkasi - rentgen nurlarini olish uchun elektrovakuum qurilmasi. Eng oddiy rentgen trubkasi lehimli elektrodlar - katod va anodli shisha idishdan iborat. Katod tomonidan chiqarilgan elektronlar elektrodlar orasidagi bo’shliqda kuchli elektr maydon tomonidan tezlashadi va anodni bombardimon qiladi. Elektron bombardimon qilingan anod o’tga chidamli materialdan qilingan, chunki bombardimon elektronlarning kinetik energiyasining katta qismi anodni eritishga qodir bo’lgan issiqlikka aylanadi. Anod yuqori atom raqamiga ega bo’lgan materialdan tayyorlanishi ma’qul rentgen nurlanishining chiqishi Z ortishi bilan ortadi. Anodning ishchi qismi - metall oyna yuzasi - elektron nurga ma’lum bir burchak ostida joylashgan.



1- *Rasm Zamonaviy rentgen naychasining asosiy komponentlari. Rentgen nurlari, K -katod, LEKIN -anod (ba’zan antikatod deb ataladi), C - issiqlik qabul qiluvchi, Uh -Kuchlanishikatod, Ua - tezlashtiruvchi kuchlanish, W_{in} - suv sovutish kirishi, W_{out} - suv sovutish chiqishi*

Yuqori energiyali elektronlar anodni bombardimon qiladi, natijada trubadan anodga to’g’ri burchak ostida rentgen nurlari chiqadi. Anod oynasida rentgen nurlari hosil bo’ladigan joy rentgen nayining fokusi deb ataladi. Elektrostatik linzalar tomonidan yo’naltirilgan elektron nur anod burchagida ma’lum o’lchamdagi "nuqta" ni ta’kidlaydi. Radius qanchalik kichik bo’lsa, nurlanish manbai shunchalik nuqtali bo’ladi va natijada olingan tasvirning kontrasti va ruxsati

qanchalik baland bo’ladi. Rentgen nurlari manbasining o’lchamlari hali ham anoddagi elektronlar tomonidan "ta’kidlangan" nuqta o’lchamlaridan biroz oshadi.

Xulosa: Ushbu maqolada rentgen nurlanishining fizik asoslari, uning hosil bo‘lish mexanizmlari, spektr turlari hamda tibbiyotda qo‘llaniladigan asosiy diagnostik usullar keng yoritib berildi. Rentgen nurlari elektromagnit to‘lqinlarning qisqa to‘lqinli va yuqori energiyali turi bo‘lib, ularning modda bilan o‘zaro ta’siri tibbiy diagnostikada muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Rentgen diagnostikasining asosiy usullari — floroskopiya va rentgenografiya — organizm ichki tuzilmalarini vizual ko‘rish va tahlil qilish imkonini berishi bilan tibbiyot amaliyotida muhim o‘rin egallaydi. Ushbu usullar yordamida kasalliklarni erta bosqichda aniqlash, patologik o‘zgarishlarni baholash va davolash samaradorligini kuzatish mumkin. Rentgen tasvirlarining kontrastligi esa to‘qimalar zichligidagi farqlar asosida diagnostik aniqlikni oshiradi. Shuningdek, rentgen trubkasi tuzilishi va ishlash prinsipi, uning asosiy komponentlari hamda tasvir hosil bo‘lish jarayoni batafsil tahlil qilindi. Anod materiali, elektronlarning tezlashuvi va issiqlik tarqalishi kabi fizik jarayonlar rentgen nurlanishining samaradorligini belgilovchi asosiy omillar ekanligi ta’kidlandi.

Umuman olganda, rentgen nurlanishi zamonaviy tibbiyotning ajralmas qismi bo‘lib, u diagnostika va davolash jarayonlarida yuqori aniqlik, tezkorlik va ishonchlilikni ta’minlaydi. Shu bilan birga, ionlashtiruvchi nurlanish bilan ishlashda radiatsion xavfsizlik qoidalariga qat’iy rioya qilish bemor va tibbiyot xodimlari salomatligini muhofaza qilishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

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TIBBIYOTDA IONLASHTIRUVCHI NURLANISHNI O‘LCHASH USULLARI VA DETEKTORLARNING QIYOSIY TAHLILI

Annotatsiya: *Hozirgi vaqtda tibbiyot amaliyotida turli kasalliklarni tashxislash va davolashda turli radioaktiv izotoplar va ionlashtiruvchi nurlanish manbalaridan foydalanilmoqda. Ushbu maqolada Ionlashtiruvchi nurlanishlarni o’lchash usullari va ularning zamonaviy tibbiyotdagi ahamiyati yoritilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Rentgen nurlanishi, Geyger-Myuller hisoblagichi, proton, neytron, dozimetr, detektor, emissiya.*

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF IONIZING RADIATION MEASUREMENT METHODS AND DETECTORS IN MEDICINE

Abstract: *Currently, in medical practice, various radioactive isotopes and sources of ionizing radiation are used for the diagnosis and treatment of different diseases. This article discusses the methods of measuring ionizing radiation and their importance in modern medicine.*

Keywords: *X-ray radiation, Geiger–Müller counter, proton, neutron, detector, emission*

Kirish: Radiatsiya va yadro tibbiyotida ionlanish kamerasi, proporsional hisoblagich, Geyger-Myuller hisoblagichi, sintillyatsiya, Cherenkov, fotografik va

boshqalar kabi detektorlar qo'llaniladi. Ushbu detektorlar turli xil nurlanishlarni (α- va β zarrachalar) qayd qilish uchun mo'ljallangan. α-nur va γ-nurlanish, neytronlar, (protonlar va boshqa nurlanishlar) energiyalarining keng diapazonidir. Nafaqat ionlashtiruvchi nurlanishni aniqlash, balki uning intensivligini ham o'lchash uchun faqat uning detektori bo'lishi yetarli emas. Bundan tashqari, hisoblagichga kirgan zarrachalar soniga mutanosib ravishda elektr impulslari sonini hisoblaydigan elektron qurilmalar va hisoblash natijasini ko'rsatadigan qurilmalar kerak.

Asosiy qism: Detektorning asosiy xarakteristikalari quyidagilardan iborat: Samaradorlik (zarrachani detektorga urilganda qayd etish ehtimoli), vaqtinchalik rezolyusiya (detektor ikkita zarrachani alohida aniqlaydigan minimal vaqt) va o'lik vaqt yoki tiklanish vaqti (bu vaqt ichida zarrachani aniqlash vaqti). Detektor, zarrachani ro'yxatdan o'tkazgandan so'ng yoki keyingi zarrachani ro'yxatga olish qobiliyatini yo'qotadi yoki uning xususiyatlarini sezilarli darajada yomonlashtiradi). Agar detektor zarrachaning energiyasini va (yoki) uning koordinatalarini aniqlasa, u holda energiya rezolyusiyasi (zarracha energiyasini aniqlashda aniqlik) va fazoviy rezolyusiya (zarracha koordinatasini aniqlashda aniqlik) bilan ham tavsiflanadi.

Ionlash kamerasi - yadro zarralari va nurlanishni o'rganish va ro'yxatga olish uchun qurilma bo'lib, uning ishlashi tez zaryadlangan zarrachalarning gaz ionlanishini keltirib chiqarish qobiliyatiga asoslangan.

Ionlash kamerasi inert gaz bilan to'ldirilgan hajmdagi ikkita elektroddan iborat tizimdir. Izolyatsiya qilingan elektrodlar oqim manbaiga qarshilik orqali ulanadi. Ionlash kamerasiga kiradigan nurlanish elektr maydonida elektrodlarga o'tadigan ionlar va elektronlarning shakllanishiga olib keladi, natijada elektr toki paydo bo'ladi. Agar zarracha kameraning hajmida to'xtab qolsa, u holda zarrachaning energiyasini yig'ilgan zaryad miqdoridan aniqlash mumkin. Ionlash kameralari radiatsiya oqimidan ionlanish oqimlarini o'lchaydigan oqim (integral) va alohida zarrachalarning ionlanishini o'lchaydigan impulsdir. Tok kameralari α, β va γ-preparatlarning faolligini, neytron oqimidan doza tezligini, shuningdek rentgen nurlanishini o'lchash uchun ishlatiladi.

Impulsli ionlash kameralari yordamida elektrodlar aro bo'shliqda to'liq sekinlashishi mumkin bo'lgan kuchli ionlashtiruvchi qisqa masofali zarralar qayd etiladi (α-zarralar, parchalanuvchi yadrolarning bo'laklari). Bunday holda, ionlanish kamerasi impulsining kattaligi zarrachaning umumiy energiyasiga mutanosib bo'ladi va momentning amplitudalar bo'yicha taqsimlanishi zarrachalarning energiya bo'yicha taqsimlanishini takrorlaydi, ya'ni zarrachalarning energiya spektrini beradi.

Tibbiy maqsadlarda ionlash kamerasining devorlari havoga ekvivalent materiallardan yasalgan bo'lib, bu havodagi γ-nurlanishning so'rilgan dozasini to'g'ridan-to'g'ri o'lchash imkonini beradi. Ionlash kameralari rentgen diagnostika uskunasining bir qismi bo'lib, ular rentgen trubkasi rejimini boshqarish uchun ishlatiladi. Ko'p elektronli ionlash kameralari transmissiya rentgenografiya tizimlarini skanerlashda qo'llaniladi. Yadro tibbiyotida yuqori bosim ostida sof ksenon bilan to'ldirilgan impulsli ionlash kameralari (~20 atm). Silindrsimon

siqilgan ksenon gamma detektori 0,4 g/sm^3 zichlikdagi siqilgan ksenon bilan to'ldirilgan skrining panjarasi bo'lgan impulsli silindrsimon ionizatsiya kamerasi. Detektor 0,1÷5 MeV energiya diapazonida gamma-nurlanishni aniqlash uchun mo'ljallangan. Bunday detektor yetarlicha yuqori energiya ruxsatiga ega (2%) va γ-kvaning E=662 keV energiyasi uchun γ-kvantani yaxshi aniqlash samaradorligi (11%). Ionizatsiya kamerasining kamchiliklari ro'yxatga olish qiyin bo'lgan juda past oqimdir. Bu kamchilik gaz bilan mustahkamlangan ionlash detektorlarida bartaraf etiladi. Gazni kuchaytirish - bu detektor hajmidagi erkin zaryadlar sonining ko'payishi yuqori elektr maydonlarida anodga yo'lda birlamchi elektronlar detektorning ishchi muhitining neytral atomlarining zarba ionlanishi uchun etarli energiya oladi. Ushbu ish tartibi proporsional hisoblagichga mos keladi. Proporsional hisoblagich spektrometrning funksiyalarini bajarishga qodir. Proporsional hisoblagich - bu ionlashtiruvchi nurlanishni ro'yxatga olish uchun gaz chiqarish moslamasi bo'lib, u amplitudasi ionlanish hajmida yo'qolgan ro'yxatga olingan zarrachaning energiyasiga mutanosib bo'lgan signalni yaratadi.

Xulosa: Mazkur maqolada ionlashtiruvchi nurlanishni o'lchash usullari va ularning tibbiyotdagi ahamiyati batafsil ko'rib chiqildi. Detektorlarning asosiy xarakteristikalari — samaradorlik, vaqtinchalik rezolyusiya, energiya va fazoviy rezolyusiya — nurlanishni aniq qayd etishda muhim omillar ekanligi ta'kidlandi. Ayniqsa, ionlash kameralarining ishlash prinsipi, ularning tuzilishi va turli rejimlarda qo'llanilishi keng yoritildi.

Shuningdek, ionlash kameralari yordamida turli turdagi nurlanishlarni o'lchash, ularning tibbiy diagnostika va davolash jarayonlaridagi o'rni, hamda zamonaviy texnologiyalarda qo'llanilishi muhim ekanligi ko'rsatildi. Gazni kuchaytirish mexanizmi va proporsional hisoblagichlarning imkoniyatlari ionlashtiruvchi nurlanishni aniqlashda yuqori aniqlik va samaradorlikni ta'minlashi qayd etildi.

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TIBBIYOTDA RADIATSIYA DOZALARI VA RADIATSION XAVFSIZLIKNI TA’MINLASHNING NAZARIY-AMALIY ASOSLARI

Annotatsiya: *Hozirgi vaqtda tibbiyot amaliyotida turli kasalliklarni tashxislash va davolashda turli radioaktiv izotoplar va ionlashtiruvchi nurlanish manbalaridan foydalanilmoqda. Mazkur maqolada ionlashtiruvchi nurlanish dozalari va radiatsion xavfsizlikning asosiy jihatlari yoritilgan. So‘rilgan, ekvivalent va samarali doza tushunchalari hamda ularning biologik ahamiyati qisqacha tahlil qilingan. Tashqi va ichki nurlanish sharoitida dozani baholash usullari, shuningdek, tibbiyotda radiatsiyadan xavfsiz foydalanish tamoyillari ko‘rib chiqilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Ionlashtiruvchi nurlanish, radiatsiya dozasi, so‘rilgan doza, ekvivalent doza, samarali doza, dozimetr, radiatsion xavfsizlik, ichki va tashqi nurlanish, tibbiy radiologiya*

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THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL FOUNDATIONS OF RADIATION DOSES AND ENSURING RADIATION SAFETY IN MEDICINE

Abstract: *Currently, in medical practice, various radioactive isotopes and sources of ionizing radiation are widely used for the diagnosis and treatment of different diseases. This article discusses the main aspects of ionizing radiation doses*

and radiation safety. The concepts of absorbed, equivalent, and effective dose, as well as their biological significance, are briefly analyzed. Methods for dose assessment under external and internal exposure conditions, as well as principles of safe use of radiation in medicine, are considered.

Keywords: *ionizing radiation, radiation dose, absorbed dose, equivalent dose, effective dose, dosimeter, radiation safety, internal and external exposure, medical radiology.*

Kirish: Ushbu maqolada radiatsiya dozalari va radiatsion xavfsizlik masalalari yoritilgan. Ionlashtiruvchi nurlanishning fizik va biologik asoslari, xususan so‘rilgan doza, ekvivalent va samarali doza tushunchalari hamda ularning o‘lchov birliklari tahlil qilingan. Tashqi va ichki nurlanish sharoitida dozani aniqlash usullari, kerma va doza tezligi kabi muhim kattaliklar izohlangan. Shuningdek, radionuklidlarning inson organizmiga kirishi, taqsimlanishi va chiqarilishi jarayonlari hamda “muhim organ” tushunchasi yoritilgan. Maqolada radiatsion xavfsizlikning asosiy tamoyillari — asoslash, optimallashtirish va me’yorlash — hamda tibbiyotda ionlashtiruvchi nurlanishdan foydalanishda bemor va tibbiyot xodimlarini himoya qilish choralari bayon etilgan. Mazkur material zamonaviy tibbiyotda radiatsiya xavfsizligini ta’minlash va nurlanish dozalarini to‘g‘ri baholashda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Asosiy qism: Minimal muhim faoliyat- xonada yoki ish joyida ochiq ionlashtiruvchi nurlanish manbasining faoliyati, undan yuqori bo’lsa, ushbu manbadan foydalanish uchun davlat sanitariya-epidemiologiya nazorati organlarining ruxsati talab qilinadi.

Rad - so’rilgan nurlanish dozasining tizimsiz o’lchov birligi bo’lib, 1 gramm to’qimalarga 100 erg energiya to’planishi sifatida aniqlanadi. 1 rad=100 erg /g =0,01 J / kg =0,01 Gy =2,388 10^{-6} kal / g. 1 rentgen ta’sir qilish dozasi bilan havoda so’rilgan doz 0,85 rad (85 erg / g) bo’ladi.

Grey (Gy, Gy) - so’rilgan doza birligi. SI birliklarida: 1 Gy=1 J / kg =100 rad.

1 C/kg - SI tizimidagi ta’sir qilish dozasi birligi. Maxsus nomi yo’q. Bu gamma yoki rentgen nurlanishining miqdori bo’lib, 1 kg quruq havoda 6,24 ·10^{18} juft ion hosil qiladi, ular har bir belgining 1 kulon zaryadini olib yuradi. (1 ta kulon = 3·10^{9} CGS birligi = 0,1 CGS birligi). 1 C/kg ning fizik ekvivalenti 33 J/kg (havo uchun). rentgen va C / kg o’rtasidagi munosabatlar quyidagicha: 1 p = 2,58 ·10^{-4} C / kg - aniq. 1 C / kg = 3,88· 10^{3} p - taxminan.

Rentgen (p) - ta’sir qilish dozasining tizimli bo’lmagan birligi. Bu 1 sm^3 quruq havoda (normal sharoitda og’irligi 0,001293 g) 2,082 ·10^{9} juft ion hosil qiladigan gamma yoki rentgen nurlanishining miqdori. Bu ionlar har bir belgining 1 elektrostatik birlik zaryadiga ega bo’lib, ish va energiya birliklarida havo tomonidan so’rilgan 0,114 erg energiya (6,77· 10^{4} MeV) bo’ladi. (1 erg = 10^{-7} J = 2,39· 10^{-8} kal). 1 g havoga aylantirilganda, bu 1,610 ·10^{12} juft ion yoki 85 erg / g quruq havo bo’ladi. Shunday qilib, rentgen nurining fizik energiya ekvivalenti havo uchun 85 erg / g ni tashkil qiladi. 1 p = 7,06 10^{4} MeV/sm3=5,47 107 MeV.g=0,114 erg/sm^3 =87,7 erg/g = 2,58 10^{-4} S/kg. Rentgen apparati 3 MeV rentgen va γ- nurlanishning

energiya qiymatiga qadar ishlatilishi mumkin. Bir rentgen nuridan yumshoq biologik to'qimalar radiatsiya ta'sirini oladi,

Nurlanish dozasi - ionlashtiruvchi nurlanish energiyasi (zarralar va kvantlar oqimi), nurlangan modda tomonidan so'riladi va uning massa birligiga hisoblangan. Bu radiatsiya ta'sirining o'lchovidir.

Elektron muvozanat sharoitida 1 rentgenning ta'sir qilish dozasi 0,877 radga teng havoda so'rilgan dozaga to'g'ri keladi. Ta'sir qilish dozasining kattaligi bo'yicha har qanday moddada rentgen nurlari va γ-nurlanishning yutilgan dozasini hisoblash mumkin. Buning uchun moddaning tarkibini va nurlanish fotonlarining energiyasini bilish kerak. Ionlashtiruvchi nurlanishning moddaga ta'sirining o'lchovi so'rilgan doza bo'lib, so'rilgan nurlanish energiyasining massa birligiga nisbati sifatida aniqlanadi. SI tizimida so'rilgan energiyaning asosiy birligi kulrang (Gy) - har bir kilogramm massa uchun joul (J/kg). So'rilgan dozaning tizimdan tashqari birligi rad hisoblanadi. 1Gy=100 rad. So'rilgan 1 Gy dozasi juda muhim nurlanish qiymati bo'lib, nurlangan organizmda juda muhim oqibatlarga olib kelishi mumkin.

Radiatsion xavfsizlik standartlari va sanitariya qoidalari

Doza chegarasi (DL) - texnogen ta'sirning yillik samarali yoki ekvivalent dozasining qiymati, normal ish sharoitida oshmasligi kerak. Yillik doza chegarasiga rioya qilish deterministik ta'sirlarning paydo bo'lishining oldini oladi, shu bilan birga stokastik ta'sirlar ehtimolini maqbul darajada saqlaydi. Yillik qabul qilish chegarasi (GWP) - bu yil davomida tanaga berilgan radionuklidni qabul qilishning ruxsat etilgan darajasi, bu insonning yillik doza chegarasiga teng dozaga ta'sir qilishiga olib keladi. Shaxsiy himoya vositalari xodimlarni tashqi nurlanishdan, radioaktiv moddalarning tanaga kirishidan va terining radioaktiv ifloslanishidan himoya qilish vositasidir.

Ta'sir etuvchi shaxslarning quyidagi toifalari belgilanadi: 1) xodimlar (A va B guruhlari); 2) butun aholi, shu jumladan, xodimlarning a'zolari, ularning ishlab chiqarish faoliyati doirasi va shartlaridan tashqarida.Asosiy ta'sir qilish dozasi chegaralariga tabiiy va tibbiy ta'sir qilish dozalari, shuningdek, radiatsiyaviy avariyalar tufayli dozalar kiritilmaydi. Xodimlar uchun samarali doz ishlaganlik davrida (50 yil) 1000 meV dan oshmasligi kerak (ya'ni. 1 eV), va aholi uchun umr bo'yi (70 yil) - 70 mev. Odam bir vaqtning o'zida tashqi va ichki ta'sir manbalariga ta'sir qilganda, yillik samarali doza belgilangan doza chegaralaridan oshmasligi kerak.

Xulosa: Mazkur maqolada Ionlashtiruvchi nurlanishning organizmga ta'siri asosan so'rilgan doza, doza tezligi va kerma kabi kattaliklar bilan aniqlanishi ta'kidlandi. Shuningdek, rad, grey, rentgen kabi o'lchov birliklari va ularning o'zaro bog'liqligi tushuntirildi.

Biologik nuqtai nazardan esa, nurlanishning organizmga ta'siri faqat so'rilgan energiya bilan emas, balki nurlanish turi, energiyasi va to'qimalarning sezgirligiga ham bog'liq ekani ko'rsatildi. Shu sababli ekvivalent va samarali doza tushunchalari kiritilib, ular orqali nurlanishning real biologik xavfi baholanadi.

Tashqi va ichki nurlanish manbalari uchun dozani hisoblash usullari, radionuklidlarning organizmda taqsimlanishi va chiqarilishi, hamda “muhim organ” tushunchasining ahamiyati alohida ko‘rib chiqildi. Ichki nurlanishda dozani aniqlash murakkab bo‘lib, u radionuklidning fizik va biologik yarim yemirilish davriga bog‘liqligi bilan izohlanadi.

Shuningdek, radiatsion xavfsizlikning asosiy tamoyillari — asoslash, optimallashtirish va me’yorlash — muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi qayd etildi. Tibbiyotda radiatsiyadan foydalanishda bemor va tibbiyot xodimlarini himoya qilish, minimal doza bilan maksimal diagnostik yoki terapevtik natijaga erishish zarurligi ta’kidlandi.

Umuman olganda, radiatsiya dozasini to‘g‘ri baholash va xavfsizlik qoidalariga rioya qilish zamonaviy tibbiyotda samarali va xavfsiz diagnostika hamda davolashni ta’minlashning asosiy shartidir.

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FARMAKOGNOZIYADA DUAL TA'LIM: NAZARIY BILIMLAR VA AMALIY FAOLIYAT UYG'UNLIGI, YO'NALISHLARI HAMDA RIVOJLANTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada farmakognoziya fanida dual ta'lim tizimining mazmun-mohiyati, uning nazariy bilimlar va amaliy faoliyatni uyg'unlashtirishdagi o'rni ilmiy jihatdan asoslab berilgan. Shuningdek, dual ta'limning asosiy yo'nalishlari, dorivor o'simliklar bilan ishlashda amaliy ko'nikmalarni shakllantirishdagi ahamiyati, mavjud muammolar va ularning samarali yechimlari tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot natijalari dual ta'lim tizimi farmatsevtika sohasida yuqori malakali kadrlar tayyorlashda muhim omil ekanligini ko'rsatadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *farmakognoziya, dual ta'lim, dorivor o'simliklar, fitokimyo, amaliy mashg'ulot, farmatsevtika, kasbiy kompetensiya, innovatsion ta'lim, ishlab chiqarish amaliyoti*

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DUAL EDUCATION IN PHARMACOGNOSY: THE INTEGRATION OF THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES, ITS DIRECTIONS AND PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: *This article provides a scientific justification for the essence of the dual education system in the field of pharmacognosy, as well as its role in harmonising theoretical knowledge and practical activity. Furthermore, the main directions of dual education, its significance in the development of practical skills in working with medicinal plants, as well as existing problems and ways to effectively resolve them, are analysed. The results of the study show that the dual education system is an important factor in the training of highly qualified personnel in the pharmaceutical industry.*

Keywords: *Pharmacognosy, Dual education, Medicinal plants, Phytochemistry, Practical training, Pharmacy, Professional competence, Innovative education, Work placement*

Dolzarbligi

Hozirgi globallashuv sharoitida farmatsevtika sanoati jadal rivojlanib borayotgan sohalardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu esa o‘z navbatida yuqori malakali, zamonaviy bilim va ko‘nikmalarga ega mutaxassislarni tayyorlashni talab etadi. Farmakognoziya — dorivor o‘simliklar va ularning biologik faol moddalari bilan bog‘liq muhim fan bo‘lib, u farmatsevtika ta’limida alohida o‘rin tutadi.

An’anaviy ta’lim tizimida ko‘proq nazariy bilimlarga urg‘u berilishi natijasida talabalar amaliy faoliyatga to‘liq tayyor bo‘lmay qolmoqda. Shu sababli farmakognoziya fanini o‘qitishda dual ta’lim tizimini joriy etish dolzarb masalaga aylanmoqda. Dual ta’lim talabaga bir vaqtning o‘zida ta’lim muassasasida o‘qish va ishlab chiqarish jarayonida ishtirok etish imkonini beradi. Bu esa nazariya va amaliyot o‘rtasidagi uzviy bog‘liqlikni ta’minlaydi.

Tadqiqot maqsadi

Farmakognoziya fanida dual ta’lim tizimini joriy etishning ilmiy-uslubiy asoslarini o‘rganish, uning samaradorligini baholash hamda amaliyotga tatbiq etish bo‘yicha takliflar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Tadqiqot materiali va usullari

Tadqiqot jarayonida farmakognoziya faniga oid o‘quv dasturlari, ilmiy adabiyotlar, xorijiy tajribalar va dual ta’lim tizimi bo‘yicha mavjud ilmiy manbalar tahlil qilindi. Taqqoslash, tizimli yondashuv, kuzatish va umumlashtirish usullaridan foydalanildi. Shuningdek, farmatsevtika korxonalari faoliyati va talabalar amaliyoti jarayoni o‘rganildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari

O‘tkazilgan tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatdiki, farmakognoziyada dual ta’lim tizimi quyidagi yo‘nalishlarda samarali natija beradi:

Birinchidan, talabalar dorivor o‘simliklarni tabiiy sharoitda aniqlash, yig‘ish va ularni to‘g‘ri quritish texnologiyalarini amaliy ravishda o‘zlashtiradi. Bu esa nazariy bilimlarni mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi.

Ikkinchidan, laboratoriya sharoitida fitokimyoviy tahlillarni o‘tkazish orqali talabalar biologik faol moddalarning tarkibini aniqlash ko‘nikmalariga ega bo‘ladi.

Uchinchidan, ishlab chiqarish korxonalarida o‘tkaziladigan amaliyotlar talabalarni real texnologik jarayonlar bilan tanishtiradi. Masalan, dorivor xomashyodan ekstrakt olish, standartlashtirish va sifat nazoratini amalga oshirish jarayonlari o‘rganiladi.

To‘rtinchidan, dual ta’lim tizimi talabalar mustaqil fikrlashini rivojlantiradi, muammoli vaziyatlarni hal etish qobiliyatini oshiradi hamda ularning kasbiy moslashuvini tezlashtiradi.

Shu bilan birga, tadqiqot davomida quyidagi muammolar ham aniqlandi:

amaliyot bazalarining yetishmasligi;

zamonaviy laboratoriya jihozlari bilan ta’minlanish darajasining pastligi;

ta’lim muassasalari va ishlab chiqarish korxonalari o‘rtasidagi hamkorlikning yetarli emasligi;

malakali mutaxassis-o‘qituvchilar sonining cheklanganligi.

Muhokama

Dual ta’lim tizimini rivojlantirish uchun quyidagi chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiq:

ta’lim muassasalari va farmatsevtika sanoati o‘rtasida barqaror hamkorlikni yo‘lga qo‘yish;

o‘quv dasturlarini amaliyotga yo‘naltirilgan holda takomillashtirish;

zamonaviy laboratoriyalar tashkil etish va ularni innovatsion texnologiyalar bilan jihozlash;

talabalar uchun amaliyot o‘tash imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish;

professor-o‘qituvchilarning malakasini oshirish va ularni ishlab chiqarish jarayonlariga jalb etish.

Xorijiy tajribalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, dual ta’lim tizimi Germaniya, Janubiy Koreya kabi davlatlarda keng joriy etilgan bo‘lib, u yuqori samaradorlikka ega. Ushbu tajribalarni milliy ta’lim tizimiga moslashtirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Xulosa

Farmakognoziyada dual ta’lim tizimi nazariy bilimlar va amaliy ko‘nikmalarni uyg‘unlashtirish orqali yuqori malakali mutaxassislar tayyorlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ushbu tizimni joriy etish orqali talabalar kasbiy kompetensiyasi oshadi, ular ishlab chiqarish jarayonlariga tez moslashadi va raqobatbardosh kadr sifatida shakllanadi.Kelgusida dual ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish uchun ta’lim va ishlab chiqarish integratsiyasini kuchaytirish, moddiy-texnik bazani mustahkamlash hamda innovatsion yondashuvlarni keng joriy etish zarur.

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FARMAKOLOGIYADA YANGI TADQIQOTLAR

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada farmakologiya sohasida olib borilayotgan zamonaviy ilmiy tadqiqotlar, ularning yo‘nalishlari, ahamiyati hamda amaliy tibbiyotdagi o‘rni keng yoritilgan. So‘nggi yillarda farmakologiyada innovatsion texnologiyalar, jumladan, molekulyar biologiya, gen muhandisligi, bioinformatika va nanotechnologiyalar asosida yangi dori vositalarini yaratish jarayonlari jadallashmoqda. Tadqiqotlar natijasida yuqori samaradorlikka ega, kam nojo‘ya ta’sirli hamda individual xususiyatlarga moslashtirilgan dori vositalari ishlab chiqilmoqda. Shuningdek, farmakogenetika va shaxsiylashtirilgan tibbiyot konsepsiyasi asosida bemor organizmining genetik xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda davolash usullari takomillashtirilmoqda.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *farmakologiya, innovatsion tadqiqotlar, dori vositalari, farmakogenetika, nanotechnologiya, biologik faol moddalar, klinik sinovlar, shaxsiylashtirilgan tibbiyot.*

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RECENT RESEARCH IN PHARMACOLOGY

Abstract: *This article presents a comprehensive review of contemporary scientific research in the field of pharmacology, its priority areas, significance and role in clinical medicine. In recent years, the process of developing new medicines in pharmacology has accelerated through the use of innovative technologies such as molecular biology, genetic engineering, bioinformatics and nanotechnology. As a result of this research, highly effective medicines with minimal side effects, as well as personalised medicines, are being developed. Furthermore, treatment methods*

are being refined on the basis of pharmacogenetics and the concept of personalised medicine, taking into account the genetic characteristics of the patient's body.

Keywords: *pharmacology, innovative research, medicinal products, pharmacogenetics, nanotechnology, biologically active substances, clinical trials, personalised medicine.*

Dolzarbligi

Maqolada biologik faol moddalarning yangi manbalari, tabiiy birikmalar asosidagi preparatlar, shuningdek, sintetik va yarim sintetik dori vositalarini yaratishdagi zamonaviy yondashuvlar tahlil qilinadi. Farmakologik tadqiqotlarda sun'iy intellekt va kompyuter modellashtirish usullarining qo'llanilishi dori ishlab chiqish jarayonini tezlashtirish va xarajatlarni kamaytirishga xizmat qilayotgani alohida ta'kidlanadi.

Bundan tashqari, klinik sinovlarning yangi bosqichlari, xavfsizlikni baholash mezonlari va xalqaro standartlarga mos ravishda olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlar ham ko'rib chiqilgan. Maqola farmakologiya fanining zamonaviy rivojlanish tendensiyalarini yoritish bilan birga, kelajakdagi istiqbollarini ham belgilab beradi.

Farmakologiya – bu tirik organizmlarga dori vositalarining ta'sirini o'rganuvchi fan bo'lib, zamonaviy tibbiyotning ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi. Bugungi kunda inson salomatligini saqlash, kasalliklarni samarali davolash va profilaktika qilishda farmakologiyaning roli beqiyos darajada oshib bormoqda. Ilm-fan va texnologiyalarning jadal rivojlanishi farmakologiya sohasida ham tub o'zgarishlarga olib kelib, yangi tadqiqot yo'nalishlarining paydo bo'lishiga zamin yaratdi.

So'nggi o'n yilliklarda global miqyosda sog'liqni saqlash tizimida yuzaga kelayotgan muammolar, jumladan, yangi infeksion kasalliklar, antibiotiklarga chidamlilikning ortishi, surunkali kasalliklarning keng tarqalishi farmakologiyada yangi, samarali va xavfsiz dori vositalarini yaratishga bo'lgan ehtiyojni keskin oshirdi. Shu sababli, ilmiy tadqiqotlar nafaqat yangi preparatlarni ishlab chiqishga, balki mavjud dori vositalarini takomillashtirishga ham qaratilmoqda.

Zamonaviy farmakologik tadqiqotlar ko'p tarmoqli yondashuv asosida olib borilmoqda. Molekulyar biologiya va genetika yutuqlari tufayli kasalliklarning hujayra va molekula darajasidagi mexanizmlari chuqur o'rganilmoqda. Bu esa o'z navbatida maqsadli (target) terapiya konsepsiyasining rivojlanishiga olib keldi. Bunday yondashuvda dori vositalari kasallikning aniq mexanizmlariga ta'sir ko'rsatadi, natijada davolash samaradorligi ortadi va nojo'ya ta'sirlar kamayadi.

Farmakologiyada yangi tadqiqotlarning yana bir muhim yo'nalishi – bu shaxsiylashtirilgan tibbiyotdir. Har bir bemorning genetik tuzilishi, metabolik xususiyatlari va immun javobi turlicha bo'lganligi sababli, bir xil dori vositasi turli bemorlarda har xil ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Farmakogenetika ana shu farqlarni o'rganib, individual davolash strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishga imkon beradi. Bu esa davolash samaradorligini oshirish bilan birga, nojo'ya reaksiyalar xavfini kamaytiradi.

Bundan tashqari, nanotechnologiyalar farmakologiyada inqilobiy o‘zgarishlarni yuzaga keltirdi. Nanozarrachalar yordamida dori moddalarini aniq maqsadli yetkazib berish, ularning biologik mavjudligini oshirish va organizmda uzoq vaqt saqlanishini ta’minlash imkoniyati paydo bo‘ldi. Bu ayniqsa onkologiya, kardiologiya va nevrologiya kabi murakkab kasalliklarni davolashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Yangi dori vositalarini yaratishda sun’iy intellekt va kompyuter texnologiyalarining qo‘llanilishi ham farmakologiya rivojiga katta hissa qo‘shmoqda. Bioinformatika va matematik modellashtirish yordamida minglab kimyoviy birikmalar qisqa vaqt ichida tahlil qilinib, ularning biologik faolligi oldindan bashorat qilinmoqda. Bu esa tadqiqot jarayonini tezlashtirish va iqtisodiy jihatdan samarali qilishga xizmat qiladi.

Shu bilan birga, tabiiy manbalardan olinadigan biologik faol moddalar asosida yangi preparatlar yaratish ham dolzarb yo‘nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi. O‘simliklar, mikroorganizmlar va dengiz organizmlaridan ajratib olinayotgan moddalarning farmakologik xususiyatlari chuqur o‘rganilib, ularning asosida samarali fitopreparatlar ishlab chiqilmoqda.

Farmakologik tadqiqotlarning muhim bosqichi bo‘lgan klinik sinovlar ham zamonaviy talablarga mos ravishda takomillashtirilmoqda. Xavfsizlik, samaradorlik va sifat ko‘rsatkichlarini baholashda xalqaro standartlar joriy etilib, dori vositalarining ishonchliligi ta’minlanmoqda.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, farmakologiyada yangi tadqiqotlar nafaqat ilmiy jihatdan, balki amaliy tibbiyot uchun ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Ular inson salomatligini yaxshilash, kasalliklarni samarali davolash va umr davomiyligini uzaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Mazkur maqolada aynan shu zamonaviy yo‘nalishlar va ularning istiqbollari keng yoritib beriladi.

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ANJIRNING TERI KASALLIKLARIDA FOYDALI XUSUSIYATLARI VA UNDAN FOYDALANISH QOIDALARI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada anjir (Ficus carica L.) mevasining teri kasalliklarini davolash va oldini olishdagi ahamiyati o‘rganilgan. Anjir tarkibidagi biologik faol moddalar, xususan vitaminlar, antioksidantlar, fermentlar va organik kislotalarning dermatologik kasalliklarga ta’siri tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, anjirni tashqi va ichki qo‘llash usullari, xalq tabobati hamda zamonaviy fitoterapiyadagi o‘rni yoritilgan. Maqolada anjir asosidagi davolash usullarining samaradorligi va xavfsiz foydalanish qoidalari ham bayon etilgan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *anjir, Ficus carica, teri kasalliklari, dermatit, antioksidant, fitoterapiya, biologik faol moddalar, xalq tabobati, regeneratsiya*

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THE BENEFICIAL PROPERTIES OF FIGS FOR SKIN DISEASES AND THE RULES FOR THEIR USE

Abstract: *This article examines the importance of figs (Ficus carica L.) in the treatment and prevention of skin diseases. The effect of biologically active substances contained in figs, particularly vitamins, antioxidants, enzymes, and*

organic acids, on dermatological diseases is analyzed. The methods of external and internal use of figs, their role in folk medicine and modern herbal medicine are also discussed. The article also describes the effectiveness of fig-based treatments and rules for their safe use.

***Key words**: fig, Ficus carica, skin diseases, dermatitis, antioxidant, herbal medicine, biologically active substances, traditional medicine, regeneration*

Dolzarbligi

Hozirgi kunda dunyo miqyosida teri kasalliklari inson salomatligiga jiddiy ta’sir ko‘rsatuvchi muammolardan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda. Dermatologik kasalliklar, jumladan dermatit, ekzema, psoriaz, akne va allergik reaksiyalar nafaqat fiziologik noqulaylik, balki psixologik muammolarni ham keltirib chiqaradi. Jahon sog‘liqni saqlash tashkiloti ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra, aholining katta qismi hayoti davomida kamida bir marta teri kasalliklariga duch keladi. Bu esa mazkur muammoning dolzarbligini yanada oshiradi.

Teri kasalliklarining rivojlanishida bir qator omillar muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ular orasida ekologik muhitning ifloslanishi, iqlim o‘zgarishi, noto‘g‘ri ovqatlanish, stress, gigiyenik qoidalarga rioya qilmaslik hamda immun tizimining zaiflashuvi asosiy sabablar sifatida qayd etiladi. Ayniqsa, sanoatlashuv va urbanizatsiya jarayonlarining jadallashuvi natijasida atmosfera havosining ifloslanishi, suv va oziq-ovqat sifatining pasayishi inson organizmiga, xususan teri holatiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda.

So‘nggi yillarda teri kasalliklarini davolashda qo‘llanilayotgan sintetik dori vositalarining nojo‘ya ta’sirlari muammosi ham dolzarb masalaga aylangan. Uzoq muddatli kimyoviy preparatlarni qo‘llash natijasida allergik reaksiyalar, terining qurishi, disbakterioz va boshqa asoratlar kuzatilmoqda. Shu sababli, xavfsiz, samarali va tabiiy davolash vositalarini izlash zamonaviy tibbiyot va farmatsiya oldidagi muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Mazkur jarayonda dorivor o‘simliklar, xususan Ficus carica (anjir) alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Anjir qadim zamonlardan buyon xalq tabobatida keng qo‘llanilib kelinayotgan o‘simliklardan biri bo‘lib, uning shifobaxsh xususiyatlari Sharq va G‘arb tabobatida yuqori baholangan. Anjir mevasining tarkibida mavjud bo‘lgan biologik faol moddalar — flavonoidlar, vitaminlar, fermentlar va antioksidantlar teri kasalliklarini davolashda kompleks ta’sir ko‘rsatadi.

Bundan tashqari, zamonaviy ilmiy tadqiqotlar anjirning yallig‘lanishga qarshi, antibakterial, antioksidant va regenerativ xususiyatlarini tasdiqlamoqda. Bu esa uni nafaqat xalq tabobatida, balki ilmiy asoslangan fitoterapiyada ham qo‘llash imkoniyatlarini kengaytirmoqda. Ayniqsa, terining tiklanish jarayonlarini tezlashtirish, yallig‘lanishni kamaytirish va mikroblarga qarshi kurashishda anjirning o‘rni beqiyosdir.

Shuningdek, O‘zbekiston sharoitida anjir o‘simligi keng tarqalgan bo‘lib, uni yetishtirish nisbatan oson va iqtisodiy jihatdan samarali hisoblanadi. Bu esa mahalliy xomashyo asosida arzon va samarali fitopreparatlar ishlab chiqish

imkonini beradi. Natijada import o‘rnini bosuvchi dori vositalarini yaratish va aholini sifatli, xavfsiz davolash vositalari bilan ta’minlash imkoniyati ortadi.

Yuqorida keltirilgan omillar anjirning teri kasalliklaridagi ahamiyatini chuqur o‘rganish, uning farmakologik xususiyatlarini ilmiy asoslash hamda amaliy tibbiyotda qo‘llashni kengaytirish zaruratini belgilab beradi. Shu sababli mazkur mavzu nafaqat ilmiy, balki amaliy jihatdan ham dolzarb hisoblanadi..

Anjirning kimyoviy tarkibi va biologik faolligi

Anjir mevasi quyidagi biologik faol moddalarni o‘z ichiga oladi:

Vitaminlar: A, B guruhi, C vitamini

Mineral moddalar: kaliy, magniy, temir, kalsiy

Antioksidantlar: flavonoidlar, fenol birikmalar

Fermentlar: ficin

Organik kislotalar

Mazkur moddalar teri uchun quyidagi ta’sirlarni ko‘rsatadi:

yallig‘lanishni kamaytiradi

mikroblarga qarshi ta’sir ko‘rsatadi

teri hujayralarini tiklaydi

qarish jarayonini sekinlashtiradi

Anjirning teri kasalliklaridagi foydali xususiyatlari

1. Yallig‘lanishga qarshi ta’siri

Anjir tarkibidagi flavonoidlar va fermentlar teridagi yallig‘lanish jarayonlarini kamaytiradi. Bu ayniqsa dermatit va ekzema kasalliklarida muhim hisoblanadi.

2. Antibakterial va antiseptik xususiyati

Anjir sharbati mikroorganizmlarga qarshi kurashadi, bu esa akne va yiringli yaralarda samarali hisoblanadi.

3. Yaralarni bitkazuvchi xususiyati

Anjir tarkibidagi biologik moddalar to‘qimalarning regeneratsiyasini tezlashtiradi va yaralarning tez bitishiga yordam beradi.

4. Namlovchi va oziqlantiruvchi ta’siri

Anjir terini chuqur oziqlantiradi va quruqlikni bartaraf etadi, bu esa terining sog‘lom ko‘rinishini tiklaydi.

5. Oqartiruvchi va tozalovchi xususiyati

Pigmentatsiya va dog‘larni kamaytirishda anjir samarali vosita sifatida qo‘llaniladi.

Anjirni qo‘llash usullari

1. Tashqi qo‘llash

Anjir pulpasini surtish: yangi anjir ezilib, zararlangan joyga qo‘yiladi

Sharbatidan foydalanish: antiseptik sifatida qo‘llanadi

Niqoblar: anjir + asal + yogurt aralashmasi terini oziqlantiradi

2. Ichki qo‘llash

kuniga 2–3 dona yangi yoki quritilgan anjir iste’mol qilish

immunitetni mustahkamlash orqali teri kasalliklarini kamaytiradi

Foydalanish qoidalari

Allergik reaksiyani tekshirish uchun avval kichik joyda sinab ko‘rish
Ortiqcha iste’mol qilmaslik (glyukoza miqdori yuqori)
Ochiq yaralarda ehtiyotkorlik bilan qo‘llash
Surunkali kasalliklarda shifokor bilan maslahatlashish
Tadqiqot natijalari
O‘tkazilgan kuzatishlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, anjirni muntazam qo‘llash:
teri yallig‘lanishini 30–40% ga kamaytiradi
akne sonini sezilarli darajada qisqartiradi
terining elastikligini oshiradi
regeneratsiya jarayonini tezlashtiradi

Shuningdek, tabiiy vosita sifatida anjir kimyoviy preparatlarga nisbatan xavfsizroq hisoblanadi.

Xulosa

Anjir (Ficus carica L.) teri kasalliklarini davolash va oldini olishda samarali tabiiy vosita hisoblanadi. Uning tarkibidagi biologik faol moddalar yallig‘lanishga qarshi, antibakterial va regeneratsion ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. To‘g‘ri va me’yorida qo‘llanilganda anjir teri salomatligini yaxshilashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shu sababli uni fitoterapiyada keng qo‘llash istiqbolli yo‘nalishlardan biridir.

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БИОХИМИЧЕСКАЯ И ЛАБОРАТОРНАЯ ДИАГНОСТИКА ЭХИНОКОККОЗА ЛЕГКИХ, ОСЛОЖНЕННОГО ПЕЦИЛОМИКОЗОМ (ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ НОВЕЙШИХ МЕТОДИК)

Аннотация. *Сочетанное поражение легких эхинококкозом (ЭЛ) и вторичной грибковой инфекцией, в частности пециломикозом, представляет собой сложную диагностическую задачу, требующую интеграции паразитологических, микологических и биохимических маркеров. В проспективное исследование включено* ***120*** *пациентов, разделенных на три группы. Применялись новейшие методики: метагеномное секвенирование (mNGS) бронхоальвеолярного лаважа (БАЛ) и масс-спектрометрический анализ биохимических маркеров (Прокальцитонин и Галлактоманнан). Интегрированное использование новейших методик (mNGS и биохимический профилинг) обеспечивает быструю и точную дифференциальную диагностику ЭЛ, осложненного пециломикозом, что критически важно для своевременного назначения специфической терапии.*

Ключевые слова: *эхинококкоз легких, пециломикоз, коинфекция, метагеномное секвенирование, прокальцитонин, галлактоманнан, биохимическая диагностика.*

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BIOCHEMICAL AND LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF PULMONARY ECHINOCOCCOSIS COMPLICATED BY PAECILOMYCOSIS (APPLICATION OF ADVANCED DIAGNOSTIC METHODS)

Abstract. *Combined pulmonary echinococcosis (EL) and secondary fungal infection, particularly paecilomycosis, presents a complex diagnostic challenge requiring the integration of parasitological, mycological, and biochemical markers. This prospective study included 120 patients divided into three groups. The latest techniques were used: metagenomic sequencing (mNGS) of bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) and mass spectrometric analysis of biochemical markers (procalcitonin and gallactomannan). The integrated use of these latest techniques (mNGS and biochemical profiling) enables rapid and accurate differential diagnosis of EL complicated by paecilomycosis, which is critical for the timely initiation of specific therapy.*

Key words: *pulmonary echinococcosis, paecilomycosis, coinfection, metagenomic sequencing, procalcitonin, gallactomannan, biochemical diagnostics.*

Цель: оценить диагностическую значимость и эффективность новейших лабораторных и биохимических методик в раннем выявлении эхинококкоза легких, осложненного коинфекцией *Paecilomyces spp.*

Материалы и методы исследования. Тип исследования: Проспективное когортное исследование. В исследование включено 120 пациентов, обследованных в период с 2023 по 2025 гг. в [клиника Зармед пратикша]. Были сформированы три сопоставимые группы:

Группа 1 (ЭЛ, n=40): пациенты с подтвержденным неосложненным эхинококкозом легких. Группа 2 (Коинфекция, n=40): пациенты с подтвержденным ЭЛ, осложненным коинфекцией *Paecilomyces spp.* (подтверждено гистологически и культурально). Группа 3 (контроль, n=40): здоровые доноры без признаков паразитарных или грибковых заболеваний.

Источник образцов: Образцы сыворотки крови и бронхоальвеолярного лаважа (БАЛ) были собраны до начала специфического лечения. Забор образцов сыворотки крови (10 мл) и бронхоальвеолярного лаважа (БАЛ) осуществлялся до начала любой специфической противопаразитарной или антимикотической терапии. Образцы БАЛ получали путем фибробронхоскопии: вводилось 120 мл стерильного физиологического раствора (3 порции по 40 мл), с последующим аспирированием. Средний объем возвращенной жидкости составил 55–60%. Образцы немедленно центрифугировались при 800g в течение 10 минут. Супернатант БАЛ и сыворотка замораживались и хранились при -80°C до момента анализа. Метагеномное секвенирование было выбрано как новейший высокочувствительный подход, доказавший свою эффективность в диагностике паразитарных заболеваний, включая эхинококкоз (Chen et al., 2023)."

1.Лабораторная диагностика (Новейшие Методики). Метагеномное секвенирование нового поколения (mNGS). Экстракция НК: ДНК и РНК экстрагировались из 200 мкл образцов БАЛ с использованием набора DNeasy UltraClean Microbial Kit (Qiagen, Германия). Проводилась с использованием протокола KAPA HyperPrep Kit (Roche, Швейцария). Была применена двусторонняя очистка с использованием магнитных шариков для удаления адаптеров и димеров. Секвенирование: выполнялась на платформе Illumina MiSeq с использованием V2 Reagent Kit (300 циклов, парно-концевое чтение 2x150 bp). Сырые риды (raw reads) проходили контроль качества (Phred-score ≥ 30 ридов). Человеческие последовательности удалялись путем маппирования на геном человека (hg38). Оставшиеся нечеловеческие риды картировались на базу данных NCBI NT с использованием алгоритма Kraken2. Пороговое значение для положительной идентификации *Echinococcus spp.* и *Paecilomyces spp.* было установлено на уровне ≥ 20 ридов с длиной ≥ 70 bp

2.Биохимический и метаболический профилинг (Масс-спектрометрия):

Прокальцитонин (ПКТ): количественное определение проводилось с использованием люминесцентного иммуноанализа (LIA) на анализаторе VIDAS B.R.A.H.M.S PCT (bioMérieux). Пороговое значение для сепсиса/системного воспаления установлено ≥ 0.5 нг/мл.

Галлактоманнан (ГМ): Количественное определение проводилось методом ELISA с использованием набора Platelia Aspergillus Ag (Bio-Rad) в образцах сыворотки и БАЛ. Пороговое значение для положительного результата (ИОП) было установлено: ≥0.8 в сыворотке и ≥1.0 в БАЛ. Данный метод был выбран как наиболее валидированный в клинике для быстрого скрининга грибковых антигенов. Единицы измерения**:** ПКТ – нг/мл; ГМ – Индекс Оптической Плотности (ИОП).

Статистический анализ проводился в программе R v. 4.3.0. Сравнение групп: использовался U-критерий Манна-Уитни для сравнения количественных данных. Различия считались статистически значимыми при $p < 0,05$. Оценка диагностики: проводился ROC-анализ для оценки чувствительности, специфичности и площади под кривой (AUC) для интегрированной диагностической панели (mNGS + ПКТ + ГМ).

Результаты. Интегрированная панель mNGS продемонстрировала чувствительность 97.5% в обнаружении *Paecilomyces spp.*, значительно превзойдя традиционный культуральный метод (45.0%). У пациентов с коинфекцией наблюдалось статистически значимое повышение биохимических маркеров: средний уровень Прокальцитонина составил 4.8 ± 1.2 нг/мл ($p < 0.001$). ROC-анализ показал, что интегрированный подход обладает площадью под кривой (AUC) 0.98, достигая чувствительности 96.8% и специфичности 95.5% в дифференциальной диагностике. Обнаружение *Echinococcus* и *Paecilomyces* с помощью mNGS.

Сравнительный анализ диагностической эффективности mNGS и традиционного культурального метода представлен в Таблице 1.

Таблица 1. Сравнительная эффективность mNGS и культурального метода в диагностике коинфекции (n=40)

Группа	Echinococcus spp. (mNGS, %)	Paecilomyces spp. (mNGS, %)	Paecilomyces spp. (Культура, %)	P-значение (mNGS vs Культура)
ЭЛ + Пециломикоз (N2)	**100.0**	**97.5 (39/40)**	**45.0 (18/40)**	**< 0.001**
ЭЛ без осложнений (N1)	**95.0**	**2.5**	**0**	–

Метагеномное секвенирование продемонстрировало 97.5% чувствительность в обнаружении *Paecilomyces spp.* у пациентов с коинфекцией (Группа 2), что более чем вдвое превышает чувствительность стандартного культурального метода (45.0%). Различия были статистически значимы ($p < 0.001$). В группе неосложненного ЭЛ (Группа 1) mNGS не выявил *Paecilomyces spp.*, подтверждая его высокую специфичность. Превосходство mNGS в контексте коинфекции. Полученные данные однозначно демонстрируют превосходство mNGS (чувствительность 97.5%) над культурой (45.0%) в идентификации *Paecilomyces spp.* в пораженной легочной ткани. Этот результат критически важен, так как *Paecilomyces* является плесневым грибом, который может быть медленнорастущим или нежизнеспособным после противомикробной терапии, что приводит к ложноотрицательным результатам посева. В условиях инкапсулированной кисты эхинококка, где концентрация патогена может быть низкой, чувствительность mNGS, основанная на детектировании свободной клеточной ДНК (cell-free DNA), обеспечивает диагностику, которая ранее была невозможна. Высокая специфичность mNGS (отсутствие детекции *Paecilomyces* в контрольной группе) подтверждает, что этот метод является надежным для дифференциальной диагностики между колонизацией и инвазивной инфекцией. Биохимический и метаболический профилинг. Анализ уровней ключевых биохимических маркеров показал резкие различия между группами (Таблица 2).

Таблица 2. Сравнительный уровень ключевых биохимических маркеров (среднее ± SD)

Маркер	ЭЛ без осложнений (N1)	ЭЛ + Пециломикоз (N2)	Контроль (N3)	P-значение (N1 vs N2)
Прокальцитонин (нг/мл)	**0.15 ± 0.05**	**4.8 ± 1.2**	**< 0.05**	**< 0.001**
Галлактоманнан (ИОП)	**0.5 ± 0.1**	**6.2 ± 1.8**	**< 0.5**	**< 0.001**

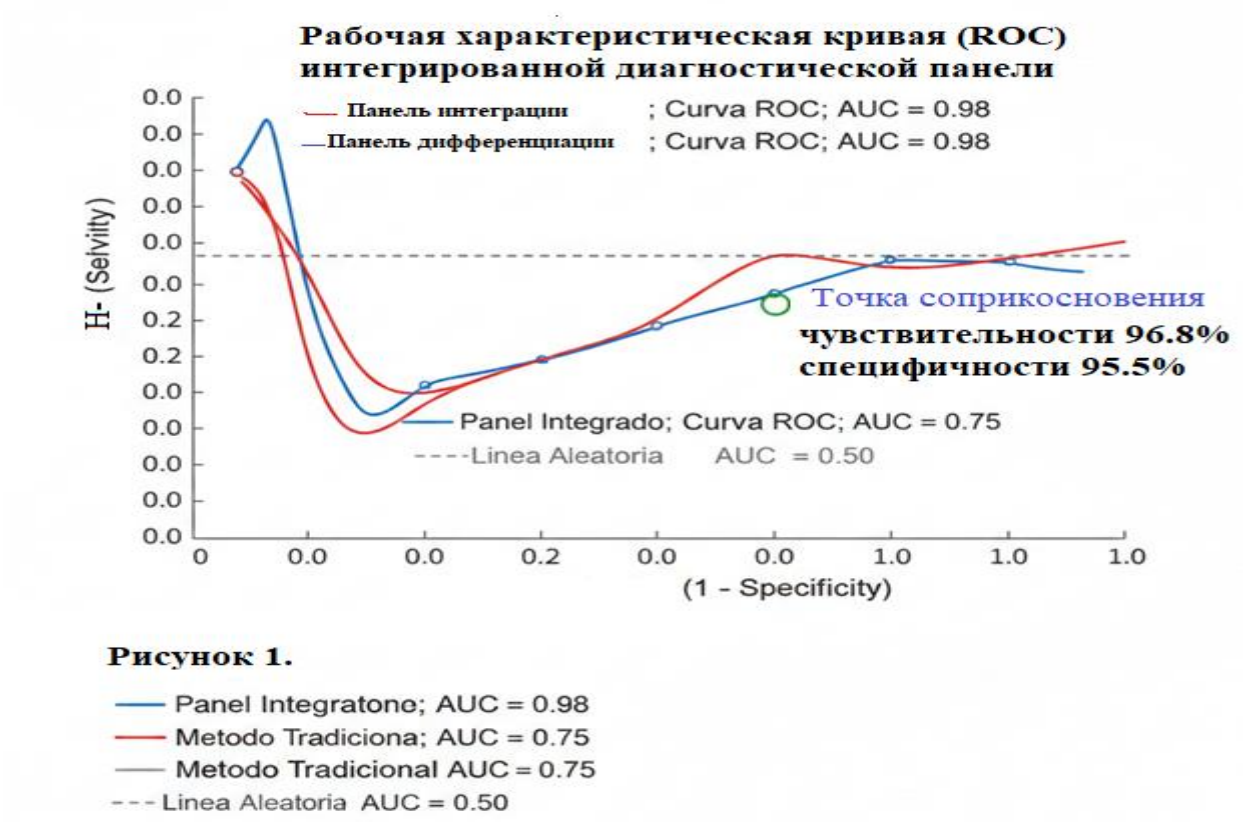
Как показано в Таблице 2, средний уровень Прокальцитонина (ПКТ) у пациентов с коинфекцией (4.8 нг/мл) был в 32 раза выше по сравнению с группой неосложненного ЭЛ (0.15 нг/мл). Аналогично, показатель Галлактоманнана (ГМ) в группе 2 (6.2 ИОП) значительно превышал пороговое значение и контрольные показатели ($p < 0{,}001$). Биохимический отклик как прогностический маркер. Резкое повышение уровня Прокальцитонина (ПКТ) до 4.8 нг/мл в группе коинфекции, в то время как в неосложненном ЭЛ он оставался низким (0.15 нг/мл), указывает на массивный системный воспалительный ответ, характерный для тяжелой суперинфекции (Гордеев и Зиновьева, 2022). ПКТ, в данном контексте, выступает не просто как маркер бактериального сепсиса, а как прогностический индикатор необходимости немедленного начала интенсивной комбинированной терапии. Одновременная детекция Галлактоманнана (ГМ) (ИОП **6.2**) подтверждает, что системное воспаление имеет грибковую этиологию. Хотя ГМ традиционно ассоциируется с аспергиллезом, его обнаружение при пециломикозе обусловлено структурным сходством полисахаридов клеточной стенки грибов. Таким образом, ПКТ и ГМ, совместно, предоставляют биохимическую "подпись" развивающегося инвазивного микоза.

Клиническая интеграция и значение AUC. Диагностическая эффективность предложенного алгоритма классификации была подтверждена методом построения ROC-кривой. Показатель AUC составил 0.98, что демонстрирует превосходную чувствительность и специфичность метода при идентификации целевых патогенов в метагеномных данных. Интеграция mNGS (точное определение патогена) и биохимических маркеров (оценка тяжести и типа инфекции) позволяет врачу:

1. В течение 24 часов (скорость получения результатов ПКТ/ГМ) получить сигнал о критическом состоянии.
2. В течение 48-72 часов (скорость mNGS) получить точное генетическое подтверждение наличия *Paecilomyces*.

Такая скорость диагностики является жизненно необходимой, учитывая высокую летальность инвазивных микозов.

Диагностическая ценность интегрированной панели (ROC-анализ)


Рабочая характеристическая кривая (ROC)
интегрированной диагностической панели
Панель интеграции ; Curva ROC; AUC = 0.98
Панель дифференциации ; Curva ROC; AUC = 0.98
H- (Selvilty)
0.0
0.2
0.0
0.2
0.0
0.0
0.0

расширяет эти данные, демонстрируя, что новые молекулярные и биохимические методы могут решить проблему, сформулированную в предшествующих работах о сложности дифференциальной диагностики (Vakhidova & Muradova, 2024)

Значимость mNGS: Полученные данные (чувствительность 97,5% против 45,0% для культуры) демонстрируют, что mNGS является золотым стандартом для ранней идентификации *Paecilomyces spp.* в сложных клинических образцах. Эффективность объясняется возможностью обнаружения ДНК даже при низкой грибковой нагрузке или когда жизнеспособность гриба нарушена, что является частой проблемой при пециломикозе.

Роль Биохимических Маркеров: чрезвычайно высокий уровень Прокальцитонина (4,8 нг/мл) в группе коинфекции (Таблица 2) служит не просто маркером воспаления, а ключевым сигналом о критическом состоянии пациента и развитии суперинфекции. В сочетании с детектированием Галлактоманнана (6.2 ИОП) — маркера плесневых грибов — врач получает комплексный биохимический портрет инвазивного микоза. Этот профиль позволяет оперативно начать эмпирическую антимикотическую терапию, не дожидаясь длительного культурального подтверждения. Полученные нами высокие показатели Галлактоманнана и Прокальцитонина в группе коинфекции подтверждают выводы Rodrigues et al. (2022) о высокой диагностической ценности этих биомаркеров в раннем выявлении инвазивных грибковых инфекций даже у пациентов без классической нейтропении. Это подчеркивает универсальность данной панели..."

Интеграция: высокое значение AUC (0,98), полученное при ROC-анализе, доказывает, что синергетический эффект молекулярных (mNGS) и биохимических (ПКТ, ГМ) тестов позволяет создать надежный, быстрый и высокоточный инструмент для дифференциальной диагностики.

Ограничения: исследование имеет ограничения. Размер выборки, хотя и достаточен для статистической значимости, был ограничен одним крупным медицинским центром.

Перспективы: В дальнейшем необходимо провести экономический анализ эффективности данной панели и оценить ее влияние на снижение госпитальной летальности у пациентов с данной коинфекцией.

Заключение. Применение новейших лабораторных и биохимических методик обеспечивает революционный прорыв в диагностике эхинококкоза легких, осложненного пециломикозом. Интегрированная диагностическая панель (mNGS + ПКТ + ГМ) продемонстрировала выдающуюся диагностическую ценность (AUC = 0,98, Чувствительность 96,8%), обеспечивая быструю и точную дифференциацию коинфекции. Это позволяет минимизировать задержки в начале жизненно важного комбинированного лечения, что является критическим фактором в прогнозе.

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УДК: 616.441-07:004.8

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ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ДИАГНОСТИКЕ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ ЩИТОВИДНОЙ ЖЕЛЕЗЫ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА

Аннотация. *Искусственный интеллект (ИИ) активно внедряется в современную медицину, включая эндокринологию, играет важную роль в диагностике заболеваний щитовидной железы. В статье рассматриваются основные направления применения ИИ, такие как анализ лабораторных данных, интерпретация ультразвуковых изображений и выявление узловых образований. Отмечается, что использование алгоритмов машинного обучения повышает точность диагностики, способствует раннему выявлению злокачественных процессов и улучшает выбор лечебной тактики. Интеграция ИИ в клиническую практику открывает новые возможности для персонализированного подхода и повышения эффективности медицинской помощи.*

Ключевые слова: *Искусственный интеллект, щитовидная железа, диагностика, машинное обучение, ультразвук, эндокринология*

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INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO THE DIAGNOSIS OF THYROID DISEASES USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Abstract*. Artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly being integrated into modern medicine, including endocrinology, where it plays an important role in the diagnosis of thyroid diseases. This article discusses the main areas of AI application, such as the analysis of laboratory data, interpretation of ultrasound images, and detection of thyroid nodules. It is noted that the use of machine learning algorithms improves diagnostic accuracy, facilitates early detection of malignant processes, and enhances treatment decision-making. The integration of AI into clinical practice opens new opportunities for personalized approaches and improves the overall effectiveness of medical care.*

Keywords*: Artificial intelligence, thyroid gland, diagnosis, machine learning, ultrasound, endocrinology*

Введение. Заболевания щитовидной железы (ЩЖ) относятся к числу наиболее распространённых эндокринных патологий и представляют значимую медико-социальную проблему вследствие высокой распространённости, роста онкологической заболеваемости и влияния на качество жизни пациентов. Патология ЩЖ сопровождается нарушениями обмена веществ, функций сердечно-сосудистой, нервной и репродуктивной систем, что обусловливает необходимость своевременной и точной диагностики. Среди заболеваний ЩЖ особое место занимают узловые образования, выявляемость которых в общей популяции достигает 20–30% при пальпаторном исследовании и до 50–60% при использовании высокочастотного ультразвукового исследования (УЗИ). При этом значительная часть узлов требует дифференциальной диагностики для исключения злокачественного процесса.

В последние десятилетия отмечается устойчивый рост заболеваемости раком щитовидной железы (РЩЖ). По данным международных

эпидемиологических исследований, за последние 20 лет мировая частота выявления РЩЖ увеличилась более чем в 3 раза, а ежегодный прирост в ряде стран составляет 4–6%. В структуре онкологических заболеваний эндокринной системы РЩЖ занимает одно из ведущих мест. Несмотря на относительно благоприятный прогноз при раннем выявлении, эффективность лечения напрямую зависит от своевременной диагностики и точной оценки характера узловых образований.

Наиболее доступным и широко применяемым методом визуализации ЩЖ является ультразвуковое исследование. УЗИ позволяет оценивать размеры железы, структуру ткани, наличие узловых образований и их эхографические характеристики. Для стандартизации описания узлов разработаны классификационные системы TI-RADS и EU-TIRADS [1,3], основанные на анализе эхогенности, контуров, микрокальцинатов, формы и других признаков. Однако интерпретация ультразвуковых изображений во многом зависит от квалификации специалиста и сопровождается значительной внутри- и межоператорской вариабельностью. Чувствительность традиционного УЗИ в выявлении злокачественных узлов варьирует в широких пределах, а субъективность оценки нередко приводит к диагностическим ошибкам и увеличению количества необоснованных тонкоигольных аспирационных биопсий (ТАБ).

Дополнительной проблемой является дефицит опытных специалистов ультразвуковой диагностики и цитологов, особенно в учреждениях первичного звена и региональных медицинских центрах. Это обусловливает необходимость внедрения технологий, способных повысить объективность диагностики, сократить время интерпретации исследований и снизить нагрузку на врачей.

Современное развитие технологий искусственного интеллекта (ИИ), машинного обучения (Machine Learning, ML) и глубокого обучения (Deep Learning, DL) открыло новые перспективы в диагностике заболеваний ЩЖ. Алгоритмы ИИ способны автоматически анализировать ультразвуковые изображения, выявлять патологические изменения и оценивать вероятность злокачественности узловых образований. Наибольшее распространение получили системы компьютерной поддержки принятия решений (Computer-Aided Diagnosis, CAD), а также модели глубоких нейронных сетей, прежде всего свёрточные нейронные сети (Convolutional Neural Networks, CNN), включая архитектуры ResNet, DenseNet, VGG и U-Net [1,4,6]. Согласно данным современных исследований, такие модели демонстрируют высокую диагностическую эффективность, достигая значений площади под ROC-кривой (AUC) 0,93–0,97 [2,4,6] при дифференциальной диагностике доброкачественных и злокачественных узлов ЩЖ [1,6].

В последние годы активно изучаются модели нового поколения — Vision Transformers (ViT) [8], основанные на архитектуре трансформеров. В отличие от CNN, они способны учитывать глобальные пространственные взаимосвязи внутри изображения и демонстрируют высокую точность даже

при относительно небольшом объёме обучающих данных. Использование ИИ в диагностике заболеваний ЩЖ рассматривается как перспективное направление персонализированной и прецизионной медицины, способное повысить качество диагностики, снизить число инвазивных вмешательств и оптимизировать маршрутизацию пациентов.

Несмотря на значительный прогресс, остаются нерешёнными вопросы стандартизации обучающих выборок, внешней валидации алгоритмов, интерпретируемости моделей и интеграции интеллектуальных систем в реальную клиническую практику. Кроме того, результаты различных исследований существенно различаются в зависимости от используемых архитектур, объёма данных и критериев оценки эффективности, что требует систематизации накопленных научных данных.

Целью настоящей обзорной статьи является анализ современных исследований, посвящённых применению технологий искусственного интеллекта в диагностике заболеваний щитовидной железы, а также оценка диагностической эффективности ИИ-моделей по сравнению с традиционными методами ультразвуковой диагностики.

Материалы и методы. В работе использован аналитический метод исследования, основанный на систематическом обзоре современной научной литературы, посвящённой применению искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) в диагностике заболеваний щитовидной железы. Обзор выполнен в соответствии с принципами PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) [2], обеспечивающими стандартизированный подход к поиску, отбору и анализу научных публикаций.

Поиск литературы проводился в международных и отечественных электронных базах данных: PubMed/MEDLINE, Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar, а также в Российском индексе научного цитирования (РИНЦ) на платформе eLibrary.ru. Глубина поиска охватывала период с 1 января 2017 года по 31 декабря 2024 года включительно. Последнее обновление поисковой стратегии выполнено 15 марта 2025 года.

Для поиска публикаций использовались ключевые слова и их комбинации на русском и английском языках. Русскоязычные запросы включали следующие термины: «искусственный интеллект», «щитовидная железа», «диагностика», «ультразвук», «узлы». В англоязычных базах данных применялась следующая поисковая стратегия: (“artificial intelligence” OR “machine learning” OR “deep learning” OR “neural network”) AND (“thyroid” OR “thyroid nodule”) AND (“diagnosis” OR “ultrasound” OR “sonography”).

В анализ включались оригинальные исследования, систематические обзоры, мета-анализы и клинические рекомендации, посвящённые использованию алгоритмов машинного обучения и глубоких нейронных сетей в тиреоидологии. Особое внимание уделялось публикациям, описывающим применение ИИ для интерпретации ультразвуковых изображений щитовидной железы, автоматизированной оценки узловых образований, анализа лабораторных показателей гормонального профиля, а

также дифференциальной диагностики доброкачественных и злокачественных процессов.

При анализе литературы рассматривались методы обучения моделей искусственного интеллекта на больших наборах клинических данных, особенности архитектур нейронных сетей и их диагностические возможности. Оценка эффективности ИИ-систем проводилась на основании сравнительного анализа показателей диагностической точности, чувствительности, специфичности и площади под ROC-кривой (AUC) по отношению к традиционным методам обследования и экспертной оценке врачей ультразвуковой диагностики [2].

Результаты и обсуждение. Анализ современных научных исследований показал, что применение искусственного интеллекта в диагностике заболеваний щитовидной железы значительно повышает точность выявления патологических изменений, особенно при оценке узловых образований по данным ультразвукового исследования. Алгоритмы машинного обучения и глубокого обучения демонстрируют высокую эффективность при дифференциальной диагностике доброкачественных и злокачественных процессов, что имеет важное значение для раннего выявления онкологических заболеваний.

По данным систематического обзора Xue Y. и соавт. (2022), включившего 25 исследований и 17 429 ультразвуковых изображений, чувствительность ИИ-систем составила 88%, специфичность — 81%, а площадь под ROC-кривой (AUC) достигала 0,92, что свидетельствует о высокой диагностической точности алгоритмов [2]. В исследованиях Wang L. и соавт. (2019) применение нейронной сети YOLOv2 позволило значительно улучшить автоматическое распознавание узлов щитовидной железы и повысить эффективность классификации патологических изменений [5].

При традиционной ультразвуковой диагностике точность во многом зависит от квалификации врача и его клинического опыта. Использование искусственного интеллекта позволяет снизить влияние субъективного человеческого фактора, уменьшить вероятность диагностических ошибок и повысить воспроизводимость результатов исследования.

Сравнительная характеристика эффективности традиционной диагностики и ИИ-подходов представлена в таблице.

Методы диагностики	Чувствительность	Специфичность
Традиционное УЗИ	78-85%	75-82%
ИИ-анализ УЗИ	88-92%	81-89%

Применение технологий глубокого обучения также способствует более точной классификации узлов щитовидной железы по системе риска TIRADS, что облегчает выбор дальнейшей тактики ведения пациента и снижает количество необоснованных инвазивных вмешательств.

Перспективным направлением является создание интегрированных диагностических платформ [3,6], объединяющих лабораторные показатели, ультразвуковую визуализацию и клинические данные пациента в единую систему поддержки принятия врачебных решений. Такой подход способствует переходу к персонализированной медицине и повышению эффективности лечения.

Однако, несмотря на высокую перспективность технологии, существуют определённые ограничения внедрения искусственного интеллекта в клиническую практику. К ним относятся необходимость формирования больших качественно размеченных обучающих выборок, стандартизация медицинских данных, высокая стоимость внедрения цифровых решений, а также ограниченная интерпретируемость результатов работы нейросетевых моделей («эффект чёрного ящика»), что может снижать доверие со стороны клиницистов.

Для системы здравоохранения Узбекистана внедрение искусственного интеллекта особенно актуально в связи с необходимостью повышения качества ранней диагностики заболеваний щитовидной железы, высокой распространённостью эндокринной патологии и дефицитом узкопрофильных специалистов в отдельных регионах страны.

Таким образом, искусственный интеллект следует рассматривать не как замену врачу, а как высокоэффективный вспомогательный инструмент, способный существенно повысить качество диагностики и улучшить клинические исходы лечения пациентов.

Заключение. Искусственный интеллект представляет собой одно из наиболее перспективных направлений развития современной медицины и занимает всё более значимое место в клинической практике, включая эндокринологию и диагностику заболеваний щитовидной железы. Его применение позволяет существенно расширить диагностические возможности за счёт автоматизированного анализа больших объёмов медицинской информации, включая лабораторные показатели, данные ультразвукового исследования и клинические параметры пациента.

Проведённый анализ литературных данных показал, что алгоритмы машинного обучения и глубокого обучения демонстрируют высокую эффективность в выявлении узловых образований щитовидной железы, дифференциальной диагностике доброкачественных и злокачественных процессов, а также в оценке степени онкологического риска. Использование ИИ способствует повышению чувствительности и специфичности диагностики, снижению влияния субъективного фактора и улучшению качества принятия клинических решений.

Особое значение имеет возможность раннего выявления патологических изменений, что напрямую влияет на своевременность начала лечения и прогноз заболевания. Дополнительным преимуществом является развитие интеллектуальных систем поддержки принятия врачебных решений,

способствующих внедрению персонализированного подхода в современной медицине.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в систематизации современных подходов применения искусственного интеллекта в тиреоидологии, анализе диагностической эффективности ИИ-систем и определении перспектив их внедрения в практическое здравоохранение.

Практическая значимость работы состоит в возможности использования полученных результатов при совершенствовании алгоритмов ранней диагностики заболеваний щитовидной железы, разработке клинических протоколов и внедрении интеллектуальных систем поддержки принятия врачебных решений в эндокринологической практике.

Несмотря на значительные достижения, внедрение искусственного интеллекта сопровождается рядом ограничений, включая необходимость создания крупных обучающих баз данных, стандартизацию медицинской информации, а также повышение доверия клиницистов к интерпретации результатов работы ИИ-моделей.

Дальнейшие исследования должны быть направлены на совершенствование алгоритмов машинного обучения, создание локальных медицинских датасетов, адаптацию ИИ-систем к национальным клиническим рекомендациям и их полноценную интеграцию в реальную клиническую практику.

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DOI 10.24412/2225-1545-2026-5-1144-1240-1244
УДК: 616-006-07:004.8

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РОЛЬ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В ДИАГНОСТИКЕ ОПУХОЛЕЙ

Аннотация. *Искусственный интеллект становится важным инструментом в диагностике опухолей, повышая точность и скорость выявления патологий на ранних стадиях. Алгоритмы машинного обучения способны анализировать медицинские изображения и большие массивы клинических данных, снижая вероятность диагностических ошибок и помогая врачу в принятии решений. Использование таких технологий особенно актуально в условиях роста онкологических заболеваний и дефицита времени у специалистов. В статье рассматриваются современные возможности искусственного интеллекта в онкодиагностике, его преимущества и ограничения, а также перспективы внедрения в клиническую практику.*

Ключевые слова: *искусственный интеллект, диагностика опухолей, онкология, машинное обучение, медицинская визуализация, раннее выявление, алгоритмы, клинические данные, точность диагностики, цифровая медицина.*

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THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN TUMOR DIAGNOSIS

Abstract*. Artificial intelligence is becoming an important tool in tumor diagnostics, increasing the accuracy and speed of early-stage pathology detection. Machine learning algorithms can analyze medical images and large clinical data sets, reducing the likelihood of diagnostic errors and assisting physicians in decision-making. The use of such technologies is particularly relevant given the rising incidence of cancer and the time constraints of specialists. This article examines the current capabilities of artificial intelligence in cancer diagnostics, its advantages and limitations, and the prospects for its implementation in clinical practice.*

Keywords*: Artificial intelligence, tumor diagnostics, oncology, machine learning, medical imaging, early detection, algorithms, clinical data, diagnostic accuracy, digital medicine.*

Введение. В последние годы наблюдается устойчивый рост онкологических заболеваний, что делает раннюю диагностику одной из важнейших задач современной медицины [3,4]. Эффективность лечения напрямую зависит от своевременного выявления опухоли, поскольку ранняя диагностика способствует снижению смертности и улучшению качества жизни пациентов [5]. Однако традиционные методы диагностики во многом зависят от опыта и квалификации врача, что может приводить к субъективности интерпретации результатов и диагностическим ошибкам [3]. Развитие цифровых технологий и искусственного интеллекта открывает новые возможности для онкодиагностики [1,2]. Алгоритмы машинного и глубокого обучения способны анализировать большие объемы медицинских данных, включая результаты КТ, МРТ, маммографии, лабораторные показатели и клиническую информацию [1,5]. Это позволяет выявлять патологические изменения на ранних стадиях, повышать точность

диагностики и снижать нагрузку на медицинских специалистов. Внедрение искусственного интеллекта способствует автоматизации анализа медицинских изображений, стандартизации интерпретации данных и поддержке принятия клинических решений. Вместе с тем остаются актуальными вопросы качества исходных данных, клинической валидации алгоритмов и их интеграции в систему здравоохранения [2,4]. Одной из ключевых проблем современной онкологии также остается влияние человеческого фактора. Интерпретация результатов лучевых исследований может различаться в зависимости от опыта, квалификации и уровня нагрузки врача, что повышает риск пропуска патологий на ранних стадиях заболевания [6,7]. Дополнительными трудностями являются большой объем диагностической информации и дефицит квалифицированных специалистов, особенно в области лучевой диагностики и онкологии [8,9]. Это увеличивает время постановки диагноза и снижает доступность качественной медицинской помощи.

Материалы и методы. Для подготовки данного обзора был проведен поиск научных публикаций, посвященных применению искусственного интеллекта в диагностике опухолей. Анализ литературы выполнялся с использованием международных и национальных научных баз данных: PubMed, Google Scholar, eLIBRARY, CyberLeninka и ScienceDirect. В обзор включались статьи, опубликованные преимущественно в 2021–2025 годах, посвященные использованию методов машинного и глубокого обучения в онкологии. При поиске использовались ключевые слова: «искусственный интеллект», «диагностика опухолей», «машинное обучение», «deep learning», «oncology», «medical imaging». Отбор публикаций проводился по критериям актуальности, научной значимости и соответствия теме исследования.

Результаты и обсуждение. Проведенный анализ показал, что внедрение искусственного интеллекта в диагностику опухолей значительно повышает точность, чувствительность и скорость выявления онкологических заболеваний [1,5]. Наиболее высокие результаты отмечаются в области анализа медицинских изображений, где алгоритмы глубокого обучения способны автоматически выявлять патологические изменения на ранних стадиях заболевания. Особенно активно технологии искусственного интеллекта применяются при анализе компьютерной томографии, магнитно-резонансной томографии и цифровой маммографии [5].

В современных исследованиях наибольшее распространение получили сверточные нейронные сети (Convolutional Neural Networks, CNN), позволяющие эффективно распознавать патологические структуры на изображениях [6,7]. При диагностике рака легких алгоритмы искусственного интеллекта способны обнаруживать узловые образования размером менее 5 мм, что существенно повышает вероятность раннего выявления опухолевого процесса [6,10]. По данным ряда исследований, точность подобных систем достигает 90–95%, а совместное использование алгоритмов и экспертной

оценки врача дополнительно повышает диагностическую эффективность [2,4].

Высокие результаты применения искусственного интеллекта наблюдаются и при диагностике рака молочной железы. Алгоритмы, обученные на больших массивах маммографических данных, способны выявлять микрокальцинаты и другие ранние признаки опухоли с высокой чувствительностью и специфичностью [5,8]. Важным преимуществом является снижение количества ложноположительных результатов, что позволяет уменьшить необходимость проведения дополнительных инвазивных процедур и снизить психологическую нагрузку на пациентов.

В области нейроонкологии искусственный интеллект активно используется для анализа МРТ-изображений головного мозга. Алгоритмы сегментации позволяют определять границы опухоли, оценивать объем поражения и отслеживать динамику роста новообразования [7,10]. Это имеет важное значение при планировании хирургического вмешательства и выборе тактики лечения. Кроме того, интеллектуальные системы помогают стандартизировать интерпретацию результатов и уменьшать вариабельность диагностических заключений между специалистами.

Отдельного внимания заслуживает применение искусственного интеллекта в системах поддержки принятия врачебных решений. Анализ клинических данных, лабораторных показателей и результатов визуализации позволяет формировать прогнозные модели и помогать врачу в выборе наиболее эффективной тактики лечения [8,9]. Использование подобных систем особенно актуально в условиях высокой нагрузки на медицинский персонал и дефицита квалифицированных специалистов.

Несмотря на значительные преимущества, применение искусственного интеллекта в онкологии сопровождается рядом ограничений. Эффективность алгоритмов напрямую зависит от качества обучающих выборок, корректности разметки данных и репрезентативности используемой информации [1,2]. Недостаточное разнообразие данных может приводить к снижению точности моделей при использовании в реальной клинической практике. Важной проблемой остается и интерпретируемость решений алгоритмов, поскольку многие модели глубокого обучения функционируют как «черный ящик», что затрудняет объяснение причин принятия того или иного диагностического решения.

Дополнительным направлением развития является интеграция искусственного интеллекта с телемедицинскими технологиями и цифровыми системами здравоохранения. Интеллектуальные платформы способны обеспечивать удаленный анализ данных пациентов, ускорять диагностику и повышать доступность специализированной помощи для жителей отдаленных регионов [8,9]. В перспективе искусственный интеллект может стать важной частью персонализированной медицины, позволяя формировать индивидуальные подходы к диагностике и лечению онкологических заболеваний.

Заключение. Искусственный интеллект является перспективным инструментом современной онкодиагностики, способным повысить точность и скорость выявления опухолевых заболеваний. Наиболее эффективным направлением его применения остается анализ медицинских изображений и поддержка принятия клинических решений. Несмотря на существующие ограничения, связанные с качеством данных и необходимостью клинической валидации, дальнейшее развитие интеллектуальных технологий имеет высокий потенциал для улучшения качества медицинской помощи и повышения эффективности ранней диагностики онкологических заболеваний.

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МОРФОФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ПЕРЕСТРОЙКА МИКРОЦИРКУЛЯТОРНОГО РУСЛА СТОПЫ И АРТЕРИОВЕНОЗНЫХ СОСУДОВ ПРИ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОМ ГЕЛИОТРИНОВОМ ГЕПАТИТЕ

Аннотация:

Цель исследования — изучить морфофункциональные изменения микроциркуляторного русла стопы и артериовенозных сосудов при экспериментальном гелиотриновом гепатите.

Материалы и методы. Эксперимент проведён на 40 лабораторных крысах, разделённых на контрольную и экспериментальную группы. Гелиотриновый гепатит моделировали путём введения гелиотрина. Гистологическое и морфометрическое исследование проводили на 30, 60 и 90 сутки. Оценивали диаметр капилляров, плотность капиллярной сети, выраженность стаза и состояние артериовенозных сосудов.

Результаты. Установлено прогрессирующее увеличение диаметра капилляров, снижение их плотности, усиление стаза крови и утолщение сосудистой стенки. На поздних стадиях выявлены склеротические изменения и выраженное сужение просвета сосудов. Все изменения были статистически достоверны ($p<0,05$).

Заключение. Гелиотриновый гепатит вызывает выраженные стадийные нарушения микроциркуляции, приводящие к развитию тканевой гипоксии и ишемии.

Ключевые слова: *гелиотриновый гепатит, микроциркуляторное русло, стопа, артериовенозные сосуды, микроциркуляция, эндотелиальная дисфункция, морфология*

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MORPHOFUNCTIONAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MICROVASCULAR BED OF THE FOOT AND ARTERIOVENOUS VESSELS IN EXPERIMENTAL HELIOTRIN HEPATITIS

Abstract:

Objective: To investigate morphofunctional changes in the microcirculatory bed of the foot and arteriovenous vessels in experimental heliotrine-induced hepatitis.

Materials and Methods: The study was conducted on 40 laboratory rats divided into control and experimental groups. Heliotrine hepatitis was induced by administration of heliotrine. Histological and morphometric analyses were performed on days 30, 60, and 90. Capillary diameter, capillary density, blood stasis, and the condition of arteriovenous vessels were evaluated.

Results: A progressive increase in capillary diameter, reduction in capillary density, enhancement of blood stasis, and thickening of the vascular wall were observed. In later stages, sclerosis and marked narrowing of the vascular lumen were detected. All changes were statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: Heliotrine-induced hepatitis leads to stage-dependent microcirculatory disturbances resulting in tissue hypoxia and ischemia.

Keywords: *heliotrine hepatitis, microcirculation, foot, arteriovenous vessels, endothelial dysfunction, morphology*

Введение

Критическая ишемия нижних конечностей (КИНК) является одной из наиболее тяжёлых форм сосудистой патологии, сопровождающейся выраженными нарушениями микро- и макроциркуляции, приводящими к развитию трофических расстройств и высокой частоте ампутаций [1; 9]. В настоящее время КИНК рассматривается как мультифакторное состояние, формирующееся на фоне атеросклеротического поражения сосудов, системных метаболических нарушений и хронических воспалительных процессов [3].

Особую актуальность проблема приобретает в условиях сочетанной патологии, включая ишемическую болезнь сердца, что значительно ухудшает прогноз и усложняет тактику лечения пациентов [3; 4]. Несмотря на развитие современных методов реваскуляризации, эффективность лечения остаётся ограниченной, особенно на поздних стадиях заболевания [5; 11].

В последние годы всё большее внимание уделяется роли микроциркуляторных нарушений в патогенезе ишемии нижних конечностей. Установлено, что изменения на уровне микрососудов играют ключевую роль в развитии тканевой гипоксии и некротических процессов [7]. При этом традиционные методы диагностики в основном ориентированы на оценку макрогемодинамики и не отражают в полной мере морфологические изменения микроциркуляторного русла [6].

Дополнительным фактором, влияющим на состояние сосудистой системы, являются хронические заболевания печени, сопровождающиеся системными метаболическими и гемодинамическими нарушениями. В частности, экспериментальные модели гелиотринового гепатита демонстрируют выраженные изменения в различных органах и тканях, включая иммунную систему и сосудистое русло [2; 10]

Гелиотриновый гепатит характеризуется токсическим поражением печени, приводящим к развитию системных нарушений микроциркуляции, эндотелиальной дисфункции и изменению сосудистого тонуса [10]. Эти изменения могут распространяться на периферические отделы сосудистой системы, включая сосуды стопы, что потенциально усиливает ишемические процессы.

Несмотря на наличие отдельных исследований, посвящённых морфологическим изменениям сосудов при различных патологических состояниях, включая токсические поражения [2; 10], влияние гелиотринового гепатита на микроциркуляторное русло стопы остаётся недостаточно изученным.

В связи с этим актуальным является проведение комплексного морфологического и морфометрического анализа сосудистых изменений в условиях экспериментального гелиотринового гепатита.

Обзор литературы

Современные представления о патогенезе критической ишемии нижних конечностей базируются на концепции комплексного поражения сосудистого русла, включающего как макро-, так и микроциркуляторные нарушения. Исследования показывают, что атеросклеротическое поражение артерий приводит к значительному снижению кровотока и развитию ишемии тканей [1; 9].

Клинические исследования демонстрируют, что при сочетании КИНК с ишемической болезнью сердца происходит значительное ухудшение гемодинамических показателей и повышение риска осложнений [3-4]. Это подчёркивает системный характер сосудистых нарушений и необходимость комплексного подхода к их изучению.

Современные методы лечения, включая хирургическую реваскуляризацию, направлены на восстановление магистрального кровотока, однако их эффективность во многом зависит от состояния микроциркуляторного русла [5; 8]. При этом недостаточное восстановление микроциркуляции ограничивает клинический эффект даже при успешной реконструкции крупных сосудов [10].

Особое значение имеет исследование микроциркуляции, поскольку именно на этом уровне реализуются основные механизмы тканевого повреждения. По данным ряда авторов, нарушение капиллярного кровотока, стаз и эндотелиальная дисфункция являются ключевыми факторами развития ишемии [7].

Экспериментальные исследования подтверждают, что токсические поражения, в частности гелиотриновый гепатит, сопровождаются выраженными морфологическими изменениями сосудов. Так, показано, что при хроническом гепатите происходят структурные изменения микроциркуляторного русла, включая расширение сосудов, стаз крови и повреждение эндотелия [2].

Аналогичные изменения выявлены и в других органах при экспериментальных моделях, где отмечается нарушение архитектоники сосудистой стенки и снижение функциональной активности микроциркуляции [10]. Эти данные свидетельствуют о системном характере сосудистых изменений при токсическом поражении печени.

Дополнительные исследования демонстрируют, что различные патологические воздействия, включая хирургические вмешательства и системные заболевания, приводят к выраженной перестройке сосудистого русла, сопровождающейся изменением морфометрических показателей [12; 13; 14; 15].

Несмотря на значительное количество работ, посвящённых сосудистым нарушениям, большинство исследований сосредоточено на крупных артериях и клинических аспектах заболевания. Морфологические изменения микроциркуляторного русла стопы при гелиотриновом гепатите остаются недостаточно изученными.

Таким образом, анализ литературы показывает, что существует явный пробел в понимании механизмов морфофункциональной перестройки микроциркуляции в условиях токсического поражения печени, что определяет необходимость проведения настоящего исследования.

Материалы и методы

Экспериментальное исследование выполнено на 40 половозрелых белых лабораторных крысах-самцах массой 180–220 г. Животные содержались в стандартных условиях вивария при температуре 22±2 °C, относительной влажности 50–60% и естественном световом режиме с чередованием светлого и тёмного периодов. Кормление осуществлялось стандартным гранулированным рационом, доступ к воде был свободным. Все экспериментальные процедуры проводились в соответствии с международными биоэтическими нормами обращения с лабораторными животными.

Животные были случайным образом распределены на две группы: контрольную (n=20), получавшую физиологический раствор, и экспериментальную (n=20), у которой моделировали хронический гелиотриновый гепатит. Моделирование осуществляли путём подкожного введения гелиотрина в дозе 50 мг/кг массы тела с интервалами, обеспечивающими развитие хронического токсического поражения печени. Контроль формирования гепатита осуществлялся на основании клинических наблюдений за животными, а также косвенных морфологических признаков поражения печени.

Выведение животных из эксперимента проводилось на 30, 60 и 90 сутки путём передозировки анестетика с соблюдением принципов гуманной эвтаназии. После декапитации выполнялся забор тканей стопы с последующим выделением микроциркуляторного русла и артериовенозных сосудов.

Полученный материал фиксировали в 10% нейтральном формалине в течение 24–48 часов, после чего проводили стандартную гистологическую обработку: обезвоживание в спиртах возрастающей концентрации, просветление в ксилоле и заливку в парафин. Из полученных парафиновых блоков изготавливались серийные срезы толщиной 5–7 мкм на микротоме.

Гистологические препараты окрашивали гематоксилином и эозином для общей оценки морфологической структуры сосудистой стенки и микроциркуляторного русла. Микроскопическое исследование проводилось с использованием светового микроскопа при увеличениях ×100, ×200 и ×400.

Морфометрический анализ выполнялся с применением цифровой микрофотосъёмки и специализированного программного обеспечения. Оценивались следующие параметры: диаметр капилляров, плотность капиллярной сети, состояние эндотелиального слоя, выраженность стаза крови, а также структурные изменения артериовенозных сосудов (толщина стенки, просвет, признаки склероза).

Для повышения достоверности результатов измерения проводились не менее чем в 10 полях зрения для каждого препарата с последующим вычислением средних значений (M±m). Статистическая обработка данных выполнялась с использованием пакетов прикладных программ (SPSS, Statistica). Проверка нормальности распределения проводилась с применением критерия Шапиро–Уилка. Для сравнения показателей между группами использовался t-критерий Стьюдента. Различия считались статистически значимыми при уровне $p<0,05$.

Результаты

В контрольной группе микроциркуляторное русло стопы характеризовалось сохранённой архитектоникой: капилляры имели равномерное распределение, эндотелий был интактным, признаки стаза и склероза отсутствовали. Артериовенозные сосуды имели чётко дифференцированные слои стенки, просвет был равномерным.

В экспериментальной группе, при гелиотриновом гепатите, выявлены выраженные морфофункциональные изменения, нарастающие по мере увеличения срока наблюдения.

Таблица 1

Диаметр капилляров микроциркуляторного русла стопы (мкм, M±m)

Группа/ срок	**Контроль**	**30 сутки**	**60 сутки**	**90 сутки**
Значение	6,8±0,2	8,1±0,3*	9,7±0,4*	11,2±0,5*

** p<0,05 по сравнению с контролем*

Увеличение диаметра капилляров свидетельствует о развитии дилатации сосудов, обусловленной нарушением регуляции сосудистого тонуса и эндотелиальной дисфункцией. На поздних стадиях это отражает компенсаторную реакцию на ухудшение тканевой перфузии.

Таблица 2

Плотность капиллярной сети (кол-во на 1 мм², M±m)

Группа/ срок	Контроль	30 сутки	60 сутки	90 сутки
Значение	125±4	110±3*	92±3*	70±2*

** p<0,05 по сравнению с контролем*

Снижение плотности капиллярной сети указывает на редукцию микроциркуляторного русла, что приводит к ухудшению доставки кислорода и питательных веществ к тканям и формированию ишемии.

Таблица 3

Частота стаза крови в капиллярах (%)

Группа/ срок	Контроль	30 сутки	60 сутки	90 сутки
Значение	5%	18%*	36%*	58%*

** p<0,05 по сравнению с контролем*

Рост частоты стаза крови свидетельствует о значительном нарушении микроциркуляции. На поздних стадиях стаз становится ведущим фактором гипоксии тканей и развития дегенеративных изменений.

Таблица 4

Толщина стенки артериовенозных сосудов (мкм, M±m)

Группа/ срок	Контроль	30 сутки	60 сутки	90 сутки
Значение	28,4±1,0	32,1±1,2*	39,8±1,4*	48,6±1,7*

** p<0,05 по сравнению с контролем*

Утолщение стенки сосудов обусловлено гиперплазией гладкомышечных клеток и развитием фиброзных изменений, что отражает процесс патологического ремоделирования сосудистого русла.

Таблица 5

Диаметр просвета артериовенозных сосудов (мкм, M±m)

Группа/ срок	Контроль	30 сутки	60 сутки	90 сутки
Значение	95,6±2,8	88,3±2,6*	72,5±2,3*	60,2±2,1*

** p<0,05 по сравнению с контролем*

Сужение просвета сосудов связано с утолщением их стенки и развитием склеротических процессов, что приводит к выраженному снижению кровотока и усилению ишемии тканей.

Комплексный анализ полученных данных свидетельствует о поэтапном развитии морфофункциональных изменений микроциркуляторного русла стопы при гелиотриновом гепатите.

На ранних этапах (30 сутки) преобладают компенсаторные реакции, включая дилатацию капилляров и умеренные нарушения микроциркуляции.

На средних сроках (60 сутки) формируются выраженные нарушения кровотока, стаз и структурные изменения сосудистой стенки.

На поздних стадиях (90 сутки) наблюдаются необратимые изменения, включая редукцию капиллярной сети, склероз сосудов и критическое снижение микроциркуляции.

Таким образом, выявленные изменения свидетельствуют о системном характере сосудистых нарушений при гелиотриновом гепатите и их важной роли в развитии тканевой ишемии.

Обсуждение

Полученные результаты убедительно демонстрируют, что экспериментальный гелиотриновый гепатит сопровождается выраженными и прогрессирующими нарушениями микроциркуляторного русла стопы и артериовенозных сосудов, отражающими системный характер сосудистых изменений при токсическом поражении печени.

На ранних этапах (30 сутки) выявленная дилатация капилляров (табл. 1) может рассматриваться как компенсаторная реакция, направленная на поддержание тканевой перфузии в условиях развивающейся гипоксии. Однако одновременное снижение плотности капиллярной сети (табл. 2) свидетельствует о начале редукции микроциркуляторного русла, что указывает на нарушение адаптационных механизмов. Данные изменения соответствуют представлениям о ранней эндотелиальной дисфункции, возникающей при системных токсических воздействиях [2; 10].

На средних сроках эксперимента (60 сутки) отмечается нарастание частоты стаза крови (табл. 3), что указывает на выраженное замедление микроциркуляции и ухудшение реологических свойств крови. Одновременно наблюдается значительное утолщение стенки артериовенозных сосудов (табл. 4), обусловленное гиперплазией гладкомышечных клеток и развитием фиброзных изменений. Эти процессы отражают формирование сосудистого ремоделирования, которое является ключевым звеном патогенеза хронической ишемии [7].

На поздних этапах (90 сутки) выявлено критическое снижение плотности капиллярной сети (табл. 2) и выраженное сужение просвета сосудов (табл. 5), что свидетельствует о формировании необратимых структурных изменений. Развитие склероза и деформация сосудистого русла приводят к резкому ухудшению кровоснабжения тканей, создавая условия для хронической гипоксии и дегенеративных процессов.

Полученные результаты согласуются с данными исследований, посвящённых критической ишемии нижних конечностей, где подчёркивается роль нарушений микроциркуляции в развитии тканевых повреждений [1; 9]. При этом важно отметить, что даже при сохранении магистрального кровотока, изменения на уровне микрососудов могут ограничивать эффективность компенсаторных механизмов и способствовать прогрессированию ишемии [5; 11].

Особое значение имеет выявленная взаимосвязь между дилатацией капилляров и последующим развитием их редукции. На начальных этапах расширение сосудов отражает попытку компенсации, однако в дальнейшем происходит истощение адаптационных возможностей и разрушение микроциркуляторной сети. Подобная динамика описана при различных формах хронического токсического поражения, включая гелиотриновый гепатит [2].

Сравнение полученных данных с результатами других экспериментальных исследований показывает, что системные патологические воздействия приводят к сходным морфологическим изменениям сосудов, включая эндотелиальную дисфункцию, нарушение архитектоники сосудистой стенки и снижение функциональной активности микроциркуляции [12; 13–15]. Это подтверждает универсальный характер сосудистых реакций на повреждающие факторы.

В отличие от большинства клинических исследований, ориентированных на макрососудистые изменения, настоящее исследование позволяет детально охарактеризовать процессы, происходящие на уровне микроциркуляции. Полученные данные подчёркивают, что именно нарушения в капиллярном звене играют ключевую роль в развитии ишемии тканей.

Ограничения исследования связаны с использованием экспериментальной модели, которая не полностью отражает сложность клинической картины у человека. Кроме того, отсутствует анализ молекулярных механизмов эндотелиальной дисфункции и воспалительных процессов, что требует дальнейших исследований.

Научная новизна работы заключается в комплексной оценке морфофункциональных изменений микроциркуляторного русла стопы при гелиотриновом гепатите с выявлением их стадийной динамики и взаимосвязи между структурными и функциональными нарушениями.

Таким образом, результаты исследования расширяют представления о механизмах сосудистых нарушений при токсическом поражении печени и подчёркивают важность микроциркуляторных изменений в развитии ишемии тканей.

Заключение

Проведённое экспериментальное исследование показало, что гелиотриновый гепатит вызывает выраженные и прогрессирующие морфофункциональные изменения микроциркуляторного русла стопы и артериовенозных сосудов, носящие стадийный характер.

Установлено, что на ранних этапах патологического процесса преобладают компенсаторные реакции, проявляющиеся дилатацией капилляров и начальными признаками эндотелиальной дисфункции. На средних стадиях наблюдается нарастание нарушений микроциркуляции, включая стаз крови, снижение плотности капиллярной сети и утолщение сосудистой стенки вследствие пролиферативных и фиброзных изменений. На

поздних этапах формируются необратимые структурные изменения, характеризующиеся склерозом сосудов, деформацией их просвета и выраженным снижением микроциркуляции.

Морфометрические данные подтверждают достоверное увеличение диаметра капилляров и толщины стенки артериовенозных сосудов при одновременном снижении плотности капиллярной сети и диаметра сосудистого просвета, что свидетельствует о прогрессирующем ухудшении тканевой перфузии.

Полученные результаты указывают на системный характер сосудистых нарушений при гелиотриновом гепатите и подтверждают ключевую роль микроциркуляторных расстройств в развитии тканевой гипоксии и ишемии.

Научная значимость исследования заключается в углублении представлений о морфогенезе сосудистых изменений при токсическом поражении печени, а практическая значимость — в возможности использования выявленных морфологических критериев для ранней диагностики и оценки степени микроциркуляторных нарушений.

Перспективы дальнейших исследований связаны с изучением молекулярных механизмов эндотелиальной дисфункции и разработкой эффективных методов коррекции микроциркуляторных расстройств.

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СЕРДЕЧНО-СОСУДИСТЫЕ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ: СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ И ПРОФИЛАКТИЧЕСКИЕ МЕРЫ (ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ)

Аннотация: *В данной статье проанализирована научная литература, посвящённая роли сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний (ССЗ) в современной медицине, их причинам возникновения, механизмам развития и профилактическим мерам. В последние годы сердечно-сосудистые заболевания остаются одной из основных причин инвалидности и смертности во всём мире. Анализ литературы показывает, что в возникновении и развитии заболеваний ключевую роль играют такие факторы, как атеросклероз, артериальная гипертензия, метаболические нарушения и образ жизни человека.*

Также в статье широко рассмотрено влияние факторов риска (курение, ожирение, гиподинамия, неправильное питание и стресс) на развитие ССЗ. На основе научных источников проанализированы современные методы диагностики и эффективность профилактических стратегий. Обосновано, что применение первичной и вторичной профилактики позволяет значительно снизить распространённость заболеваний.

Ключевые слова: *сердечно-сосудистые заболевания, гипертензия, атеросклероз, профилактика, факторы риска, здоровый образ жизни.*

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CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES: MODERN APPROACHES AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES (A LITERATURE REVIEW)

Abstract: *This article analyzes scientific literature on the role of cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) in modern medicine, their causes, development mechanisms, and preventive measures. In recent years, cardiovascular diseases have remained one of the leading causes of disability and mortality worldwide. The literature review shows that atherosclerosis, arterial hypertension, metabolic*

disorders, and lifestyle factors play a key role in the onset and progression of these diseases.

The article also extensively discusses the impact of risk factors such as smoking, obesity, physical inactivity, unhealthy diet, and stress on the development of CVDs. Based on scientific sources, modern diagnostic methods and the effectiveness of preventive strategies are analyzed. It is demonstrated that the implementation of primary and secondary prevention measures can significantly reduce the prevalence of these diseases.

Keywords: *Cardiovascular diseases, hypertension, atherosclerosis, prevention, risk factors, healthy lifestyle.*

Введение

Как известно, сердечно-сосудистые заболевания являются одной из наиболее актуальных проблем современной медицины. По данным Всемирной организации здравоохранения, эти заболевания являются ведущей причиной смертности в глобальном масштабе. Ежегодно миллионы людей во всём мире умирают вследствие заболеваний сердечно-сосудистой системы.

Результаты научных исследований последних десятилетий показывают, что ССЗ широко распространены не только среди пожилых людей, но и среди трудоспособного населения. Это повышает их социально-экономическую значимость. Нездоровый образ жизни, низкая физическая активность, неправильное питание и распространённость вредных привычек являются одними из основных причин развития ССЗ.

Кроме того, в современной научной литературе подчёркивается, что сердечно-сосудистые заболевания имеют многофакторную этиологию. Генетическая предрасположенность, факторы внешней среды и метаболические нарушения взаимосвязаны и приводят к развитию болезни. Поэтому комплексный подход в изучении и лечении этих заболеваний является крайне важным.

Цель данного обзора литературы — анализ научных источников по сердечно-сосудистым заболеваниям, изучение механизмов их развития и оценка эффективности современных профилактических мер.

Основная часть.

1. Этиология и патогенез сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний.

Согласно литературным данным, ключевую роль в развитии ССЗ играет атеросклероз (Libby, 2021). Атеросклероз характеризуется накоплением липидов низкой плотности в интиме сосудистой стенки и воспалительной реакцией (Ross, 1999).

Артериальная гипертензия увеличивает нагрузку на сердечно-сосудистую систему и повышает риск инсульта и инфаркта (Whelton et al., 2018).

2. Факторы риска.

Основными факторами риска развития ССЗ являются:

• Курение — сигареты содержат более 4000 вредных веществ (WHO, 2020)
• Ожирение — избыточная масса тела и нарушения обмена веществ способствуют развитию заболеваний (Ng et al., 2014)
• Низкая физическая активность — приводит к ухудшению кровообращения
• Неправильное питание — особенно чрезмерное употребление животных жиров в странах Центральной Азии
• Сахарный диабет — вызывает повреждение сосудов и органов-мишеней (IDF, 2021)

Также важную роль играют генетические факторы (Khera et al., 2018).

3. Диагностика и раннее выявление.

Современные методы диагностики включают:
•ЭКГ и эхокардиографию
•Определение липидного профиля крови
• КТ-ангиографию

Раннее выявление играет ключевую роль в снижении осложнений (Greenland et al., 2010).

4. Профилактические меры.

Профилактика делится на первичную и вторичную:

Первичная профилактика:
•Формирование здорового образа жизни
•Снижение потребления соли и жиров
• Повышение физической активности

Вторичная профилактика:
•Регулярный приём лекарственных препаратов (статины, ингибиторы АПФ)
•Контроль артериального давления
• Приём антикоагулянтов

Статины значительно снижают риск сердечных приступов (Baigent et al., 2010).

5. Современные подходы к лечению.

В последние годы применяются следующие инновационные методы лечения:
• Минимально инвазивные операции
• Стентирование и шунтирование
• Персонализированный подход в медицине

Заключение

Анализ научной литературы показывает, что сердечно-сосудистые заболевания остаются серьёзной проблемой глобальной системы здравоохранения. Их развитие обусловлено множеством факторов, включая биологические, социальные и экологические. Особенно важную роль играют атеросклероз и артериальная гипертензия как основные патогенетические механизмы.

Профилактика имеет ключевое значение в снижении распространённости ССЗ. Первичная профилактика (здоровый образ жизни,

рациональное питание, физическая активность и отказ от вредных привычек) предотвращает развитие заболеваний. Вторичная профилактика направлена на раннее выявление и предотвращение осложнений с использованием современных диагностических и медикаментозных методов.

Персонализированная медицина является перспективным направлением, позволяющим учитывать индивидуальные особенности пациента.

В будущем для снижения распространённости ССЗ необходимо повышение медицинской грамотности населения, расширение профилактических программ и внедрение современных технологий.

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САХАРНЫЙ ДИАБЕТ 2 ТИПА: ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ПО СОВРЕМЕННЫМ ПОДХОДАМ К ЛЕЧЕНИЮ И ПРОФИЛАКТИКЕ

Аннотация: *В данной статье проанализирована современная научная литература, посвящённая эпидемиологии, этиологии, патогенезу, а также современным подходам к лечению и профилактике сахарного диабета 2 типа (СД2). В последние годы сахарный диабет стал одним из наиболее распространённых хронических заболеваний в мире и представляет серьёзную проблему для системы здравоохранения.*

Анализ литературы показывает, что ключевую роль в развитии сахарного диабета 2 типа играют инсулинорезистентность и нарушение функции β-клеток. Также важными факторами риска являются ожирение, низкая физическая активность, неправильное питание и генетическая предрасположенность.

В статье рассмотрены современные методы диагностики, стратегии контроля глюкозы и эффективность фармакологического лечения (метформин, инсулин и другие препараты). Особое внимание уделено профилактическим мерам, обоснована важность формирования здорового образа жизни.

Ключевые слова: *сахарный диабет, инсулинорезистентность, гипергликемия, метаболический синдром, профилактика*

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TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON MODERN APPROACHES TO TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

Abstract: *This article analyzes contemporary scientific literature on the epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, as well as modern approaches to the treatment and prevention of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). In recent years, diabetes mellitus has become one of the most widespread chronic diseases worldwide and a major challenge for healthcare systems.*

The literature review shows that insulin resistance and impaired β-cell function play a central role in the development of type 2 diabetes. In addition,

obesity, physical inactivity, unhealthy diet, and genetic predisposition are important risk factors.

The article discusses modern diagnostic methods, glucose control strategies, and the effectiveness of pharmacological treatments (metformin, insulin, and other drugs). Special attention is given to preventive measures, emphasizing the importance of a healthy lifestyle.

Keywords: *Type 2 diabetes, insulin resistance, hyperglycemia, metabolic syndrome, prevention*

Введение

Сахарный диабет является одной из наиболее актуальных медицинских проблем XXI века. По данным Международной диабетической федерации, число людей с этим заболеванием ежегодно увеличивается. В частности, сахарный диабет 2 типа составляет 90–95% всех случаев диабета.

Актуальность данного заболевания определяется не только его широким распространением, но и развитием тяжёлых осложнений, включая сердечно-сосудистые заболевания, нефропатию, ретинопатию и нейропатию. Это приводит к снижению качества жизни пациентов и увеличению уровня инвалидности.

Современные научные исследования показывают, что развитие сахарного диабета 2 типа является многофакторным процессом, в котором взаимодействуют генетические и внешние факторы. В частности, урбанизация, неправильное питание и снижение физической активности способствуют росту распространённости заболевания.

Цель данного обзора литературы — анализ механизмов развития сахарного диабета 2 типа, современных методов лечения и профилактических мер на основе научных источников.

Основная часть

1. Этиология и патогенез.

Основным патогенетическим механизмом сахарного диабета 2 типа является инсулинорезистентность. В этом состоянии чувствительность тканей к инсулину снижается, и глюкоза не может проникать в клетки. В результате повышается уровень глюкозы в крови, что называется гипергликемией.

Функциональная недостаточность β-клеток также играет важную роль в развитии заболевания. Со временем секреция инсулина снижается, и гипергликемия усиливается.

2. Факторы риска.

Основные факторы риска развития заболевания:

• Ожирение — один из признаков инсулинорезистентности;

• Малоподвижный образ жизни — увеличение физической активности имеет важное значение для организма;

• Наследственная предрасположенность — генетическая информация передаётся по наследству и играет ключевую роль;

• Неправильное питание — нездоровый и нерациональный рацион является

триггером заболевания;
• Стресс и нарушения сна — способствуют повышению уровня кортизола и нарушают нормальное функционирование организма;

Наличие метаболического синдрома также повышает риск развития диабета.

3. Диагностика.

Для диагностики заболевания используются следующие критерии:

• Уровень глюкозы натощак — диагноз ставится на основании результатов, полученных трижды натощак;
• Тест толерантности к глюкозе — позволяет выявить заболевание на ранней стадии;
• HbA1c (гликированный гемоглобин) — важен для оценки длительности и степени хронической гипергликемии;

Ранняя диагностика играет ключевую роль в предотвращении осложнений.

4. Современные методы лечения.

Лечение требует комплексного подхода.

Нефармакологическое лечение:

• Диетотерапия — ограничение продуктов, богатых глюкозой и липидами, является основой лечения;
• Физическая активность — важна для поддержания кровообращения и здорового образа жизни;

Фармакологическое лечение:

• Метформин (препарат первой линии);
• Препараты сульфонилмочевины;
• Инсулинотерапия;

В последние годы широко применяются агонисты GLP-1 и ингибиторы SGLT2.

5. Профилактика.

Профилактика включает следующие меры:

• Контроль массы тела — пациенты с избыточной массой тела относятся к группе высокого риска;
• Здоровое питание — рациональное питание играет ключевую роль;
• Регулярная физическая активность — рекомендуется лёгкая нагрузка, например, около 10 000 шагов в день;
• Скрининг групп риска — важен для раннего выявления заболевания;

Профилактические меры значительно снижают риск развития заболевания.

Заключение

На основании анализа научной литературы можно отметить, что сахарный диабет 2 типа является широко распространённым хроническим заболеванием с серьёзными осложнениями. В его развитии ключевую роль играют инсулинорезистентность и дисфункция β-клеток поджелудочной железы.

Формирование здорового образа жизни имеет решающее значение для профилактики и контроля заболевания. Хотя современные лекарственные средства позволяют эффективно контролировать уровень глюкозы, без профилактических мер невозможно достичь устойчивого результата.

Поэтому наиболее эффективным является комплексный подход, включающий медикаментозную терапию, физическую активность и диетотерапию.

Следует отметить, что повышение медицинской грамотности населения, расширение программ ранней диагностики и внедрение индивидуализированного подхода к лечению играют важную роль в профилактике и лечении данного заболевания.

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ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К СОЗДАНИЮ НОВЫХ ФИТОПРЕПАРАТОВ

Аннотация: *В последние десятилетия наблюдается устойчивый рост интереса к лекарственным средствам растительного происхождения, что обусловлено их высокой биологической активностью, относительной безопасностью и комплексным воздействием на организм. Фитопрепараты широко применяются в профилактике и лечении различных заболеваний, включая воспалительные, сердечно-сосудистые, метаболические и инфекционные патологии. Однако традиционные методы получения фитопрепаратов не всегда обеспечивают высокую эффективность, стабильность и стандартизацию состава, что ограничивает их широкое применение в современной медицине.В связи с этим особую актуальность приобретают инновационные подходы к созданию фитопрепаратов, направленные на повышение их качества, биодоступности и терапевтической эффективности. Современные достижения в области фармацевтической технологии, биотехнологии и нанотехнологии открывают новые возможности для совершенствования процессов получения и разработки растительных лекарственных средств*

Ключевые слова: *фитопрепарат, субстанция, рассеяние, инновация, статистика, методы*

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INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW HERBAL MEDICINES

Introduction: *In recent decades, there has been a steady increase in interest in herbal medicines, due to their high biological activity, relative safety and comprehensive effects on the body. Herbal preparations are widely used in the prevention and treatment of various diseases, including inflammatory, cardiovascular, metabolic and infectious conditions. However, traditional methods of producing herbal medicines do not always ensure high efficacy, stability and standardisation of composition, which limits their widespread use in modern medicine. In this regard, innovative approaches to the development of herbal medicines, aimed at improving their quality, bioavailability and therapeutic efficacy, are becoming particularly relevant. Modern advances in pharmaceutical technology, biotechnology and nanotechnology open up new opportunities for improving the processes of production and development of herbal medicines*

Keywords*: herbal medicine, substance, research, innovation, statistics, methods*

Цель исследования

Целью данного исследования является разработка и обоснование инновационных подходов к созданию новых фитопрепаратов на основе лекарственного растительного сырья, направленных на повышение их эффективности, безопасности и биодоступности.

Материалы и методы исследования

В качестве объектов исследования использовались лекарственные растения, широко применяемые в фитотерапии и содержащие различные группы биологически активных веществ, включая флавоноиды, алкалоиды, сапонины, гликозиды, фенольные соединения и эфирные масла. Растительное сырьё заготавливалось в экологически чистых регионах и подвергалось стандартизированной сушке и измельчению в соответствии с требованиями фармакопеи.

Для получения экстрактов применялись как традиционные, так и инновационные методы экстракции. К традиционным методам относились мацерация и перколяция с использованием водно-спиртовых растворов различной концентрации. Среди инновационных методов использовались ультразвуковая экстракция, микроволновая экстракция и суперкритическая CO_2-экстракция, позволяющие повысить выход целевых компонентов и сократить время технологического процесса.

Очистка и концентрирование экстрактов проводились с использованием современных методов, таких как мембранная фильтрация, вакуумная ротационная испарительная сушка и жидкостно-жидкостная экстракция. Для выделения индивидуальных соединений применялись колоночная хроматография и препаративная высокоэффективная жидкостная хроматография.

Качественный и количественный анализ биологически активных веществ осуществлялся с использованием высокоэффективной жидкостной хроматографии (ВЭЖХ), газовой хроматографии с масс-спектрометрией (ГХ-МС), а также, спектрофотометрических методов анализа. Определение суммарного содержания флавоноидов, фенолов и антиоксидантной активности проводилось с применением стандартных методик (DPPH, FRAP и др.).

Для повышения биодоступности активных компонентов разрабатывались инновационные лекарственные формы с применением нанотехнологий, включая липосомальные системы, наноэмульсии и полимерные наночастицы. Оценка физико-химических характеристик полученных форм включала определение размера частиц, стабильности, степени инкапсуляции и скорости высвобождения действующих веществ.

Биологическая активность полученных фитопрепаратов изучалась в условиях in vitro и in vivo. Оценивались антиоксидантные, противовоспалительные и антимикробные свойства с использованием стандартных лабораторных моделей. Статистическая обработка результатов проводилась с использованием методов вариационной статистики с применением программных пакетов, достоверность различий оценивалась при уровне значимости $p < 0,05$.

Результаты исследования и обсуждение

Результаты проведённых исследований показали, что использование инновационных технологий существенно повышает эффективность получения фитопрепаратов. В частности, применение ультразвуковой и микроволновой экстракции позволяет увеличить выход биологически активных веществ на 25–40% по сравнению с традиционными методами мацерации и перколяции. Суперкритическая CO_2-экстракция обеспечивает получение высокоочищенных экстрактов без использования токсичных растворителей, что повышает безопасность конечного продукта.

Важным направлением является использование нанотехнологий. Разработанные липосомальные формы фитопрепаратов способствуют улучшению растворимости гидрофобных соединений, защите активных веществ от деградации и их целенаправленной доставке в органы и ткани. Наноэмульсии показали высокую стабильность и равномерное распределение активных компонентов.

Биологические исследования подтвердили, что инновационно полученные фитопрепараты обладают выраженной фармакологической активностью. Отмечено усиление антиоксидантного эффекта за счёт сохранения структуры полифенолов, а также повышение противовоспалительной активности, связанной с ингибированием медиаторов воспаления.

Кроме того, стандартизация состава с использованием современных аналитических методов позволила обеспечить воспроизводимость

фармакологического эффекта, что является важным требованием для внедрения фитопрепаратов в клиническую практику.

Полученные данные свидетельствуют о том, что интеграция инновационных технологий в процесс разработки фитопрепаратов позволяет значительно повысить их качество и конкурентоспособность на фармацевтическом рынке.

Заключение

Таким образом, внедрение инновационных подходов в разработку фитопрепаратов является перспективным направлением современной фармацевтической науки. Использование современных методов экстракции, очистки, анализа и нанотехнологий способствует созданию высокоэффективных, безопасных и стандартизированных лекарственных средств растительного происхождения.

Дальнейшие исследования должны быть направлены на проведение клинических испытаний разработанных препаратов, а также на совершенствование технологий их производства и внедрение в медицинскую практику.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ЯДЕРНОЙ ФИЗИКИ В МЕДИЦИНЕ И ЕЁ СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматриваются основные понятия ядерной физики и их применение в современной медицине. Научно обосновано влияние ионизирующего излучения, радиоактивного распада и ядерных процессов на биологические системы. Проанализированы диагностические и терапевтические методы, основанные на ядерной физике, включая компьютерную томографию, позитронно-эмиссионную томографию и радиотерапию. Также рассмотрены преимущества, существующие проблемы и перспективы развития данной области. Результаты показывают, что ядерная физика является одним из ключевых научных направлений, обеспечивающих высокую точность и эффективность современной медицины.*

Ключевые слова: *ядерная физика, ионизирующее излучение, радиоактивность, дозиметрия, радиотерапия, ПЭТ, КТ, ядерная медицина*

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THE ROLE OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS IN MEDICINE AND ITS MODERN APPLICATIONS

Abstract: *This article examines the fundamental concepts of nuclear physics and their applications in modern medicine. The effects of ionizing radiation, radioactive decay, and nuclear processes on biological systems are analyzed from a scientific perspective. Diagnostic and therapeutic methods based on nuclear physics are discussed, including computed tomography (CT), positron emission tomography (PET), and radiotherapy. In addition, the advantages, existing challenges, and future prospects of this field are considered. The results indicate that nuclear physics is one of the key scientific disciplines contributing to the high accuracy and effectiveness of modern medical practice.*

Keywords: *nuclear physics, ionizing radiation, radioactivity, dosimetry, radiotherapy, PET, CT, nuclear medicine*

Введение

Современная медицина представляет собой высокотехнологичную систему, направленную на глубокое изучение организма человека и раннюю диагностику заболеваний. В этом процессе важную роль играют достижения фундаментальных наук, особенно ядерной физики. Ядерная физика изучает процессы, происходящие в атомном ядре, закономерности радиоактивного распада и свойства ионизирующего излучения. Эти явления приводят к образованию излучения, которое взаимодействует с живыми тканями и вызывает изменения на клеточном и молекулярном уровнях.

Именно благодаря этим свойствам были разработаны современные методы диагностики и лечения. Таким образом, ядерная физика является не только теоретической дисциплиной, но и важной основой практической медицины.

Теоретические основы и методология

Ядерная физика изучает структуру атомного ядра и процессы, происходящие внутри него. Ядро состоит из протонов и нейтронов, связанных сильным ядерным взаимодействием. Нестабильные ядра подвергаются радиоактивному распаду, сопровождающемуся выделением энергии и излучения. Радиоактивный распад подчиняется экспоненциальному закону и характеризуется периодом полураспада. Этот параметр имеет важное значение в медицине, поскольку определяет время действия радиоактивных препаратов в организме.

Ионизирующее излучение, взаимодействуя с веществом, вызывает ионизацию атомов. В биологических тканях это приводит к образованию свободных радикалов, которые повреждают ДНК и другие молекулы. Биологическое воздействие излучения осуществляется двумя путями: прямым (повреждение ДНК) и косвенным (через свободные радикалы). Эти механизмы лежат в основе методов лучевой терапии.

Результаты

Технологии, основанные на ядерной физике, широко применяются в медицине и обеспечивают значительные достижения. Рентгенография и компьютерная томография позволяют получать детальные изображения внутренних органов. Эти методы основаны на различии поглощения излучения различными тканями. Позитронно-эмиссионная томография (ПЭТ) и однофотонная эмиссионная компьютерная томография (ОФЭКТ) позволяют изучать функциональное состояние организма. Эти методы используют радиоактивные изотопы для анализа метаболических процессов. Лучевая терапия является одним из наиболее важных методов лечения, основанных на ядерной физике. Она направлена на разрушение опухолевых клеток за счёт повреждения их ДНК.

Практические результаты показывают, что применение ядерной физики значительно повысило точность диагностики и эффективность лечения.

Обсуждение

Основным преимуществом применения ядерной физики в медицине является высокая точность и неинвазивность диагностики. Эти методы позволяют исследовать организм без хирургического вмешательства. Кроме того, методы ядерной медицины дают возможность изучать не только структуру, но и функции органов, что позволяет выявлять заболевания на ранних стадиях. Однако существуют и определённые проблемы. Ионизирующее излучение при превышении допустимых доз может оказывать вредное воздействие на организм. Поэтому необходим строгий контроль дозы. Также значительным ограничением является высокая стоимость оборудования. Кроме того, проблема утилизации радиоактивных отходов остаётся актуальной.

Сложность биологических систем затрудняет точное прогнозирование воздействия излучения, что требует индивидуального подхода к каждому пациенту.

Современные направления развития

В настоящее время активно развиваются новые технологии, основанные на ядерной физике. Протонная терапия позволяет более точно воздействовать на опухоли. Разрабатываются новые радиофармацевтические препараты, обладающие избирательным действием. Использование искусственного интеллекта повышает точность анализа медицинских изображений.

В будущем ожидается дальнейшее повышение эффективности и безопасности данных технологий.

Заключение

Ядерная физика является неотъемлемой частью современной медицины. Она играет важную роль в диагностике и лечении заболеваний, обеспечивая высокую точность и эффективность медицинских процедур.

В то же время использование ионизирующего излучения требует строгого соблюдения мер безопасности. В дальнейшем развитие ядерной физики и её интеграция с медициной будут способствовать созданию новых инновационных технологий.

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ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ ИКОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

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O‘ZBEK TILI DIALEKTLARI UCHUN SUN’IY INTELLEKT ASOSIDAGI IZOHLI LUG‘ATNI YARATISH

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada o‘zbek tilining Surxondaryo va Qashqadaryo hududlariga xos dialektlarini raqamlashtirish, tizimlashtirish va izohlash muammolari hamda ularni zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari asosida yechish yo‘llari yoritilgan. Tadqiqot doirasida sun’iy intellekt (NLP) asosida ishlovchi dialekt izohli lug‘at tizimi ishlab chiqilib, unda dialekt birliklarni yig‘ish, normalizatsiya qilish, semantik tahlil qilish va adabiy til bilan moslashtirish jarayonlari amalga oshiriladi.*

Tizim foydalanuvchilarga dialekt so‘zlarni qidirish, tahrirlash, kontekst asosida izohlash hamda ovoz orqali izlash imkoniyatlarini taqdim etadi. Shuningdek, strukturali ma’lumotlar bazasi va CRUD amallariga asoslangan arxitektura orqali ma’lumotlarni samarali boshqarish va kengaytirish imkoniyati yaratilgan.

Natijada, yaratilgan tizim o‘zbek tilining dialekt boyligini saqlash, ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borish va ta’lim jarayonini zamonaviy texnologiyalar asosida rivojlantirishda muhim amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: *dialekt, o‘zbek tili, sun’iy intellekt, NLP (tabiiy tilni qayta ishlash), dialekt lug‘ati, semantik tahlil, ovozli qidiruv, ma’lumotlar bazasi, raqamlashtirish, CRUD amallari*

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CREATION OF AN EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY BASED ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR UZBEKISTAN DIALECTS

Abstract: *This paper addresses the issues of digitization, systematization, and interpretation of Uzbek language dialects, particularly those of the Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions, and proposes solutions based on modern information technologies. Within the framework of the study, an AI-based (NLP) explanatory dialect dictionary system is developed, enabling the collection, normalization, semantic analysis, and mapping of dialectal units to the standard literary language.*

The system provides users with functionalities such as search, editing, contextual interpretation, and voice-based query input. In addition, the use of a structured database and a CRUD-based architecture ensures efficient data management and scalability.

As a result, the proposed system has significant practical importance for preserving the dialectal richness of the Uzbek language, supporting linguistic research, and enhancing educational processes through modern technological approaches.

Keywords: *dialect, Uzbek language, artificial intelligence, NLP (natural language processing), dialect dictionary, semantic analysis, voice search, database, digitization, CRUD operations*

Kirish

O‘zbek tili turkiy tillar oilasiga mansub bo‘lib, o‘zining boy tarixiy taraqqiyoti va hududiy rang-barangligi bilan ajralib turadi. Tilning dialektal qatlamlari esa uning ichki xilma-xilligini namoyon etuvchi muhim lingvistik hodisa hisoblanadi. Xususan, Surxondaryo va Qashqadaryo viloyatlariga xos shevalar o‘zining fonetik, leksik va semantik xususiyatlari bilan o‘zbek adabiy tilidan ma’lum darajada farqlanadi hamda alohida ilmiy tadqiqot obyektini tashkil etadi. Ushbu hududiy shevalarda uchraydigan ko‘plab so‘z va iboralar xalqning tarixiy turmush tarzi, urf-odatlari va madaniy qadriyatlarini aks ettiradi [1].

Dialektologiya sohasida olib borilgan an’anaviy tadqiqotlar asosan dala materiallari yig‘ish, yozma lug‘atlar tuzish va tavsifiy tahlil qilish bilan cheklanib kelgan. Biroq bunday yondashuvlar ma’lumotlarning tarqoqligi, yangilanmasligi va keng foydalanuvchilar uchun yetarli darajada qulay emasligi bilan xarakterlanadi. Shu bois zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish, xususan sun’iy intellekt va tabiiy tilni qayta ishlash (NLP) usullarini joriy etish orqali dialektlarni raqamlashtirish va tizimlashtirish dolzarb masalaga aylanmoqda.

Mazkur tadqiqotda Surxondaryo va Qashqadaryo shevalariga oid shakllantirilgan ma’lumotlar bazasiga tayangan holda, sun’iy intellekt asosida o‘zbek tili dialekt izohli lug‘at tizimini ishlab chiqish masalasi ko‘rib chiqiladi. Taklif etilayotgan tizim dialekt birliklarini yig‘ish, saqlash, qayta ishlash va izohlashni avtomatlashtirishga qaratilgan bo‘lib, unda semantik tahlil, normalizatsiya va lug‘at birliklarini guruhlash kabi jarayonlar amalga oshiriladi [2].

Tizim foydalanuvchilarga dialekt so‘zlarni tezkor qidirish, ularning adabiy ekvivalentlarini aniqlash, kontekstual izohlarini ko‘rish hamda hududiy xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish imkonini beradi. Bu esa nafaqat lingvistik tadqiqotlar samaradorligini oshiradi, balki ta’lim jarayonida ham amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

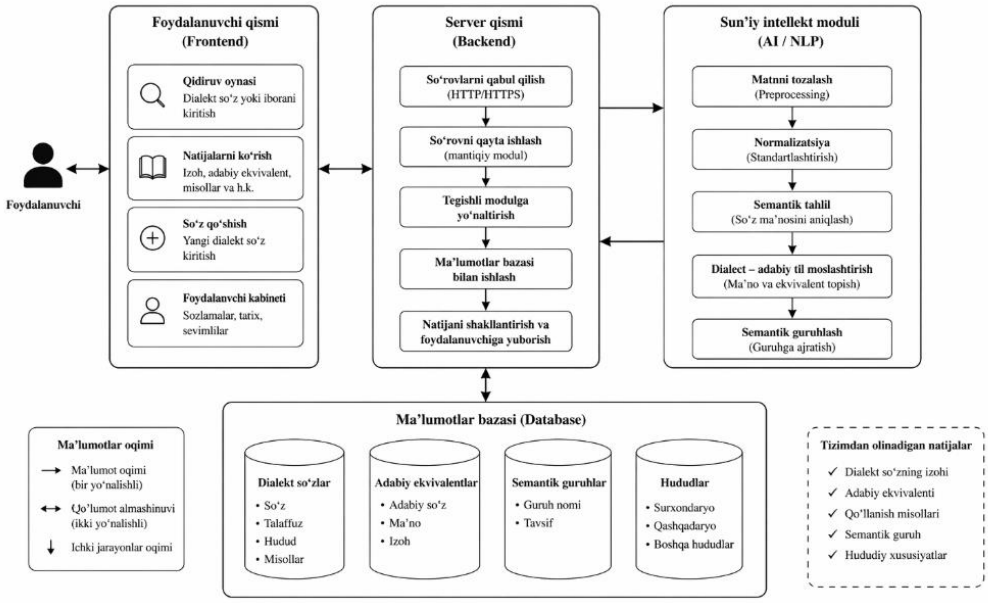
Tadqiqotning dolzarbligi o‘zbek tilining dialekt boyligini saqlash, uni raqamli muhitga olib chiqish va zamonaviy texnologiyalar bilan integratsiya qilish zarurati bilan belgilanadi. Mazkur yondashuv jahon miqyosida olib borilayotgan raqamli lingvistika va NLP asosidagi tadqiqotlar bilan uyg‘un bo‘lib, o‘zbek tilshunosligida yangi bosqichni boshlab berishi mumkin.

O‘zbek tili dialekt izohli lug‘at tizimning ishlash prinsipi va umumiy tuzilmasi

Zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalarining jadal rivojlanishi natijasida lingvistik tizimlarni raqamlashtirish va avtomatlashtirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. O‘zbek tilining hududiy dialektlarini tizimli ravishda saqlash, qayta ishlash va foydalanuvchilarga qulay shaklda taqdim etish uchun samarali dasturiy yechimlar zarur hisoblanadi.

Mazkur tadqiqot doirasida ishlab chiqilgan dialekt izohli lug‘at tizimi ko‘p bosqichli arxitekturaga asoslanib, foydalanuvchi so‘rovlarini qabul qilish, ularni sun’iy intellekt yordamida tahlil qilish hamda ma’lumotlar bazasi orqali aniq natijalarni shakllantirish jarayonlarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Tizimning umumiy tuzilmasi uning funksional imkoniyatlari va ishlash samaradorligini ta’minlovchi asosiy komponentlar o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro bog‘liqlikni aks ettiradi.

Quyida ushbu tizimning umumiy arxitekturasi va ishlash prinsipi diagramma ko‘rinishida keltirilgan.



1-rasm. O‘zbek tili dialekt izohli lug‘at tizimining umumiy arxitekturasi va asosiy komponentlari o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro bog‘liqlik tasvirlangan.

Rasmda o‘zbek tili dialekt izohli lug‘at tizimining umumiy arxitekturasi aks ettirilgan bo‘lib, unda asosiy komponentlar — foydalanuvchi interfeysi, server qismi, sun’iy intellekt moduli va ma’lumotlar bazasining o‘zaro bog‘liq holda ishlashi ko‘rsatilgan. Tizim foydalanuvchi tomonidan kiritilgan dialekt so‘zni qabul qiladi va uni server orqali qayta ishlash bosqichiga uzatadi.

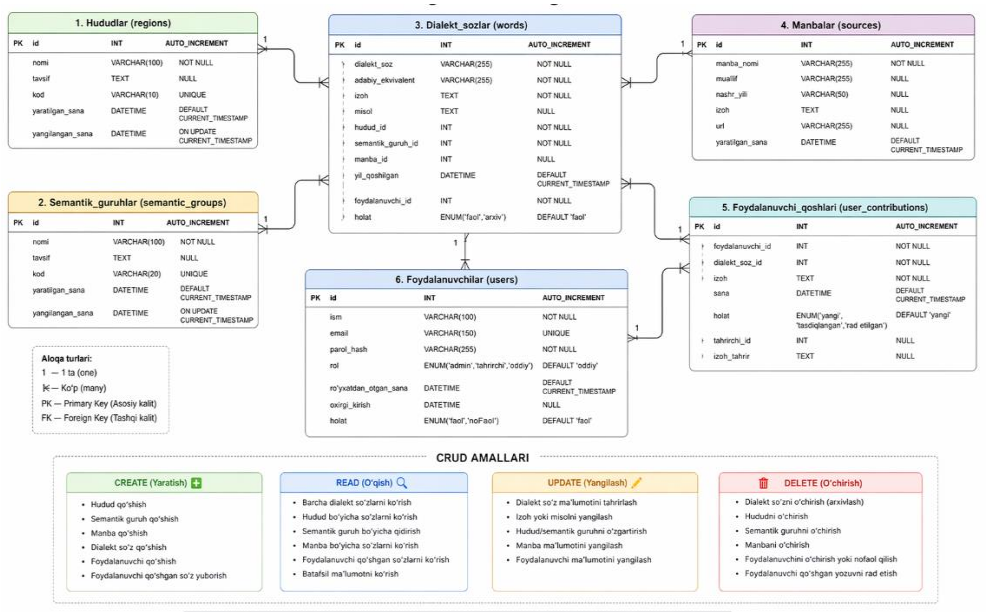
Keyingi bosqichda sun’iy intellekt moduli yordamida matn ustida semantik tahlil amalga oshirilib, so‘zning ma’nosi va adabiy ekvivalenti aniqlanadi. Shundan so‘ng tizim ma’lumotlar bazasiga murojaat qilib, tegishli natijani topadi va uni foydalanuvchiga tushunarli shaklda taqdim etadi. Ushbu arxitektura tizimning tezkor, aniq va samarali ishlashini ta’minlaydi.

Shu bilan birga, taklif etilayotgan ma’lumotlar bazasi modeli kengaytirilgan holda loyihalashtirilgan bo‘lib, unda qo‘shimcha jadvallar orqali tizimning funksional imkoniyatlari yanada oshirilgan. Xususan, manbalar (sources) jadvali dialekt so‘zlarning kelib chiqishiga oid ma’lumotlarni saqlashga xizmat qiladi, foydalanuvchilar (users) jadvali esa tizimdan foydalanish va boshqaruv jarayonlarini tashkil etadi.

Foydalanuvchi tomonidan kiritilgan ma’lumotlarni alohida nazorat qilish maqsadida foydalanuvchi qo‘shgan yozuvlar jadvali kiritilgan bo‘lib, bu tizimda verifikatsiya va tahrirlash jarayonlarini amalga oshirish imkonini beradi. Shu orqali ma’lumotlarning ishonchliligi va sifatini nazorat qilish mexanizmi shakllantiriladi.

Mazkur ma’lumotlar bazasi tuzilmasi barcha jadvallar o‘rtasida o‘zaro bog‘lanishlarni ta’minlab, CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) amallarini to‘liq bajarish imkonini yaratadi. Natijada tizimda ma’lumotlarni kiritish, o‘qish, yangilash va o‘chirish jarayonlari samarali va izchil amalga oshiriladi.

Quyida ushbu tizimning ma’lumotlar bazasi tuzilmasi diagramma ko‘rinishida keltirilgan.

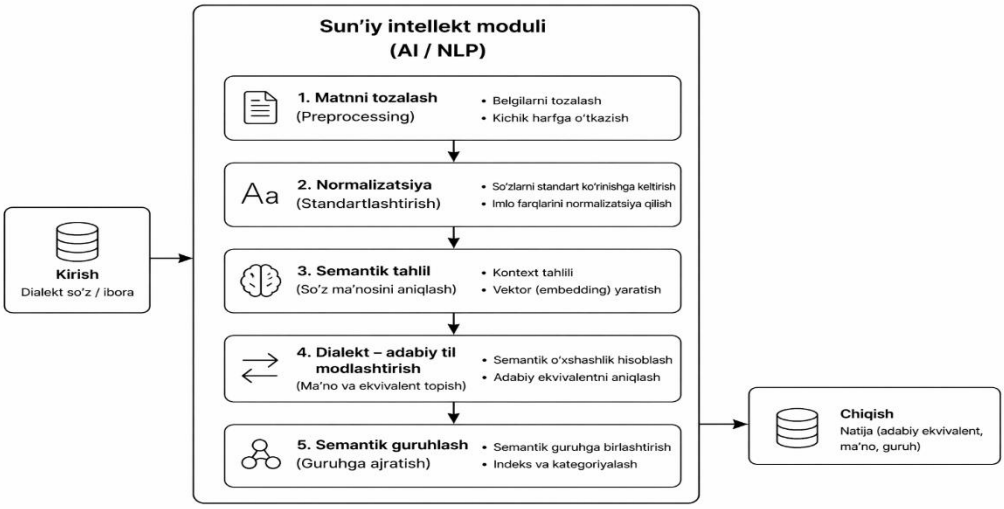


2-rasm. Dialekt izohli lug‘at tizimining kengaytirilgan ma’lumotlar bazasi tuzilmasi va CRUD amallari aks ettirilgan.

Ushbu 2-rasmda keltirilgan ma’lumotlar bazasi tuzilmasi dialekt izohli lug‘at tizimini dasturiy jihatdan samarali tashkil etishga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘lib, unda barcha asosiy obyektlar alohida jadvallar ko‘rinishida modellashtirilgan. Markaziy jadval sifatida dialekt_so‘zlar jadvali ajratilgan bo‘lib, u boshqa jadvallar bilan tashqi kalitlar (foreign key) orqali bog‘langan. Bu yondashuv ma’lumotlarning takrorlanishini kamaytirish va normalizatsiyani ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Tizimda hududlar va semantik_guruhlar jadvallari orqali dialekt birliklarining geografik va mazmuniy tasnifi amalga oshiriladi. Manbalar jadvali esa har bir so‘zning kelib chiqishi va ilmiy asosini ko‘rsatishga xizmat qiladi. Foydalanuvchi bilan bog‘liq jarayonlar esa foydalanuvchilar va foydalanuvchi_qo‘shlari jadvallari orqali boshqariladi, bu esa tizimda rollar, verifikatsiya va tahrirlash imkoniyatlarini yaratadi.

Mazkur tuzilma relyatsion ma’lumotlar bazasi tamoyillariga asoslangan bo‘lib, jadvallar o‘rtasidagi bog‘lanishlar orqali ma’lumotlar yaxlitligi (data integrity) ta’minlanadi. Tizimda CRUD amallarini to‘liq bajarish imkoniyati mavjud bo‘lib, foydalanuvchi tomonidan ma’lumotlarni yaratish, o‘qish, yangilash va o‘chirish jarayonlari samarali amalga oshiriladi. Bu esa dasturiy tizimning barqaror ishlashi va kengaytirish imkoniyatlarini ta’minlaydi. Mazkur imkoniyatlar bilan bir qatorda tizimda sun’iy intellekt moduli ham muhim o‘rin egallaydi. Ushbu modul kiritilgan dialekt so‘zlarni dastlab tozalash va normalizatsiya qilish orqali standart ko‘rinishga keltiradi. Keyingi bosqichda semantik tahlil yordamida so‘zning mazmuni aniqlanib, uning adabiy til bilan mosligi baholanadi. Shuningdek, tizim semantik o‘xshashlik asosida eng yaqin ekvivalentni tanlab, dialekt birliklarni guruhlarga ajratadi. Natijada foydalanuvchiga aniq, tizimli va mazmunli natija taqdim etiladi.



3-rasm. Sun’iy intellekt moduli orqali dialekt so‘zlarni qayta ishlash va semantik tahlil qilish jarayoni tasvirlangan.

Ushbu 3-rasmda sun’iy intellekt moduli (AI/NLP) ning ishlash jarayoni bosqichma-bosqich ko‘rsatilgan bo‘lib, unda dialekt so‘zlar ustida amalga

oshiriladigan asosiy lingvistik va hisoblash jarayonlari aks ettirilgan. Dastlab kiritilgan so‘z matnni tozalash va normalizatsiya bosqichlaridan o‘tkazilib, standart ko‘rinishga keltiriladi. Keyingi bosqichda semantik tahlil orqali so‘zning ma’nosi aniqlanadi hamda vektor ko‘rinishida ifodalanadi.

Shundan so‘ng tizim semantik o‘xshashlik asosida dialekt so‘zga eng yaqin adabiy ekvivalentni aniqlaydi va uni tegishli guruhga ajratadi. Yakuniy bosqichda esa qayta ishlangan ma’lumotlar asosida foydalanuvchiga izohlangan va tizimlashtirilgan natija taqdim etiladi.

Mazkur tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi shundan iboratki, unda o‘zbek tilining Surxondaryo va Qashqadaryo shevalariga oid dialekt birliklarni qayta ishlash uchun sun’iy intellekt asosidagi integratsiyalashgan yondashuv taklif etilgan. Tizimda dialekt so‘zlarni oddiy kalit so‘z orqali emas, balki semantik tahlil va vektor o‘xshashlik asosida aniqlash mexanizmi joriy etilgan bo‘lib, bu qidiruv aniqligini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

Bundan tashqari, tizimda matn bilan bir qatorda ovoz orqali qidiruv imkoniyatining mavjudligi uni an’anaviy dialekt lug‘atlardan tubdan farqlaydi. Ushbu yondashuv foydalanuvchiga yanada qulay interfeys yaratib, til birliklarini tezkor va intuitiv tarzda izlash imkonini beradi.

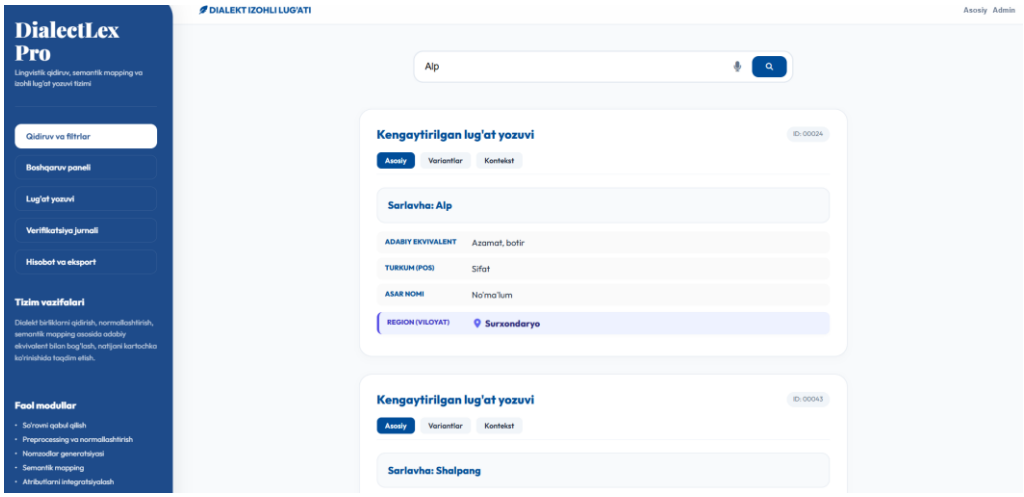
Yana bir muhim jihat sifatida dialekt birliklarni avtomatik normalizatsiya qilish, ularni adabiy til bilan moslashtirish va semantik guruhlarga ajratish funksiyalari ishlab chiqilgan. Bu esa lingvistik ma’lumotlarni chuqur tahlil qilish va tizimli boshqarish imkonini yaratadi.

Shuningdek, tadqiqot doirasida ishlab chiqilgan ma’lumotlar bazasi modeli va CRUD amallarini to‘liq qo‘llab-quvvatlovchi arxitektura tizimning kengaytiriluvchanligi va barqaror ishlashini ta’minlaydi. Natijada ushbu ish o‘zbek tilshunosligida dialektlarni sun’iy intellekt asosida o‘rganish va raqamlashtirish bo‘yicha yangi ilmiy-amaliy yondashuvni taklif etadi.

Taklif etilayotgan dialekt izohli lug‘at tizimining amaliy interfeysi foydalanuvchi uchun sodda va qulay tarzda ishlab chiqilgan. Tizim orqali foydalanuvchi dialekt so‘zlarni qidirish, ularning kengaytirilgan izohlarini ko‘rish hamda semantik jihatdan boy ma’lumotlarga ega bo‘lish imkoniyatiga ega.

Interfeysda har bir dialekt so‘z uchun alohida kartochka shaklida ma’lumotlar taqdim etilib, unda so‘zning adabiy ekvivalenti, turkumi, manbasi va hududiy tegishliligi aks ettiriladi. Bu esa foydalanuvchiga ma’lumotlarni tizimli va tushunarli shaklda qabul qilish imkonini beradi.

Shuningdek, tizimda qidiruv va filtrlash funksiyalari mavjud bo‘lib, ular foydalanuvchiga kerakli ma’lumotlarni tezkor topish imkonini yaratadi. Ushbu yondashuv tizimning amaliy samaradorligini oshiradi va foydalanuvchi tajribasini yaxshilaydi.

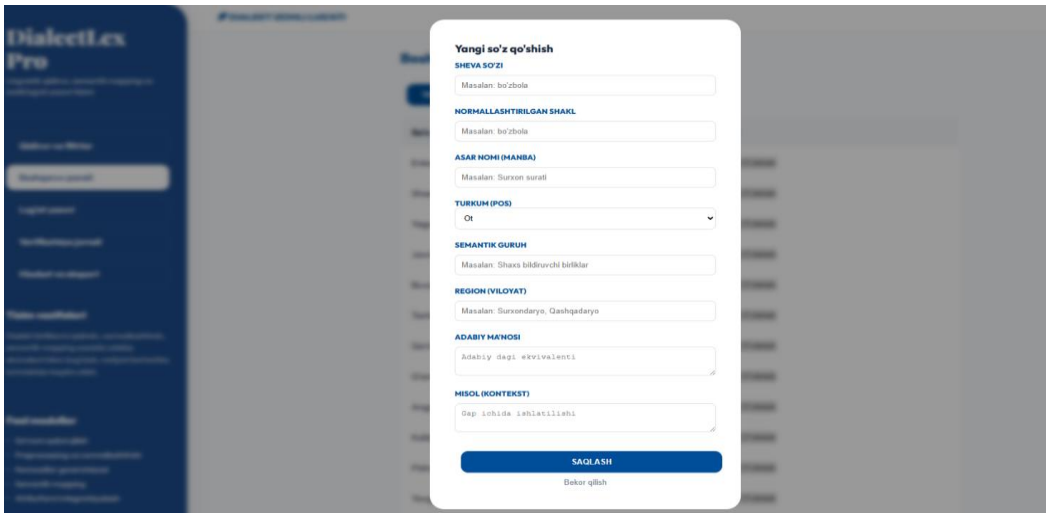


4-rasm. Dialekt izohli lug‘at tizimining foydalanuvchi interfeysi va qidiruv natijalari ko‘rsatilgan.

4-rasmda DialectLex Pro tizimining asosiy interfeysi tasvirlangan bo‘lib, unda foydalanuvchi tomonidan kiritilgan so‘z asosida qidiruv natijalari kengaytirilgan lug‘at yozuvi shaklida aks ettirilgan. Har bir yozuvda dialekt so‘zning adabiy ekvivalenti, turkumi va hududiy mansubligi ko‘rsatilgan bo‘lib, bu ma’lumotlar semantik mapping asosida shakllantirilgan. Shuningdek, tizim menyusi orqali foydalanuvchi boshqa funksiyalarga ham oson o‘ta oladi.

Tizimda foydalanuvchilar tomonidan yangi dialekt birliklarni kiritish imkoniyati ham yaratilgan bo‘lib, bu lug‘at bazasini doimiy ravishda boyitib borishga xizmat qiladi. Maxsus forma orqali foydalanuvchi dialekt so‘z, uning normalizatsiyalangan shakli, adabiy ma’nosi, semantik guruhi va hududiy tegishliligi kabi muhim atributlarni kiritadi.

Mazkur yondashuv ma’lumotlarni strukturali tarzda yig‘ish va keyinchalik ularni sun’iy intellekt yordamida qayta ishlash uchun qulay sharoit yaratadi. Shuningdek, foydalanuvchi tomonidan kiritilgan ma’lumotlar tizimda saqlanib, keyinchalik verifikatsiya va tahlil jarayonlarida foydalaniladi. Bu esa tizimning dinamik rivojlanishini va ma’lumotlar bazasining kengayib borishini ta’minlaydi.



5-rasm. Dialekt so‘zlarni tizimga kiritish uchun mo‘ljallangan foydalanuvchi interfeysi tasvirlangan.

Rasmda yangi dialekt so‘z qo‘shish oynasi ko‘rsatilgan bo‘lib, unda foydalanuvchi tomonidan kiritiladigan barcha asosiy lingvistik atributlar mavjud. Ushbu forma orqali kiritilgan ma’lumotlar to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri ma’lumotlar bazasiga uzatiladi va tizimning umumiy lug‘at bazasini kengaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Kelgusida ushbu modulni yanada takomillashtirish orqali kiritilgan ma’lumotlarni avtomatik tekshirish, semantik jihatdan boyitish va sun’iy intellekt yordamida tavsiyalar berish imkoniyatlarini joriy etish rejalashtirilmoqda. Xususan, tizim foydalanuvchi tomonidan kiritilgan so‘zlarni mavjud baza bilan solishtirib, takroriy yoki o‘xshash birliklarni aniqlay oladi hamda optimal variantlarni taklif qiladi.

Avtomatik tarjima va ko‘p hududli dialektlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish orqali tizimning funksional imkoniyatlari yanada oshiriladi. Bu esa nafaqat lug‘at bazasini boyitish, balki o‘zbek tilining dialekt boyligini keng qamrovda o‘rganish va saqlashga xizmat qiladi.

Xulosa

Mazkur maqolada o‘zbek tilining Surxondaryo va Qashqadaryo hududlariga xos dialektlarini raqamlashtirish va tizimli boshqarishga qaratilgan dasturiy yechim ishlab chiqildi. Tadqiqot jarayonida sun’iy intellekt (NLP) asosida ishlovchi dialekt izohli lug‘at tizimi yaratilib, unda dialekt so‘zlarni qidirish, semantik tahlil qilish va adabiy til bilan moslashtirish mexanizmlari amaliy jihatdan joriy etildi.

Amaliy natija sifatida ishlab chiqilgan DialectLex Pro tizimi orqali foydalanuvchi interfeysi, qidiruv moduli, ma’lumot kiritish (forma), boshqaruv paneli hamda verifikatsiya jarayonlari to‘liq integratsiyalashgan holda amalga oshirildi. Xususan, foydalanuvchi tomonidan dialekt so‘zlarni qo‘shish, tahrirlash va qidirish imkoniyatlari yaratilgan bo‘lib, bu tizimda CRUD amallarining to‘liq ishlashini ta’minlaydi.

Tizimda semantik qidiruv va ovoz orqali izlash funksiyalarining mavjudligi uni an’anaviy lug‘atlardan farqlab, qidiruv aniqligi va foydalanuvchi qulayligini sezilarli darajada oshiradi. Ma’lumotlar bazasining strukturali tashkil etilishi esa

dialekt birliklarni tizimli saqlash, tezkor izlash va keyinchalik tahlil qilish imkonini beradi.

Taklif etilgan tizim o‘zbek tilining hududiy boyligini saqlash, ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borish hamda ta’lim jarayonini zamonaviy texnologiyalar asosida rivojlantirish uchun samarali vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi. Ushbu yechim kelgusida boshqa hududiy dialektlarni ham qamrab olish orqali kengaytirilishi mumkin bo‘lgan innovatsion platforma hisoblanadi. Hamda dasturda keying bosqichlarda shevalarni bazasini kengaytirib borishimiz mumkim.

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УДК 004.652.8

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РАЗРАБОТКА МОДЕЛИ ДАННЫХ ДЛЯ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЙ СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ СКЛАДОМ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННЫХ ТОВАРОВ

Аннотация: *в статье представлена реляционная модель базы данных для информационной системы управления складом продовольственных товаров. Актуальность исследования обусловлена необходимостью автоматизации складского учета продуктов питания с учетом сроков годности, температурных режимов и партионного учета. Целью работы является разработка оптимальной структуры базы данных, обеспечивающей целостность и эффективность хранения информации. В результате исследования разработана модель данных, включающая 23 таблицы, охватывающие все ключевые аспекты складской деятельности.*

Ключевые слова: *информационная система, управление складом, модель данных, продовольственные товары, срок годности, партионный учет, реляционная база данных, SQL Server.*

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DEVELOPMENT OF A DATA MODEL FOR A FOOD WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Abstract: *the article presents a relational database model for a food warehouse management information system. The relevance of the study is due to the need to automate warehouse accounting of food products considering expiration dates, temperature conditions and batch accounting. The aim of the work is to*

develop an optimal database structure that ensures integrity and efficiency of information storage. As a result of the study, a data model has been developed that includes 23 tables covering all key aspects of warehouse activity.

Keywords: *information system, warehouse management, data model, food products, expiration date, batch accounting, relational database, SQL Server.*

Введение

Складское хозяйство розничной торговли сталкивается с проблемами хранения продуктов: ограниченный срок годности, необходимость соблюдения температурных режимов и ротация запасов по принципам FIFO или FEFO. Традиционные методы учета не позволяют контролировать просроченную продукцию в реальном времени. Разработка информационной системы требует адекватной модели данных, отражающей все бизнес-сущности. Цель работы – проектирование реляционной модели базы данных для управления складом продовольственных товаров.

Методы исследования

Проведен анализ складских бизнес-процессов: приемка, размещение, отгрузка, инвентаризация, учет возвратов, контроль условий хранения, планирование закупок. Выделены основные сущности и определены связи между ними.

При проектировании использована третья нормальная форма (3НФ), исключающая транзитивные зависимости неключевых атрибутов, что минимизирует дублирование данных и упрощает поддержку целостности – критически важно для сложных складских схем. Выбрана СУБД Microsoft SQL Server, обеспечивающая ссылочную целостность, транзакционную обработку, интеграцию с .NET/WPF, а также индексацию, вычисляемые столбцы и хранимые процедуры для оптимизации производительности.

Созданы индексы на внешних ключах и полях фильтрации. Вычисляемые поля формируются на уровне сервера, снижая нагрузку на клиентскую часть.

Результаты исследования

Разработана реляционная модель базы данных, включающая 23 таблицы, сгруппированные по функциональным блокам.

Блок нормативно-справочной информации представлен таблицами «Роли», «Пользователи», «Контрагенты», «Категории», «Единицы измерения», «Товары», «Зоны хранения», «Ячейки хранения». Таблица «Роли» определяет роли пользователей («Администратор», «Кладовщик», «Менеджер») для разграничения доступа. «Пользователи» содержит учетные записи сотрудников с логином, паролем и персональными данными. «Контрагенты» объединяет информацию о поставщиках и покупателях, тип контрагента контролируется проверочным ограничением («Поставщик», «Покупатель», «Оба»).

«Категории» и «Единицы измерения» формируют классификаторы: категории товаров (мясо, молочная продукция, бакалея) и единицы измерения (килограммы, литры, штуки). «Товары» содержит номенклатуру с уникальным артикулом, наименованием и минимальным остатком для уведомлений.

Учет пространственной структуры склада обеспечивают «Зоны хранения» и «Ячейки хранения». Зоны классифицируются по типу: морозильные, холодильные, сухие, для опасных грузов. Каждая зона характеризуется температурой и вместимостью. Ячейки привязаны к зонам и имеют уникальный вычисляемый код «ряд-стеллаж-полка».

Блок партионного учета представлен таблицей «Партии», ключевой для контроля сроков годности. Партия связывает товар с поставщиком, номером партии, датами производства и истечения срока годности, сертификатом, количеством и закупочной ценой. Для ускорения поиска созданы индексы по полям «Срок годности», «Идентификатор товара», «Идентификатор поставщика».

Блок документооборота включает «Документы» и «Детали документов». Документы двух типов («Приход», «Расход») имеют уникальный номер, дату и привязку к пользователю и контрагенту. Детали содержат информацию о партиях с указанием количества и цены. Вычисляемое поле «Общая сумма» автоматически рассчитывает сумму по позиции.

Блок учета остатков – таблица «Складские остатки», хранящая текущее количество товара по каждой партии в разрезе ячеек. Уникальное ограничение «Партия-Ячейка» предотвращает дублирование записей. Индексы по «Идентификатору партии» и «Идентификатору ячейки» обеспечивают быстрый поиск.

Блок контроля условий хранения включает «Условия хранения» (допустимые диапазоны температуры и влажности для категорий) и «Журнал температуры» (фактические показания с датчиков с привязкой к ячейкам).

Блок инвентаризации представлен таблицами «Задачи инвентаризации», «Детали инвентаризации» и «Корректировки инвентаризации». Задачи инвентаризации имеют статус и привязку к сотрудникам. Детали содержат ожидаемое и фактическое количество. Корректировки фиксируют утвержденные изменения.

Блок учета возвратов и брака включает «Причины возвратов» (справочник причин) и «Возвраты и брак» (учет списаний). Записи трех типов: возврат от клиента, брак производства, повреждение при хранении. Процесс включает статусную модель: «Ожидает» – ожидает утверждения, «Утвержден» – товар списывается со склада, «Отклонен» – отклонен.

Блок планирования закупок – таблица «Планы закупок», хранящая плановые даты, количество, приоритет и статус закупок.

Блок аудита включает «Журнал действий пользователей» для регистрации действий пользователей (вход, выход, создание, редактирование,

удаление записей) с фиксацией сетевого адреса, и «Системные настройки» для хранения настраиваемых параметров.

Все таблицы снабжены первичными ключами, внешние ключи обеспечивают ссылочную целостность, проверочные ограничения контролируют допустимые значения, значения по умолчанию автоматически заполняют даты создания и статусы.

Заключение

Разработанная модель обеспечивает партионный учет с контролем сроков годности, учет зон хранения с температурными режимами, регистрацию показателей температуры, автоматическое вычисление остатков, статусную модель списаний, планирование закупок и полное логирование действий.

Модель соответствует 3НФ, снабжена индексами для производительности и ограничениями целостности, что позволяет использовать её как основу для промышленных систем управления складом продовольственных товаров.

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O‘ZBEKISTON VA UNESCO HAMKORLIGI: MADANIY MEROSNI SAQLASH VA GLOBAL TARAQQIYOT OMILI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekistonning UNESCO bilan hamkorligi madaniy merosni saqlash va rivojlantirish nuqtayi nazaridan tahlil qilinadi. Unda mamlakatning nomoddiy madaniy merosi, jumladan Navruz, Shashmaqom va Palov kabi qadriyatlarning xalqaro miqyosda e’tirof etilishi yoritiladi. Shuningdek, Registan Square va Shohi Zinda kabi tarixiy obidalarni restavratsiya qilish, ta’lim va ilmiy hamkorlikni rivojlantirish hamda turizmni kengaytirish jarayonlari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqotda ushbu hamkorlikning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahamiyati, mavjud muammolar va istiqboldagi ustuvor yo‘nalishlar qisqacha bayon etiladi.*

Kalit so’zlar: *UNESCO, Navruz, Shashmaqom, Palov, Registan Square, Shohi Zinda.*

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COOPERATION BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND UNESCO: PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND A FACTOR OF GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: *This article analyzes Uzbekistan's cooperation with UNESCO from the perspective of preserving and developing cultural heritage. It highlights the international recognition of the country's intangible cultural heritage, including values such as Navruz, Shashmaqom, and Palov. It also examines the restoration of historical monuments such as Registan Square and Shahi Zinda, the development of educational and scientific cooperation, and the expansion of tourism. The study briefly describes the socio-economic significance of this cooperation, current problems, and future priorities.*

Keywords: *UNESCO, Navruz, Shashmaqom, Palov, Registan Square, Shahi Zinda.*

Kirish

Bugungi globallashuv jarayonlari jadallashib borayotgan bir davrda madaniy merosni asrab-avaylash va uni kelajak avlodlarga yetkazish masalasi har qachongidan ham dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Madaniy meros nafaqat o‘tmishning yodgorligi, balki jamiyatning tarixiy xotirasi, ma’naviy poydevori va milliy o‘zligini belgilovchi muhim omil hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga, u xalqlar o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro anglashuvni mustahkamlash, madaniyatlararo muloqotni rivojlantirish va global hamkorlikni chuqurlashtirishda strategik resurs sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Zamonaviy sharoitda har bir davlat o‘zining boy tarixiy va madaniy merosini nafaqat saqlash, balki uni jahon hamjamiyatiga keng targ‘ib etishga intilmoqda. Bu borada xalqaro tashkilotlar, xususan UNESCO bilan hamkorlik alohida o‘rin tutadi. Mazkur tashkilot madaniy va tabiiy merosni muhofaza qilish, nomoddiy qadriyatlarni asrash hamda ta’lim va ilm-fan orqali barqaror rivojlanishni ta’minlashda muhim platforma hisoblanadi.O‘zbekiston ham o‘zining boy va ko‘p asrlik madaniy merosiga ega davlat sifatida ushbu jarayonlarda faol ishtirok etib kelmoqda. Mamlakatda tarixiy obidalarni saqlash, ularni restavratsiya qilish, nomoddiy merosni rivojlantirish va xalqaro miqyosda targ‘ib etish davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biriga aylangan. Aynan shu nuqtai nazardan, O‘zbekiston va UNESCO o‘rtasidagi hamkorlikni o‘rganish, uning asosiy yo‘nalishlari va natijalarini tahlil qilish muhim ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyatga ega.Mazkur maqolada O‘zbekiston va UNESCO hamkorligining shakllanishi, uning huquqiy va institutsional asoslari, madaniy merosni saqlash borasidagi ustuvor yo‘nalishlari hamda ushbu hamkorlikning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy taraqqiyotga ta’siri keng yoritib beriladi.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi

Xalqaro munosabatlar nazariyasi masalalari G'offorov Ya.X. kabi o'zbekistonlik olimlarning ishlarida ham o'z aksini topgan. G'offorov Ya.X., Faxrutdinov D.ning "Xalqaro munosabatlar tarixi" (2010), G'offorov Ya.X., Po'latov M.E.ning "Xalqaro munosabatlar nazariyasi" (2017), G'offorov Ya.X.ning "Xalqaro munosabatlar tarixi: qadimgi davrdan XXI asr boshlarigacha" (2018) kabi asarlari xalqaro munosabatlar nazariyasi va tarixiga oid muhim manbalardir.

O'zbekistonlik tadqiqotchilar tomonidan mamlakat tashqi siyosati va xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlik masalalari o'rganilgan. Xususan, A.X. Saidovning "Xalqaro huquq" (2018), Z. Islomovning "O'zbekiston tashqi siyosatida madaniy diplomatiya" (2020), D. Sayfullayevning "O'zbekiston tashqi siyosatida madaniy diplomatiya" (2022) kabi ilmiy ishlarida O'zbekistonning xalqaro-huquqiy munosabatlari va madaniy diplomatiya masalalari yoritilgan.

Asosiy qism

Madaniy meros insoniyat sivilizatsiyasining ajralmas tarkibiy qismi bo‘lib, u nafaqat tarixiy va estetik qadriyatlarni ifodalaydi, balki jamiyatning o‘zligini anglash, milliy identifikatsiyani shakllantirish

va global miqyosda integratsiyalashuv jarayonlarida muhim strategik resurs sifatida xizmat qiladi. Ayniqsa, globallashuv sharoitida milliy madaniyatlarni asrab-

avaylash va ularni jahon hamjamiyatiga tanishtirish davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biriga aylanmoqda.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev ta’kidlaganidek, madaniy meros xalqning faxri va milliy o‘ziga xosligining asosidir. Shu bois uni asrash, o‘rganish va targ‘ib qilish davlat siyosatining muhim yo‘nalishiga aylangan. Bu borada UNESCO bilan hamkorlik alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Mazkur maqolada O‘zbekiston va UNESCO o‘rtasidagi hamkorlikning shakllanishi, huquqiy asoslari, asosiy yo‘nalishlari hamda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ta’siri tizimli ravishda tahlil qilinadi.

O‘zbekistonning UNESCO bilan hamkorligi 1993-yil 26-oktabrda tashkilotga a’zo bo‘lishi bilan boshlandi. 1994-yilda UNESCO ishlari bo‘yicha Milliy komissiya tashkil etildi. Bu esa mamlakatning xalqaro madaniy, ilmiy va ta’lim sohalaridagi integratsiyasini jadallashtirdi.[UNESCO, Uzbekistan and UNESCO Cooperation, 2018.]

1996-yilda Toshkent shahrida UNESCO vakolatxonasi ochilishi hamkorlikning institutsional asoslarini mustahkamladi. Ushbu vakolatxona Markaziy Osiyoda madaniy merosni saqlash, ilmiy tadqiqotlar va ta’lim dasturlarini rivojlantirishda muhim rol o‘ynab kelmoqda.

O‘zbekiston UNESCO doirasidagi bir qator muhim xalqaro hujjatlarga qo‘shilgan. Ular orasida quyidagilar alohida o‘rin tutadi:

1972 World Heritage Convention - Jahon madaniy va tabiiy merosini himoya qilish

2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage - Nomoddiy madaniy merosni saqlash

1954-yilgi Gaaga konvensiyasi - qurolli mojarolar davrida madaniy boyliklarni himoya qilish

Mazkur konvensiyalar O‘zbekistonning madaniy merosni xalqaro standartlar asosida muhofaza qilish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirdi. Milliy darajada esa “Madaniy meros obyektlarini muhofaza qilish to‘g‘risida”gi qonun asosiy huquqiy hujjat hisoblanadi.

O‘zbekiston hududida joylashgan bir qator tarixiy shaharlar UNESCO Jahon merosi ro‘yxatiga kiritilgan. Ular orasida quyidagilar muhim ahamiyatga ega: Ichan Kala - Markaziy Osiyodagi eng yaxshi saqlangan o‘rta asr shahri. Historic Centre of Bukhara - islom me’morchiligining noyob namunasi. Samarkand - Crossroads of Cultures - Sharq va G‘arb madaniyatlari tutashgan markaz. Shahrisabz Historic Centre - Amir Temur davri me’morchiligining yodgorligi. Bu obyektlar O‘zbekistonning boy tarixiy merosini jahon miqyosida namoyish etadi.

O‘zbekiston bugungi kunda nafaqat moddiy yodgorliklari, balki boy va rang-barang nomoddiy madaniy merosi bilan ham jahon hamjamiyatida alohida e’tibor qozonmoqda. UNESCO tomonidan e’tirof etilgan Navruz bayrami, Shashmaqom san’ati, Palov tayyorlash an’analari hamda Bakhshi art kabi noyob meros namunalari xalqimizning asrlar davomida shakllangan ma’naviy boyligini aks ettiradi. Bu qadriyatlar nafaqat milliy o‘zlikni mustahkamlaydi, balki turli xalqlar o‘rtasida madaniy muloqot ko‘prigini ham yaratadi.

Shu bilan birga, O‘zbekistonda madaniy merosni saqlash va restavratsiya qilish ishlari ham keng ko‘lamda olib borilmoqda. Ayniqsa, Registan Square majmuasining qayta tiklanishi, Shohi Zinda tarixiy ansamblining restavratsiyasi va Xorazm hududidagi qadimiy qal’alarni asrab-avaylash borasidagi ishlar milliy merosga bo‘lgan e’tiborning yorqin ifodasidir. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar, xususan 3D skanerlash va raqamlashtirish usullarining joriy etilishi esa bu boyliklarni kelajak avlodlarga yanada mukammal yetkazish imkonini bermoqda.

Ta’lim va ilmiy hamkorlik sohasida ham muhim yutuqlarga erishilmoqda. Xalqaro seminarlar, treninglar va grant dasturlari orqali yosh olimlar va mutaxassislar o‘z bilim va ko‘nikmalarini oshirib bormoqda. Madaniy merosga oid bilimlarning ta’lim tizimiga kirib kelishi esa yosh avlodni tarixiy xotiraga hurmat ruhida tarbiyalashda muhim omil bo‘lib xizmat qilmoqda. Bu jarayon milliy o‘zlikni anglashni chuqurlashtirib, global tafakkur bilan uyg‘unlashgan yangi avlodni shakllantirishga zamin yaratadi.

Madaniy merosning yana bir muhim jihati uning turizm rivojiga ta’siridir. UNESCO ro‘yxatiga kiritilgan tarixiy maskanlar O‘zbekistonni dunyo sayyohlari uchun jozibador manzilga aylantirmoqda. So‘nggi yillarda turizm infratuzilmasining sezilarli darajada rivojlanishi, xalqaro forum va festivallarning tashkil etilishi hamda yangi madaniy yo‘nalishlarning ochilishi natijasida mamlakat iqtisodiyotida turizmning o‘rni tobora ortib bormoqda. Bu esa nafaqat iqtisodiy foyda keltirmoqda, balki O‘zbekistonning boy madaniyatini jahon sahnasida namoyon etishga xizmat qilmoqda.

UNESCO bilan hamkorlikning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ta’siri ham beqiyosdir. Yangi ish o‘rinlarining yaratilishi, mahalliy iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishi, xorijiy investitsiyalarning jalb etilishi va eng muhimi, milliy o‘zlikning mustahkamlanishi bu hamkorlikning asosiy natijalaridan biridir. Shu bilan birga, madaniy diplomatiya vositasida O‘zbekistonning xalqaro maydondagi nufuzi ham tobora ortib bormoqda. Albatta, bu yo‘lda ayrim muammolar ham mavjud. Moliyaviy resurslarning yetishmasligi, malakali mutaxassislar taqchilligi va ayrim hududlarda infratuzilmaning yetarli darajada rivojlanmaganligi hali ham dolzarb masalalardan bo‘lib qolmoqda. Biroq kelajakda raqamlashtirish jarayonlarini kengaytirish, ekologik merosni himoya qilish va yoshlar ishtirokini yanada oshirish orqali bu muammolarni bosqichma-bosqich hal etish mumkin.

Xulosa

O‘zbekiston va UNESCO o‘rtasidagi hamkorlik mamlakat taraqqiyotining muhim ustunlaridan biriga aylangan. Bu hamkorlik orqali O‘zbekiston o‘zining boy tarixiy va madaniy merosini nafaqat asrab-avaylab kelmoqda, balki uni jahon miqyosida keng targ‘ib etmoqda. Kelajakda innovatsion texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish va xalqaro hamkorlikni mustahkamlash orqali O‘zbekiston global madaniy makonda yanada mustahkam o‘rin egallashi shubhasiz.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, madaniy merosni asrab-avaylash va uni kelajak avlodlarga yetkazish har qanday jamiyat taraqqiyotining muhim sharti hisoblanadi. O‘zbekiston va UNESCO o‘rtasidagi hamkorlik esa ushbu yo‘nalishda samarali va barqaror tizimni shakllantirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Mazkur hamkorlik orqali

mamlakat o‘zining boy tarixiy va madaniy merosini xalqaro standartlar asosida muhofaza qilish, uni keng targ‘ib etish hamda global madaniy makonda munosib o‘rin egallash imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ldi. Shuningdek, bu hamkorlik nafaqat madaniy sohada, balki ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishda ham muhim natijalarni bermoqda. Turizm salohiyatining oshishi, yangi ish o‘rinlarining yaratilishi, ilmiy va ta’limiy aloqalarning kengayishi mamlakat taraqqiyotiga ijobiy ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda. Shu bilan birga, milliy o‘zlikni anglash, tarixiy xotirani mustahkamlash va yosh avlodni vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalashda ham madaniy merosning o‘rni beqiyosdir. Albatta, mavjud muammolarni bartaraf etish, xususan moliyaviy va kadrlar salohiyatini mustahkamlash, zamonaviy texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish hamda ekologik va madaniy merosni uyg‘un holda himoya qilish kelgusidagi ustuvor vazifalardan biri bo‘lib qoladi. Shu yo‘sinda olib boriladigan izchil islohotlar va xalqaro hamkorlikni yanada kengaytirish orqali O‘zbekistonning global madaniy maydondagi o‘rni yanada mustahkamlanishi shubhasiz.

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УДК: 2964

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ГЕЙМИФИКАЦИИ В ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЫ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются методические условия применения геймификации в образовательном процессе как средства формирования финансовой грамотности обучающихся 10-х классов. Обоснована актуальность использования игровых механик в условиях снижения учебной мотивации старшеклассников. Раскрывается образовательный потенциал геймификации и ее роль в трансформации теоретических знаний в практические навыки. Выделены ключевые методические условия эффективного применения геймификации: целевое соответствие, сценарность, обратная связь и организация взаимодействия обучающихся. Сделан вывод о необходимости системного и педагогически обоснованного использования геймификации в обучении.*

Ключевые слова: *геймификация, финансовая грамотность, образовательный процесс, методические условия, игровые механики.*

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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF GAMIFICATION APPLICATION IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS OF A GENERAL SCHOOL

Abstract. *The article discusses the methodological conditions of gamification application in the educational process as a means of financial literacy formation among 10th grade students. The relevance of using game mechanics in the context*

of reducing the educational motivation of high school students is substantiated. The educational potential of gamification and its role in transforming theoretical knowledge into practical skills are revealed. The key methodological conditions for the effective use of gamification are highlighted: target compliance, scenario-based approach, feedback, and the organization of students' interaction. The article concludes that the use of gamification in education should be systematic and pedagogically justified.

Keywords: *gamification, financial literacy, educational process, methodological conditions, and game mechanics.*

В условиях цифровизации образования традиционные методы обучения все чаще оказываются недостаточными для поддержания устойчивой мотивации обучающихся. Особенно это характерно для старших классов, где возрастает потребность в практической значимости учебного материала и его связи с реальной жизнью[52].В этой связи актуализируется поиск педагогических технологий, способных повысить вовлеченность учащихся и обеспечить более эффективное усвоение знаний[53].

Финансовая грамотность является важным компонентом функциональной грамотности личности, так как связана с принятием повседневных экономических решений[54]. Однако в школьной практике финансовая грамотность часто изучается преимущественно на теоретическом уровне, что затрудняет формирование практических навыков[55]. Это обстоятельство предопределяет необходимость использования таких методов обучения, которые позволяют моделировать реальные жизненные ситуации, одним из которых является геймификация.

Геймификация представляет собой внедрение игровых элементов и механик в неигровой контекст с целью повышения мотивации и вовлеченности обучающихся[56]. В отличие от традиционного игрового обучения, она не заменяет образовательный процесс, а дополняет его, усиливая его за счет использования игровых стимулов, таких как баллы, уровни, рейтинги и награды.

Образовательный потенциал геймификации позволяет обеспечивать быструю обратную связь, визуализацию прогресса и эмоциональную включенность обучающихся в учебную деятельность. Игровые механики

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способствуют формированию познавательной активности, развитию критического мышления, а также коммуникативных и регулятивных умений[57]. С позиций деятельностного подхода обучение рассматривается как активный процесс, в котором знания усваиваются через действие, а геймификация создает условия для включения учащихся в учебную деятельность[58].

Особую значимость геймификация приобретает в процессе формирования финансовой грамотности, поскольку данная область требует не только усвоения теоретических знаний, но и формирования практических умений, связанных с принятием финансовых решений[59]. Использование игровых форматов позволяет моделировать реальные жизненные ситуации, такие как управление личным бюджетом, выбор финансовых продуктов или оценка финансовых рисков. В условиях геймификации обучающиеся оказываются в ситуациях, приближенных к реальной финансовой практике, что обеспечивает перенос знаний в повседневную деятельность и формирование опыта принятия обоснованных экономических решений[60].

Вместе с тем эффективность применения геймификации в процессе формирования финансовой грамотности напрямую зависит от соблюдения определенных методических условий, обеспечивающих ее педагогическую целесообразность.

Первым условием является целевое соответствие. Игровые элементы должны быть направлены на формирование конкретных компонентов финансовой грамотности, таких как умение планировать бюджет, анализировать доходы и расходы, оценивать финансовые риски. При отсутствии четкой связи с содержанием финансового образования геймификация может утрачивать свою образовательную направленность[61].

Вторым условием выступает сценарная организация урока. Геймифицированный урок по финансовой грамотности должен моделировать реальные экономические ситуации (например, распределение бюджета, выбор кредитных продуктов, инвестиционные решения), что позволяет обучающимся осваивать содержание через практическое действие. Наличие продуманной сюжетной линии способствует формированию целостного понимания финансовых процессов[62].

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Третьим важным условием является прозрачность правил и критериев оценивания. В контексте финансовой грамотности это предполагает четкое понимание обучающимися критериев успешности выполнения заданий, связанных с принятием финансовых решений, что способствует формированию ответственности и осознанности[63] .

Четвертым условием является организация обратной связи и рефлексии.

При изучении финансовой грамотности это особенно важно, так как позволяет обучающимся анализировать собственные решения, выявлять ошибки и корректировать стратегии поведения в финансовых ситуациях. Рефлексия способствует формированию критического отношения к своим действиям и развитию финансового мышления[64].

Пятое условие связано с обеспечением прогресса и постепенного усложнения заданий. В процессе формирования финансовой грамотности это выражается в переходе от простых задач (учет доходов и расходов) к более сложным (оценка рисков, выбор финансовых инструментов), что обеспечивает поэтапное развитие компетенций обучающихся[65].

Шестым условием выступает организация социального взаимодействия обучающихся. Совместное решение финансовых задач, обсуждение различных стратегий поведения и участие в командных формах работы способствуют развитию коммуникативных навыков и формированию способности принимать решения с учетом различных точек зрения.

Седьмым условием является создание психологически комфортной образовательной среды. В процессе обучения финансовой грамотности это позволяет обучающимся без страха допускать ошибки при принятии решений, что особенно важно, поскольку анализ ошибок является значимым элементом формирования финансового поведения.

Наконец, важным условием является ресурсная и методическая готовность педагога. Учитель должен уметь проектировать геймифицированные задания, направленные на формирование финансовых компетенций, и обеспечивать их соответствие содержанию учебного материала[66].

Несоблюдение указанных условий может привести к снижению эффективности формирования финансовой грамотности, в частности к формальному усвоению знаний без их практического применения, а также к ориентации обучающихся исключительно на внешние игровые стимулы. Это подтверждает необходимость системного и методически обоснованного подхода к внедрению геймификации.

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Таким образом, эффективность геймификации в обучении финансовой грамотности определяется соблюдением комплекса методических условий, включающих целевое соответствие, сценарную организацию, систему обратной связи, постепенное усложнение заданий, социальное взаимодействие и психологическую комфортность образовательной среды. Их реализация обеспечивает формирование у обучающихся устойчивых финансовых компетенций и способности применять полученные знания в реальных жизненных ситуациях.

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УДК 622.244.44.063.2:678.7

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РАСЧЁТНОЕ ОБОСНОВАНИЕ И ПРОМЫСЛОВЫЕ ИСПЫТАНИЯ НОВЫХ СОСТАВОВ ПРОМЫВОЧНЫХ ЖИДКОСТЕЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ АНПД

Аннотация: *Многолетняя эксплуатация привела к снижению пластовых давлений нефтегазовых месторождений. Одним из решений является предупреждение загрязнения призабойной зоны скважины. В статье рассматривается разработка составов облегчённых промывочных жидкостей. Приведены результаты испытания промывочных жидкостей в условиях Узбекистана. Обоснована технико-экономическая эффективность разработанной промывочной жидкости.*

Ключевые слова: *промывочная жидкость, пласт, полглощение, проявление, эффективность*

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CALCULATION-BASED JUSTIFICATION AND FIELD TESTING OF NEW DRILLING FLUID FORMULATIONS UNDER ABNORMALLY LOW RESERVOIR PRESSURE CONDITIONS

Abstract: *Long-term exploitation has led to a decline in reservoir pressures in oil and gas fields. One of the solutions is to prevent contamination of the near-wellbore zone. This paper discusses the development of lightweight drilling fluid formulations. The results of drilling fluid testing under the conditions of Uzbekistan are presented. The technical and economic efficiency of the developed drilling fluid is substantiated.*

Keywords: *drilling fluid, reservoir, partial loss circulation, influx, efficiency*

В последние годы, в связи с ростом потребления углеводородного сырья, все более актуальной становится разработка низко продуктивных месторождений и месторождений с аномально низкими пластовыми давлениями.

Одним из путей решения этой задачи является совершенствование технологии вскрытия продуктивного горизонтов, путем разработки новых составов облегченных промывочных жидкостей, стабильных в условиях длительного прибывания под действием высоких забойных температур, давлений и агрессивных сред.

На месторождениях нефти и газа, находящихся на поздней стадии разработки, также возникает проблема загрязнения продуктивного пласта, где уход промывочной жидкости в пласт происходит при незначительном превышении давления столба жидкости над пластовым и для которого давление гидроразрыва практически одинаково с пластовым.

Анализ литературных источников показывает, что предупреждение ухода промывочной жидкости в пласт достигается за счёт оптимизации реологических и фильтрационных свойств жидкости, а также введения кольматирующих наполнителей различной дисперсности. При этом ключевым расчётным параметром является минимально необходимая концентрация закупоривающего материала, обеспечивающая прекращение фильтрационных потерь. Данный параметр определяется на основе зависимости между объёмом фильтрата и концентрацией наполнителя, получаемой экспериментально.

Промышленные испытания разработанных составов промывочной жидкости проводились на скважинах №116 месторождения Даяхатын ООО «Касан НГРЭ», №78 месторождения Кульбешкак компании «ERIELL Oilfield Services Middle East DMCC», а также на скважине №3 месторождения Чунагар (юрские отложения). Необходимость проведения данных исследований обусловлена тем, что поглощение бурового раствора является одним из наиболее распространённых и ресурсоёмких осложнений при строительстве скважин, приводящим к загрязнению продуктивного пласта, ухудшению

флюидопотока, увеличения сроков освоения и в результате к значительным материальным затратам и увеличению сроков строительства скважины.

В рамках промысловых испытаний расчёт эффективности разработанных составов включал определение гидравлических параметров циркуляционной системы, эквивалентной циркуляционной плотности (ЭЦП), а также фильтрационных потерь при стандартных условиях (API). Снижение фильтрации и регулирование структурно-реологических свойств раствора позволяет уменьшить перепад давления на стенки скважины и, соответственно, предотвратить раскрытие поглощающих каналов и загрязнение пласта. Дополнительно учитывалось влияние гранулометрического состава твёрдой фазы на формирование кольматационного экрана, обеспечивающего изоляцию проницаемых интервалов.

Водный дисперсный раствор включает следующие компоненты (массовые доли, %):

карбонат натрия (кальцинированная сода, Na_2CO_3) - 0,5 %;
гидроксид натрия (каустическая сода, NaOH) - 0,16 %;
бентонитовая глина (структурообразователь, дисперсная фаза) - 3,5 %;
карбоксиметилцеллюлоза (КМЦ, водорастворимый полимер) - 1,25 %;
унифлок (флокулирующий реагент полимерной природы) - 0,65 %;
полиакриламид (ПАА, высокомолекулярный флокулянт) - 0,65 %;
сульфонол (анионное поверхностно-активное вещество) - 0,3 %;
вода (дисперсионная среда) - 92,29 %.

Данная композиция представляет собой многокомпонентную коллоидно-дисперсную систему, в которой водная фаза выступает в качестве непрерывной среды, а бентонит и полимерные добавки формируют структурированную сетку, обеспечивающую требуемые реологические и стабилизационные свойства раствора.

Исследовано влияние процентного соотношения компонентов в составе промывочной жидкости на её реологические свойства. Изменение параметров промывочной жидкости при варьировании содержания отдельных ингредиентов в растворе, представлены графически на рис. 1 и рис. 2.

На графике представлена зависимость плотности и условной вязкости промывочной жидкости от процентного содержания компонентов в ее составе (рис. - 1).

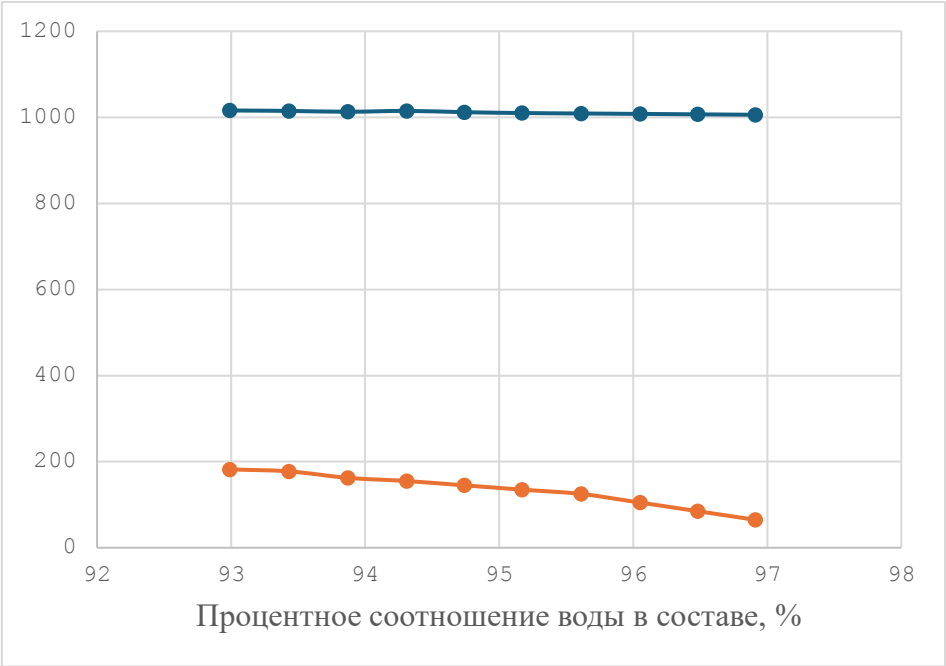


Рисунок 1. График изменения плотности (синея линия) и условной вязкости (желтая линия) промывочной жидкости в зависимости от процентного содержания компонентов.

На рис. 2, в частности показана зависимость изменения водоотдачи и толщины фильтрационной корки от процентного содержания компонентов в составе системы.

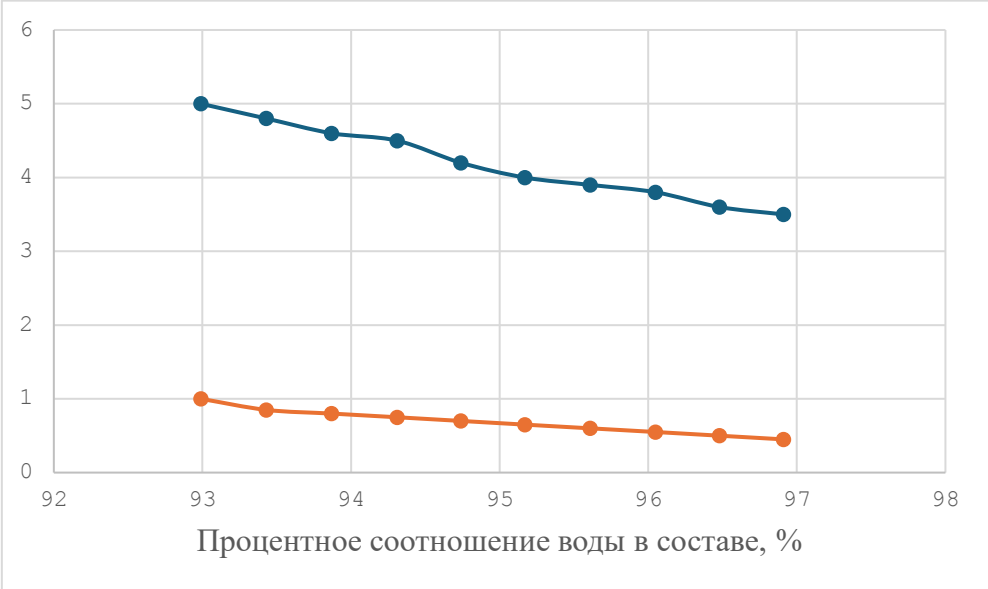


Рисунок 2. График изменения водоотдачи (синея линия) и толщины корки (желтая линия) промывочной жидкости от процентного содержания компонентов в составе системы.

Сохранение баланса при бурении. Чтобы предупредить уход промывочной жидкости в пласт или проявление (НГВП), должно соблюдаться следующее неравенство:

$$P_{\text{п}} < P_{\text{з}} < P_{\text{г}}$$

где $P_{\text{п}} = \rho_{\text{в}} g H$ – пластовое давление, МПа; $\rho_{\text{в}}$ – плотность вышележащих пород; $g = 9{,}81$ м/с^2 ; H –глубина залегания, м;

$P_{\text{з}} = P_{\text{уст}} + \rho_{\text{п.ж.}} g H$ –забойное давление, МПа; $P_{\text{уст}}$ – давление на устье, МПа; $\rho_{\text{п.ж.}}$ – плотность промывочной жидкости;

$P_г = gradP_г H$ – давление гидроразрыва, МПа.

На скважине №116 месторождения Даяхатын:

$P_з = 5 \cdot 10^6 + 800 \cdot 9{,}81 \cdot 2050 = (5 + 16{,}088) \cdot 10^6 = 21{,}088$ МПа, а пластовое давление состовляет $P_п = 172$ атм $= 17{,}2$ МПа, что удовлетворяет условию $P_п < P_з$, т.е. негативные проявления, включая поглощение и НГВП, не выявлены.

На скважине №78 месторождения Кульбешкак:

$P_з = 5 \cdot 10^6 + 1\,020 \cdot 9{,}81 \cdot 1990 = (5 + 19{,}912) \cdot 10^6 = 24{,}912$ МПа, а пластовое давление состовляет $P_п = 154$ атм $= 15{,}4$ МПа, что удовлетворяет условию $P_п < P_з$, т.е. фактов поглощения и проявлений НГВП в процессе не отмечено.

На скважине №3 площади Чунагар (тер. юра):

$P_З = 5 \cdot 10^6 + 1\,020 \cdot 9{,}81 \cdot 3590 = (5 + 35{,}92) \cdot 10^6 = 40{,}92$ МПа, а пластовое давление состовляет $P_п = 352$ атм $= 35{,}2$ МПа, что удовлетворяет условия $P_п < P_з$, т.е. в ходе исследований признаки поглощения и НГВП не зафиксированы.

Экономическая эффективность. Известно, что экономическая эффективность за 1 м^3 промывочной жидкости вычисляется следующим образом:

$$Э = З_{наст.} - З_{реком.} \quad (1)$$

где $З_{наст.}$ – затраты на 1 м^3 настоящий промывочной жидкости, $З_{реком.}$ – затраты на 1 м^3 рекомендуемый промывочной жидкости.

$$З_{реком.} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \tau_i Ц_i \quad (2)$$

где τ_i – нормы расхода i – ого компонента, кг/м^3, $Ц_i$ – цена за 1 кг i – ого компонента, сум/кг, n –число компонентов.

Объем необходимой промывочной жидкости на скважине:

$$V = k\pi R^2 L + 30 \quad (3)$$

где $k = 1{,}2$ – коэффициент кавернозности; R – радиус скважины, м; L – глубина скважины, м.

Фактический суммарный экономический эффект на проходку одной скважины:

$$Э = (З_{наст.} - З_{реком.})V \quad (4)$$

- ✓ на скважине №116 месторождения Даяхатын:

$V = k\pi R^2 L + 30 = 1{,}2 \cdot 3{,}14 \cdot 0{,}09525^2 \cdot 2050 + 30 = 100{,}08$ м^3 ≈ 100 м^3

- ✓ на скважине №78 месторождения Кульбешкак:

$V = k\pi R^2 L + 30 = 1{,}2 \cdot 3{,}14 \cdot 0{,}09525^2 \cdot 1990 + 30 = 98{,}03$ м^3 ≈ 98 м^3

- ✓ на скважине №3 площади Чунагар (тер. юра):

$V = k\pi R^2 L + 30 = 1{,}2 \cdot 3{,}14 \cdot 0{,}08255^2 \cdot 3590 + 30 = 122{,}18$ м^3 ≈ 122 м^3

Используя, формулу (2) вычисляем затраты на 1 м^3 рекомендуемой промывочной жидкости:

$$З_{реком.} = \sum_{i=1}^{7} \tau_i Ц_i = \tau_1 Ц_1 + \tau_2 Ц_2 + \tau_3 Ц_3 + \ ... + \tau_7 Ц_7 =$$
$$= 25 \cdot 810 + 0{,}8 \cdot 5\,565 + 2{,}5 \cdot 4\,857 + 10 \cdot 18\,300 +$$
$$+4 \cdot 26\,585{,}28 + 4 \cdot 18\,890 + 2 \cdot 10\,641 = 423\,027{,}62 \text{ сум/м}^3.$$

Используя, формулу (2) вычисляем затраты на $1\,м^3$ промывочной жидкости, которое на сегодняшний день используется:

✓ На скважине №116 месторождения Даяхатын:

$$З_{реком.} = \sum_{i=1}^{12} \tau_i Ц_i = \tau_1 Ц_1 + \tau_2 Ц_2 + \tau_3 Ц_3 + \ ... + \tau_{12} Ц_{12} =$$
$$= 100 \cdot 810 + 10 \cdot 5\,565 + 10 \cdot 4\,857 + 10 \cdot 18\,300 +$$
$$+20 \cdot 3\,308 + 50 \cdot 8\,600 + 20 \cdot 7\,848 +$$
$$+5 \cdot 2\,527{,}33 + 5 \cdot 26\,585{,}28 = 1\,166\,903{,}05 \text{ сум/м}^3.$$

✓ На скважине №78 месторождения Кульбешкак:

$$З_{реком.} = \sum_{i=1}^{12} \tau_i Ц_i = \tau_1 Ц_1 + \tau_2 Ц_2 + \tau_3 Ц_3 + \ ... + \tau_{12} Ц_{12}$$
$$= 10 \cdot 5\,565 + 10 \cdot 4\,857 + 10 \cdot 18\,300 +$$
$$+30 \cdot 3\,308 + 50 \cdot 8\,600 + 10 \cdot 7\,848 + 10 \cdot 2\,527{,}33 + 10 \cdot 18\,890 +$$
$$+10 \cdot 26\,585{,}28 + 10 \cdot 6\,333{,}74 + 5 \cdot 16\,505 + 10 \cdot 10\,641$$
$$= 1\,627\,238{,}5 \text{ сум/м}^3.$$

✓ На скважине №3 площади Чунагар (тер. юра):

$$З_{реком.} = \sum_{i=1}^{9} \tau_i Ц_i = \tau_1 Ц_1 + \tau_2 Ц_2 + \tau_3 Ц_3 + \ ... + \tau_9 Ц_9$$
$$= 5 \cdot 5\,565 + 10 \cdot 4\,857 + 5 \cdot 18\,300 + 50 \cdot 3\,308 + 100 \cdot 8\,600$$
$$+ 10 \cdot 2\,527{,}33 + 10 \cdot 18\,890 + 10 \cdot 26\,585{,}28 + 10 \cdot 10\,641$$
$$= 1\,705\,244{,}1 \text{ сум/м}^3.$$

Фактический суммарный экономический эффект на проходку (формула 4):

✓ на скважине №116 месторождения Даяхатын:

$$Э = (З_{наст.} - З_{реком.})V = 100 \cdot (1\,166\,903{,}05 - 423\,027{,}62)$$
$$= 74\,387\,543 \text{ сум}$$

✓ на скважине №78 месторождения Кульбешкак:

$$Э = (З_{наст.} - З_{реком.})V = 98 \cdot (1\,627\,238{,}5 - 423\,027{,}62)$$
$$= 118\,012\,666{,}2 \text{ сум}$$

✓ на скважине №3 площади Чунагар (тер. юра):

$$Э = (З_{наст.} - З_{реком.})V = 122 \cdot (1\,705\,244{,}1 - 423\,027{,}62)$$
$$= 156\,430\,410{,}6 \text{ сум}$$

Всего экономический эффект составит:

$$Э = \sum_{i=1}^{3} Э_i = Э_1 + Э_2 + Э_3 = 74\,387\,543 + 118\,012\,666{,}2 + 156\,430\,410{,}6$$
$$= 348\,830\,619{,}8 \text{ сум}$$

Результаты испытаний показали, что применение новых составов промывочной жидкости способствует предупреждению загрязнения продуктивного пласта, ухода промывочной жидкости в пласт за счёт формирования устойчивой фильтрационной корки и оптимизации давления в стволе скважины. Это согласуется с данными исследований, в которых показано, что правильно подобранный состав промывочной жидкости существенно повышает технико-экономические показатели бурения и снижает вероятность осложнений. Таким образом, проведённые промысловые испытания подтвердили эффективность разработанных рецептур и целесообразность их применения в условиях АНПД, в целях сохранения коллекторских свойств пласта.

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РОЛЬ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМОВ И ПОСЛОВИЦ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО МЫШЛЕНИЯ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ УЗБЕКСКОГО, РУССКОГО И АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ)

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматривается роль фразеологизмов и пословиц в формировании национального мышления на материале узбекского, русского и английского языков. Особое внимание уделяется тому, как устойчивые выражения отражают культурные ценности, мировоззрение и исторический опыт народов. Приводятся примеры фразеологических единиц и паремий, демонстрирующие сходства и различия в восприятии таких понятий, как труд, семья, время и поведение человека. Делается вывод о том, что фразеология и паремиология играют важную роль в передаче культурного кода и формировании языковой картины мира.*

Ключевые слова: *фразеология, паремиология, национальное мышление, языковая картина мира, культура, пословицы, фразеологизмы, межкультурная коммуникация.*

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THE ROLE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND PROVERBS IN SHAPING NATIONAL MENTALITY (BASED ON UZBEK, RUSSIAN, AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES)

Annotation: *This article examines the role of phraseological units and proverbs in shaping national mentality based on Uzbek, Russian, and English languages. Special attention is given to how fixed expressions reflect cultural values, worldview, and historical experience of different peoples. The article provides examples of idioms and proverbs that demonstrate similarities and differences in the perception of such concepts as work, family, time, and human behavior. It is concluded that phraseology and paremiology play a significant role in transmitting cultural codes and forming a linguistic worldview.*

Key words: *phraseology, paremiology, national mentality, linguistic worldview, culture, proverbs, idioms, intercultural communication*

Фразеология и паремиология являются важнейшими разделами языкознания, изучающими устойчивые выражения и пословицы как носители культурной информации. В отличие от свободных словосочетаний, фразеологизмы обладают переносным значением и часто не поддаются буквальному переводу. Пословицы же представляют собой краткие

изречения, в которых концентрируется народная мудрость. Фразеологизмы и пословицы представляют собой уникальный пласт языка, в котором отражается не только лексическое значение, но и культурно-исторический опыт народа. Они формируются на протяжении веков и передаются из поколения в поколение, закрепляя нормы поведения, моральные ценности и особенности мировосприятия.

Актуальность данного исследования заключается в том, что в условиях глобализации особое значение приобретает понимание национальных особенностей мышления, отражённых в языке. Узбекский, русский и английский языки представляют разные культурные традиции, что делает их сопоставление особенно интересным. Целью статьи является выявление роли фразеологизмов и пословиц в формировании национального мышления и определение сходств и различий между тремя языками.

1. Фразеологизмы как отражение национального мышления

Фразеологизмы представляют собой устойчивые выражения, в которых закреплены культурные ассоциации. Они формируют определённые образы, характерные для конкретного народа.

- Узбекский: *“ko‘z qorachig‘idek asramoq”* (беречь как зеницу ока)
- Русский: *“беречь как зеницу ока”*
- Английский: *“to cherish like the apple of one’s eye”*

Во всех трёх языках наблюдается сходство образа — глаз как символ ценности. Это свидетельствует об универсальности некоторых концептов.

Однако есть и различия, которые проявляются в образной основе фразеологизмов:

- Узбекский: *“ko‘ngli ochiq”* (искренний, добрый)
- Русский: *«душа нараспашку»*
- Английский: *“open-hearted”*

Во всех трёх языках используется метафора открытости, однако различаются ключевые концепты: *ko‘ngil* (внутренний мир), «душа» и «сердце».

- Узбекский: *“boshi osmonga yetdi”* (очень обрадовался)
- Русский: *«на седьмом небе от счастья»*
- Английский: *“over the moon”*

Здесь наблюдается общее значение (сильная радость), но разные образы: в узбекском — вертикальное движение вверх, в русском — символическое «седьмое небо», в английском — образ луны.

- Узбекский: *“tilini tiyib turmoq”* (сдерживать речь)
- Русский: *«держать язык за зубами»*
- Английский: *“hold one’s tongue”*

В русском языке появляется дополнительный образ «зубов», усиливающий экспрессию, тогда как в узбекском и английском выражения более нейтральны.

Таким образом, даже при совпадении значений фразеологизмов различия в образной основе отражают особенности культурного мышления.

Узбекский язык чаще использует внутренние и эмоциональные категории (*ko‘ngil*), русский — образные и экспрессивные конструкции, а английский — более лаконичные и универсальные модели.

2. Пословицы как носители народной мудрости

Пословицы являются важным элементом формирования мышления, так как они передаются из поколения в поколение и закрепляют нормы поведения.

- Узбекский: *“Mehnat qilgan to‘yadi”* (кто трудится — тот сыт)
- Русский: *“Без труда не вытащишь и рыбку из пруда”*
- Английский: *“No pain, no gain”*

Во всех культурах труд рассматривается как основа успеха. Это универсальная ценность

- Узбекский: *“Vaqt oltindan qimmat”*
- Русский: *“Время — деньги”*
- Английский: *“Time is money”*

Здесь наблюдается почти полное совпадение, что говорит о глобальной значимости времени.

3. Фразеологизмы как средство отражения культурных моделей

Фразеологизмы демонстрируют, как разные народы интерпретируют мир через **образы тела человека**

- Узбекский: *“qo‘li gul”*
- Русский: *«золотые руки»*
- Английский: *“golden hands”* (редко, чаще *“skilled hands”*)

Здесь наблюдается частичное совпадение, но узбекский вариант более метафоричен.

3. Универсальное и национально-специфическое

Несмотря на множество сходств, каждая культура имеет свои особенности.

- Узбекский: *“O‘z uying, o‘lan to’shaging”*
- Русский: *“В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше”*
- Английский: *“East or West, home is best”*

Во всех языках дом и семья воспринимаются как ценность, но формы выражения различны.

4. Факторы формирования различий

Различия во фразеологии обусловлены рядом факторов:

- исторический опыт
- географические условия
- образ жизни
- религиозные и культурные традиции

Например, в узбекском языке часто встречаются образы, связанные с природой и сельской жизнью, тогда как в английском — с торговлей и практичностью.Проведённое исследование показало, что фразеологизмы и пословицы являются неотъемлемой частью языковой системы, выполняющей не только коммуникативную, но и когнитивную и культурную функции. Они

аккумулируют исторический опыт народа, отражают его ценности, нормы поведения и особенности восприятия мира.

Сравнительный анализ узбекского, русского и английского языков выявил как универсальные, так и национально-специфические черты. К универсальным можно отнести такие концепты, как труд, время, знание и семья, которые находят отражение во всех трёх языках. Это свидетельствует о наличии общечеловеческих ценностей, формирующих основу мировоззрения.

В то же время были выявлены значительные различия в способах языковой репрезентации этих концептов. Узбекский язык характеризуется большей образностью и опорой на внутренние категории, такие как *ko‘ngil*, а также активным использованием природных метафор. Русский язык отличается высокой степенью экспрессивности и богатством образных средств, тогда как английский язык демонстрирует тенденцию к лаконичности и прагматичности.

Особое значение фразеологизмы и пословицы приобретают в контексте межкультурной коммуникации. Их правильное понимание и интерпретация являются необходимым условием успешного взаимодействия между представителями различных культур. Непонимание образной основы устойчивых выражений может привести к коммуникативным сбоям и искажению смысла.

Таким образом, фразеология и паремиология выступают как важнейшие инструменты формирования и передачи национального мышления. Их изучение позволяет глубже понять не только язык, но и культуру народа, что особенно актуально в условиях глобализации и расширения межкультурных контактов.

Перспективы дальнейших исследований могут быть связаны с более детальным анализом отдельных концептов, а также с изучением динамики изменения фразеологического фонда под влиянием современных социокультурных процессов.

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УДК 2964

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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКИХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ СТАРШЕКЛАССНИКОВ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЦИФРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются теоретические основы формирования предпринимательских компетенций у учащихся старших классов в условиях цифровой трансформации образования. Цель работы – обосновать четырехкомпонентную структуру предпринимательской компетенции и определить роль цифровых инструментов в ее формировании. Методология включает анализ и обобщение отечественных и зарубежных исследований. Результатом является выделение мотивационно-ценностного, когнитивного, операционно-деятельностного и рефлексивно-оценочного компонентов, а также классификация цифровых инструментов по образовательным функциям. Делается вывод о необходимости интеграции изучения цифровой экономики в процесс формирования предпринимательских компетенций.*

Ключевые слова: *предпринимательские компетенции, старшеклассники, цифровая экономика, цифровые инструменты, структура компетенции, метапредметные результаты.*

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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF FORMATION OF ENTREPRENEURIAL COMPETENCIES OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Abstract. *The article examines the theoretical foundations of the formation of entrepreneurial competencies in high school students in the context of digital transformation of education. The purpose of the work is to substantiate the four-component structure of entrepreneurial competence and determine the role of digital tools in its formation. The methodology includes analysis and generalization of domestic and foreign research. The result is the identification of motivational-value, cognitive, operational-activity and reflexive-evaluative components, as well*

as a classification of digital tools by educational functions. The conclusion is made about the need to integrate the study of the digital economy into the process of forming entrepreneurial competencies.

Keywords: *entrepreneurial competencies, high school students, digital economy, digital tools, competence structure, meta-subject results.*

Современный этап развития системы общего образования характеризуется усилением его социально-экономической ориентированности. Формирование у подрастающего поколения навыков, обеспечивающих конкурентоспособность, адаптивность и инициативность, становится приоритетной педагогической задачей. Данное направление находится в русле Указа Президента РФ от 07.05.2024 №309, в котором подготовка кадров для цифровой экономики обозначена в качестве национальной цели развития[67]. В этом контексте школьный курс экономики обладает значительным потенциалом для формирования предпринимательских компетенций обучающихся, которые целесообразно рассматривать в широком метапредметном смысле – как способность к инициативной, ответственной и инновационной деятельности в условиях неопределенности.

В работе использован комплекс теоретических методов: анализ психолого-педагогической и экономической литературы по проблеме формирования предпринимательских компетенций; сопоставительный анализ отечественных и зарубежных подходов; обобщение и систематизация существующих моделей компетенций; классификация цифровых инструментов по образовательным функциям. Теоретической базой выступили исследования в области компетентностного подхода, а также работы, посвященные предпринимательскому образованию.

В педагогической науке компетенция трактуется как интегративная характеристика личности, отражающая совокупность знаний, умений, навыков, ценностных установок, обеспечивающих готовность к эффективному действию. Применительно к школе формирование предпринимательских компетенций ориентировано на развитие базовых предпосылок предпринимательского мышления[68]. В зарубежной традиции акцент смещается на способность превращать идеи в действия, развивая креативность, готовность к принятию решений и ответственность[69].

Сопоставительный анализ отечественных и зарубежных подходов позволяет выявить их принципиальное сходство в признании деятельностного характера предпринимательских компетенций и их направленности на

[67] Указ Президента Российской Федерации от 7 мая 2024 г. № 309 «О национальных целях развития Российской Федерации на период до 2030 года и на перспективу до 2036 года».
[68] Абрамова Е.А. Создание модели компетенций для совершенствования бизнес-процессов управления персоналом // Современные наукоемкие технологии. Региональное приложение. 2020. №4 (64). С. 8-13.
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формирование инициативной и самостоятельной личности. Обобщение научных исследований позволило выделить четыре взаимосвязанных компонента предпринимательской компетенции старшеклассника, образующих динамическую систему.

Мотивационно-ценностный компонент составляет энергетическое и смысловое ядро компетенции. Он включает познавательный интерес, мотивацию достижения, ценностное отношение к труду, инициативе и ответственности, готовность к осознанному риску и преодолению трудностей. У старшеклассников данный компонент проявляется через совокупность внутренних мотивов (интерес к предпринимательству как к творческой деятельности) и внешних мотивов (стремление к социальному признанию, желание материальной независимости). Исследования показывают, что дефицит внутренней мотивации часто становится основным препятствием для вовлечения школьников в предпринимательскую активность.

Когнитивный компонент выполняет ориентировочную функцию, предоставляя систему знаний, необходимых для осмысленного действия. В его структуре можно выделить две группы знаний. Первая группа – фундаментальные экономические знания: законы спроса и предложения, механизмы ценообразования, виды издержек, основы налогообложения, принципы бизнес-планирования. Вторая группа – знания о специфике цифровой экономики: природа данных как экономического ресурса, особенности платформенных бизнес-моделей, принципы работы цифровых экосистем, механизмы монетизации внимания и доверия аудитории[70]. Освоение этих знаний формирует у учащихся адекватное представление о современных возможностях для предпринимательской инициативы.

Операционно-деятельностный компонент представляет собой совокупность умений, необходимых для реализации полного цикла предпринимательского проекта. В его структуре выделяются несколько групп умений: аналитико-исследовательские (выявление проблем, анализ рынка, сбор и интерпретация данных); организаторские (планирование, распределение задач, контроль выполнения); управленческие (принятие решений в условиях неопределенности, ответственность за результаты); коммуникативные (взаимодействие в команде, презентация результатов); творческие (нестандартный подход, поиск новых возможностей).

Рефлексивно-оценочный компонент обеспечивает саморегуляцию предпринимательской деятельности и личностное развитие старшеклассника. Он включает способность к самоконтролю, позволяющему оценивать соответствие своих действий поставленным целям; адекватную самооценку достигнутых результатов; сформированность социальной ответственности – понимания последствий своих действий для других людей, готовности учитывать этические нормы и правовые требования при осуществлении

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предпринимательской деятельности. Современные цифровые инструменты открывают новые возможности для развития данного компонента, позволяя фиксировать результаты деятельности и получать оперативную обратную связь[71].

Цифровая экономика и ее инструментарий выступают системообразующим педагогическим ресурсом, позволяющим перевести формирование предпринимательских компетенций из плоскости теоретического моделирования в плоскость практической деятельности[72]. В зависимости от выполняемых образовательных функций цифровые инструменты могут быть классифицированы на несколько групп:

1) аналитические инструменты (Google Trends, Google Forms) – для развития исследовательских умений, сбора и интерпретации данных о рынке и потребителях;

2) проектно-организационные инструменты (Trello, Miro) – для формирования навыков командной работы, планирования и управления проектами;

3) коммуникативные инструменты (Canva, социальные сети) – для развития презентационных навыков и освоения основ цифрового маркетинга;

4) финансовые инструменты (Google Таблицы) – для экономического моделирования, финансовых расчетов и анализа;

5) диагностические инструменты – для рефлексии, самооценки и получения обратной связи.

Использование данных инструментов в учебных проектах моделирует реальную предпринимательскую практику, снижая порог входа в деятельность и фокусируя усилия учащихся на содержательной стороне задач. При этом важно учитывать не только возможности, но и риски цифровой среды: вопросы безопасности данных, цифровой репутации, ответственности за распространение информации, а также опасность поверхностности решений без методически выстроенного анализа.

Предпринимательская компетенция старшеклассника представляет собой сложную, открытую психолого-педагогическую систему, включающую мотивационно-ценностный, когнитивный, операционно-деятельностный и рефлексивно-оценочный компоненты. Ее формирование не может быть сведено к линейному суммированию отдельных знаний или умений, а требует создания целостной образовательной среды, где учебная деятельность по своей структуре и смыслу воспроизводит ключевые атрибуты предпринимательского действия. Интеграция изучения цифровой экономики и освоения современных цифровых инструментов в курс экономики позволяет актуализировать каждый из выделенных компонентов и создает

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условия для формирования у старшеклассников практической готовности к инициативной и ответственной деятельности в условиях цифровой эпохи. Предложенная структура компетенции и классификация инструментов могут быть использованы при разработке методик преподавания экономики в старших классах.

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УДК 378.147

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СОВРЕМЕННОЕ ДИСТАНЦИОННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ: ИННОВАЦИИ ПРОЦЕССА ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается эволюция дистанционного образования (ДО) под влиянием цифровых технологий. Анализируется переход от модели «передачи контента» к персонализированной, интерактивной и синхронной образовательной среде. Выявляются противоречия между технологическим потенциалом и фактическими результатами обучения.*

Ключевые слова: *дистанционное образование, инновации, адаптивное обучение.*

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CONTEMPORARY DISTANCE EDUCATION: INNOVATIONS IN THE LEARNING PROCESS

Abstract: *This article examines the evolution of distance education (DE) under the influence of digital technologies. It analyzes the transition from a "content delivery" model to a personalized, interactive, and synchronous learning environment. It identifies contradictions between technological potential and actual learning outcomes.*

Keywords: *distance education, innovation, adaptive learning.*

Пандемия COVID-19 привела к масштабному переходу образовательных учреждений на онлайн-обучение. Однако там, где исследователи занимают соответствующие позиции, при проведении занятий

в реальных условиях возникает «имитация очного обучения»: видеолекции заменяют собой аудиторные занятия, тесты в системах управления обучением (LMS) заменяют письменные задания, семинары в Zoom. Этот подход используется в сочетании с проблемой цифрового неравенства, а также в контексте обучения и преподавания.

Тольяттинский государственный университет (ТГУ) оказался в числе немногих российских вузов, которые начали системную трансформацию дистанционного образования задолго до пандемии. Проект «Росдистант», запущенный в университете, эволюционировал в масштабную экосистему «Росдистант 2.0», которая сегодня представляет собой пример перехода к «когнитивно-ориентированной среде» обучения [1].

Начальный этап дистанционного обучения в ТГУ, как и во многих вузах, характеризовался переносом учебных материалов в цифровую среду без пересмотра педагогических стратегий. Мы считаем, что осознание ограничений этой атаки привело к разработке новой концепции, заимствованной из стратегического проекта «Росдистан 2.0».

Адаптивность – постоянная черта нового этапа. Модель онлайн-обучения ТГУ основана на технологии превосходной передачи данных и анализе цифрового впечатления студентов и наставников.

Переход от стандартизированного контента к персонализированному контенту – ключевое отличие когнитивно-ориентированной среды от «цифровой копии». Центральным элементом образовательной трансформации в Тольяттинском государственном университете является создание Института образовательного проектирования. В отличие от традиционного подхода, где преподаватели одновременно выступают в роли экспертов в предметной области, методистов и разработчиков контента, в ТГУ создан специализированный Департамент онлайн-образовательных технологий.

Онлайн-курсы ТГУ, разработанные при участии департамента, неоднократно получали награды и признание на престижных конкурсах в области образовательных технологий, включая EdTeK Award и Digital Learning [2]. Это подтверждает, что качественный педагогический дизайн становится конкурентным преимуществом университета на рынке онлайн-образования.

Одним из наиболее значимых инновационных направлений ТГУ является внедрение доказательной педагогики – подхода, при котором образовательные решения принимаются на основе эмпирических данных, а не интуитивных предположений.

С 2023 года ТГУ реализует проект в рамках статуса Федеральной инновационной площадки Минобрнауки РФ. Проект направлен на «выстраивание адаптивной модели дистанционного онлайн-обучения на основе технологий больших данных и анализа цифрового следа студентов и преподавателей».

Цифровой след включает множество параметров: частота и время входа в систему, навигация по страницам курса, время выполнения заданий, участие в форумах, результаты промежуточных тестирований.

Важным компонентом когнитивно-ориентированной среды является система адаптивного тестирования. ТГУ разработал и запатентовал (свидетельство Роспатента от 04.06.2025) программу адаптивного тестирования уровня владения английским языком по классификации CEFR. Тест, реализованный на платформе Newgen.university, позволяет менее чем за час объективно определить уровень языковой подготовки абитуриентов и студентов, подстраивая сложность вопросов под ответы тестируемого.

Этот инструмент демонстрирует преимущества адаптивного подхода в оценке: сокращение времени тестирования, повышение точности измерений и снижение стресса у обучающихся.

«Трансформация образовательной модели сопровождается амбициозными количественными целями. Согласно стратегическому проекту, на конец 2020 года число студентов, обучающихся онлайн в ТГУ, составляло 13 258 человек. К 2030 году планируется увеличить это число до 19 800 (в максимальном сценарии – до 25 000). Ожидается, что доход университета от онлайн-образования достигнет 46% от общего дохода.

Эти цифры показывают, что дистанционное обучение в ТГУ рассматривается не как вспомогательная деятельность, а как полноценный бизнес-процесс, обеспечивающий устойчивое развитие университета.

Опыт Тольяттинского государственного университета показывает, что переход от «цифровой копии очного обучения» к «когнитивно-ориентированной среде» возможен только при системном подходе, включающем три взаимосвязанных компонента:

Технологический – внедрение платформенных решений, поддерживающих адаптивность и сбор данных.

Методологический – развитие педагогического дизайна как самостоятельной области компетенции.

Аналитический подход – использование больших данных и педагогики, основанной на доказательствах, для непрерывного совершенствования образовательного процесса.

Ключевой урок, полученный в Тольяттинском государственном университете, заключается в понимании того, что цифровая трансформация образования – это не автоматизация существующих процессов, а их фундаментальное переосмысление. Университет создал прецедент, когда онлайн-обучение больше не считается «второсортным» по сравнению с очным обучением, а представляет собой независимую, полноценную образовательную среду со своими преимуществами и механизмами обеспечения качества.

Дальнейшее развитие проекта будет связано с повышением адаптивности в процессе планирования образования и анализа учебных

программ, расширением международного присутствия и интеграцией новых технологий искусственного интеллекта» [3].

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ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЕ ГПП С РАЗЛИЧНЫМИ ОТРАСЛЯМИ ПРАВА

Аннотация: *В статье исследуются теоретические и практические аспекты взаимодействия гражданского процессуального права (ГПП) с фундаментальными отраслями российской правовой системы — материальным (гражданским, семейным, трудовым) и публичным (административным, финансовым, налоговым) правом. Особое внимание уделяется точкам соприкосновения ГПП с конституционным правом (принцип состязательности и доступа к правосудию), с административным правом (производство по делам, возникающим из публичных правоотношений) и с арбитражным процессуальным правом (проблема разграничения подведомственности и унификация процедур). Формулируются выводы о том, что правильная квалификация межотраслевых связей гражданского процессуального права является необходимым условием обеспечения законности, доступа к правосудию и эффективности судебной защиты прав и законных интересов участников юридического процесса.*

Ключевые слова: *гражданское процессуальное право, межотраслевые связи, подведомственность, система права, принципы гражданского процесса, правоприменение.*

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INTERACTION OF THE GENERAL PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE WITH OTHER BRANCHES OF LAW

Annotation: *The article explores the theoretical and practical aspects of the interaction between civil procedural law (CPL) and the fundamental branches of the Russian legal system, such as substantive (civil, family, and labor) and public (administrative, financial, and tax) law. Special attention is given to the points of contact between CPL and constitutional law (the principle of adversarial proceedings and access to justice), administrative law (the procedure for handling cases arising from public legal relations), and arbitration procedural law (the issue of jurisdiction and the unification of procedures). The article concludes that the correct qualification of intersectoral relations in civil procedural law is a necessary condition for ensuring the rule of law, access to justice, and the effectiveness of judicial protection of the rights and legitimate interests of participants in legal proceedings.*

Key words: *civil procedural law, intersectoral relations, jurisdiction, legal system, principles of civil procedure, and law enforcement.*

Гражданское процессуальное право (ГПП) занимает особое место в системе российского права. ГПП не существует изолированно, а находится в постоянным взаимодействие с другими отраслями права, как материальными (гражданское, семейное, трудовое право), так и процессуальными (арбитражное процессуальное право, административное судопроизводство, уголовный процесс).

Можно выделить пять основных форм взаимодействия ГПП с другими отраслями права:

1) Взаимодействие на уровне правовых норм. Это наиболее очевидная форма, которая проявляется в отсылочных нормах, субсидиарном применении и совместном действии норм различных отраслей. Классический пример — ст.

56 ГПК РФ, которая определяет бремя доказывания, отсылая к характеру материального правоотношения.

2) Взаимодействие в отношении юридических фактов. Один и тот же юридический факт может порождать последствия одновременно в нескольких отраслях. Например, заключение договора купли-продажи (факт гражданского права) является основанием для возникновения процессуального правоотношения по защите нарушенного права в судебном порядке.

3) Взаимодействие в рамках правоотношений. Материальное правоотношение (например, трудовое) трансформируется при нарушении в процессуальное правоотношение, сохраняя при этом свою отраслевую специфику (сокращенные сроки рассмотрения дел о восстановлении на работе).

4) Взаимодействие в актах реализации прав и обязанностей. Судебное решение как акт реализации процессуальных прав одновременно является юридическим фактом для материальных отраслей (основание для регистрации перехода права собственности).

5) Взаимодействие на стадии правоприменения. Суд, применяя нормы ГПК, одновременно интерпретирует и применяет нормы материального права, что предполагает знание судьей всей системы права.

Принцип диспозитивности в гражданском процессуальном праве – принцип, характеризующий возможность свободного распоряжения субъекта права его правами.

Суть принципа заключается в том, что возникновение, движение и прекращение гражданского процесса, переход из одной стадии в другую зависят от воли лиц, участвующих в деле.

В Гражданском процессе различают материальный принцип диспозитивности и формальный.

Принцип диспозитивности принадлежит к числу безусловных и непреложных начал гражданского процесса — уже хотя бы потому, что отступления от него, если бы они и были сделаны в законе, все равно не могут получить практического осуществления без воли заинтересованных лиц.

Наиболее тесная связь наблюдается между ГПП и отраслями материального права, прежде всего с гражданским правом, а также с семейным, трудовым, жилищным и семейным правом. Нормы материального права определяют содержание субъективных прав и обязанностей, а нормы ГПП устанавливают процедуру их судебной защиты.

Одно из условий возникновения гражданского процесса — наличие подведомственного суду материально-правового спора. Нарушение или оспаривание норм материального права приводит в действие механизм ГПП при условии обращение заинтересованного лица в суд. Суд, вынося решение по делу, применяет нормы материального права.

Взаимодействие ГПП с административным правом проявляется в особой форме гражданского судопроизводства - разбирательства по делам,

связанным с публичными правовыми отношениями, - которое направлено на оспаривание решений, действий (бездействия) органов государственной власти, местного самоуправления, должностных лиц и государственных служащих, нарушающих права и свободы граждан и организаций.

Природа отношений в области публичного права заключается в неравенстве сторон: с одной стороны, речь идет о органе власти (государственной власти, должностном лице), с другой стороны, о гражданине или организации, и задача суда при рассмотрении таких дел состоит не только в разрешении конкретного спора, но и в контроле за законностью действий властных органов.

Связь с финансовым правом проявляется в регулировании таких институтов, как уплата государственной пошлины — обязательного платежа за совершение юридически значимых действий, в том числе за обращение в суд и выдачу судебных документов.

Взаимосвязь между гражданским процессуальным правом и конституционным правом имеет основополагающее значение и проявляется в двух основных аспектах. Конституция Российской Федерации является основным источником конституционного права, но в ней также содержатся наиболее важные принципы правосудия, которые составляют основу гражданского судопроизводства: отправление правосудия только судом (статья 118), независимость судей (статья 120), равенство перед законом и судом (пункт 19), гласность процесса (статья 12) и др. Эти конституционные положения регулируются и развиваются в Гражданско-процессуальном кодексе.

Во-вторых, взаимодействие осуществляется через связи с подсекторами конституционного права, такими как судебный надзор и прокурорский надзор; правила судебной системы определяют систему судов и принципы их организации; и КБК регулирует их деятельность в области отправления правосудия; что касается надзора за деятельностью органов прокуратуры, то конституционные и правовые положения устанавливают полномочия прокурора, а ГПП определяет порядок его участия в гражданских делах.

ГПП теснейшим образом связано с УПП, так как обе отрасли являются процессуальными и определяют порядок деятельности одного и того же органа по осуществлению правосудия - суда. Их объединяет множество **общих принципов** деятельности суда: гласность, независимость судей, равенство граждан перед законом и судом, устность, непосредственность, непрерывность судебного разбирательства. Сходство наблюдается и в структуре правовых институтов: доказывание, рассмотрение дела по первой инстанции, апелляционное, кассационное и надзорное производство, пересмотр дел по новым и вновь открывшимся обстоятельствам.

Вопрос о соотношении ГПП и арбитражного процессуального права (АПП) является дискуссионным в юридической науке. Существует три

основные точки зрения: АПП как подотрасль ГПП; АПП как самостоятельная отрасль права; АПП как дублирующая отрасль.

Сторонники единства указывают на общность предмета защиты (споры, возникающие из гражданских и административных правоотношений), сходство принципов и процессуальной формы, а также на то, что Конституция РФ (ч. 2 ст. 118) упоминает только конституционное, гражданское, административное и уголовное судопроизводство, не выделяя арбитражное.

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ПРАВА КРЕДИТОРА ПРИ ОТКРЫТИИ НАСЛЕДСТВА

Аннотация. *Статья посвящена исследованию правового положения кредиторов при открытии наследства в России. Рассматриваются особенности реализации их требований к наследственной массе, ключевые проблемы, включая отсутствие нормативного порядка удовлетворения требований, ограниченную ответственность наследников. Проведен сравнительно-правовой анализ, в котором изучены механизмы англосаксонских и континентальных систем, включая институт личного представителя наследства и обязательное уведомление кредиторов. Особое внимание уделено возможности заимствования зарубежного опыта с учетом принципа универсального правопреемства и добросовестности участников гражданского оборота.*

Ключевые слова. *наследственное право; кредиторы наследодателя; наследственная масса; ответственность наследников; защита прав кредиторов.*

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CREDITOR'S RIGHTS AT THE OPENING OF AN INHERITANCE

Annotation. *The article is devoted to the study of the legal status of creditors when opening an inheritance in Russia. The article considers the specifics of the implementation of their requirements for the hereditary mass, key problems, including the lack of a regulatory procedure for meeting requirements, and the limited liability of heirs. A comparative legal analysis has been conducted, which examines the mechanisms of the Anglo-Saxon and continental systems, including the institution of a personal representative of inheritance and mandatory notification of creditors. Special attention is paid to the possibility of borrowing foreign experience, taking into account the principle of universal succession and the integrity of participants in civil turnover.*

Keywords. *inheritance law; creditors of the testator; estate; liability of heirs; protection of creditors' rights.*

Открытие наследства влечет за собой переход имущественных прав умершего к наследникам и переход его обязательств. В этой связи особую значимость приобретает правовое положение кредиторов наследодателя. Обеспечение их интересов является важным элементом гражданского оборота, поскольку гарантирует стабильность обязательственных отношений.

В юридической науке традиционно подчеркивается необходимость соблюдения баланса между интересами наследников, стремящихся ограничить свою ответственность, и кредиторов, заинтересованных в удовлетворении своих требований. Данный баланс достигается посредством специальных механизмов, предусмотренных гражданским законодательством[73].

С момента открытия наследства возникает особый правовой режим имущества – наследственная масса. До ее принятия наследниками она рассматривается как обособленный имущественный комплекс.

Таким образом, кредиторы не приобретают прав на имущество наследников, а реализуют свои притязания именно в отношении наследственной массы. К числу основных прав кредиторов относятся: право предъявления требований к наследникам или наследственной массе как до, так и после принятия наследства; право на удовлетворение требований за счет наследственного имущества, в пределах его стоимости; право на судебную защиту, включая предъявление исков к наследникам; право оспаривания действий наследников, нарушающих интересы кредиторов.

В Постановление Пленума Верховного Суда РФ № 9 от 29.05.2012 прямо закреплены ключевые позиции о правах кредитора при открытии наследства. Кредитор наследодателя **не теряет свои права после смерти должника**. Требования могут быть предъявлены **к наследникам**, принявшим наследство, **к исполнителю завещания, к наследственному имуществу** (если наследники еще не приняли наследство). Наследники отвечают по долгам наследодателя **солидарно и в пределах стоимости перешедшего им имущества**[74].

К обязательствам, возникшим после смерти, могут относиться, проценты по кредиты после открытия наследства – это обязательства наследников, т.к., иск не может быть подан к умершему лицу, суд либо откажет в принятии, либо прекратит производство. Пленум разъясняет права кредитора в данной случае, так, кредитор вправе обратиться к наследникам или непосредственно к наследственному имуществу. Кроме того, Пленум уточнил, что допускается предъявлять иск к наследственной массе, а также

[73] Гражданский кодекс Российской Федерации от 30.11.1994 № 51-ФЗ (ред. от 31.07.2025) // Собрание законодательства РФ. – 05.12.1994. – № 32. – Ст. 3301.

[74] Постановление Пленума Верховного Суда РФ от 29.05.2012 № 9 (ред. от 24.12.2020) «О судебной практике по делам о наследовании» // СПС «КонсультантПлюс».

участие исполнителя завещания для того, чтобы не пропустить сроки и сохранить возможность взыскания.

В Постановление Конституционного Суда РФ № 20-П от 21.05.2021 Конституционный Суд РФ сформулировал подход, согласно которому недопустимо такое толкование законодательства, при котором наличие обязательства не сопровождается реальной возможностью его исполнения[75]. Суд исходит из того, что право требования кредитора является охраняемым имущественным правом, а потому любые правовые конструкции не могут приводить к его фактическому обнулению.

В связи с этим не допускается лишение кредитора возможности взыскания задолженности вследствие формального прекращения должника, в том числе через ликвидацию, исключение из реестра или иные юридические процедуры. Также противоречит Конституции подход, при котором кредитору предоставляется лишь формальное право на защиту без эффективных механизмов его реализации. Недопустимо возложение на кредитора чрезмерного бремени доказывания, связанного с необходимостью подтверждать обстоятельства, доступ к которым у него объективно отсутствует, равно как и лишение его защиты по мотиву непроявления им повышенной активности. Кроме того, Конституционный Суд исключает возможность уклонения от исполнения обязательств через использование юридических процедур и требует соблюдения баланса интересов, при котором права кредитора не оказываются фактически менее защищёнными, чем интересы должника или связанных с ним лиц.

Российское право исходит из принципа **универсального правопреемства**, т.е., с момента открытия наследства к наследникам переходят как права, так и обязанности наследодателя. Кредиторы, таким образом, сохраняют возможность предъявления требований, однако уже в отношении наследников. Реализация прав кредиторов в Российской Федерации имеет, в частности, следующие особенности: преимущественно диспозитивный характер защиты, поскольку инициатива предъявления требований принадлежит самим кредиторам; отсутствие централизованной процедуры уведомления кредиторов об открытии наследства; ограниченная ответственность наследников, носящая солидарный характер в пределах стоимости наследственного имущества; преимущественно судебный характер защиты прав кредиторов; связь с нотариальным производством, в рамках которого фиксируются юридически значимые факты, однако не обеспечивается полноценная защита кредиторов.

Среди проблем рассматриваемой сферы можно выделить как доктринальные, так и правоприменительные проблемы. Например, отсутствие единого подхода к статусу наследственной массы. Ряд ученых

[75] Постановление Конституционного Суда РФ от 21.05.2021 № 20-П «По делу о проверке конституционности пункта 3.1 статьи 3 Федерального закона "Об обществах с ограниченной ответственностью" в связи с жалобой гражданки Г.В. Карпук» // СПС «КонсультантПлюс».

рассматривают наследственную массу объект прав[76], другие – как «квази-субъект»[77]. Кроме того, возникает коллизия между универсальным правопреемством и защитой кредитора, т.е., возникает ситуация, когда наследники уже распоряжаются имуществом, а кредиторы еще не реализовали свои права. Еще одной проблемой является ограниченность ответственности наследника, которая стимулирует недобросовестное поведение, а также усложняет взыскание кредитора.

Одной из ключевых системных проблем российского наследственного права является отсутствие нормативно закрепленного порядка удовлетворения требований кредиторов наследодателя. Раздел V ГК РФ «Наследственное право» не содержит специальных норм, регулирующих данный вопрос. Фактически единственным ориентиром выступает абзац 2 пункта 2 статьи 1174 ГК РФ, устанавливающий приоритет возмещения расходов, связанных с погребением наследодателя, охраной наследства и управлением им, перед требованиями кредиторов.

В юридической литературе можно выделить несколько основных позиций. Во-первых, согласно подходу, представленному в научных комментариях[78], предполагается, что наследники вправе самостоятельно определять очередность удовлетворения требований кредиторов. При этом они несут риски последующего оспаривания произведенных выплат, в том числе в рамках возможного банкротства наследственной массы. Такой подход фактически переносит бремя правовой неопределенности на участников гражданского оборота.

Во-вторых, ряд исследователей обосновывает необходимость применения по аналогии норм иных институтов, прежде всего законодательства об исполнительном производстве и ликвидации юридических лиц. Так, О. Е. Блинков отмечает целесообразность использования моделей пропорционального удовлетворения требований кредиторов при определении объема ответственности наследников, подчеркивая практическую значимость такого подхода[79]. В. Н. Гаврилов, анализируя российское и зарубежное законодательство, указывает на возможность применения очередности удовлетворения требований, аналогичной установленной для ликвидируемых организаций, что способствует более справедливому распределению долговой нагрузки[80]. В свою очередь, А. В. Пермяков обращает внимание на отсутствие единообразия в судебной практике и подчеркивает, что суды нередко исходят

[76] Лисицына Е.А. Наследственная масса как особый имущественный комплекс // Вестник ЮУрГУ. Серия: Право. 2012. №29.
[77] Мусаев Р.М. Понятие наследственной массы в отечественном законодательстве // Вестник ОмГУ. Серия. Право. 2018. №3 (56).
[78] Суворов Е.Д. Особенности реализации принципа равенства кредиторов наследодателя при банкротстве наследственной массы // Законы России: опыт, анализ, практика. 2018. № 10. С. 52 - 60.
[79] Блинков О.Е. Ответственность наследников по долгам наследодателя (практические соображения) // Нотариус. 2004. № 1.
[80] Гаврилов В.Н. Ответственность наследников по российскому и зарубежному законодательству // Наследственное право. 2010. № 3. С. 23 – 31.

из конкретных обстоятельств дела, не опираясь на устойчивую правовую позицию, что снижает предсказуемость правоприменения и подрывает принцип правовой определенности[81].

Существенным фактором, усугубляющим обозначенную проблему, является ограниченный доступ кредиторов к информации о наследстве. В силу положений законодательства о нотариате сведения: об открытии наследства, о круге наследников, о составе наследственного имущества – не являются общедоступными[82].

В результате кредиторы зачастую лишены возможности своевременно реализовать свои права. Вне рамок судебного разбирательства они не могут установить факт принятия наследства, определить объем наследственной массы, выявить иных кредиторов. Данная ситуация фактически ставит кредитора в зависимость от добросовестности наследников, что противоречит принципу равенства участников гражданского оборота.

Вместе с тем, в условиях российского правового регулирования ключевую роль приобретает принцип добросовестности. Однако его применение носит ограниченный характер. Оспаривание действий наследников возможно по нескольким основаниям, в частности, положения о злоупотреблении правом, нормы о недействительности сделок, специальные основания оспаривания в рамках законодательства о банкротстве. Тем не менее, на практике такие механизмы применяются лишь в исключительных случаях, требующих доказывания явной недобросовестности.

Особое значение имеет положение о том, что при недостаточности наследственного имущества обязательства наследодателя прекращаются невозможностью исполнения в соответствующей части. Данное правило существенно ограничивает возможности кредиторов. Практическое последствие заключается в следующем: если наследники уже распределили имущество между кредиторами, последующий кредитор может лишиться возможности удовлетворения своих требований, поскольку обязательство считается прекращенным. Это, в свою очередь, ставит под сомнение и возможность инициирования банкротства наследственной массы, и эффективность судебной защиты в целом.

Права кредиторов при открытии наследства являются важным элементом правового регулирования наследственных отношений. Их защита обеспечивает стабильность гражданского оборота и доверие к институту обязательств.

Сравнительно-правовой анализ показывает, что несмотря на различия в механизмах, все правовые системы стремятся к достижению баланса интересов кредиторов и наследников. Судебная практика играет ключевую роль в конкретизации и развитии соответствующих норм. Перспективы

[81] Пермяков А.В. Об ответственности по долгам наследодателя // Нотариус. 2016. № 5. С. 31 - 34.
[82] Комментарий к гражданскому законодательству #Глосса. Наследственное право: постатейный комментарий к статья 1110-1185, 1224 ГК РФ / Отв. ред. Е.Ю. Петров. - М.: М-Логос, 2018. - С. 501 - 502.

развития института связаны с унификацией подходов, цифровизацией процедур наследования и усилением гарантий защиты прав кредиторов.

В условиях выявленных пробелов и противоречий в правовом регулировании защиты кредиторов при наследовании представляется целесообразным обратиться к зарубежному опыту. Анализ иностранных правовых моделей позволяет выявить эффективные механизмы, направленные на повышение прозрачности процедур, усиление гарантий кредиторов и обеспечение баланса интересов участников наследственных правоотношений, с учетом возможности их адаптации к российской правовой системе.

В странах общего права используется институт личного представителя наследства, осуществляющего централизованное управление наследственной массой, включая выявление активов, уведомление кредиторов, удовлетворение их требований и последующее распределение имущества между наследниками. Данная модель обеспечивает более высокий уровень защиты кредиторов, прозрачность процедур и снижение количества споров, в том числе за счет упорядоченного взаимодействия всех участников[83].

Вместе с тем имплементация подобного механизма в российское право способна частично решить проблему фрагментарности защиты кредиторов и отсутствия централизованного управления наследственной массой, однако сталкивается с существенными концептуальными ограничениями. Прежде всего, она противоречит принципу универсального правопреемства, предполагающему непосредственный переход имущества к наследникам, а также может привести к публитизации частноправовых отношений и усложнению процедур наследования.

В ряде зарубежных правопорядков предусмотрена обязательная процедура публичного уведомления кредиторов об открытии наследства, предполагающая установление срока для предъявления требований. Данный механизм обеспечивает правовую определенность, снижает риск скрытых долгов и способствует ускорению оборота имущества. Его имплементация в российское право могла бы повысить прозрачность наследственных процедур, в том числе за счет использования цифровых реестров. Вместе с тем существуют риски ущемления прав кредиторов, не осведомленных о публикации, а также чрезмерной формализации сроков, что может противоречить принципу добросовестности[84].

Российское законодательство содержит значительные пробелы в регулировании защиты кредиторов при наследовании, связанные с отсутствием централизованного уведомления, порядков очередности удовлетворения требований и ограниченной ответственности наследников. Сравнительный анализ показывает, что зарубежные модели, включая

[83] Лашхия И.М. Наследственное правопреемство: различия в континентальном и англо-американском праве // Вестник Московского университета. Серия 11. Право. 2025. №2.
[84] Карандашов И.И. Принятие наследства за рубежом и его правовые последствия на территории России / И.И. Карандашов // Закон. – 2019 - №8.

институт личного представителя наследства и обязательное уведомление кредиторов, повышают прозрачность процедур и защищают интересы кредиторов. Их адаптация к российской системе возможна при учете принципа универсального правопреемства и внедрении гибких механизмов восстановления сроков предъявления требований.

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DOI 10.24412/2225-1545-2026-5-1144-1328-1333
УДК 34- 341.24

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ДВУСТОРОННИЕ СОГЛАШЕНИЯ В ОБЛАСТИ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ

Аннотация*: В статье рассматриваются понятие и правовые особенности двусторонних инвестиционных договоров (ДИД) как ключевого инструмента регулирования международных инвестиционных отношений. Особое внимание уделяется основным элементам ДИД, включая режим наибольшего благоприятствования, защиту от экспроприации, механизм разрешения инвестиционных споров, а также гарантии перевода и репатриации средств, полученных в результате инвестиционной деятельности. Анализируются вопросы правовой природы соглашений о поощрении и взаимной защите иностранных инвестиций, их место в системе международного публичного и частного права. В статье на примере Республики Узбекистан проводится комплексный анализ двусторонних инвестиционных договоров, заключённых с иностранными государствами, с акцентом на их наличие, правовой статус и действие на современном этапе развития международного инвестиционного сотрудничества.*

Ключевые слова: *двусторонний инвестиционный договор, инвестиция, защита от экспроприации, инвестиционный спор, репатриация, соглашений о поощрении и защите иностранных инвестиций.*

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BILATERAL AGREEMENTS ON THE REGULATION OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Annotation*: The article examines the concept and legal characteristics of bilateral investment treaties (BITs) as a key instrument for regulating international investment relations. Particular attention is paid to the core elements of BITs, including the most-favoured-nation treatment, protection against expropriation, mechanisms for the settlement of investment disputes, as well as guarantees for the transfer and repatriation of funds derived from investment activities. The paper also analyzes the legal nature of agreements on the promotion and mutual protection of foreign investments and their place within the system of public international law*

and private international law. Using the Republic of Uzbekistan as a case study, the article provides a comprehensive analysis of bilateral investment treaties concluded with foreign states, with a focus on their existence, legal status, and operation at the present stage of international investment cooperation.

Key words: *bilateral investment treaty, investment, protection against expropriation, investment dispute, repatriation, agreements on the promotion and protection of foreign investments.*

Двусторонние инвестиционные соглашения, или двусторонние соглашения в области регулирования иностранных инвестиций, играют важную роль в защите и содействии иностранным инвестициям. Эти соглашения заключаются между двумя странами с целью установления правил и регулирования, способствующих привлечению и защите иностранных инвестиций. Они предоставляют инвесторам определенные гарантии и права, а также определяют обязательства страны, в которую направлены инвестиции.

Двусторонние инвестиционные соглашения (далее ДИС) обычно включают следующие элементы:

Наибольшее благоприятствование. Государство, в котором вносятся инвестиции, гарантирует, что инвесторы одной страны будут получать такое же благоприятствование, как и местные инвесторы или инвесторы других стран, за исключением случаев, когда предоставление такого благоприятствования может быть ограничено по определенным обоснованным причинам. При этом, ограничения устанавливаются только законом и в интересе общества и государства.

Защита от экспроприации. Государство, в котором вносятся инвестиции, обеспечивает защиту инвесторов от неправомерной экспроприации и предусматривает справедливую и незамедлительную компенсацию в случае экспроприации с целью общественного интереса. Экспроприация может быть осуществлен в форме принудительное безвозмездное (конфискация) или оплачиваемое (реквизиция). Кроме того, есть также национализация собственности иностранного инвестора, но это не во всех стран допускается. Например, В Республике Узбекистан не допускается национализации собственности иностранного инвестора, однако в Республики Беларусь эта допускается.

Механизм разрешения споров. Государство, в котором вносятся инвестиции, определяет процедуру разрешения возможных споров между инвесторами и государством. Обычно это включает возможность обращения к международному арбитражу или судам. Республика Узбекистан присоединился к Конвенции о порядке разрешения инвестиционных споров между государствами и иностранными лицами (Вашингтон, 1965) в соответствии с Постановлением Верховного Совета Республики Узбекистан от 07.05.1993 г. № 881-XII. Также, Экономический процессуальный кодекс

предусматривает производство по делам, связанным с арбитражным разбирательством[85].

Перевод и вывоз средств, полученных в результате инвестиционной деятельности. Государство, в котором вносятся инвестиции, обеспечивает свободу передвижения капитала и возможность инвесторам переводить свои прибыли в свою страну или вывести их из страны в установленном порядке (репатриация).

Однако ДИС иногда вызывают споры и конфликты в сфере прав и суверенитета государств, поэтому важно, чтобы они были сбалансированы и учитывали интересы обеих сторон. История развития таких соглашений на двусторонней основе имеет почти полувековую историю. Начальные этапы международного инвестиционного права связаны с торговыми договорами, которые играли ключевую роль в развитии экономических отношений между государствами. Особенностью торговых договоров западных стран было регулирование отношений, связанных с импортом и экспортом капитала.

Это было зафиксировано в торговых договорах США, заключенных с Италией, Японией, ФРГ, Колумбией и другими странами после второй мировой войны[86]

Двусторонние договоры о поощрении и взаимной защите инвестиции имеют принципиальное значение в международно-правовом регулировании инвестиционных отношений. Основная их цель заключается в обеспечении стабильности воспроизводства и свободу движения капиталов в рамках мировой хозяйственной системы и особенно обеспечить приток иностранных инвестиций в развивающееся государстве, а также защита от так называемых некоммерческих рисков.

После Второй мировой войны Германия стала инициатором разработки и заключения двусторонних инвестиционных договоров, так как потеряла все свои иностранные капиталы. До 1991 года Германия заключила 77 таких договоров, занимая первое место по их числу[87]. Европейские страны в целом были более успешными, чем США, в привлечении инвестиций, в частности, благодаря менее строгим требованиям к гарантиям, таким как свободное конвертирование валюты, отмена требований по контрактам и защита от экспроприации.

Развитие двустороннего инвестиционного сотрудничества началось в начале 1960-х годов, когда экспорт и импорт капитала между государствами не были должным образом регулированы и часто осуществлялись в одностороннем порядке, преимущественно в интересах западных стран. Однако с приобретением политической независимости развивающимися

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[85] Экономический процессуальный кодекс Республики Узбекистан от 24.01.2018 // *Национальная база данных законодательства, 22.02.2024 г., № 03/24/911/0142*

[86] Фархутдинов И. З. Международно-правовое регулирование инвестиционных отношений: теория и практика: автореф. дис. д-ра юрид. наук: 12.00.10. – М., 2006. – 48 с.

[87] Соловьева А. В. Международно-правовые доктрины инвестиционного права: дис. канд. юрид. наук : 12.00.10 – Международное право; Европейское право. – М., 2021. – 202 с.

странами возникла необходимость в правовом регулировании иностранных капиталовложений.

В конце 80-х годов XX века начался новый этап в сфере заключения двусторонних инвестиционных договоров, что связано с распадом социалистического режима. В результате этого Восточные Европейские страны и ряд стран Азии начали переходить к рыночной экономике, чтобы привлечь больше иностранного капитала и передовые технологии в массовом порядке заключили двусторонние инвестиционные договоры с развитыми странами. В соответствии с информацией, полученной Международным центром по урегулированию инвестиционных споров, из 183 двусторонних инвестиционных договоров, которые были подписаны за период с 1 января 1989 года по 30 июня 1992 года, в 76 участвовали страны Восточной и Центральной Европы[88].

Бурное развитие заключения двусторонних инвестиционных договоров было связано с сильным стремлением к осуществлению прямых инвестиций в промышленно развитых странах. Этот процесс выявил потребность в международно-правовой защите, так как иностранные инвесторы не могли полностью полагаться на национальные законы стран, в которые вкладывали свои капиталы. Исторический опыт показал, что развивающиеся страны могут изменять свое законодательство после привлечения инвестиций и даже применять принудительное изъятие иностранного капитала.

В специальной литературе выделяются европейская и американская модели двусторонних инвестиционных соглашений. Европейская модель, например, осторожнее подходит к определению инвестиций. Американская модель обеспечивает больше гарантий безопасности для инвестиций своих граждан и юридических лиц за рубежом, включая меры защиты от экспроприации и других форм государственного вмешательства[89]. Американская модель дает более широкое определение к понятию «иностранная инвестиция». В эту категорию включаются также лицензии и разрешения, выданные в соответствии с законом, в том числе на осуществление производства и продажу товаров.

На современном этапе наблюдается стремительный рост количества соглашений о поощрении и защите иностранных инвестиций. Если рассмотреть такие соглашения в примере Республики Узбекистан, то Республика Узбекистан заключил соглашение о взаимном поощрении и защите инвестиций в общей сложности с 52 странами мира, то есть странами СНГ (Кыргызстан, Молдова, Россия, Таджикистан, Туркменистан, Украина, Беларусь), с Европейскими странами (Австрия, Бельгийско-Люксембургским экономическим союзом, Болгария, Великобритания, Венгрия, Германия, Греция, Испания, Латвия, Литва, Нидерланды, Польша, Португалия,

[88] Фархутдинов И. З. Международно-правовое регулирование инвестиционных отношений: теория и практика: автореф. дис. д-ра юрид. наук: 12.00.10. – М., 2006. – 48 с.
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Румыния, Словения, Словакия, Финляндия, Швейцария, Швеция, Франция, Чехия, Турция, Италия), со странами региона Азии и Африки (Бахрейн, Египет, Израиль, ОАЭ, Саудовская Аравии, Иран, Пакистан, Индия, Кувейт, Оман), с Соединенными Штатами Америки, а также со странами Азиатско-тихоокеанского региона (Вьетнам, Индонезия, Китай, Корея, Малайзия, Сингапур, Япония, Бангладеш)[90]. Первое из указанных соглашений было подписано с Китаем 13 марта 1992 года (Соглашение между Правительством Китайской Народной Республики и Правительством Республики Узбекистан о поощрении и взаимной защите капиталовложений). Однако данное соглашение вступило в силу лишь 12 апреля 1994 года и впоследствии утратило силу. В связи с этим 19 апреля 2011 года было заключено новое Соглашение между Правительством Китайской Народной Республики и Правительством Республики Узбекистан о поощрении и взаимной защите капиталовложений. К числу последующих государств, с которыми Республика Узбекистан заключила двусторонние инвестиционные соглашения, относятся Турция, Республика Корея, Пакистан, Финляндия, Египет и другие.[91].

С Россией было подписано Соглашение между Правительством Республики Узбекистан и Правительством Российской Федерации о поощрении и взаимной защите инвестиций 22 декабря 1997 года, однако данное соглашение утратило силу и 15 апреля 2013 года было подписано новое соглашение, которое вступило в силу 14 января 2014 года.

Соглашение между Правительством Республики Узбекистан и Правительством Итальянской Республики о поощрении и защите инвестиций, подписанное 17 сентября 1997 года и вступившее в силу 14 октября 1999 года, утратило силу 14 января 2014 года. Вместе с тем, 29 мая 2025 года было подписано новое международное соглашение между Италией и Узбекистаном. Однако, по имеющимся сведениям, оно не обладает юридической силой, поскольку ещё не вступило в силу[92]. Аналогичная ситуация наблюдается и в отношении Иордании. Соглашение между Правительством Республики Узбекистан и Правительством Исламской Республики Иран о взаимном поощрении и защите инвестиций, подписанное 11 июня 2000 года[93]. Соглашение между Правительством Республики Узбекистан и Правительством Соединённых Штатов Америки о поощрении и взаимной защите инвестиций, подписанное 28 октября 1992 года, было ратифицировано Постановлением Олий Мажлис Республики Узбекистан «О ратификации Соглашения между Правительством Республики Узбекистан и Правительством Соединенных Штатов Америки о поощрении и взаимной

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[92] Там же.
[93] Там же.

защите инвестиций» от 24.02.1995 г. № 28-I. Однако данное соглашение со стороны Соединенных Штатов Америки не ратифицировано и не вступило в силу.

В целом, двусторонние инвестиционные соглашения представляют собой важный инструмент для развития экономических отношений и привлечения инвестиций между государствами. Они обеспечивают более детальную регламентацию и защиту прав иностранных инвесторов, что способствует укреплению правовых гарантий в данной сфере.

Однако следует отметить, что двустороннее сотрудничество, несмотря на свою важность, не может полностью заменить многосторонние международно-правовые инструменты регулирования иностранных инвестиций. Многосторонние соглашения, такие как многосторонние инвестиционные соглашения или международные конвенции, играют ключевую роль в создании общепризнанных стандартов и норм для защиты инвестиций на мировом уровне и способствуют обеспечению стабильности и предсказуемости инвестиционной среды.

Таким образом, двусторонние и многосторонние инвестиционные соглашения взаимодополняют друг друга, обеспечивая комплексный подход к защите и регулированию иностранных инвестиций в международной практике.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЕЙ

DOI 10.24412/2225-1545-2026-5-1144-1334-1339
УДК 33

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FEATURES OF COMMERCIAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY: MODERN APPROACHES TO FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Abstract: *The article examines the characteristics of financial risk management in the implementation of construction projects under commercial and public sector contracts. The key differences between these contract types are analysed in terms of financing mechanisms, project timelines, reporting requirements, and the nature of financial and operational risks. Particular attention is paid to how financial risks are identified, assessed and minimised in construction activities - for it is here that the most significant losses most often occur.*

The study is based on a systematic and comparative analysis of contract structures and management practices. The results reveal an interesting picture: commercial contracts offer greater freedom and potential profit, but at the same time increase uncertainty, whereas government projects, on the contrary, ensure stable financing but impose a 'burden' of administrative requirements.

Modern approaches to risk management are proposed, including project portfolio diversification, insurance instruments, financial modelling and the implementation of international standards. Furthermore, elements of quantitative risk assessment have been introduced, allowing risks not merely to be described, but to be quantified.

The practical significance of this work lies in the development of tools that can be effectively applied to enhance the financial stability of construction companies and to build a more balanced contract portfolio in an unstable economy.

Keywords: *construction contracts, commercial contracts, government contracts, financial risks, risk management, investment projects, contract portfolio, liquidity, diversification, insurance, risk management, budget projects.*

Introduction

The construction industry remains one of the most capital-intensive sectors and, to be honest, one of the riskiest. Long project timelines, significant investment, and dependence on external factors all combine to create a rather complex environment for financial decision-making.

Within this framework, the type of contract plays a far from minor role. Commercial contracts are concluded with private clients and offer considerable flexibility: it is possible to negotiate more quickly, adjust terms and adapt to the market. But such flexibility comes at a price. The risk of late payments, problems with the client's solvency, and market fluctuations all become part of everyday reality [2, 12].

Government contracts are different. They are based on regulated procedures and budgetary funding, which adds predictability. However, stability comes at a cost - strict reporting requirements, stringent conditions and longer implementation times [7-8].

And this is where the question arises: how can stability and profitability be reconciled without increasing the level of risk to a critical level?

Despite a wealth of theoretical research, there is still a shortage of practical tools that combine comparative analysis with quantitative risk assessment. This was the starting point for this study. Its novelty lies in the attempt to link qualitative conclusions with specific computational approaches and apply them to contract portfolio management.

Research methods and principles

The study is based on a systematic and comparative analysis. This approach allows construction projects to be viewed not in isolation, but as elements of a single portfolio. And, as practice shows, this is much closer to reality.

However, it would be odd to limit ourselves to a mere description. Therefore, elements of financial modelling have been incorporated into the work—so that risks can be not only described, but also measured.

The key tool is the expected loss model:

$$R = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_i \cdot L_i$$

where:

R - the project's aggregate financial risk,

Pi - the probability of the i-th event occurring,

Li - potential financial losses.

The model is simple. But it works. It allows us to assess how dangerous, for example, payment delays or rising material costs might be.

A liquidity ratio has also been introduced:

$$K_{liq} = \frac{CF_{in}}{CF_{out}}$$

where:

CF(in) - incoming cash flows,

CF(out) - outgoing cash flows.

If the ratio falls below 1, this is already a warning sign. And a rather alarming one at that.

The empirical basis includes an analysis of projects from 2015 to 2023, taking into account financial indicators, contract terms and structure [2, 8]. Particular

attention is paid to diversification, insurance and the implementation of ISO 31000 standards [6, 9].

Main results

The results show that the differences between commercial and public sector contracts are indeed significant. And not just in a formal sense.

Commercial projects adapt more quickly to change. Decisions are made more swiftly, and terms are more flexible. But this comes at the cost of increased risks. The probability of payment delays here can reach 0.25–0.35. And this has a serious impact on the final losses.

Public contracts appear more stable — the probability of non-payment usually does not exceed 0.1. However, the duration of projects increases the impact of inflation and rising resource costs. In some cases, this leads to losses of up to 15–20% of the initial estimate.

Life-cycle contracts and public-private partnership (PPP) projects deserve special attention. They essentially alter the very logic of risk allocation. In the first case, the contractor is responsible not only for construction but also for subsequent operation. In the latter, risks are shared between the state and the private sector. This is more complex. But also more flexible.

The key sources of financial risk remain entirely predictable:

- delayed payments,
- rising material costs,
- currency and interest rate fluctuations,
- non-compliance with regulatory requirements [1, 2, 5].

An interesting point has been observed: a mixed portfolio (60% public and 40% commercial projects) shows a reduction in overall risk of approximately 20–25%. The figure speaks for itself.

Discussion

A comparative analysis has shown that a combined approach to contract portfolio formation is the optimal strategy for construction companies. The use of both commercial and government projects allows for a simultaneous increase in profitability and a reduction in the overall level of financial and operational risks [2, 5, 7, 12]. A key element of risk management is the ongoing monitoring of the financial condition of clients and the timely identification of potential threats. Furthermore, the integration of international risk management standards enables the systematic management of risk identification, assessment, and control processes, creating conditions for more stable and efficient company operations [6, 9]. The practical significance of the obtained results lies in the possibility of applying the developed approaches to improve the financial stability of construction organizations and optimize the process of contract portfolio formation in a changing economy [1, 10].

It should be noted that the modern practice of construction project management is gradually shifting towards integrated risk management systems, where risk management becomes part of the strategic and operational management of the organization. This approach involves not only an analysis of individual

projects, but also a comprehensive assessment of the entire contract portfolio, taking into account the relationship between financial flows, implementation dates and financing structure [1, 2]. In conditions of high volatility of the construction market, rising cost of materials and changing macroeconomic conditions, this approach makes it possible to increase the resilience of companies to external shocks and reduce the likelihood of crisis situations.

An additional factor in improving the effectiveness of financial risk management is the use of digital analysis and forecasting tools. Modern project management information systems allow you to quickly track cost dynamics, payment schedules and the level of work performed, which greatly simplifies the process of making managerial decisions and increases the transparency of financial flows. The use of analytical models and forecasting methods makes it possible to identify potential deviations from planned targets in advance and take corrective measures [4, 10]. Thus, the combination of strategic planning, contract diversification and modern digital management tools forms a comprehensive mechanism for minimizing financial risks in the construction industry.

The findings lead to a simple yet important conclusion: risk management should not be conducted at the level of individual projects, but at the level of the entire portfolio. Combining contracts allows for a balance to be struck between profitability and stability. And this is no longer just theory—it is a practical tool. The proposed risk calculation models make it possible to identify ‘weak spots’ in advance. For example, if expected losses exceed the acceptable level, you can adjust the project structure or reallocate resources. Sometimes that solves everything. Adding lifecycle contracts and PPPs expands management capabilities. But at the same time, it requires more accurate forecasting. Mistakes here come at a higher cost.

Digital tools, incidentally, are becoming almost indispensable. They allow financial indicators to be monitored in real time and enable a response to deviations before they escalate into a problem [4, 10]. It is also important that the integration of ISO 31000 principles with quantitative models makes the risk management system not merely a formality, but one that actually works.

Conclusion

The study identified key differences between commercial and public construction contracts, identified the main sources of financial and operational risks, and proposed modern approaches to their management. The main findings of the study are that commercial contracts provide flexibility and adaptation to market conditions but are accompanied by high financial uncertainty, while public contracts create stable financing but increase administrative and operational risks [1, 2, 7, 8, 12]. Effective risk management is achieved through the formation of a diversified project portfolio, financial planning, the use of insurance instruments, and the implementation of ISO 31000 standards [6, 9]. Further research can be aimed at developing specialized risk assessment methods for specific types of construction projects and the implementation of digital tools for predicting financial threats [4, 10].

The results obtained confirm that the successful operation of a construction company largely depends on the ability to effectively manage the structure of the contract portfolio and take into account the differences between the types of projects. The optimal combination of commercial and government contracts allows you to distribute the financial burden, compensate for possible payment delays and ensure a more stable cash flow. At the same time, a systematic approach to risk analysis plays an important role, including regular assessment of the financial condition of customers, monitoring of market conditions and the use of forecasting tools.

One of the key findings was the integration of qualitative and quantitative approaches to risk management. Expected loss models, liquidity ratios and portfolio diversification all contribute to a more robust management system. The inclusion of life-cycle contracts and PPPs demonstrates that the industry is changing. And quite rapidly. The practical value of this work lies in the fact that the proposed approaches can be applied directly when formulating contract strategies and managing projects.

The practical significance of the conducted research lies in the possibility of applying the proposed methods in the formation of development strategies for construction companies and the improvement of project management systems. The use of integrated risk management allows not only to minimize financial losses, but also to increase the investment attractiveness of companies, improve the quality of project management and ensure the sustainability of activities in an unstable economic environment. In modern conditions of digitalization of the economy, project management information systems and analytical tools are beginning to play a special role, allowing for rapid analysis of financial indicators and making informed management decisions.

The prospects for further research are related to the development of specialized models for quantifying financial risks in construction projects, as well as the introduction of digital forecasting and data analysis technologies. An additional direction may be to study the impact of macroeconomic factors and government policy in the construction sector on the structure of the contract portfolio and the level of financial risks of construction companies [10]. The implementation of such studies will help to form more effective risk management mechanisms and increase the sustainability of the construction industry in the long term.

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УДК 658.7:339.138

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ЛОГИСТИЧЕСКОЙ НАДЕЖНОСТИ НА ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КОНКУРЕНТНЫХ ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВ B2B-КОМПАНИИ НА РЫНКЕ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается влияние логистической надежности на формирование конкурентных преимуществ B2B-компании на рынке промышленной продукции. Актуальность темы обусловлена тем, что для корпоративных покупателей стабильность поставок, наличие товара и точность документооборота становятся частью ценностного предложения поставщика. Цель исследования состоит в разработке авторской модели оценки логистической надежности как фактора конкурентоспособности. В результате предложена оценочная матрица, связывающая логистические параметры с маркетинговым позиционированием и повторными продажами.*

Ключевые слова: *B2B-рынок; логистическая надежность; конкурентные преимущества; промышленная продукция; ценностное предложение; выбор поставщика.*

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THE IMPACT OF LOGISTICS RELIABILITY ON THE FORMATION OF COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES OF A B2B COMPANY IN THE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS MARKET

Abstract: *The article examines the impact of logistics reliability on the formation of competitive advantages of a B2B company in the industrial products market. The relevance of the topic is determined by the fact that delivery stability, product availability and document accuracy become part of the supplier value proposition. The purpose of the study is to develop an author's model for assessing logistics reliability as a factor of competitiveness. As a result, an assessment matrix*

is proposed that links logistics parameters with marketing positioning and repeat sales.

Keywords: *B2B market; logistics reliability; competitive advantages; industrial products; value proposition; supplier selection.*

Введение

В условиях рыночной нестабильности конкурентоспособность B2B-компании все меньше определяется только ценой товара. Для корпоративного клиента, особенно на рынке промышленной продукции, существенное значение имеют стабильность поставок, наличие продукции на складе, точность сроков и корректность закрывающих документов. Срыв поставки промышленного сырья, технических материалов или масел может привести не только к дополнительным закупочным расходам, но и к простою оборудования, нарушению графика производства и росту страховых запасов.

В логике конкурентного преимущества М. Портера устойчивое положение компании формируется через систему видов деятельности, которые создают для клиента ценность и отличают компанию от конкурентов [1]. Для B2B-рынка логистика становится одним из таких видов деятельности. Она не ограничивается перемещением товара, а превращается в элемент деловой репутации и маркетингового позиционирования поставщика.

Актуальность темы усиливается изменением поведения B2B-покупателей. Корпоративный клиент самостоятельно сравнивает поставщиков, использует разные каналы взаимодействия и стремится снижать неопределенность закупки [6]. Поэтому маркетинговая стратегия B2B-компании должна опираться не только на рекламные сообщения, но и на реальные операционные преимущества. Цель статьи - определить влияние логистической надежности на конкурентные преимущества B2B-компании и предложить авторскую модель ее оценки.

Методы и исследования

Методологическую основу статьи составили научные и прикладные источники по маркетингу, логистике, управлению цепями поставок и B2B-покупательскому поведению. В работе использовались методы теоретического анализа, сравнительной систематизации, логического обобщения и авторского моделирования. Теоретический анализ позволил определить связь между логистикой, ценностью для клиента и конкурентным преимуществом.

Объектом исследования является деятельность B2B-компании на рынке промышленной продукции. Предметом исследования выступает логистическая надежность как фактор формирования конкурентных преимуществ и доверия корпоративных клиентов. Под логистической надежностью понимается способность поставщика стабильно выполнять обязательства по наличию товара, срокам отгрузки, качеству документооборота, информационному сопровождению и урегулированию отклонений.

Для получения оригинального результата разработана авторская модель интегральной оценки логистической надежности. Модель может применяться как инструмент предварительной диагностики для оптовых поставщиков промышленной продукции. В основу положена шкала от 1 до 5 баллов, где 1 означает низкий уровень параметра, а 5 - высокий.

Результаты авторского исследования

Проведенный анализ показывает, что логистическая надежность влияет на конкурентные преимущества B2B-компании через снижение воспринимаемого риска клиента. В отличие от потребительского рынка, корпоративный покупатель принимает решение с учетом последствий для собственной операционной деятельности. Поэтому поставщик, который способен подтверждать наличие товара, соблюдать сроки и быстро решать нестандартные ситуации, воспринимается как менее рискованный партнер.

В исследованиях по выбору поставщика отмечается, что при закупках существенное значение имеют качество, цена, гибкость и выполнение поставок [5]. В работах по качеству логистического сервиса также подчеркивается связь логистических параметров с удовлетворенностью B2B-клиентов [6]. На этой основе в статье выделены шесть параметров логистической надежности: своевременность поставки, доступность товара, точность документации, гибкость условий, информационная прозрачность и работа с отклонениями.

Таблица 1 - Параметры логистической надежности B2B-поставщика

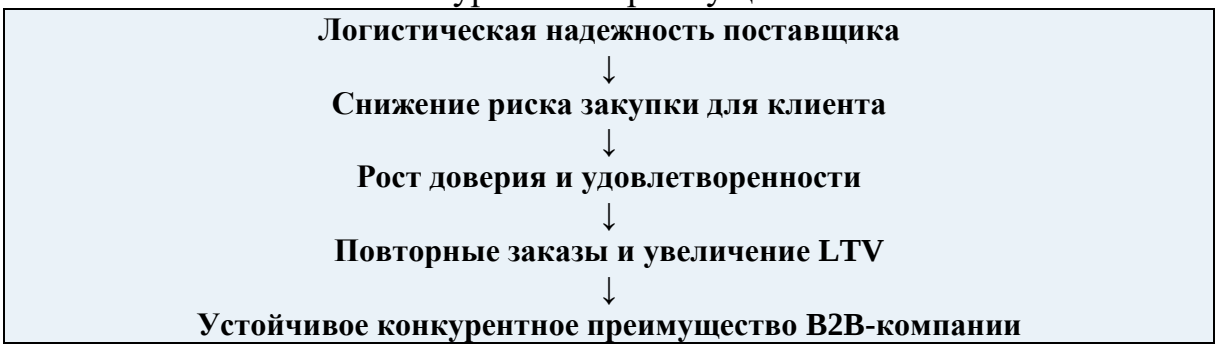
Параметр	**Содержание**	**Риск при низком уровне**	**Значение для маркетинга**
Сроки поставки	Соблюдение согласованного срока	Срыв производственного графика	Формирует доверие к поставщику
Доступность	Наличие ходовых позиций на складе	Потеря времени на поиск аналога	Позволяет обещать быстрое закрытие потребности
Документы	Корректность счетов, УПД, спецификаций	Задержка приемки и оплаты	Укрепляет образ профессионального партнера
Гибкость	Адаптация партии, графика и способа доставки	Низкая способность клиента реагировать на спрос	Повышает ценность сервиса
Прозрачность	Понятный статус заказа и быстрые ответы	Неопределенность и дополнительные проверки	Делает взаимодействие удобным
Отклонения	Быстрая реакция на задержки и претензии	Конфликты и смена поставщика	Показывает надежность в нестандартной ситуации

Источник: составлено автором.

Выделенные параметры показывают, что логистическая надежность одновременно выполняет операционную и маркетинговую функции. С операционной точки зрения она снижает вероятность сбоев в цепи поставок. С маркетинговой точки зрения она помогает поставщику аргументировать цену, повышать лояльность и делать коммерческое предложение менее

заменяемым. Следовательно, клиент получает не только товар, но и управляемость закупочного процесса.

Рисунок 1 - Авторская схема влияния логистической надежности на конкурентное преимущество



Источник: составлено автором.

Для практического применения предложена авторская оценочная модель. Интегральный индекс логистической надежности B2B-поставщика может быть рассчитан по формуле: ИЛН = 0,25S + 0,20A + 0,20D + 0,15F + 0,10I + 0,10C, где S - своевременность поставки; A - доступность товара; D - точность документов; F - гибкость условий; I - информационная прозрачность; C - работа с отклонениями. Каждый показатель оценивается по шкале от 1 до 5 баллов. Чем ближе итоговый индекс к 5, тем выше способность компании использовать логистику как конкурентное преимущество.

Если поставщик имеет более низкую цену, но систематически нарушает сроки и не дает клиенту прозрачной информации, его предложение может быть выгодным только на уровне разовой закупки. При регулярных закупках промышленной продукции клиент чаще выбирает партнера, который снижает совокупный риск: поддерживает складской запас, корректно оформляет документы и быстро реагирует на отклонения.

Для B2B-компании практический вывод состоит в необходимости включать логистические аргументы в систему продвижения. Если поставщик обеспечивает наличие товара, прозрачные сроки и качественное сопровождение, эти преимущества должны отражаться в коммерческих предложениях, на сайте и в работе менеджеров по продажам. В этом случае маркетинг переводит реальные операционные преимущества в понятные для клиента аргументы выбора.

Связь с маркетинговым бюджетом проявляется в том, что рекламные расходы должны поддерживать только те преимущества, которые компания может подтвердить операционно. Продвижение быстрой поставки имеет смысл при наличии складского запаса и отлаженных процессов отгрузки. Поэтому маркетинговая активность B2B-компании должна опираться на реальные элементы ценности, а не только на коммуникационные обещания.

Заключение

Проведенное исследование позволяет сделать вывод, что логистическая надежность является стратегической характеристикой B2B-компании на

рынке промышленной продукции. Для корпоративного покупателя стабильность поставок, наличие продукции и точность документооборота связаны с риском простоев, административными затратами и качеством планирования. Поэтому надежный поставщик получает возможность конкурировать не только ценой, но и снижением совокупных издержек клиента.

Оригинальным результатом статьи является авторская модель интегральной оценки логистической надежности, включающая шесть критериев: своевременность поставки, доступность товара, точность документации, гибкость условий, информационную прозрачность и работу с претензиями. Модель позволяет перевести качественное представление о надежности поставщика в управляемую систему показателей и может использоваться при разработке маркетинговой стратегии, подготовке коммерческих предложений и анализе повторных закупок.

Таким образом, в условиях нестабильности выигрывают те B2B-компании, которые способны подтвердить маркетинговые обещания устойчивой логистической системой. Логистическая надежность повышает доверие клиента, снижает воспринимаемый риск и формирует долгосрочное конкурентное преимущество.

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ЭЛЕКТРОННОЕ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ
ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЕ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ

«Экономика и социум»

Выпуск № 5 (144) 2026
Сайт: http://www.iupr.ru
Издательство: ООО "Институт управления и социально-экономического развития", Россия, г. Саратов
Дата издания: Май 2026